

Ethnobotanical Studies of Samudrapur Tahsil of Wardha District

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Abstract: The present communication is a part of survey being conducted for ethnobotanical studies of Samudrapur tahsil of Wardha district (MS). Seventy one plants of 38 families belonging to angiosperms were identified. These families includes Apiaceae (5), Fabaceae, Apocynaceae and Asteraceae (each 4), Acanthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae and Rutaceae (each 3), Anacardiaceae, Lamiaceae, Tiliaceae, Meliaceae, Mimosaceae, Solanaceae and Zingiberaceae (each 2), Araceae, Balanitaceae, Brassicaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Clusiaceae, Combretaceae, Cordiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Lauraceae, Lythraceae, Malvaceae, Menispermaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Papaveraceae, Poaceae, Punicaceae, Rosaceae, Santalaceae, Saxifragaceae, Verbenaceae and Zygophyllaceae (each 1). The most frequently utilized plants parts were leaves (36) followed by the fruits (15), flowers (14), seeds (10), roots (9), barks (6), whole plant (03), , rhizome, latex, oil and stem (each 2), bulb, heart wood, juice and inflorescence (each 1). *Azadirachta indica*, *Aloe vera*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Curcuma longa*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Embllica officinales*, *Clerodendrum infortunatum*, *Allium sativum*, are the dominant plants followed by the remaining other plant species of *Terminalia belerica* and *Calotropis procera*. All these plants constitute new records for the study area as for as ethnobotanical importance is concerned. The diseases found to be controlled by the use of these plants or plant parts are acidity, analgesic, anemia, antacid, anti fertility, antibacterial, antibiotic, antifungal, antihelminthic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antipyretic, antispasmodic, antivenome, aphrodisiac, appetite, arthritis, ascariasis (kiram), asthma, astringent, blakish lips, bleeding, blood pressure, blood sugar, body ache, bone fracture, brain tonic, bronchitis, burn, burning sensation, burning, cardiac disorder, carminative, chest diseases, chicken pox, cholera, chronic bronchitis, cold, colitis, common cold, constipation, cooling, cough, desentry, diabetes, diarrhea, digestive, dry cough, dysentery, earache, epilepsy, eye trouble, falling hairs, febrifuge, fever, flatulence, flue, gas troubles, goiter, haemorrhides, hair colours, headache, heart diseases, heat, hiccough, hocking cough, hypertensive, hypotensive, hypotonic muscles, indigestion, infertility, inflammation, inflammation of liver, insect bite, insomnia, internal bleeding, isabgoal, jaundice, joint pain, kidney stone, lactation, laxative, leprosy, leucoderma, leucorrhoea, likoria, lipidermic, liver problems, loose motion, lower blood lipid levels, malaria, memory enhancer, menopausal problems, menorrhagia, mental disorder, menstrual pain, menstrual problems, miscarriage, muscle injuries, nervous disorder, pain, piles, pimples, reduce blood glucose in diabetes, respiratory diseases, rheumatism, scabies and pimples, scurvy, sedative, shining hairs, skin burning, skin burning, skin burn, skin infections, skin spot, small pox, smell of mouth, snake bite, sore throat, spaint, spleen enlargement, stomach ache, stomachic, swellings, tonic, tuberculosis, tumours, ulcers, unconsciousness, undigestion, urination, uterine disorders, vomiting, wasp sting, weakness, wound etc.

Key words: Aphrodisiac, *Azadirachta indica*, families, Stomachic, ethnobotanical.

I. Introduction

Martin (2001) defines ethnobotany as, "the interactions between plants and people in their local environment", following the concept of ethnobotany promulgated earlier by Jones (1941), who defines ethnobotany as the study of tribal people and their utilization of tropical plants. Ethnobotany has emerged as an important branch of study which focuses on the utility of different plant species and their properties as food, medicine and for other uses. The rural population is dependent on natural care for meeting their health care needs. India has a rich knowledge of medicinal plants. The art of herbal treatment has very deep roots in Indian culture even today. In most of the rural areas people are depending on herbal drug system for primary health care. Use of medicinal plants is found in almost in all the villages of Samudrapur tahsil of Wardha district. The survey was conducted during the month February 2013 to July 2014.

Plants are a great source of medicine especially in traditional medicine, which are useful in the treatment of various diseases, the use of plant species of the Himalaya, as medicine has been known for long time and about 1748 medicinal plants were reported from Indian Himalaya.

