

Ethno-Medicinal Uses of Wild Plants of Pusad City and Adjoining Area, Maharashtra

Kahate P.M.

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal

Introduction:

Pusad city is situated on the bank of river Pus and in the mountainous hilly region in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra state. Pusad is located at 19°54'N 77°35'E 19.9°N 77.58°E. It has an average elevation of 315 metres (1033 feet). River Pus flows very near to the town that is why the city was named as Pusad. Climate of Pusad is very high with the temperature going as high as 49 degree Celsius during summers and as low as 5 degree during the time of winters. It receives an average rainfall of about 471mm per year. Pusad city is surrounded by hills from almost all the sides and is at little lower elevation than these hills.

Medicinal plants are used in various pioneer systems of remedies like Ayurveda, Siddha, Yunani, Homeopathy, etc. artificial medicines are not suitable for humans, and hence all peoples are used traditional system of medicines. The business of medicinal industry is lacks of rupees and many industries like Patanjali, Dabur, Himalaya, etc are involved in this thing. The drugs produced from natural medicinal plants are harmless and for export point of view they are more beneficial than any other type of drugs. The importance is that we have identified which drugs are isolated from these plants and on which diseases they are useful. Sameera and Mandakini in 2015 said that many of the drugs, currently in use have been isolated from natural sources based on information about curative agent in folklore medicine. As per the data recorded by Wildlife Institute of India (2007), 7000 plant species are found in different parts of India, of them 17,000 flowering plants, 6850 species are endemic to India and 8000 are ethno-botanically important.

Present study is undertaken in parts of Pusad city for identification of wild medicinal plants and contribution in traditional uses of these plants in local peoples.

Materials and Methods

For the study of different types of plants author visited different localities of Pusad city during all seasons of year. During visits various types of plant were found viz., trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses. The collected plants at the time of flowering were identified with the help of Botanical flora (Ugemuge, 1986). The medicinal uses of plants and plant parts were recorded from local peoples and the literature.

Observation and Results

S. N.	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name	Uses
1	<i>Acmella paniculata</i>	Asteraceae	Akkalkadha	Rheumatism, fever Diuretics Flu, cough, rabies diseases, Tuberculosis, antimalarial, Antibacterial
2	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Kambarmodi, kolsan	It is uses against malaria, diarrhoea, stomach ache, parasitic infection, liver disorder and diabetes. The leaf juice is used as an antiseptic, and to stop blood from wounds.
3	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Asteraceae	Sahdevi	It is use against asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, cough, malaria and over night-

				blindness.
4	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Ghanera osadi, Jangli Pudina	It is use in common wound, burn, antimicrobe, mouthwash, sleeping sickness, headache, pain killer and skin diseases.
5	<i>Datura inoxia</i>	Solanaceae	Kaladhotra	It us used to treat skin rashes, ulcers, bronchitis, jaundice and diabetics,
7	<i>Leucas ciliata</i>	Lamiaceae	Burumbi	Used against intestinal worm, diarrhoea, insecticidal. Cough and cold, jaundice, scabies and heal wounds.
8	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Raktkanda	Abdominal pain, Jaundice, cough, asthma, worm infestation, disorder of skin,
9	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	Acanthaceae	Ranbhokari	It is used against joint pains, strained muscles, bladder stones, diabetics, urinary problems, and bronchitis.
10	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Convolvulaceae	kaladana	Treatment of fungal infection, diarrhoea, liver and urinary infection,
11	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Nagadamani	Treat bone fractures, boils, cough, diarrhoea, jaundice, paralysis, vomiting, toothache, malaria, wound and fever.
12	<i>Blumea lacera</i>	Malvaceae	Bhamurda	It is used against bronchitis, fever, burns, mouth infections, ulcers, wounds, cough, etc.
13	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae	Jangali tulas	It is used against Malaria, Headache, Flu, Nausea, stomach infection, swelling.
14	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhi	It is uses in Asthma, kidney stones, diarrhoea, dysentery, nausea, vomiting, skin infection, headache, toothache.

Conclusion

The plants collected and reported from Pusad city, District Yavatmal in the present study are used by the local peoples in their routine treatment practices. All the traditional drugs obtained from different medicinal plants studied in present attempt are very effective, cheap and available around agricultural fields and in wastelands. The knowledge of medicinal plants makes to proper use of disease which shows at first aids. So the peoples are using these plants as alternative to allopathic medicines. Further research on these plants on scientific lines may help in developing effective drugs for human health care.

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