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Research Paper

MEDICINAL PLANTS SURVEY IN INDAPUR TAHSIL OF PUNE DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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Abstract

The present survey taken in Indapur taluka Pune district of Maharashtra, India. in the year of 2018-2020. During the survey, a total of 61 valuable medicinal plant species belonging to 37 families were identified. The use of these medicinal plants has important role in the modern medicine stream like homeopathy, Ayurveda, unani etc. During the survey, these medicinal plants collect the relevant information and were documented with their botanical name, family, common name with used by the local people for different purpose . These medicinal plants are used for common diseases like toothache, Skin infections, cough and cold by the people of indapur. So, this use of plants for medicine if studied in scientific way, it will be beneficial for mankind.

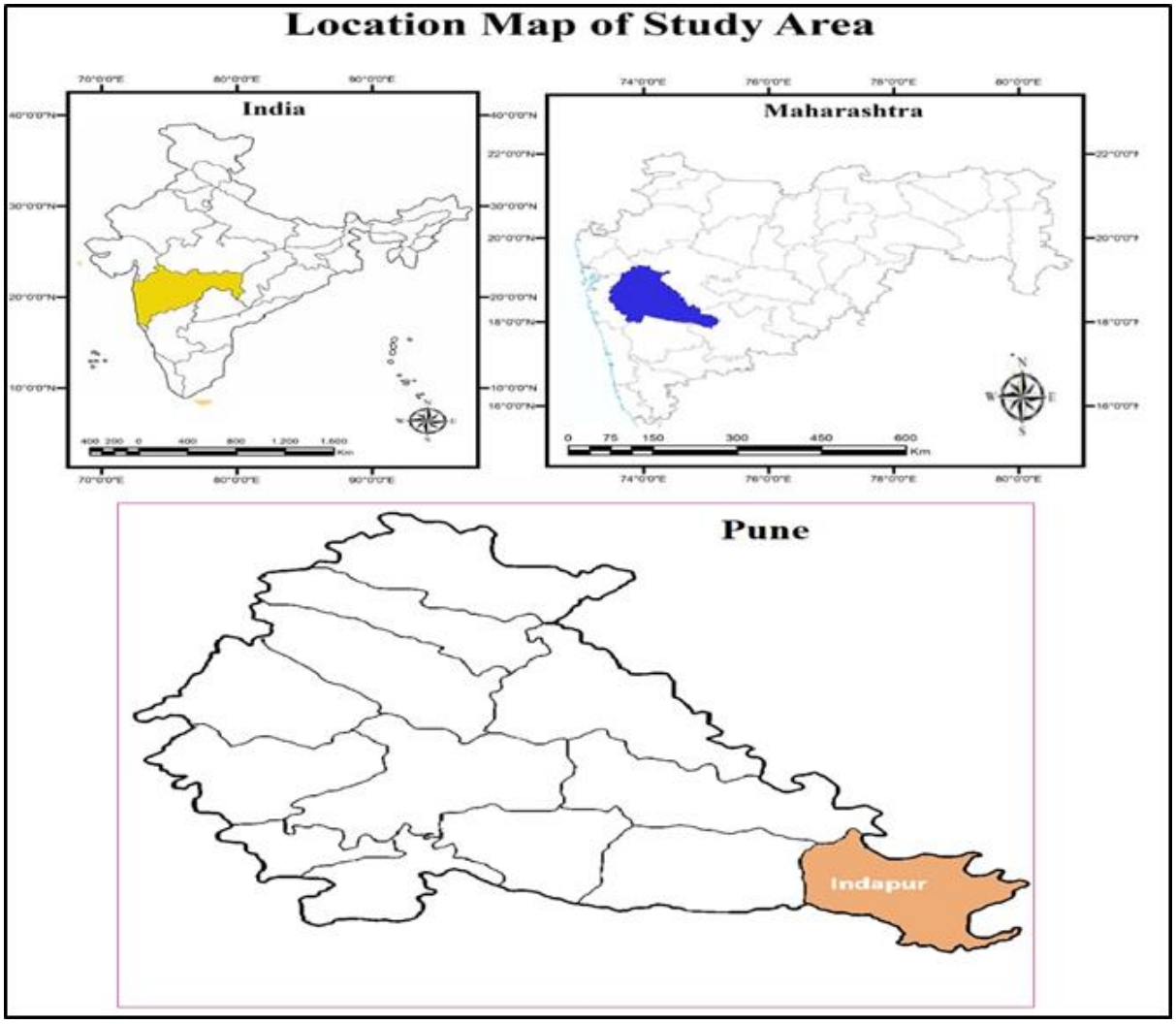
INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants direct relationship with human because they have played an important role in development of human culture. Medicinal plants are the most productive natural resources. Plants are directly used as medicines by a majority of cultures around the world that can produce various products and chemicals for the advantage of all other life forms. Most of these chemical substances are synthesized in plants, as secondary metabolites. They used in the form of ayurvedic and allopathic medicines. The extensive medicinal plants use of herbal remedies and healthcare reparations, like those described in ancient texts such as Vedas and the bible, and obtained from plants has been traced to the occurrence of natural products with medicinal properties. The extensive medicinal plants use of herbal remedies and healthcare reparations, like those described in ancient texts such as Vedas and the bible, and obtained from plants has been traced to the occurrence of natural products with medicinal properties. The necessity for the integration of local indigenous knowledge for sustainable management