Samudrapur tahsil of Wardha district which is under study has a dry tropical weather climate and rainfall in mm = 1100mm. Max temp in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = 47.9 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and Min temp in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = 10.2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Present study site is at an elevation of 234 meter (767 feet) at the longitude of 78.61 $^{\circ}$ East and latitude of 20.71 $^{\circ}$ North (North eastern side

of the state). The South East border of Samudrapur tahsil of Wardha district touches Chandrapur district, north east border touches Nagpur district and North West touches Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha district and Wardha tahsil. The land scape of the district faces towards the south. There are fast running streams and Pothara nala bordering the south side, and Vena river bordering west and north sides of the tahsil. The tahsil is rich in fauna and flora and water sources like Lal nala prakalpa and Pothara dam. Samudrapur tahsil has a typical seasonal monsoon, where people are engaged in agriculture.

The present investigation therefore attempts to study ethnobotanical medicinal plants used by tribal as well as rural people. These plants are used to control gynaecological disorders, skeletal diseases, gastrointestinal ailments, bronchial disorders, neurological diseases, skin diseases, ophthalmic diseases, antidiabetic, jaundice, piles, cough, alexipharmic, elephantiasis, and anticancerous. Their botanical names, local names, families, parts used and type of use are mentioned separately.

The objectives of the present investigations are helpful to protect most of the ethnobotanical medicinally important plants, to fulfill ever increasing need of new remedies for the various ailments and the search for new source of nutrition, to understand plant-human relationship, to use practical applications of the biological knowledge of tribal people in medicine, agriculture, health and industry. Through this study the ethnobotanical flora and ecological parameters can be known, the plant biodiversity can be studied that will be the wealth of a country. The collected information will be preserved for future purposes. By this study the people will come to know about the medicinal plants of their tahsil. The present study may be a boon for the students, researchers, teachers, scientists, readers etc.

II. Methodology

Ethnobotany is the study of the relationship between man and their surrounding plants, in order to understand the plant-human interaction. To know the role of plant in the lives of the tribals one has to live among them. The field study is to be conducted as per methodology suggested by Lipp (1989) [7]. Survey of different localities of Samudrapur tahsil of Wardha district were conducted at regular intervals and information of the plants regarding their medicinal use were recorded from 'Vaidus' (medicine-man), elderly person and shepherds. Besides the uses of plants in specific rituals, customs and traditions are recorded. The questionnaires for ethnobotanical studies were prepared and information was obtained by interviewing local people. The collected plants were identified with the help of flora of Nagpur district (Ugemuge, 1986) [15], flora of Maharashtra (Almeda, 1996) [1]. Information of each species will be recorded with Vernacular name, Botanical name, Family, parts used, ailments and uses.

III. Observation And Result

S N	Vernacular name	Botanical name	Family name	Part used	Ailments	Uses
	Adulasa	Adathoda vasica NEES	Acanthace ace	Leaves, root	Respiratory diseases cough, asthma, chest diseases, chronic bronchitis, fever.	Leaf decoction/extract given in respiratory diseases; Leaves of adulsa and tulsi with few pieces of ginger mix together and prepared decoction and taken three times in a day to treat cough; powder of leaves applied on wound; take juice of leaves for cough; dry leaves powder with honey for cough.
	Amba	Mangifera indica L	Anacardac eae	Leaves	Cholera	Powder of 20gms of leaves-boil in ½ liter water and boil it to become 125ml filter it and drink.
	Anar/Dali mb	Punica granatum L	Punicaceae	Flower, leaves, fruit and bark	Dysentery, coughs, bleeding from teeth, dry cough of children.	Dried petals made into powder and brush the teeth to stop bleeding from teeth and make the teeth strong; powder of warm dried fruit wall taken with honey to control cough; juice of leaves with sugar control, dysentery, Fruit peal powder mixed with honey is used to cure dry cough of child.
	Arnica	Arnica montana L.	Asteraceae	Leaf, flower	Skin disorder	Flower and leaf juice applied on skin to relieve skin diseases but excess use causes problems to skin.
	Ashok	Saraca asoka (ROXB) DE WILDE	Caesalpini aceae	Bark, flower and fruit.	Uterin disorders, menstrual pain, diabetics, astringent, menorrhagia, internal bleeding, inflammation and burning sensation.	Paste of flower taken directly to treat uterine disorders; fruit peal to relieve menstrual pain; flower directly given to patient as astringent; use powder of leaves in menorrhagic bleeding; Juice or paste of the flowers used in burning sensations.

	Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera DUNAL	Solanaceae	Root and berries	Arthritis, insomnia, tumours, tuberculosis, asthma, leukoderma, bronchitis and menstrual problems.	Powdered liquid extract is used to cure all the diseases; Leaves increase blood flow; oil from leaves directly applied on skin.
	Awala	Phyllanthus emblica L	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves fruit	Skin burning, cough, shining hairs, sore throat and cold.	Heat the leaves and make into Paste and apply on burn wound; mix the powder of fruit with jastmadh and take one spoon two times a day; awala fruits soaked in water and apply on hairs; 2 teaspoon of awla powder with 2 teaspoon of honey for 2-3 times in a day for sore throat and cough.
	Awali / bhui awala	Phyllanthus niruri SENSUHOOK F NON LINN	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Skin burning	Mix powdered roasted leaves with coconut oil and apply on burnt skin.
	Babhul	Acacia nilotica (L) WILLD. EX. DEL.	Mimosaceae	Flower	Jaundice	Take dried powder of flower 3 times in a day.
	Bakan neem	Melia azadirach L	Meliaceae	Leaves	Piles	Use 2 spoons of powder of dried leaves twice a day to relieve pile pain.
	Behada	Terminalia bellerica ROXB	Combretaceae	Leaves	Heal of wound	Powder of dry leaves applied on the wound.
	Bel	Aegle mormelos (L) CORREA EX SCHULTZ	Rutaceae	Fruit, pulp, leaf, bark	Diarrhea, desentry, constipation, heat of stomach, diabetes, acidity, cooling, laxative, febrifuge, stomachic, colitis, flatulence.	Apply butter on leaf warm it and wrap over eyes; put drops of leaf juice in eyes to relieve eye troubles, eat fresh leaves for acidity, juice for diabetes; fruit directly given to patient in diarrhea.
	Bhuineem	Andrographis paniculata (BURM. F) WALLICH EX SCHULTZ	Acanthaceae	Roots, Whole plant	Fever, weakness and gas troubles.	Boil the roots in water and take the water to reduce fever; boil powder of whole plant in water and drink it to control fever.
	Biba	Semecarpus anacardium L.F.	Anacardaceae	Fruit oil	Joint pain	Decoction of fruits mix in 2-3 teaspoon cups and drink to relieve joint pain.
	Brahmi	Centella asiatica (L) URBAN	Apiaceae	Whole plant, leaves	Nervous disorder, memory enhancer, mental disorder and brain tonic	Extract of leaves used to cure nervous disorder; it is also used as brain tonic and memory enhancer.
	Carrot	Daucus carota L	Apiaceae	Roots	Eye weakness	Mix 250gms of fennel in juice of dried central part of root and use 10gms a day to relief eye weakness.
	Coconut	Cocos nucifera L	Araceae	Fruit fiber (coir)	Piles	Burn fibers partially make ash and take with butter milk to relieve pile pain.
	Coriander	Coriandrum sativum L	Apiaceae	Fruit	Skin diseases, stomachache,	Drink decoction of fruits to relieve stomachache; take juice or fine parts of leaves and apply on skin for skin diseases.
	Dalchini	Cinnamomum zeylanicum BL	Lauraceae	Bark, oil	Bronchitis, asthma, cardiac disorder and fever	Warm Juice of leaves used to treat asthma and oil from bark applied on body to reduce fever and in cardiac disorders.
	Deobabhul	Acacia leucophloea (ROXB) WILLD.	Mimosaceae	Pods and roots	Dysentery.	Powder of Pods and roots of this plant along with Mimosa pudica given in child dysentery.
	Dotra	Datura metal L	Solanaceae	Leaves	Rheumatism	Juice of leaves takes with jaggery early in the morning for relief from rheumatic pain.
	Garlic	Allium sativus L	Liliaceae	Bulb	Heat, dysentery, swelling, pain	Powder should be applied to painful part, it is also used to stop bleeding; make turmeric, salt and garlic in equal amount into paste,

