

“Study Of Certain Economically Important Plants In The Life Of Tribal People In The Yawal Forest Area From Jalgaon District (M.S) India.”

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Abstract

A large number of plants yields useful commodities or a raw materials for mankind. The tribal people have much more knowledge of the plants. Yawal forest area, a part of Khandesh region of Jalgaon district, is inhabited by Pawara, Who largely practise shifting cultivation, With very poor industrial development, but dependent on forest and utilizing a large number of plants for various purpose. This paper deals with botanical name, local name, family and medicinal uses of 14 such plants. The data have been collected in the field, from old tribal, who are experienced and actually prescribing the herbal medicine to cure different diseases. a brief account of some such plants in medicinal care, food ,miscellaneous uses are presented..

Key words: Commodities, Yawal, Khandesh, Pawara.

❖ Introduction:

Ethnobotanical information usually exists among ethnic groups, particularly among technologically less advanced people of remote forest areas. This knowledge is a valuable heritage with us and is great practical utility for us. (Jain ,S.K 1987a). Along with material culture like food, medicine and shelter plants have been closely associated with social customs and mythological rituals of man The identify of many plants in the ancient Indian epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata has been established (Agrawal, 1981). In India earliest references of the curative properties of plants appear in Rugveda. During the last few decades there is growing interest in medicinal plants not only in India but through out world. Most of the American, Indian used herbal medicines. The word herbal has become a symbol of safety. Most of the work in 20th century medicinal plants is carried out by Kirtikar and Basu (1975) These studies of medicinal plants all over the world providing herbal drugs which are used to treat the human diseases by tribal people.

The complete plant or plant part like root, stem leaf , flower, fruit seed, bark etc. are use in the preparation of medicine. Medicinal value of plants is due to presence of specific chemical present in them.

➤ Study area:

Jalgaon district includes varied topographical features and landscape Yawal, Raver,

Mukatainagar are the administrative tehsil. Topography of Jalgaon district lies between 20° and 21° north latitude and $74^{\circ} 55^{\circ}$ and $76^{\circ} 28^{\circ}$ east longitudes. On its location in the upper Tapi basin forms a distinct topographical unit separated from neighbouring Madhya Pradesh state by Satpuda and from the south hilly ranges. The forest of Jalgaon district is a of tropical, dry deciduous type, wherein the *Tectona grandis*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Hardwickia binata* are predominant species. The total forest area in the district is 72685.27 hectares. Present work is restricted to only Yawal forest area. Mostly Pawara tribal people are inhabitant of this area.

❖ **Materials and Method:**

Survey of the area were conducted during 2011-2013. The ethno botanical information was gathered form the various tribal communities to the Yawal region of Jalgaon district. The valuable data was also collected from the area explored.

The main methods used to collect data were,

1. Direct field observation, Plant specimen identification. (Patil D.A, 2003. Kshirsagar S.R., Patil D.A., 2008))

2. Species specific information of plants in use was collected. Interview were conducted of tribal people.

➤ 3. Plants are identified and recorded. (Cooke, 1967).

➤ **Observation**

➤ **Enumeration of medicinal plants :**

Although now a days medicines are sold in their weekly markets by TMP, The Pawara look for many wild plants for their medicinal use. Some of the important plants used for medicine are as follows.

1. *Achyranthes aspera*, L. Aghagada, Acanthaceae.

The powder is used three times daily in dysentery. The root ash is given to children in cough. The root decoction is also used in scorpion stings.

2. *Aegle marmelos*, L. Bel, Rutaceae.

Aromatic pulp eaten with sugar.

3. *Asparagus officinalis*, L. Shatavari, Liliaceae.

Roots and leaves nutritive tonic, rejuvenative, aphrodisiac, galactagogue, laxative, antispasmodic, Antacid, diuretic, antitumor and demulcent.

4. *Butea monosperma* Palas, Fabaceae.

Gum, seeds, flowers and leaves. The gum is used in treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery. Infusion or decoction of the gum is used for enema, and or juice of the leaves for the same. The seeds are ground and mixed with lemon juice and then applied for itchinness in the treatment of eczema and ringworms.

A hot poultice of the leaves can be applied on boils, pimples, skin ulcers, swellings and bleeding piles.

5. *Cynadon dactylon* L, Durva, Poaceae.

Leaves juice is used to cure stomach ulcers.

6. *Calotropis procera* (Ait) R.B, Rui, Asclepiadaceae.

The heated leaves are applied on any swellings of legs of cattle. Roots has been used on elephantiasis.

7. *Ensete superba* (Roxb) Cheesm, Jangli kela, Musaceae.

Fruit is laxative and used in intestinal disorder, vascular diseases.

8. *Mimusop elengi*, Linn, Bakul, Sapotaceae.

Bark, Flower and leaves bark powder is used in toothache.

9. *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb, Bibba, Fabaceae.

Whole plant The bare decoction is used to cure heart diseases and also used in skin diseases.

10. *Ricinus communis* Linn, Arand, Euphorbaceae.

The oil is used as a coolant in case of sunstroke.

11. *Terminalia arjuna*, Roth Arjuna, Combretaceae.

Bark, Fruits and leaves Bark powder is cooling ,febrifuge. Decoction of bark is used as heart tonic.

12. *Terminalia bellirica*, (Gaertn) Roxb. Behada, Combretaceae.

Unripe fruits is given in to cure piles, jaundice .

13. *Tinospora cordifolia* L, Gulvel, Menispermaceae.

Whole plant Decoction of the plant is given in fever and viral infection

14. *Vitex nirtgudo*,L. Nirtgudi, Verbinaceae.

The leaf juice is mixed with the seeds of *Trachyspermum anmmi* in stomach trouble in cattle.

❖ **Conclusion**

Yawal forest area is a store house of numerous medicinal plants These species are distributed within different life forms like herb, shrub and climbers.

Various parts such as roots ,rhizome, bark. Leaves seed, and whole plants are used for the treatment of various disorders. The plants like *Calotropis procera* (Ait) R.Br., *Vitex nirtgudo*,L have a property to cure diseases of cattle. This study reveals that there is enormous plant diversity. The data is useful to the botanists , agriculturist pharmacists researcher etc.

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