

ETHNOMEDICINAL PRACTICES AROUND NANDURA PINGALAI DEVITEMPLE, DISTRICT, AMRAVATI, (M.S.), INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present survey was carried out in forest patch around Nandura Pingala Devi temple area, of Morshi Tahsil district Amravati, (M.S.), India. Pingla Devi gad is sacred place situated at hill top and surrounded by forest patch. It is famous among the rural parts of Amravati district. Many people come here in groups and enjoy lunch by cook here local delicacies like Rodge. Currently the entire temple is being demolished for a new temple construction. This is an age old temple of goddess Durga (Pinglai Devi). It is located on Amravati - Morshi road, around 20 kms away from Morshi tahsil and 36 kms away from Amravati town. Man has influence by ethnomedicinal plant from ancient time as they are valuable source of nutrition and drug. It is experienced that local and tribal people in the area practices traditional system of medicine in their healthcare system. Many plants species have been consider as sacred such as *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi), *Ficus beghalensis* (Wad), *Aegle marmelos* (Bel), *Mangifera indica* (Amba), *Melia azadirachta* (Bakan), *Butea monosperma* (Palas), *Embllica officinalis* (Awla). The aim of this study was to document the ethnomedicinal information of plants used to treat various ailments. On the basis of investigation, about 36 plants species belonging to 19 families are collected and describe it scientific name, local name, part used, family, and medicinal use for number of ailments.

KEYWORDS: Pingalai Devi Temple, Amravati district, Forest Patch, Ethnomedicinal Plants.

INTRODUCTION

An important tradition of nature worship is to protect patches of forest dedicated to ancestral spirits. These forests designated as sacred grove. About 15000 sacred grooves are estimated to be distributed all over India (Chaudhari and Gupta, 2014), particularly in Western ghats in Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Arunachal, Manipur, and Tamilnadu. In Maharashtra, sacred groves are found in tribal as well as non-tribal areas. About 2808 sacred groves (Deshmukh, 1999) have been documented in the state. These sacred groves are rich in biodiversity also provides habitat, net site for wildlife & birds. Many plants species such as Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Wad (*Ficus bengalensis*), Apata (*Bauhinia racemosa*), Palas (*Butea monosperma*), Umber (*Ficus racemosa*), Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*), Amba (*Mangifera indica*), have been consider sacred. The vegetation cover of sacred grooves improves soil fertility of area and prevents soil erosion. The present study area is not till specified as sacred grove. The main aim of the present study is to document the local knowledge about plant resources used by rural and tribal people of area may help in developing sustainable use and minimize loss

of native biodiversity.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

STUDY AREA

The study area Nandura Pingala Devi temple situated in a small village Ner, covered an area about 500 hectares and located around 36 km from Amravati district and 20 km from Morshi tahsil. Temple festival celebrated in Navratri. The study area is not specified as sacred grove. During an opportunistic visit to the area, a protected forest patch was found around Nandura Pingalai Devi temple, located along 21°09'18.7"N 77°56'34.3"E. Field surveys were made during the period of June 2020 to May 2022 to explore ethnomedicinal survey.

METHOD

The present study was carried out between periods from June 2020 to May 2022. The research data has been collected through transects walks and discussions with local people. More information was collected from people having Ethno botanical knowledge. Visit to area

conducted many times and collect ethnomedicinal information about plants. The plants were identified using different books, research work published by different author and Flora of Amravati district

(M.A.Dhore, 2002), Flora of Nagpur district (N.R.Ugemuge, 1986), Flora of the Presidency of Bombay (Cooke, T.) and taxonomy expert.



