ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 7 | Issue: 6 | June 2021|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2021: 8.047 || ISI Value: 1.188

TRADITIONAL ETHNOVETERNARY PRACTICES FROM SATPUDA FOREST REGION OF BURHANPUR DISTRICT MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the traditional ethnoveternary medicinal plants species used for various diseases by Pawara, Barela & Bhil tribes. 26 plant species of 26 genera belonging to 23 families with their local name, botanical name, family, and plant part used, preparation of remedies, disease treated, and doses recorded are given.

KEYWORDS - ***Ethnoveternary, Satpuda, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh***

INTRODUCTION

Burhanpur forest area of Satpuda forest falls in northern part of district .It is situated between 21°18′ and 76°14′ North latitude & 21.3° and 76.23° East longitude. The vegetation composed of humid & many semi-evergreen species apart from dry deciduous ones. Tribals are the Inhabitants of the area with the several tribes like Pawara; Barela & Bhills.Traditionally medicinal plants are much in use. Studies on the medicinal plants of the area are lacking except few sporadic references like Jain, S.K.1963, 1999; Maheshwari, J.K.1966, 1989; Rai, B.K.Ayachi, S.S, Rai A. 1996; Rai.R. Nath.V, Shukla, PK, 1996, 2002, 2003, 2004; Rai.R.2004; Rai. R.Nath.V,Shukla,PK,2004a,b,c; Saxena,P.o.1988; Mini Vand Sivdasan M 2007; Rahman,.et-al 2009; Satya V and Solanki Cm 2009; Yadav D 2009;. However studies on stapura forest from various regions had been carried out by Karnik, C.R.. Karnik, CR. & Basu, BD. 1935, Karnik, and CK. 1935. Karnik, C.R. 1961. Mahabale, TS. & Karnik, CR.1959 Anonymous, 1994. Ayensu, ES. 1981. Bagul, R.M. and Yadav, S.S. 2003a. Bagul, R.M. and Yadav, S.S. and Garud, B.D. 2006. Bagul, R.M. and Yadav, S.S. 2007. Bagul, R.M. & D.K. Patil. 2011. Bagul, R.M.2011. Bagul, RM. 2013. R.M.Bagul, (2015),

As far as studies on ethnoveternary medicinal plants of Burhanpur district concern there are no reports so far. Attempt has been made to collect information about ethnoveternary medicinal plants from tribals of the area. Present study is based on field survey of personal discussion with local village health practitioners (LVHP), & literature survey from, June 2012-2014.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Extensive & intensive explorations on every Sunday and Saturday of the week end to collect all the information as far as possible regarding the medicinal uses. During outgoing all the information collected were noted in field book. Pertinent attention was paid to habit, habitat, parts used, and diseases for which plants used, dosages and mode of administration. As far as possible correct local names have been recorded.

These information were confirmed with repeated queries at different places.(Table no. 1.)

Specimens collected during the field work are processed for herbarium as per the customary methods (Jain and Rao, 1977). Specimens are thoroughly studied for correct identification with the help of the standard Flora of the Presidency of Bombay(Cook, 1958 Repr,ed.), Flora of British India(1872-1897), BSI Flora of Maharashtra state Vol,I,II, & III.(Edited by Sharma et al.1996,Singh and Kartikeyan 2000;Singh & Laksh 2001).The identification was also confirmed by

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matching the specimens with that of authentically identified species at BSI Pune.Herbarium sheets were neatly labeled and deposited in herbarium of department of botany arts, Science & Commerce college Chopda.

Table no 1- Showing botanical name, local name, family, part(s) used, ethnoveternary medicinal uses.

Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part(s) used	Ethnoveternary medicinal uses
Abitulon indicum(L).Sw.	Aatti	Malvaceae	Roots	100g roots added daily to feed on Galctogogue
Achyranthes aspera L.	Aghada	Amaranthaceae	Leaf	Leaves powdered into paste Is applied on genital part and allowed to inhale the easy delivery & retained placenta.
Aegle marmelous(L).Corr	Bel	Rutaceae	Leaf	Paste is made with 1 kg of leaves powdered with cymbogon lvs & curcuma domestica rhizomes and used on dyspepsia.
Andrographis paniculata (Burn.f.)Wall	Bhuinimb	Acanthaceae	Leaf	100g coriandrum fruits & 10g of piper nigrum crushed together with water, filtrate obtained is given for three days to cure Babesiosis.
Azadirecta indica A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaf, bark	10g of leaf of andrographis & 10g of curcuma roots powdered to make paste with neem leaf is applied on worm infection. Same is applied on foot of cattle diseases. Fruit oil is applied on mouth dieses.
Bambusa vulgaris Schrader wendl.	Bamboo	Poaceae	Young shoots	Young shoots paste made with jaggery fed to cattle & buffaloes on diarrhea.
Biophytum sensivetum(L)DC	Lajari	Oxalidaceae	Whole plant	Fresh plants are fed to lactating cow as galactogogue.
Cassia fistula L.	Bahava	Ceasalpiniaceae	Ripen pods	Ghee applied on pods warm gently on flame to use on swollen throat of cattle.
Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb	Tembhurni	Ebenaceae	Fruits	10g of fruit pulp mixed with small water is applied on eye disease
Erythrina variegata L.	Pangara	Fabaceae	Leaf	Leaf paste is applied on neck to cure yoke sore.
Ficus racemosa L.	Umber	Moraceae	Latex	Fresh latex collected is applied on wound healing of cattles.
Gossypium herbacium L	Kapas	Malvaceae	Leaves	Leaf juice is given orally for suppuration of waist after delivery.
Bombax cieba L	Saber	Bombacaceae	Seed	50g of seed powder given twice daily for measles.
Holarrhena antidysentrica(BuchHam)Wall.exG.Don	Kuda	Apocynaceae	Roots	Paste was made with 20g root bark of kuda mixed equally with fruit pulp of punica granatum & a pinch of salt added & given orally for controlling diarrhea.
Madhuca longifolia	Mahu	Sapotaceae	Seeds	Cake obtained after oil extraction is applied on worms.
Nyctanthes arbor-tritis L	Chandani	Apocynaceae	Leaf/Bark	Decoction made with 500ml leaf juice & 20g piper fruits to make final volume ½ litre is given twice daily on fever for

