CHAPTER-28

A SURVEY OF SOME ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS FROM ANJANAGAON SURJI REGION DISTRICT AMRAVATI (MS)

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Summary

The present survey was conducted between November 2021 and April 2022 in Anjangaon Surji, located in the Amravati district of Maharashtra, India, to document traditionally used medicinal plants. Anjangaon Surji is a rural area in the Vidarbha region, characterized by a hot and dry climate, with temperatures peaking between February and May before declining in June. The study aims to explore the ethnobotanical knowledge of the local population regarding medicinal plants and their uses in traditional healthcare practices.Total 20 plants were identified from the study area belonging to … families which are being used by locals for different ailments.

Keyword: Ethnobotany, Medicinal Plants, Traditional Healthcare.

Introduction

The present survey are being carried out during the period Nov 2021 to April 2022 at Anjangaon surji (Longitude: 77.3074936 E^{0} Latitude: 21.1649271 N^{0}) situated in Amravati district of Maharashtra State. It is one of the rural area of Vidarbha, situated in central part of India. The climate is hot and dry. The temperature of the region stands to increase from Feb. to May and Decrease from June.

According to the World Health Organization about 80% of the world's population in developing countries depends essentially on plants of their primary health care .(Sharma *et.al.*2010). The knowledge and use of aromatic plants and their medicinal uses as well as making herbarium are transmitted through mouth to mouth amongst generation.(Subhodh S. 2010]. The survey was conducted in order to document traditionally used medicinal plants. Ethnobotany is the study of region's plant and their Practical uses through the

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traditional knowledge of a local culture and people. Before the introduction of chemical medicines, man relied on the healing properties of medicinal plants. Some people value these plants due to the ancient belief which says plants are created to supply man with food, medical treatment, and other effects. It is thought that about 80% of the 5.2 billion people of the world live in the less developed countries and the World Health Organization estimates that about 80% of these people rely almost exclusively on traditional medicine for their primary healthcare needs.

Medicinal plants are the "backbone" of traditional medicine, which means more than 3.3 billion people in the less developed countries utilize medicinal plants on a regular basis . There are nearly 2000 ethnic groups in the world, and almost every group has its own traditional medical knowledge and experiences Anjangaon surji taluka were selected for the collection of data. The objective of the present survey was to collect information of native plants for their medicinal uses, establish their therapeutic potential compare their by developing trust and Faith among the people for their safe and effective use, does by exploring the hidden green wealth for India can boost their economy by substantially increasing their exports of herbal medicines at the trade front and can coronavirus larger slice from the Herbal World market share.

Since ancient times several countries possess the rich heritage of herbal drugs, but only few cultivated plants are in use. Due to the modern development in the scientific approach towards the cultivation of plants, many more drugs have come to use.

Herbal medicines have been used from the earliest times to the present day. The ethnobotanical pharmacology is as old as man himself. Herbal medicines exhibit a remarkable therapeutic diversity. Medicinal plant listed are used in several traditional medicines to treat a variety of diseases. The extracts from different parts of the plant have significant therapeutic value.

Material and Method

To collect the ethnomedicinal plants available in the area of Anjangaon Surji District Amravati (MS), several surveyes were made from November 2021 to April 2022. During the survey the researcher have collected information from the elder peples of communties and some tribal vaidoos from the study area using semistructured interview of the informants. And the collection was done accordingly and the plants were identified using the flora of Marathwada (Naik, 1998). The plants were photographed on the spot and a specimen of each plant was deposited in Department of Botany, Shri Shivaji Science College Amravati (MS).

Observations and Results

The observations and results were presented in table 1. The table include the botanical name of medicinal plants collected, its common name, its family and part used for the medicinal purpose.

Table-1: Systematic enumeration of some medicinal plants

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Plant part used
1.	*Allium cepa*	Kanda	Amaryllidaceae	Fleshy bulb
2.	*Aloe vera*	Korphad	Liliaceae	Leaf
3.	*Asparagus racemosus*	Shatavari	Asparagaceae	Root
4.	*Calotropis procera*	Rui	Asclepiadaceae	Root, leaves
5.	*Chlorophytum borivilianum*	Safed musli	Asparagaceae	Root
6.	*Curcuma longa*	Halad	Zingeberaceae	Root, stem
7.	*Emblica officinalis*	Aawla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit, Leaves, bark
8.	*Eucalyptus globules*	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	Leaves
9.	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Anantamul	Apocynaceae	Root
10.	*Kalanchoe pinnata*	Panfuti	Crassulaceae	Leaf
11.	*Moringa oleifera*	Shevga	Moringaceae	Leaves, bark, Drumstick
12.	*Oscimum basalicum*	Sweet basil	Lamiaceae	Leaves, seed
13.	*Oscimum sanctum*	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaves, stem, inflorescence
14.	*Piper betle*	Pan	Piperaceae	Leaf
15.	*Piper longum*	Pimpri	Piperaceae	Leaf
16.	*Rauwolfia serpentina*	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Fruit, Stem, root
17.	*Ricinus communis*	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	Seed
18.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Gulvel	Menispermaceae	Root, stem, leaves
19.	*Vitex negundo*	Nirgudi	Verbinaceae	Root, leaves, flowers, seed
20.	*Withania somnifera*	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	Root

Conclusion

An ethnobotanical survey was undertaken to record information on medicinal plants from traditional medical practitioners and to identify the medicinal plants used for treating diseases. From present study it is clear that the Anjangaon Surji is also have rich Biodiversity of number of plant species it includes various medicinal plants which are used by the local inhabitants for their primary healthcare. The knowledge of traditional uses of plants is important to study and record for future. Such survey methods and data collection from local people, provide valuable information for isolation of important phytochemicals from individual plant species. The youth should be encouraged to learn the traditional medicinal knowledge to preserve it from being lost with the older generation.

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