					killer, to stop bleeding, cold, lower down blood sugar and blood pressure	heat them and apply on body part to relieve pain.
Gawati chaha	Cymbopogon citrates (DC) STAPP	Poaceae	Leaves		Cold, body ache, fever	Prepare tea by using leaves of gawati chaha, leaves of tulsi, haldi powder and sugar and take it for a week in the morning.
Ghugali	Barbarea vulgaris R. BR.	Brassicaceae	Fruits		Scurvy	Fruits are the source of vitamin C.
Ginger	Zingiber officinale ROSC	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome Juice		Cough and cold, Smell of mouth, hiccough, undigestion, headache.	Boil ginger in milk and take to relieve cough and cold; take 2 teaspoon juice of ginger in a glass of warm water to stop mouth smell; make juice of ginger and juice of nimbu and nawsagar well and apply for hiccough, undigestion and headache.
Godhan	Cordia dichotoma FROST. F.	Cordiaceae	Leaves		Blood pressure	Eat two leaves along with 2 leaves of pipal to maintain blood pressure.
Gokharu	Tribulus terrestris L	Zygophyllaceae	Fruit and root		Aphrodisiac,	Oil is taken out from fruit and root and given to patient as aphrodisiac.
Ground nut	Arachis hypogea L.	Fabaceae	oil		Heart diseases	Oil is used for cooking to reduce level of cholesterol in blood.
Gudmar	Gymnema sylvistre R. BR.	Asclepiadaceae	Leaves		Diabetes	Drink Leaf juice in water once a day in diabetes.
Gulwel	Tinospora cordifolia (WILLD) HOOK. F and THOMS	Menispermaceae	Stem		Weakness, diabetes.	Boil 250 gms of stem, 1 kharak, 1 manuka and 4 glass water till it becomes 1glass and drink in weakness.
Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L	Malvaceae	Flower		Anemia, antioxidant, anti fertility and hair colours.	Mix powder of dried petals in a cup of milk and take twice a day for anemic patient; take the powder of leaves and flower as antioxidant; boil dried flower petals in coconut oil and apply to blacken the hairs.
Higan	Balanites aegyptiaca (L) DELILE	Balanitaceae	Fruit		Eye infection	Mix warm latex in water and apply externally over eyes.
Jamun	Eugenia jambolana LAM	Myrtaceae	Bark, fruits		Likoria , fever	Dried bark made into powder and take 4gms twice daily with milk in likoria; extract of fruit used in typhoid fever.
Jeera	Cuminum cyminum L	Apiaceae	Seeds		Carminative, digestive	Used in food for flavor in the form of powder.
Kambarmodi	Tridax procumbens L	Asteraceae	Leaves		Wound	Leaves mixed with turmeric paste and applied on wound, leaves also applied on wound directly.
Kanher	Nerium indicum MILLER	Apocynaceae	Leaves		Leprosy	Boiled 100 gms of leaves in 2 liter of water and take bath with this water to relieve leprosy.
Karanji	Pongamia pinnata (L) PIERRE	Fabaceae	Leaves		Fever	Take a bath with warm water containing leaves and take rest with wrapped cloths.
Karle	Momordica charantia L	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves		Ascariasis (kiram), Loose motion, dysentery with bleeding	Take juice of leaves and drink 1 or 2 teaspoon twice a day in ascariasis; Juice used to stop loose motion; juice of leaves used for relief from dysentery with bleeding.
Karvand	Carissa congesta W. T.	Apocynaceae	Leaves		Spaint	Take 25-30 leaves made into paste with buttermilk for two weeks for relief from spaint.
Katikorata/Talimkhana	Asteracantha longifolia (L.) NEES.	Acanthaceae	Leaves and seeds		Isabgoal, weakness	Mix leaves with butter and apply on the isabgoal; the seeds are given to patient as tonic.
Kavath	Feronia limonia (L) SWINGLE	Rutaceae	Leaves		Pain	Juice of leaves applied on painful body part.
Khanduchakka	Clerodendrum infortunatum L.	Verbenaceae	Leaves		Wound, bone fracture	Sprinkle powder of dry leaves on wound; mix leaves paste with turmeric and apply on wound; apply paste of leaves on wound with mustard oil; apply pulp of fresh leaves pulp on bone fracture part of the body.
Khus khus	Vetiveria zizanioides (L)NASH	Papaveraceae	Flower		Vomiting	Powder is made from flower and used in vomiting.