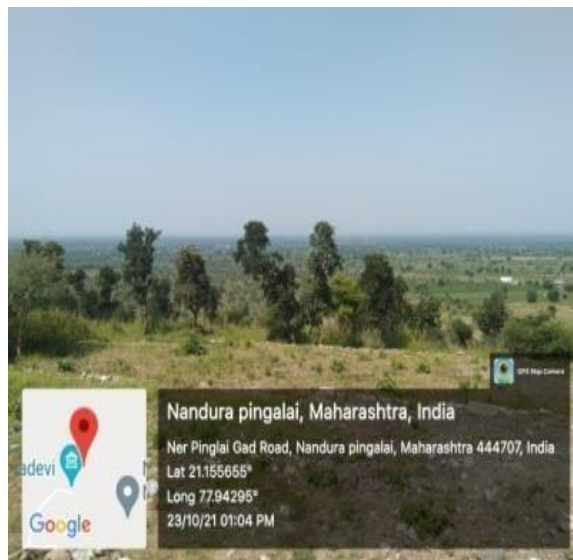
Map of Maharashtra



Amravati District Map



Pangladevi Temple



Forest Area



Forest around



Pangla Devi Gad

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During survey 36 plants species belonging to 19 families recorded as medicinal plants. Plants enumerated with scientific name, local name, family, part used, medicinal uses.(Table 1). The ethnomedicinal survey revealed that a number of important plants species are found in an study

area. It conservation measure are not introduce in near future there may be great loss of plant diversity. Hence every house should maintain locally available medicinal plants in their garden to meet out their need for preliminary health care.

Table 1: Ethnomedicinal uses of some medicinal plants.

Sr. no.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part used	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Ramphal	Annonaceae	Fruit	Anthelmintic
2	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.)	Wasanvel	Menispermaceae	Leaves	Abdominal disorder
3	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.)Miers.	Gulvel	Menispermaceae	Stem, Leaves	Fever, cough, health tonic, digestion problem
4	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Pivla dhotra	Papaveraceae	Yellow latex	Scabies, eczema
5	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.)	Mohari	Cruciferae	Seed	Swelling, Stimulent
6	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Vaghate	Capparidaceae	Root, Fruit	Skin eruption, piles
7	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.)	Sikka	Malvaceae	Root	Snake bite
8	<i>Tribulus terrestries</i> L.	Gokhru	Zygophyllaceae	Root, Fruit	Urinary calculi
9	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)	Bel	Rutaceae	Leaves, Fruit pulp,	Piles, Cough, Stomuch disorder, diabetes
10	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Kawat	Rutaceae	Fruit	Tonic, thirst
11	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Bark, Leaf, Fruit	Skin trouble, worm infection, liver disorder
12	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd)D	Hiwar	Celastraceae	Stem bark	Lice eradication
13	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> (Desr.)	Charoli	Anacardiaceae	Seed	Brain tonic,
14	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L.	Biba	Anacardiaceae	Flowers	Asthama
15	<i>Abrus pectorius</i> L.	Gunj	Fabaceae	Root, Leaves	Cough, Urinary, dental disorder, tonic,
16	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.)Taub.	Palas	Fabaceae	Leaves, Bark, Flowers	Piles, Cough, Decreases all swelling
17	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Sona	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark	Dysentery,
18	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Tarota	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves	Ringworm, Stomach disorder
19	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) willd.	Babul	Mimosaceae	Stem branch, Gum resin	Mouth disorder, Toothache, Ulcer Nutritious
20	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb, ex DC)	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Heart problem, Hadjodi
21	<i>Psidium Guajava</i> L.	Peru	Myrtaceae	Leaves, Fruit	Toothache, tonic, urinary disorder
22	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.)	Jambul	Myrtaceae	Bark, Seed	Mouth washes, Diabetes.
23	<i>Mimordica charantia</i> L	Karle	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Tonic, piles, diabetes
24	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae	Leaves	Kidney stone
25	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Pandhara Dhotra	Solanaceae	Seed	Eczema
26	<i>Barlelia prionitis</i> L	Koranti	Acanthaceae	Leaves, Root	Legs crak, Skin disease,
27	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Leaves, Flowers	Asthama,
28	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L	Tulas	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Bronchites, ringworm, s tomichic
29	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Whole plant	Blood purifier, Jaundice, liver diseases
30	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> (L)	Aghada	Amaranthaceae	Root	Scorpion bite
31	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	Seed oil	Constipation
32	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L.	Wad	Moraceae	Prop root, Fruit, Latex	Bone fracture, swelling, crack feet, Diabetes, cough
33	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L	Umber	Moraceae	Bark, Latex, Fruit	Piles, Diabetes, bone fracture
34	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L	Pimpal	Moraceae	Bark, Fruit	Asthama, Eczema,Ulcer
35	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.)Burm	Korphad	Liliaceae	Leaves	Blood purifier, Burns, Indigestion
36	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers	Durva	Graminae	Root juice	Stop blood in Piles

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