

**ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS OF MUMANVAS VILLAGE,
VADGAM TALUKA NORTH GUJARAT, INDIA**

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Abstract:

Since ancient times in India, plants have been used for the treatment of various diseases, in this work also attention has been paid to how much people living in the village of Mumanawas use plants as medicine and for other purposes. 51 genera and 56 species of angiosperm plants were found in Mumanvas village which is used by the people living there in the treatment of certain diseases like blood purification, sexual impotence, facial acne, snake bite, wound healing, ulcer, fever, cough etc.

Key Words: Ethnomedicinal, Plants, Mumanvas

Introduction

India is one of the 12 mega-diversity countries of the world having a rich diversity of habitat, flora and fauna. The term "Ethno-botany" was coined by J. W. Harshberger in 1895 to indicate plants used by the Aborigines. From the ethnic "study of people and botany study of the plant, Ethno-botany is considered a branch of Ethno-biology. It details with the study and Evolution of plant-human relations in all phases and the effect of the plant environment on human society. Ethan botanists explore how plants are used for such things as food, shelter, medicine, clothing, hunting and religious

ceremonies.

Medico-ethno botany acts as a bridge between botany and tribal knowledge regarding the medicinal aspects of plants. Ethno-botany deals with the direct relationship between man and plants. Many currently widely used plants owe the origin of their use to ethnobotanical knowledge. During the last few decades there has been an increasing interest in the study of medicinal plant and their traditional use in different parts of the world but documenting knowledge through ethnobotanical studies is important for the conservation and utilization of biological resources. [1]

Study Area:

Mumanvas is a Village in Vadgam Taluka in Banaskantha District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 26 KM towards the East of the District headquarters Palanpur, 21 km from Vadgam and 120 km from the State capital Gandhinagar, The latitude and Longitude of Mumanvas village are 24.2305°N & 72.76485°E. The main crops raised are maize, wheat, Peddy, Castor and cotton. Mumanvas local language is Gujarati but some people's languages are Marwadi and Adivasi. Mumanvas village scheduled tribes population is 0.4% and the scheduled cast population is 8.8%. The rural community are, Brahmin, Mali, Suthar, Koli, Chamar, Adivasi and Muslim (Shera, Rajpura, Maknojiya, Aglodiya) etc. the Adivasi community bhils, Parmar, damor, gami, Manasi, Pardhi, Sargara, Dhrangi, Kharadi, damor, Gharasia, Kodravi, Rohisa and many more their principal means of livelihood is agriculture and livestock.

Methodology:

This work has been done on useful plants found around Mumanawas village and Paniyari Ashram. People living there were contacted to collect Ethnomedicinal data. Many of them came to know the uses of plants with the help of real people. A total of 34 people were interviewed through whom the traditional uses of the plant were learned. Used Flora of J.L. Shah to identify the plants, then classified the plants into trees, herbs, shrubs, and creepers and arranged them into clans according to Bentham and Hooker's method.

Result And Discussion:

During the study, 51 genera and 56 species of angiosperms were found which are used by people in various diseases. Out of a total of 56 species, 22 trees, 8 shrubs, 18 herbs and 8 climbers belonging to 34 families were found. The flowers, leaves, latex fruit, and roots of any plant are used in various diseases like skin diseases, blood purification, diarrhoea, headache, acne, wounds, ulcers, fever, snake bites etc. (which is shown in Table No.1)