and conservation of natural resources received more and more recognition (Posey, 1992). In India, it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants serve as a regular source of medicine (Pie, 2001). In view of the above, present work was undertaken to collect information on medicinal plants species used by the rural people of Indapur tahsil of Pune district; for curing several human diseases. The results of this survey can be beneficial to improvement the economy of native Indians who are traditional practitioners. It can also be useful for providing affordable healthcare systems to the poor and people below the povertyline. Indapur taluka is the region under investigation is very rich in biodiversity- constitute the districts Pune. The survey of medicinal plants was practically ignored from this area. Hence, it was felt to undertake the study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation of medicinal plants in Indapur tahsil of Pune district, Maharashtra during 2018-2020. The indapur tahsil is located within $18^0$19’86” N to $18^0$49’86” N latitude and $74^0$43’ 20” E to $75^0$13’20” E longitude. The medicinal plant survey in different region Indapur tahsil where the local people mostly use traditional herbal medicines, available in their locality, for curing various diseases. The different species are collected during the surveys were identified with the help of The Flora of The Presidency of Bombay (Cook,1908), Flora of Baramati (Bhagat, et al 2008), Flora of Kolhapur district (Yadav et al, 2002), and This medicinal use discussed with the local people and some information was also collected from available literature. The collected data was categorized as a list with name of plant, their family with used by the local people for different purposes.



RESULTS

Sr. No.	Botanical Name of medicinal plnats	Family	Local Name	Name of the Disease/Uses
1	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae	Gunja	Scorpion bite, skin damage, swelling
2	*Acacia catechu*	Mimosaceae	Khair	Urinogenital disorder, diarrhea, dysen
3	*Acacia nilotica*	Fabaceae	Babul	Dental use
4	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae	Aghanda	Fistula
5	*Adathoa vasica*	Acanthaceae	Adulsa	Cough and cold
6	*Aegel marmelos*	Rutaceae	Bel	Anti-dysentery
7	*Allium sativum*	Liliaceae	Lasun	Cough
8	*Aloe vera*	Liliaceae	Korphad	Abortifacient
9	*Alstonea scholaris*	Apocyanaceae	Saptparni	Snake bite
10	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Amarantaceae	Katemath	kidney stone.
11	*Annona squamosa*	Annonaceae	Shitafal	Reducing weight
12	*Argemone Mexicana*	Papaveraceae	Dhatura	Body heat
13	*Azadiracta indica*	Meliaceae	Kadunimb	Antibacterial
14	*Bahunia reacemosa*	Leguminosae	Apta	Wound healer