	Korphad	Aloe vera L	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp	Reduce blood glucose in diabetes, lower blood lipid levels, lipidemic skin burn, Skin infections, antacid, falling hairs, Stomach ache, wound healing, ulcers, laxative, piles, tumours, spleen enlargement, vomiting, jaundice, asthma, acidity, haemorrhoids, flue of children, eye pain.	Leaf pulp is recommended to promote menstrual flow; mix leaf pulp in turmeric powder and applied on eyes to relieve eyes pain; leaves are crushed and thick greeny paste is made and used in healing the wounds; leaf pulp take with water for stomach aches; loose motion can be controlled by taking juice of fresh leaves with water; eat latex to control worms; apply latex of leaves on face to relive dark spots on skin; mix the juice with ginger boiled oil to make a hair oil and use for sleeplessness; boil leaves in a pan and breath the vapours to alleviate asthma; mix latex from leaves with honey give to child to cure cough; place leaf pulp on burn area and drink juice for ulcer.
	Laung	Eugenia aromatic KUNTZ	Myrtaceae	Flower buds	Hypotonic muscles	Tea and oil used to relieve hypotonic muscles.
	Lemon	Citrus limon (L) BURM F	Rutaceae	Leaves, fruits	Indigestion, spot of skin and cough.	Drink the juice of lemon with the juice of ginger to control problem of indigestion; apply juice to cure spot on skin; Juice of lemon with honey used to cure cough.
	Mehandi	Lawsonia inermis L	Lythraceae	Leaves, flower and seeds	Piles, burn, antiinflammator y	Take a juice of leaves and mix with the milk and give to the patient in piles; make flower paste in water and stick it on the burn place; powder is made from the leaves and seeds and applied as anti-inflammatory.
	Nag chafa	Mesua ferrae L	Clusiaceae	flower	Diarrhea, hiccough, leucorrhoea, constipation and bleeding piles.	The stamens and flowers are used in the form of powder to treat diarrhea with bleeding; hiccough, leucorrhoea; constipation and bleeding piles.
	Neelgiri	Eucalyptus globules LABILL	Myrtaceae	Leaves	Muscle injuries and swellings, malaria, fever and cough.	Take bath with water containing boiled leaves to reduce muscle injuries and apply paste of leaves on swollen part to relieve swellings; oil used for cleaning as natural insecticide to reduce risk of malaria, Oil extracted from leaves used to reduce fever and cough.
	Neem	Azadirachta indica. JUSSU	Meliaceae	Leaves, bark, seeds	Antihelmintic, antifungal, antibacterial, antipyretic, inflammation of liver, eye troubles, fever, diabetics, analgesic, hypertensive, epilepsy, for pimples on face, small pox and chicken pox, piles, sedative, jaundice and snake bite.	Juice with honey and dried powder of Leaves applied on skin to treat skin diseases and jaundice; to control diabetes dissolve 50 gms seeds in water and drink; bark is chewed in cough; 5 gm bark powdered added with butter and applied over the skin to cure wounds and ringworm; the fresh juice is given for intestinal worms; paste used as face pack; take bath with water containing boiled leaves for skin diseases; paste is made from leaves and applied on skin; juice of leaves make blood vessels strong and increase the flow of blood; to test snake bite few leaves are given to patient for chewing.
	Owa	Trachyspermum ammi (L) SPARAGUE	Apiaceae	Seeds	Control of urination	Make paste the seeds with jaggery and prepare the pills and drink them with water 4 times
	Pandhara Palas	Butea frondosa ROXB ET KOEN	Fabaceae	Flower and bark	Spaint and urination problems.	Make a paste 50 gms of flower put them in earthen pot containing water for overnight and drink the water to reduce temperature of the body; make a powder of flower or bark and take it with water for spaint.
	Pashan	Bergenia ligulata	Saxifragac	Root	Kidney stone	Powder of roots boil two minutes in water

