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# Ethno-medicinal plants used by tribes of Junona Village of Chandrapur District (M.S.), India

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**Abstract**

The present study reports ethnomedicinal plants uses by the tribal people of Junona village of Chandrapur district(M.S.), India. The 69% of people living in Junona village is belongs to tribal community and this village is surrounded by dense forest and the people collect the medicinal plant by their traditional knowledge which are used for some common diseases. But due to deforestation, loss of biodiversity and indiscriminate exploitation of wild and natural resources many valuable herbs are at the stage of extinction. The present survey was conducted for documented of traditional knowledge and practices of plants. The present paper enumerates traditional uses of 45 different plant species.

**Key words**- Ethnomedicinal plants | Tribes of Junona |

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## Introduction

Tribal people have traditional knowledge of plant species used for different purposes such as food, beverages, colours, resins, gums and medicine. This knowledge was even passed through generation to generation and played an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. They also have knowledge about in situ conservation of numerous plant resources in the form of sacred groves.

The plants have been the important source of medicines used by man from prehistoric times for relieving suffering and curing ailments. The need for the integration of local indigenous knowledge for a 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 regular source of medicine (Pie, 2001).

The quest for documentation of traditional knowledge has been concentrated especially around traditional health practices. In India, many indigenous plants are used in herbal medicine to cure diseases and heal injuries. Tribal people have been in the practice of preserving a rich heritage of information on medicinal plants and their usage. They have both the know-how and do-how for preparing the medicine and its administration. If this information is yet to be collected systematically and comprehensively and maintained in databases in a manner they would help in protecting their knowledge. The objective of this study is to document the traditional medicinal plants used by the villagers of Junona of Chandrapur district.

**Materials and Method**

The village Junona is 12 km away from Chandrapur district and situated on the South side. It is situated at about 677 m above the mean sea level and is at 19˚ 55' 29.92" N latitude and 79˚ 23' 35.97" E longitude. The traditional knowledge about the plants for treating the common diseases was collected from tribals and other other peoples, specially traditional healers and village medicine-men from June 2013 to May 2014. Monthly visit and interviews of tribal peoples were carried out for gathering the information about the ethnomedicinal plants and documents their knowledge for future generation.

**Results and Discussion**

The present study was primarily aimed to investigate the plants used by the tribal peoples of the Junona village for their medicinal values. During the present investigation 45 different plants species used for a medicinal purposes by tribal peoples.

Medicinal plants have important contributions in the healthcare system of local communities as the main source of medicine for the majority of the rural population. Out of the total 422,000 flowering plants reported from the world, more than 50,000 are used for medicinal purposes. About 60% of the world population and 80% of the population of developing countries rely on traditional medicine. According to Bhat *et al*., more than 4.5 billion people in the developing world rely on medicinal plants as components of their healthcare. The highest popularity of medicinal plant in rural areas is due to high cost of allopathic drugs and side effects.

A brief information including botanical name, family, local name and parts used by tribal peoples is given in Table No.1. Traditional villagers are using these plants to cure many diseases like Cough, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Wound healing, Diabetes, Jaundice, Sunstroke, Fever, Vomiting, Skin diseases, Fatigue, Blood purifier, Antipreganancy, Urinogenital disorder, Toothache, Menstrual disorder, Hypertension, Headache etc. They prepare the plant product as decoction, oral treatment, ointment etc. The parts of the plants used for medicinal purposes are root, stem, leaves, fruits or whole plant use as a medicine. The extracts and the paste are the two main methods for treatments of diseases.

The number of researcher work and studied on ethnomedicinal plants by Bannerman R.H.(1982), Sebastin and Bhandari (1984),