15	*Butea monosperma*	Fabaceae	Palas	Diabetes
16	*Calatrophis procera*	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Cough
17	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae	Papaya	Toothache, diabetes, dermatitis, hurt.
18	*Cassia auricula*	Caesalpiniacea e	Tarwad	Diabetes, Liver disease, Urinary tract diseases
19	*Cassia fistula* Linn	Caesalpiniacea e	Bahawa	Purgative, Febrifugal, Biliousness and Astringent
20	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Casuarinaceae	Suru	Hypolipidemic, Gastro Protective and Hepatoprotective
21	*Centella asiatica*	Apiaceae	Bramhi	Measles, jaundice
22	*Chrysanthemum indicum*	Asteraceae	Sevanthi	Headache, hypertension
23	*Cissus quadrangulris*	Vitaceae	Kandwel	Bone Fractures, Weak Bones Scurvy, Cancer, Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD), Painful Menstrual Periods, Asthma, Malaria, and Pain.
24	*Clitoria ternatea*	Papilionaceae	Gokharni	Memory Enhancer, Nootropic, Antistress, Anxiolytic, Tranquilizing and Sedative Agent
25	*Cymbopogon citrates*	Poaceae	Gawti chaha	Cough
26	*Dendrocalamus strictus*	Gamineae	Bambu	T.B., Cough
27	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Ebnaceae	Tendu	Antipreganancy
28	*Eclipta prostrata*	Asteraceae	Maka	Complexin, Laxative, Good for eyes, Brain tonic, Hair tonic, Dandruff,
29	*Ficus bengalensis*	Moraceae	Wad	Anti-diabetic, wound
30	*Ficus racemosa*	Moraceae	Umbar	Anthelmentic
31	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae	Pipal	Treating skin disease
32	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Asclepiadaceae	Bedki	Diabetes
33	*Hibicus rosa-sinesis*	Malvaceae	Jaswand	Leucorrhoea
34	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Malvaceae	Ambadi	Sunstroke
35	*Jasminum Sambac*	Oleaceae	Mogara	intestinal worms, jaundice and venereal diseases
36	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	Mehandi	Hair treatment
37	*Mangifera indica*	Anacardiaceae	Amba	Diarrhea, Dysentery
38	*Michelia champaca*	Magnoliaceae	Chamapa	Expectorant, Purgative
39	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimociaceae	Lajalu	Stimulant
40	*Momordica charantia*	Cucurbitaceae	Karella	Diabetes, blood purifier

				and antihelminthic
41	*Moringa pterygosperma*	Moringaceae	Sevaga	Asthma, Diabetes, Diarrhea
42	*Nerium indicum*	Apocynaceae	Kaner	Diuretic and Cardiac tonic
43	*Nyctanthes arboritristis*	Oleaceae	Parijat	Rheumatism
44	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae	Tulas	Fever
45	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Euphorbiaceae	Awala	Vitamin deficiency
46	*Pithocellobium dulce*	Fabaceae	Vilayati chinch	Antioxidant
47	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Karanj	Wound healing
48	*Psidium guajava*	Myrataceae	Jam	Anti- diarrhea
49	*Sapindu emarginatus*	Sapindaceae	Ritha	Healthy hair, Antibacterial
50	*Saraca indica* L.	Fabaceae	Ashok	Tonic, Nerve Stimulant, Dermatitis, Menstrual Irregularities.
51	*Solanum nigrum*	Solanaceae	Kamoni	Antitumorigenic, Antioxidant
52	*Solanum virginianum*	Solanaceae	Bhuiringani	Toothache
53	*Tamarandus indica*	Caesalpiniaceae	Chinch	Scorpion bites
54	*Termanilia bellirica*	Combretaceae	Behada	Vomiting, skin diseases
55	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae	Gulvel	Fule
56	*Trapa natans*	Trapaceae	Singada	Diarrhea, dysentery, fatigue
57	*Tridax procumbems*	Asteraceae	Kambarmodi	Kraking foot
58	*Vinca rosea*	Apocynaceae	Sadafuli	Leukemia
59	*Vitex nigunda*	Verbanaceae	Nirgudi	Anti-inflammatory Bone fracture
60	*Xanthium atrumarium*	Asteraceae	Landaga	Antirheumatic, Appetizer, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Emollient, Sedative
61	*Zizyphus sp.*	Rhamnaceae	Bor	Vit-B

DISCUSSION

Above Data of medicinal plants survey from the area under study revealed that 61 species belonging to 32 families of flowering plants are used as traditional medicines by the local people (Table 1). These species of medicinal plants were collected along with the documentation of significant information regarding their scientific names, families, common names and used by the local people for different purposes. These medicinal plants are used for common diseases like scorpion sting, dysentery, paralysis,

laxative, jaundice, malarial fever, brain tonic, piles, leprosy, dandruff, chronic skin diseases, toothache, Skin infections, cough cold, fever, snake bite, kidney stone, blood purifier, hepatic protective, worms, ulcerations, cardiotonic, dyspepsia, etc. can be effectively cured with medicinal plants. It was noticed that no side effects were reported above ethnobotanical plants. Ethnomedicinal plant survey during observed in different regions the traditional knowledge has become extinct in some communities. There was none to carry the knowledge to the next generation it not documented properly. The knowledge shall be lost without any means for retrieval. It is still confused to the proper treatment of unknowingly and hence such as medicinally important plant species so now-a-days is needed proper identification and preservation for the future generation.

CONCLUSION:

From present study it can be concluded that, Indaur Tahsil has a rich source of Medicinal plants which have beneficial value and many plants such as *Vinca rosea,Adhatoda vasica,Tinospora cordifolia,*and *Alstonia scholaris* are important medicinal plants used by Ayurvedic practitioners and people in indapur Tahsil.

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