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	bheda	SENSU BAILEY	eae			and drink it twice a day.
	Peepal	Ficus religiosa L	Moraceae	Leaf petiole and roots	Antivoenum, unconsciousness and blood pressure.	Two leaves of pipal and godan chewed to maintain blood pressure; leaf petiole tightly holds in the ear of patient in snake bite; can make tablets from roots and be used in unconsciousness.
	Periwrinkle / Sadaphuli	Vinca rosea L	Apocynaceae	Leaves and fruits	Skin disorders, hypotensive, wasp sting, eye inflammation and bleeding.	Make paste of leaves and fruits and use in wasp sting, eye inflammation and to stop internal bleeding.
	Pandhari rui	Calotropis gigantea (L)R. BR.	Asclepiadaceae	Flower	Dry cough, asthma	Take powder of petals with honey 2 times in a day to relieve cough.
	Pudina	Mentha piperita STOKES	Lamiaceae	Leaves and flowers	Pain killer and digestive problems like acidity, diabetes	Take juice of leaves in diabetes; oil is extracted from the leaves and applied on the body part as pain killer; flowers are directly given to the patient suffering from digestive problems.
	Rose	Rosa indica L	Rosaceae	Flowers	Blakish lips	Mix petals paste in glycerin and applied on lips 3 to 4 times a day to relieve blackening of lips.
	Rui	Calotropis procera R. BR.	Asclepiadaceae	Flower	cough	Mix Powder of dried flower mix with honey for relieve cough.
	Sandal wood /chandan	Santalum album L	Santalaceae	Heart wood	Burning, skin disorders, cough, digestive problems, scabies and pimples.	Oil extracted from wood and given to patient indigestion; oil used in skin disorders; paste applied on burnt skin, oil used on scabies and pimples; oil also used on cough.
	Shatavari	Asparagus racemosus WILLD.	Liliaceae	Root, leaves, stems	Wound, disorder, miscarriage, menopausal problems, antacid, tonic, lactation, appetite, weakness, asthma, anemia, liver problems, diarrhea, dysentery and bleeding.	The roots boiled in milk are used as appetizer; dried roots made into paste and drink with milk to control weakness; young shoots are useful and good source of vitamin B ₆ , calcium, magnesium, zinc and protein; use the powder in milk to increase lactation and to prevent bleeding.
	Tamarind	Tamarindus indicus L	Fabaceae	Seeds	Antivenome	Make a paste of seeds and apply on the part where sign of snake bite appear.
	Tambadi vasu	Boerhavia diffusa L.	Nyctaginaceae	Root leaves and seeds	Asthma, anemia and eye troubles.	Leaves are use in ophthalmia and in joint pain; seeds are use as tonic, expectorant and carminative.
	Tulsi	Ocimum sanctum L	Lamiaceae	Juice, dried powder, leaves, oil, seed, roots, inflorescence	Liver and common cold, sore throat, kidney stone, bronchitis and skin diseases, cough, headache, malaria, jaundice, antibiotic, hocking cough, digestive, earache, fever, ascariasis.	Mix the juice of the leaves with honey used to cure bronchitis; mix leaves juice in salt and apply on white spot, locally on ringworm and other skin disease; drop the leaf juice in ear to relieve earache; make the pills of paste of leaves and black pepper to cure kidney stone; take ½ cup juice of fresh leaves with juice of radish along with jiggery in hocking cough; mix leaves juice with 3 drops of juice of ginger and honey and take 2 times in a day in jaundice; keep inflorescence in water for some time and take this water to relieve cough; mix leaves with honey and black pepper and use to control hocking cough and indigestion; boil decoction of leaves with cordamomum in ½ liter of water and milk and use to cure malaria; extract of leaves and inflorescence use to cure ascariasis.
	Turmeric	Curcuma longa L	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Wound, inflammation, dry cough, pain, bleeding	Apply paste on wound; chew 3 to 4 pills of haldi powder along with lukeworm water in dry cough; apply warm paste of ambi haldi on body to relive pain; use turmeric powder to stop wound bleeding.

	Umbar	Ficus racemosa L	Moraceae	Latex	Goiter	Take latex from stem before sunrise and apply on infected body part.
	Vinca	Cantharanthus roseus (L) G.DON	Apocynaceae	Whole plant	Antispasmodic, bleeding and insect bite.	Apply membranous covering around wood on local inflammation; use entire plant on skin to stop bleeding and insect bites.
	Vringraj	Eclipta alba HASSK	Asteraceae	Seeds	Anti-inflammatory, digestive.	Make seed powder and given to patient as digestive and anti-inflammations.
	Wad	Ficus bengalensis L	Moraceae	Leaves, bark, seed, fruit and root	Infertility and leucoderma	Mix powder of leaves in ½ cup milk with batasha and take twice a day to treat infertility; make paste of roots and dal of masur in milk and apply on dark spots.
	Yerand	Ricinus communis L	Euphorbiaceae	Latex, leaves	Eye trouble, jaundice	Take 2 spoon leaf juice with cow milk in jaundice; mix latex with cows butter and made a kajal to treat eye trouble.
	Zendu	Tagetes erecta L	Asteraceae	Leaves	Ear infections	Pour juice of leaves in infected ear.

