

A SURVEY OF ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS TO MANAGED THE HUMAN FERTILITY FROM DHAMNI VILLAGE IN DHARAMPUR TALUKA, GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

India is a prosperous in its flora resources and a residence of different cultural as well as a enriching groups, which have developed their own individual strength care systems. The traditional and herbal medicines are frequently depended by the poor as well as people living in remote areas as those medicines had considered as efficient, secure, expenditure effective and reasonable than the people living in the urban areas. The survey was conducted in Dhamni village of Dharampur taluka situated in Valsad district. Thetribal's living in that area have a great potentiality in the profitable as well as in botanical point of view. For their sexual impotency; they rely more on plants of their area to overcome that tendency for recovering.

KEYWORDS: Ethnomedicine, Dhamni, Valsad & Tribals.

INTRODUCTION

India is a rich source of flora and fauna where it had been recorded 7% of its world diversity. Ethnobotany is the branch which deals with the relationship of plants and the people. In India, Dr. S.K. Jain was considered as a pioneer of Ethnobotany. According to him, the plants were the source of medicine for the rural people staying in particular area. The rural people were in a deep and unique knowledge of the plants uses and their ailments to treat dreadful diseases as well as in discovery of new herbal sources for benefit the human-beings. India had occupied a top position in exporting plant drugs and its derivatives in the use of herbal drugs. In India, medicinal plants lead a history of 3,000 plants which had been listed. (Asolkar, et al., 1992). The local villagers and tribal staying in the vicinity of forest collect the medicinal plants which had been used as medicines and their source of income. To relief pain and discomfort, the ethnomedicine are used by human over many generations. The main source of drug therapy in ethnomedicine which had been passed on to the generation after generation, gathered by the ancestors. In rural and tribal population, the folk system of health traditions is widely spread. The knowledge of medicinal plants is considered as a chief uniqueness for curing their ailments by tribal's.

The medicinal plants have been beneficial in reproductive health of human body. The nature has given a boon to human life to cure the human body which is a gift from the god to propagate its progeny. To overcome

that incapability the medicinal plants have been used as remedies to overcome it. To treat gynecological health issues the study of Ethnobotanical plants is required to identify and document it.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The survey was conducted in Dhamni village for ethnomedicinal plants used as remedies to cure impotency in people of that area. To achieve relevant information regarding the local names, plant part and the method of its dosage; a continuous meets and expansive dialogues have been made among the knowledgeable local residential people. Photographs of those plants have been taken to keep a record as a document. Due to continuous meet and a good rapport among the people helps to know the relevant knowledge of indigenous plants in that area. All the seasons were covered during the field visits. The plants were enumerated in alphabetical order along with its Botanical name, Family, Local name and mode of its remedies. **Study Area:** In Gujarat state of Valsad district, Dhamni village is situated in Dharampur taluka; considered as a large area where 580 families were residing. Most of the village population is from Schedule tribes (ST) and has a lower literacy rate compared to the other villages of Dharampur taluka. Among the total population, Schedule tribes constitutes 99.64%. As tribal's are more in number in Dhamni village, they fully depend on the plants for their food, shelter and of medicinal uses.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The information of ethnomedicinal plants have been gathered from the area under study 24 species belonging to 23 genera and 19 families. The collected data based on Reproductive system of Local inhabitant. (Table 1.) shows importance of medicinal plants in Dhanu tribe

people.. It is observed that the dosages and duration of area; medicine generally depend on the intensity of the sexual potency of human being. To obtain maximum concentration of the active constituents, the tribal's harvest the medicinal plants at different stages of growth or season.

Table 1: Ethnomedicinal plants survey and Its uses in tribal people Dahnu Gujarath.