Table No: 1 Ethnomedicinal Uses of Plant found in Mumanvas Village.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw.	Kanski, Khapat	Malvaceae	Shrub	Leaves are Crushed and applied on skin diseases like eczema.
2	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Shimlo	Malvaceae	Tree	Stem bark past is applied on blisters. Bark used in blood purifier, colic, cough, and diarrhea.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
3	<i>Grewia flavescens</i> juss.	Tarobet	Tiliaceae	Shrub	Crush the plant root and boil into water and then this water is used as a medicine for fractured hand and feet. The bark is applied to the body during intermittent fever. Gum is given along with other ingredients in cholera.
4	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Saragvo	Moringaceae	Tree	Half tea cup of juice obtained from the fresh leaves is to be taken for a week in the early morning in an empty stomach to reduce cholesterol and body weight. Leaves were collected, washed and cooked as a vegetable and taken internally twice in a week will produce cooling effect of eyes. Approximately 30 gm. of juice of fresh leaves is to be taken internally on empty stomach to fertility in women.
5	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Darudi	Papaveraceae	Herb	Plant is poisonous particularly seed-oil. Latex is applied externally on ringworm and other skin diseases.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
6	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels.	Vevdi	Menispermaceae	Climber	Root decoction is taken to cure stomach pain and fever. Fresh roots and black pepper crushed into goat milk and taken to cure rheumatism. Gelatinous paste of fresh leaves is taken with sugar to cure acidity and gonorrhoea. Fresh leaves are crushed with water and paste applied on head as cooling agent.
7	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Galo, Gulvel	Menispermaceae	Climber	Stem juice is taken with honey regularly in diabetes and Stem pieces, jeera and sugar are mixed and taken to cure acidity. Fresh stem twigs are soaked into water and used to drink in case of vomiting. Stem powder is taken with sugar regularly to cure bile.
8	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Limdo	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaf juice is useful in fever. Leaf is taken orally in the morning as blood purifier in skin diseases. Decorations of leaf are used to wash wounds. Stem bark paste is applied externally on boils. Seed oil is applied externally on ringworm and other skin diseases. Flowers are boiled with water and they are used in diabetes.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
9	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Kotha	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit is used for skin cracks. It is also used for cooling of uterus. Paste of leaves and turmeric is used for face skin, acnes.
10	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> L.	Arduso	Simaroubaceae	Tree	Stem bark is drowning in water in whole night boiled in morning, taken half cup without breakfast to cure fever and cough. Leaves are crushed in water and making juice is taken two tea spoonful's twice in a day to cure mouth ulcer.
11	<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn.	Ambo	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Dried leaves ash is mixed with water and make paste this paste is applied on burns body parts.
12	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaf chewed to treat the sourness of throat. Leaf paste is also applied to the forehead to relieve headaches.
13	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Jambu	Myrtaceae	Tree	Seeds are crush on stone surface and making pest to apply on body, relief from skin disease. Leaves are crushed on stone surface and making pest to apply on scorpion bite 3-4 times in a day. Ash of dried stem bark with honey is given a tea spoonful twice in a day to relief from vomiting.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
14	<i>Lagenaria leucantha</i> (Roxb.) Rusby	Duthie	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Juice of root (bitter variety) is given internally in the morning on empty stomach.
15	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> Benth (L.)	Kanchnar	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Bark paste is applied on cuts, ulcers, wounds. Leaves are boiled with water and they are used in lung and chest disease.
16	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Aval	Caesalpiniaceae	Shrub	Leaves paste applies externally on hooves and infusion of leaves given internally to treat foot-and-mouth disease. Leaves and jiggery is given to cure tympanites.
17	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Kuvadiao	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Paste of leaf and seed is applied externally on ringworm.
18	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Khatai amla	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Leaves are applied on inflammation. Seeds are taken after food for the cure of acidity. The bark is used for loss of sensation in paralysis.
19	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Chanothi	Fabaceae	Climber	1-2 drop of fresh leaf juice is dropped into the eye to cure cataract.
20	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub	Khakaro. palas	Fabaceae	Tree	Due to the use of bark with water, diarrhea breaks. Flower powder is mixed with Ghee and applied for diabetes. Flower boil in water and it used in body coolant and for the skin disease.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
21	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.)	Valol,bean	Fabaceae	Climber	Leaf paste is applied over ringworm. Leaf paste roasted with clarified butter is applied as poultice over septic boils.
22	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Baker	auncha, kuvech	Fabaceae	Climber	Pod hair is mixed with water and they are used in destroy the worm in animals. Seeds are used in fever, sex disorders and tonic.
23	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers	Sarpankho	Fabaceae	Herb	Roots are boiled with water and they are useful in stomachic. Leaf paste is applied on ulcers, and wounds. Whole plants are boils with water and used in asthma, bronchitis, diarrhea, and gonorrhea.
24	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del.	Deshibaval	Mimosaceae	Tree	Roots are boiled with water and drinking it they used in fever. Seeds are crushed and applied on ulcers. Seed is the very good source of calcium.