| S. No. | Botanical Name with Family | Local Name | Parts Used | Name of the Disease/Uses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Adathoa vasica* Acanthaceae | Adulsa | Leaves, roots, flowers and stem bark | Cough and cold |
| 2 | *Mangifera indica* Anacardiaceae | Amba | Leaves, barks, fruits and seeds | Diarrhea, Dysentery |
| 3 | *Phyllanthus emblica* Euphorbiaceae | Awala | Leaves, fruits and seeds | Vitamin deficiency |
| 4 | *Tamarandus indica* Caesalpiniaceae | Chinch | Fruits, seeds and roots | Scorpion bites |
| 5 | *Curcuma longa* Zinziberaceae | Haldi | Rhizomes | Antibacterial, Wound healing |
| 6 | *Sapindu emarginatus* Sapindaceae | Ritha | Bark, fruits and roots | Healthy hair, Antibacterial |
| 7 | *Euphorbia geniculata* Euphorbiaceae | Dudhi | Aerial parts | Jaundice |
| 8 | *Tinospora cordifolia* Menispermaceae | Gulvel | Aerial parts | Flue |
| 9 | *Aegel marmelos* Rutaceae | Bel | Leaves, root and fruits | Anti-dysentery |
| 10 | *Semicarpus anacardium* Anacardiaceae | Biba | Fruits | Piles, worm |
| 11 | *Madhuca indica* Sapotaceae | Moha | Bark, heart-wood, fruits and seeds | Wounds |
| 12 | *Butea monosperma* Fabaceae | Palas | Barks, leaves, fruits, seeds and gums | Diabetes |
| 13 | *Ficus bengalensis* Moraceae | Wad | Bark, leaves, fruits, seeds and latex | Anti-diabetic, wound |
| 14 | *Ficus religiosa* Moraceae | Pipal | Bark, leaves, fruits, seeds and latex | Treating skin disease |
| 15 | *Azadiracta indica* Meliaceae | Kadunimb | Bark, leaves, flowers and seeds | Antibacterial |
| 16 | *Zizyphus sp.* Rhamnaceae | Bor | Fruits | Vit-B |
| 17 | *Terminalia arjuna* Combretaceae | Arjun | Bark | Diuretic, Cardio tonic |
| 18 | *Ricinus communis* Euphorbiaceae | Yerandi | Leaves and seeds | Anti swelling |
| 19 | *Centella asiatica* Simorouba excelsa | Bramhi | Whole plant | Memory stimulant |
| 20 | *Murraya koienigii* Ruteaceae | Godnimb | Leaves | Stimulant, Digestive |
| 21 | *Acacia nilotica* Fabaceae | Babul | Pods, leaves, bark and gums | Dental use |
| 22 | *Ficus racemosa* Moraceae | Umbar | Fruits | Anthelmentic |
| 23 | *Dendrocalamus strictus* Gamineae | Bambu | Culms | T.B., Cough |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | *Vitex nigunda* Verbanaceae | Nirgudi | Flowers and roots | Anti-inflammatory Bone fracture |
| 25 | *Bahunia reacemosa* Leguminosae | Apta | Leaves | Wound healer |
| 26 | *Tridax procumbems* Asteraceae | Kambarmodi | Leaves | Kraking foot |
| 27 | *Feronia limonia* Moraceae | Kawath | Leaves and fruits | Shwet prader |
| 28 | *Vinca rosea* Apocynaceae | Sadafuli | Leaves and flowers | Leukemia |
| 29 | *Calatrophis procera* Asclepiadaceae | Rui | Whole plant | Cough |
| 30 | *Hibiscus cannabinus* Malvaceae | Ambadi | Leaves and fruits | Sunstroke |
| 31 | *Allium sativum* Liliaceae | Lasun | Bulbs | cough |
| 32 | *Cymbopogon citrates* Poaceae | Gawti chaha | Whole plant | cough |
| 33 | *Ocimum sanctum* Lamiaceae | Tulas | Whole plant | Fever |
| 34 | *Termanilia bellirica Combretaceae* | Behada | Bark and fruits | Vomiting, skin diseases |
| 35 | *Momordica charantia Cucurbitaceae* | Karella | Fruits and seeds | Diabetes, blood purifier and antihelminthic |
| 36 | *Aloe vera Liliaceae* | Korphad | Leaves | Abortifacient |
| 37 | *Abrus precatorius Fabaceae* | Gunja | Roots | Scorpion bite, skin damage, swelling |
| 38 | *Argemone Mexicana Papaveraceae* | Dhatura | Leaves | Body heat |
| 39 | *Diospyros melanoxylon Ebnaceae* | Tendu | Fruits | Antipreganancy |
| 40 | *Acacia catechu Mimosaceae* | Khair | Pods, leaves, bark and gum | Urinogenital disorder, diarrhea, dysentery, toothache |
| 41 | *Catharanthus roseus Apocynaceae* | Jaganathi | Leaves and roots | Diabetics, menstrual disorder, hypertension |
| 42 | *Buchnania lanzan Anacardiaceae* | Char | Fruits | Cough,Skin diseases, Bronchitis, |
| 43 | *Diospyrous melanoxylon Ebenaceae* | Tembhurni | Fruits and seeds | Cough, Diabetes, Asthma, Blood purifier |
| 44 | *Manilkara hexandra Rubiaceae* | Khirani | Fruits | Arthritis, Blood purifier, Heat burning, Wormicide, Jaundice. |
| 45 | *Zizipus oenophelia Rhamnaceae* | Yeruni | Fruits and roots | Anthelmintic, Digestive, Antiseptic, Hyper acidity. |

**Table 1:** Showing the list of medicinal plants with their uses

Mcorkle (1986), Mathius and Korkle (1989), Pushpagandan (1997), Singh J.S.(2002), Hamilton, A.C.(2004), Wanzala (2005), Jabbar *et al*., (2005), S. K. Marwat, M. A. Khan, M. Ahmad, M. Zafar, and F. Rehman(2008), Aftab Ahmed and Rita Rani Sinha (2009), Aftab Ahmed and Hena Perween (2009), M. Ahmad, M. A. Khan, U. Rashid, M. Zafar, M. Arshad, and S. Sultana(2009), Borkar, S.U. and P.A.Theng (2010), Mohammed Nafees Iqbal *et. al.*,(2010), Rangnath Ahir *et.al.*, (2011), Mulay *et.al.*, (2012), Zingare, A.K. (2012), Khonde *et.al.*, (2012), Zingare *et.al.*, (2013), Shrirame, A.M. and S.R.Hiwale (2013), Watile, V.J. (2013), Wadekar, M.B. *et.al.*, (2013), Sumedha Puranik (2013), Gond, G. (2013), Patel, L. *et. al.*, (2013), Vanita Pocchi (2013) and Harney, N.V. (2013) and J. Bhat, M. Kumar, and R. Bussmann (2013).

The local uses of plants as a cure are common particularly in those areas, which have little or non access to modern health services (Faulk, 1958), such as the innumerable villages and hamlets in India. With the active support of villagers, importance of these economically important plants could be utilized for the benefits of our future generations. It is essential that ethnomedicinal investigation should persistently be carried on and efforts should be made for proper protection, cultivation and conservation of these precious medicinal plants in a large scales so that professional requirements can be fulfilled (Muller, 2003).

**Conclusion**

The objective of this study is to document the traditional medicinal plants used by the villagers of Junona of Chandrapur district.

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