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ETHANOBOTANICAL USES OF SOME PLANTS OF KADI REGION

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ABSTRACT:

Ethanobotany means totally natural and traditional relationship with their interaction between mankind and his surrounding plant wealth. An extensive ethanobotanical survey of some important plant was carried out in Kadi region, Gujarat. There are several plants which are used to treat different disease and illness now days. There were thousands of different species of plants in India which are used ethanobotanical. This study consists of some selected plants of Gujarat which are used medically as well as in many other sciences. For example: *Wrightia tinctoria* (Indra Jau), *Lantana camera* L. (Indradhansushi), *Cirtullus colosynthis* L. (Indra varna), *Serbania grandiflora* (Agathya), *Centella asiatic* (Brahmi), *Plumbago zeylanica* (Chitrak), *Hibiscus rosasinesis* (Jasud), etc. Medicinally many plants are used in prevention of diseases *e.g.* diarrhoea, stones, dandruff, cold, cough, diseases of tooth, wound healing, ulcers, lung cancer, asthma, bronchitis etc.

KEY WORD: Tribe people of Kadi region, ethanobotanical plants and indigenous uses.

INTRODUCTION:

Ethanobotany (from ethno -study of culture and botany – study of plants) is the scientific study of the relationship that exists between people and plants. Ethanobotanist aim to reliable document, describe and explain complex relationships between cultures and plants: focusing, primarily, on how plants are used, managed and perceived across human societies (*e.g.* as foods; as medicines; in divination; in cosmetics; in dyeing; as textiles; in construction; as tools ; as currency; as clothing; in literature; in rituals and in social life). Ethanomadicine is a sub-field of medical anthropology and deals with the study of traditional medicines; not only those that have relevant written sources (*e.g.* Traditional Ayurveda, Chinese, Medicine); but especially those, whose knowledge and practices have been orally transmitted over the centuries.

In the scientific arena, ethanomedical studies are generally characterised by a strong anthropological approach, more than a biomedical one. The focus of these studies is then the perception and context of use of traditional medicines, and not there bio evaluation.

STUDY AREA:

Kadi is located at 23° 18′ 3.17″ N and 72° 19′ 55.85″ E. It has an average elevation of 56 metres (183 feet). It has the population of 56,240.

Fig. 1: Map of Gujarat state showing Kadi

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Beginning in the 20th century, the field of Ethanobotany experienced a shift from the raw compilation of data to a greater methodological and conceptual reorientation. This is also the beginning of academic Ethanobotany. Today the field of Ethanobotany requires a variety of skills botanical training for the identification and preservation of plant specimens, anthropological training to understand the cultural concepts around the perception of plants, linguistic training, at least enough to transcribe local terms and understand native morphology, syntax, and semantics. Native healers are often reluctant to accurately share their knowledge to outsiders.

BOTANICAL DOCUMENTATION AND PRESERVATION

The identity of spontaneously described some plants in Kadi region was confirmed by references to fresh plant material collected and to voucher specimens of known identity. The plants were collected and their identity established with the aid of treaties and standard regional flora. The botanical nomenclature followed that of the flora of Gujarat, India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

India is rich in its ethanic diversity of which many aboriginal cultures have retained traditional knowledge concerning the medicinal utility of the native flora.

In this study I have taken 18 different families. The detail of these plants is given in the table 1.

CONCLUSIONS:

This article primarily focused on the tribe people of Kadi region. We have documented relatively high consensus among the tribe people informants concerning medicinal plants. There are few exceptions to disease found amongst the tribe people of Gujarat in which they are dependent on modern medicine like vaccinations for Polio, Small pox, and treatment for Tuberculosis which is provided by the government intervention.

Data provided in this paper will be prerequisite for further studies of the use of this plant in modern medicine system. We have documented some aboriginal respiratory of knowledge of tribe people here in order to protect within our research program.

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Table 1: Enumeration of plants

Sr. No.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	LOCAL NAME	USES
1	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Apocynaceae	Indra jav	In treatment of diarrhoea, pathari, jaundice, mumps & herpes.
2	*Lantana camera*	Verbenaceae	Indra dhansusi	It has Antimicrobial, Fungicidal, Insecticidal & Nematicidal. Its oil is used in skin itches, as an antiseptic for wound & externally for leprosy.
3	*Citrullus colosynthis*	Cucurbitaceae	Indra varna	In treatment of disease like Tumour, chest disease, rheumatics & in menstrual complains. It is also used in making lotion.
4	*Cenella asiatica*	Ceasalpiniaceae	Brahmi	Mainly for memory enhancing, antitumor, cardio protective & antiprotozoal activity.
5	*Plubago zeylanica*	Plumbaginaceae	Chitrak	Used in making Chitrak swarsam which is taken with cow's urine relives symptoms' of scabies and to reduce problem of anaemia.
6	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*	Malvaceae	Jasud	Used in eye wash, encourage menstrual flow, used in minor stomach, fever & intestinal complaints etc.
7	*Nicotiana tabaccum*	Solanaceae	Tambaku	Mainly used in production of nicotine, it is rolled in cigarettes & cigars.
8	*Celastrus paniculata*	Celastraceae	Malkangni	In brain tonic, appetite stimulates & emitite, in asthma symptoms, reduce headache, cure joint pain & arthritis.
9	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Amaranthaceae	Anghedo	Juice of leaves is employed in piles,cough,culculi, asthma,jaundice and as drops in earaches.
10	*Argemone maxicana* L.	Papaveraceae	Darudi	Yellow-Milky juice is applied on leprosy, ulcer

Sr. No.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	LOCAL NAME	USES
				and eczema.
11	*Boerhavia diffusa* L.	Nictaginaceae	Satodi	Decoction of root is given in rheumatism,Swelling and anemia.
12	*Cassia fistula* L.	Ceasalpiniaceae	Garmalo	Pulp of ripe pode in water is givan to avoid constipation and allow loose stool during piles.
13	*Digera muriacata* L.	Amranathaceae	Kanajari	Leaves are used as vegetable in culculi, constipation, and dysuria.
14	*Embelica officinalis* Gearth	Euphorbiaceae	Ambala	Powder of fruit is given during piles.
15	*Mimusops elengi* L.	Sepotaceae	Borsali	Pulp of seeds is given internally during piles.
16	*Sapindus lurifolius* vahl.	Sapindaceae	Aritha	Bark powder is given intarnally during piles.
17	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Solanaceae	Piludi	Fruits are employed in jaundice, coughs and piles.
18	*Tamerindus indica* L.	Ceasalpiniaceae	Ambli	Bark powder and flowers are given during piles.