25	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L) Wang.	Ankol	Alangiaceae	Tree	Heated leaves were used in clotted blood, Arthritis and several type of pain. Root bark is used as an antidote against insect bites the root is applied externally in rheumatoid and skin.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
26	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Gorakh mundi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves are crushed and applied on Swelling. Whole plant dried powder is drink with goat milk they are used in lung and chest disease.
27	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Pardeshi Bhangro	Asteraceae	Herb	Fresh leaves juice applied on fresh wound and stomach ulcers. Root decoction is also used in chronic fever.
28	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F.Gmel.	Mahudo	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruits are boil and make paste this paste applied on injury. Stem bark is applied on skin disease.
29	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Shrub	Root bark paste is applied on ringworm and scabies.
30	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R. Br.	Nano Akado	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Rubbing the root on the sting of a scorpion gives relief. Tying its ripe leaves on the stomach reduces stomach pain. Keeping the leaves warm and tied on the knee all night reduces the pain in the knee and reduces the swelling if there is any swelling.
31	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (forsk.) Chiov.	Chamar Dudheli	Asclepiadaceae	Climber	Latex is applied on ringworm, swelling and other skin disease.
32	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Spr.	Kubi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Decoction of leaves is taken during fever.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
33	<i>Moschosma polystachyum</i> (L.) Bth.	Abchi-bavchi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seeds are boiled in water and they are used in fever and diarrhea.
34	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves are boiled in water they are used in cough, cold, and stomachic. Leaves paste is applied on ringworm. Root is boil and used in malaria.
35	<i>Clerodendrum multiflorum</i> O.Ktze.	Arni	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves sap used with sugar powder to cure boils and swelling. Flowers powder used to cure cough and cold.
36	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Sag	Verbenaceae	Tree	Flowers are used in diuretic. Wood is used in dyspepsia, headache, leukoderma and vermifuge.
37	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nagod	Verbenaceae	Shrub	The leaves are mixed with cow dung and massaged in backache. Flowers boils in water and they useful in fever.
38	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G. Forst.	Gunda	Boraginaceae	Tree	Fruits are used as a body coolant.
39	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amavel	Convolvulaceae	Climber	The plant is bitter and useful in jaundice, cough, cephalalgia, fever and paralysis.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
40	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Khari Piludi	Salvadoraceae	Tree	Powder of young branches and leaves with honey used to cure bronchitis, fresh powder of root bark used to cure arthritis, young roots used as toothbrush to cure toothache, boiling water of young branches and leaves used to cure seasonal cough and cold.
41	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Datura	Solanaceae	Herb	Paste of roasted fruit is applied over white sport on body locally known as sheuwan. Leaves paste is applied on wound.
42	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. F.	Bhoringni	Solanaceae	Herb	Decoction of plant is given orally twice daily as blood purifier in skin diseases. Roots are useful in fever, cough, cold and bronchitis.
43	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	shwgandha	Solanaceae	Shrub	Roots, cardamom seeds and kunkum kesari boiled in cow's butter and applied over the entire body it is used in respiratory problem in children. Leaves are crushed and applied on acne, spots and other skin disease. Powder of root is used in men sexual disease.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
44	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. Var. <i>aspera</i>	Angehdi	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Inflorescence is crushed and applied on ringworm. Decoction of the roots is used for stomach troubles, and an aqueous extract for stones in the bladder.
45	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. nom. cons.	Satodi	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Root paste used to cure boils and to cure dropsy and fistula. Root juice used for healing wounds.
46	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Vadi dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Latex is applied over eczema and ringworm. Leaves are crushed and applied on ringworm.
47	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Aeranda	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	About half glass Decoction of leaf is given leprosy. Root bark is boil and used in fever. Leaves are boils in water and mixed with turmeric powder and applied on pain of joint.
48	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Vad	Moraceae	Tree	Latex is applied on injury. Bark is boiled in water and they are used in diabetes, diarrhea and dysentery.
49	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L. F.	Dhedh umaro	Moraceae	Tree	Bark is crushed with small amount of water and makes paste and applied on skin disease.
50	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Piplo	Moraceae	Tree	Leaf juice considered very useful to cure skin diseases. The fruits are also useful in cooling body.

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	USES
51	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	Kanjo	Ulmaceae	Tree	Young leaves crushed and applied on ringworm disease.
52	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Dungali	Liliaceae	Herb	Paste of bulb is applied externally on hard boils for softening and discharge of pus.
53	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Lasan	Liliaceae	Herb	Useful in men sexual diseases.
54	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Chiyo, Moth	Cyperaceae	Herb	Tubers are boiled in water and drink for asthma and kidney troubles.
55	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.) Willd.	Kanti vans	Poaceae	Tree	Paste of tender Culm is applied externally on wounds and cuts.
56	<i>Typha angustata</i> Bory & chaub.	Gha bajriyo	Thypaceae	Herb	Inflorescence crushed and makes paste and applied on cattle disease like ulcer, wounds and nails disease (kharva disease).

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