IV. Discussion And Conclusion

In the present study, 71 medicinal plants used by the villagers of Samudrapur tahsil of Wardha district are given. All these species belong to dicotyledons and monocotyledons. These families include dominant family Apiaceae with five species followed by Fabaceae, Apocynaceae and Asteraceae each with four species, Acanthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae and Rutaceae each with three species, Anacardiaceae, Lamiaceae, Tiliaceae, Meliaceae, Mimosaceae, Solanaceae and Zingiberaceae each with two species and Araceae, Balanitaceae, Brassicaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Clusiaceae, Combretaceae, Cordiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Lauraceae, Lythraceae, Malvaceae, Menispermaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Papaveraceae, Poaceae, Punicaceae, Rosaceae, Santalaceae, Saxifragaceae, Verbenaceae and Zygophyllaceae each with one species.

These plants are used against diseases such as acidity, analgesic, anemia, antacid, anti fertility, antibacterial, antibiotic, antifungal, antihelminthic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antipyretic, antispasmodic, antivenome, aphrodisiac, appetite, arthritis, ascariasis (kiram), asthma, astringent, blakish lips, bleeding, blood pressure, blood sugar, body ache, bone fracture, brain tonic, bronchitis, burn, burning sensation, burning, cardiac disorder, carminative, chest diseases, chicken pox, cholera, chronic bronchitis, cold, colitis, common cold, constipation, cooling, cough, dysentery, diabetes, diarrhea, digestive, dry cough, dysentery, earache, epilepsy, eye trouble, falling hairs, febrifuge, fever, flatulence, flue, gas troubles, goiter, haemorrhoids, hair colours, headache, heart diseases, heat, hiccough, hocking cough, hypertensive, hypotensive, hypotonic muscles, indigestion, infertility, inflammation, inflammation of liver, insect bite, insomnia, internal bleeding, isabgoal, jaundice, joint pain, kidney stone, lactation, laxative, leprosy, leucoderma, leucorrhoea, likoria, lipidermic, liver problems, loose motion, lower blood lipid levels, malaria, memory enhancer, menopausal problems, menorrhagia, mental disorder, menstrual pain, menstrual problems, miscarriage, muscle injuries, nervous disorder, pain, piles, pimples, reduce blood glucose in diabetes, respiratory diseases, rheumatism, scabies and pimples, scurvy, sedative, shining hairs, skin burning, skin burn, skin infections, skin spot, small pox, smell of mouth, snake bite, sore throat, spaint, spleen enlargement, stomach ache, stomachic, swellings, tonic, tuberculosis, tumours, ulcers, unconsciousness, undigestion, urination, uterine disorders, vomiting, wasp sting, weakness, wound etc. These observations are well supported by the previous studies of Kimiyme et.al. (2011) who reported the vegetables had a medicinal value and cure diseases and the vegetables were healthy [6], Bhogaonkar et.al. (2010) documented 42 plant species belonging to 23 families consumed by the tribal [2] and Dhore et.al. (2010) explored 25 wild edible plants species belonging to 15 families [3].

Mali et al. (2006) have reported 20 angiosperm species [8], Shah et al. (2009) reported 36 medicinal plants for abortifacient [13], Mitra and Mukherjee (2009) have documented 22 species of angiosperm plants against the abortifacient [10], Murthy and Venkaish (2010) listed 33 plant species belonging to 29 genera and 26 families which are used as abortifacient by the tribal people of Andhra Pradesh [11].

Grover et al. (2002) have mentioned 45 plants species for anti diabetic [4], Phani and AshokKumar (2009) reported 25 medicinal plants [12], Malviya et al. (2010) [9], Kavishankar et al. (2011) reviewed 136 plants for antidiabetic [5] and Thirumalai et al. (2012) reported 41 medicinal plants for anti-diabetic [14].

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