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				three days.
Puereria tuberosa (Roxb.ex willd.)DC.	Bhui kuda	Fabaceae	Roots	Roots powdered with water and given orally to cow as galactogogue.
Psidum guajava L	Peru	Myrtaceae	Leaf	20-30g of leaves pounded with 10g syzigium &mango leaf 10g, given on the treatment of dysentery.
Strychnos potatorum L.f.	Nirmali	Longaniaceae	Fruits	Fruit pulp is applied on wound healing.
Terminalia arjuna(Roxb.exDC)W &A.	Hirda	Combrataceae	Leaves	200ml of leaf juice made with water given twice daily for suppuration of waist after delivery.
Vitex negundo L.	Nirgudi	Vitaceae	Leaves	20ml leaf juice made with 20g of elettaria cardamom are boiled to make half used for two times daily on rheumatism.
Lawsonian inermis L.	Mendi	Lithraceae	Bark	Decoction made with 200-3009 bark &1 liter of water to make final volume 1/2kg
Leucas cephalotus(Roth)Spr.	Gobi	Labiatae	Whole plant	Whole plant made into paste with piper seeds ,5g & given twice orally as antidote on snake bite
Citrulus colocynths (L.)Schrad.	Govindphal	Cucurbitaceae	Seeds	Seed powder is applied on foot cracks of cattles.
Hardwickia binata Roxb	Anjan	Ceasalpiniaceae	Leaves	Leaves are used for improving milk production in cattles.
Holoptelia integrifolia (Roxb.)Planch	Papda	Ulmaceae	Seed	Seed paste is used for tick &mite killing externally.
Annona squamosa L.	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Seeds	Seed powder is made with water & applied externally to kill lice.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

During study it was found that 27 type of plants species used on 23 type of diseases belonging to 23 families, 27genera & 27 species used to cure veterinary diseases like wound healing, enhancement lactation, diarrhea, dysentery, cold, cough, suppression of lactation after delivery, constipation, mouth diseases, flea, lice, tick & mite repellent, babesiosis, abdominal pain, worm infections, measles retained placenta, easy delivery, snake bite, dyspepsia, fever, bone fracture and tooth diseases. Most of the information reported from the tribal's of the area is found to be less known to the literature of Indian veterinary medicinal plants. The plants mentioned here are still popular in this area and enjoyed good reputation in traditional medicines used on veterinary diseases. Most of the drugs are utilized in fresh mode and as a cooled decoctions or infusions. It is necessary to make further investigations on these ethno medicines for conservation of biodiversity to protect extinction of the Ethnoveternary medicinal plants .There is also need to brought these plants under cultivation in a systematic manner to meet demands from traditional drug based market . It is also needed to evaluate pharmacologically the efficiency of these plants against Ethnoveternary claim

AUTHOR PROFILE

Zahid Hasan Jafri receive M.Sc Botany from devi ahilya vishwa vidyalaya, indore and M.Phil Botany in Vikram Uni Ujjain 2009.Ph.D is completed in 2020 in KBCNMU Jalgaon Maharashtra, India. Presently working as Ad hock base assistant professor in Botany Department and pg center in Botany at S.G.J.Quaderia College in Burhanpur Madhya Pradesh India I have 13 year teaching in UG and PG Botany.Specialization in Industrial Microbiology and Ethnoveternary Medicinal Plants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to Mr. R.M.Bagul, my research guide head of botany

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department mgms college chopda and Dr.Deshmukh for providing the shelter and facilities to complete the study.

I would like to thanks ali asgar bhai takliwala secretary of the Quaderia edu society, I thanks to Prof.M.H.SaleemDirector of the college,I thanks to prof i.a .siddiui Principal of the institute.i thanks to Thanks to Dr.Sakun mishra prof.nikhat yasmeen,Prof.Rehan Shaik ,Shakera ansari, etc.and others the team of field researchers who were participated in the collection and documentation. and accompanied us in the field study.

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