Botanical Name	Local name	Family	Part used	Uses
1. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> Linn.	Baval	Mimosae	Gum	For good health after delivery for pregnant women and her child. Acacia gum along with coconut fruit sugar is mixed with half teaspoon applied to body.
2. <i>Achranthes aspera</i> L.	Andhedi	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	In sexual debility, fresh leaves are taken on empty stomach.
3. <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Raktakanchnar	Caesalpinaceae	Root	For easy delivery, root extract is used.
4. <i>Bryonia laciniata</i> Linn.	Shivlingi	Curcubitaceae	Leaf, seeds	The seeds 5-9 with milk are given to women, for conceived after the periods. The seed powder is used for increasing sperm count in males.
5. <i>Calotropis procera</i> (Wild) R. Br.	Vachhnag	Asclepiadaceae	Flower bud	For menstrual problems in women, along with betel nut, the flower bud is taken.
6. <i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papaya	Caricaceae	Leaf, Root	Roots extraction is used to abort in early pregnancy.
7. <i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Kali Musli	Amaryllidaceae	Root	Root powder in 5-10 grams with milk is taken to stimulate male hormone and also useful to reduce stress.
8. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	Vans	Gramineae	Leaves	For normal delivery, leaves are cut in small pieces and tied with cotton thread on the neck of the pregnant lady to occur normal delivery.
9. <i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Utkantho	Asteraceae	Root	To easy delivery, root is tied on the cold temperature in the body.
10. <i>Flemingia tuberosa</i> Dalzell	Bhadeli	Fabaceae	Root	Due to high content of iron in roots, it is preferable eating.
11. <i>Hollarhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G. Dun	Kadvo Indrajav	Apocynaceae	Seed	In women, the seeds are used for tone up the vaginal tissue after delivery. It also helps to promote milk in nursing mothers.
12. <i>Gloriossasuperba</i> L.	Dudhiyovachnag	Liliaceae	Root	For easy delivery, root extract is used.
13. <i>Ipomoea sepiaria</i> Koenig ex-Roxb.	Laxmana	Convolvulaceae	Root	Root decoction is given to women in gynecological disorder.
14. <i>Manikara hexandra</i> Roxb	Rayan	Sapotaceae	Stem	To abort the child, stem bark is crushed and given a half cup of it to the pregnant lady.
15. <i>Moringa concanensis</i> Nimmo.	Jangali Saragavo	Moringaceae	Leaves	In women for fertility. The juice of fresh leaves is to be taken internally.
16. <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Saragvo	Moringaceae	Leaf, Pods	In pregnant women, cooked leaves are given in last trimester for easy delivery. It also helps in treating menstrual cramps. The seeds are

				used in treating male impotency.
17. <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Kavach	Fabaceae	Seeds	To increase longer sex in both men and women, seeds are used.
18. <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Adans.	Kamal	Nelumbonaceae	Seeds	In male, the seeds are beneficial to treat weak sexuality. It also benefitted to women in leucorrhoea.
19. <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Udad	Fabaceae	Seeds	Pods are used in improving sexual power and boost in immunity in the body.
20. <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Willd.) DC	Phagvelo	Fabaceae	Root	In human, it enhances and improves sexual desire
21. <i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Bandhukadi	Acanthaceae	Leaf	The leaf decoction is given to pregnant women to form a combed hair of the pregnant women and immediately to be removed after delivery.
22. <i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) de Wilde.	Ashok	Caesalpinaceae	Bark, Seed	The bark decoction is given to control irregularity in menstrual cycle.
23. <i>Trapa bispinosa</i> Roxb.	Shingoda	Trapaceae	Fruits	The fruit improves sexual potency in human being. It is also given to women suffering from imminent abortion.
24. <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L) Kurz	Dhavdo	Lythraceae	Seeds	The dried seed powder along with milk is taken to control menstrual disorder.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The paper focus on some bright feature of local plants used as a medicine in various aspects of human reproductive system and ailments by the tribal people of Dhamni. It had been found that the local respondent still relay on plant resources for treating the sexual imbalance in the human body, from the survey. As it has been noticed that medicinal plants are getting diminished from the area due to the deforestation, grazing of cattle's in that area. The allopathic medicine is more applicable by young generation as traditional medicines are a slow process of recovering. For incoming future the people as to encourage growing varied medicinal plants species in the field and wild plants to be protected for upcoming generation.

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