International Journal of Botany Studies
ISSN: 2455-541X; Impact Factor: RJIF 5.12
Received: 05-08-2020; Accepted: 20-08-2020: Published: 06-09-2020
www.botanyjournals.com
Volume 5; Issue 5; 2020; Page No. 136-138

Ethnobotanical traditions in Kinwat Region of Nanded District

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Abstract
Ethnobotanical study was carried out along with the ethnic groups in the Kinwat region of Marathwada. The information is collected from local villagers, tribal peoples, rustics and traditional healers. In the present study, 40 plant species were reported which are commonly used by tribals. The conventional ethnomedicinal plants were mostly used for fever, diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, snake bites, wounds, piles and rheumatism. The medicinal plants used by traditional users of the Kinwat region are enumerated alphabetically followed by botanical name, local or vernacular name, plant part used and the mode of use of medicinal plant and its parts.

Keywords: tribes, kinwat, medicinal plant, traditional

1. Introduction
Kinwat is a well-known tribal Taluka located in North East of Nanded district of Maharashtra State, India. It is rich in vegetation, valleys, and mountains with abundant forest and declared as a reserved forest by Govt. of Maharashtra. Kinwat is one of the most beautiful regions of Marathwada with its elegant natural scenery. The Kinwat forest has an enormous wealth of medicinal plants. It is situated on the bank of the Penganga River. It is bounded by the state of Telangana from the West and North by the Vidarbha. Geographically, it is situated between $19^0$25' to $19^0$55' North Latitude and $77^0$51' to $78^0$19' East Longitude. The total geographical area of Kinwat is 2012 sq.km with 57,800 ha under forest cover (27.25%) and the population is 2, 42,650 of which about 29.68% is inhabited by tribes i.e. Pradhan, Kolam, Gond and Andh [1]. Kinwat is one of the phytogeographically rich areas of the region with greater endemism. The area is a treasure trove of medicinal plants and wild relatives of cultivated crops. The annual rainfall, altitude range, bio-geographical location makes the vegetation luxuriant and high species rich. Penganga is the main river flowing in the region and covers a major area of the forest. The type of forest in the study area is dry deciduous [2, 3].

2. Materials and Methods
2.1 Study area
The study area of Kinwat is about 145 km from Nanded, the district headquarters and is located between $18^0$16' to $19^0$55' North Latitude and $76^0$56' to $78^0$19' East Longitude. It has an average elevation of 314 meters.

2.2 Ethnobotanical Survey
A questionnaire was used in seven villages of Kinwat, to collect information about the traditional knowledge of tribals from seven villages of Kinwat (Ghogarwadi, Zendiguda, Rajgadh, Ambadi, Nandgavhan, Javrala and Kazipod) in this study 94 persons were interviewed (Including male and female). The interviewed persons were 18-70 years old.

2.3 Identification medicinal plants
The medicinal plants were collected, identified according to their external morphology, habitat and floral characteristics by using standard floras [3, 4, 5]. The data was recorded in table format in digital photographs.

3. Enumeration
The plant was enumerated alphabetically along with the botanical name, vernacular name, part used and its uses for common ailments.

Table1

Sr. No.	Plant Name	Local/Vernacular Name	Plant Parts Used	Disease/Ailment
1	*Achyrenthes aspera* L.	Aghada	Leaves	Goiter
2	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa	Bel	Leaves	Vata
3	*Ailanthus excelesa* (Roxb)	Maharukh	Leaves	Worm and Dysentery
4	*Allium sativum* L.	Lasun	Bulb	Piles
5	*Aloe Barbadensis* (Miller)	Korphad	Phylloclade	Acne, Sunburn
6	*Andrographis paniculata*	Bhoilimb, Chirayta	Leaves	Typhoid, Stomachache, Diarrhea
7	*Argemone mexicana*	Bilaiti	Root	Malarial Fever
8	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Kadulimb	Bark	Jaundice, Stomachache, Malarial Fever
9	*Bambusa vulgaris* L.	Bambu	Tender Shoots	Piles
10	*Bauhinia racemosa* Lamk	Apta	Inflorescence	Illness
11	*Bombax ceiba L.*	Katesavar	Bark	Worm and Dysentery

12	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze	Palas	Bark	White Discharge, Appendice
13	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	Tur	Leaves	Fractured Part
14	*Calotropis procera*	Rui	Flower	Snake Bite
15	*Colocasia esculenta* L.	Chamkura	Rhizome	Piles
16	*Curculigo orchioides*	Kali Musli	Root	Urinary Problem
17	*Datura inoxia*	Dhotra	Leaves	Paralysis
18	*Ehretia laevis* Roxb.	Khanduchakka	Bark	Fracture and Wound Healing
19	*Enicostema axillare* Lam. Raynal	Nai	Stem	Kidney Stone
20	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Lahan Dudhi	Whole Plant	Typhoid
21	*Feronia limonia* L.	Kawath	Fruit	Diarrhea
22	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br.	Afumari	Root	Appendice
23	*Indigofera cordifolia* Heyne ex Roth	Godhadi	Leaves	Rheumatism
24	*leontopetaloides* (L.) O. Ktze	Penghagra	Rhizome	Fever and Cough
25	*Madhuca longifolia L.*	Moh	Root	Snake Bite
26	*Mangifera indica* L.	Amba	Bark	Worm and Dysentery
27	*Martynia annua* L.	Vinchu	Leaves	Scorpion Bite
28	*Ocimum sanctum* L.	Tulsi	Leaves	Typhoid, Body Pain and Swelling
29	*Picrorrhiza kurroa*	Kutki	Root	Loss of Appetite
30	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Leaves and Seeds	Wound and Swelling
31	*Ricinus communis* L.	Erand	Leaves	Jaundice, Swelling
32	*Semecarpus anacardium* L.	Bibba	Fruit	Wound/Crack Healing, Cough, Fertility
33	*Sonchus asper*	Mhatari	Leaves	Baby Crying Continuously
34	*Tamrindus indica* L.	Chinch	Leaves	Jaundice
35	*Tectona grandis* L.	Sag	Bark, Seed	Sunstroke, Burning, Kidney Stone
36	*Terminalia chebula* Retz	Hirda	Fruit	Fever and Cough
37	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Gulwel	Stem	Asthma
38	*Tridax procumbens* L.	Jakhamjodi	Leaves	Wound Healing
39	*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.	Methi	Seeds	Rheumatism
40	*Urginea indica* Kunth.	Rankanda	Bulb	White Discharge, Boils

Fig 1: Some important medicinal plants, plant parts and tribal practitioners in Kinwat forest.

4. Discussion

The above information is the outcome of the questionnaires and interviews in Kinwat taluka of the Nanded District. The information was gathered from aged medicinal practitioners of this region. The local tribal people use medicinal plants in everyday life to treat cough, fever, jaundice, wound, snakebite, diarrhea, urinary disorders, etc. the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants and their utilization was passing from one generation to another. The tribal people use different plant parts like root, stem, leaves, flowers, fruit seeds to treat various ailments.

India is the prosperous land in the respect of the fruitfulness of herbal medicinal flora. These herbal formulations are very prevalent among the tribes in India. These medicinal plants are used as remedies for several infections and diseases by tribal peoples in Kinwat. This flora is known for its herbal treasure in the region of Marathwada. However, the present study showed that trials in the Kinwat region have detailed knowledge regarding medicinal plants, their use and significance for the betterment of human beings. Similar kind of work is done by Biradar, S. D., and D. P. Ghorband [6, 7, 8].

5. Acknowledgement:

The authors are grateful to Ex. Director and Retired Professor Dr. K.S. Mohan, School of Life Sciences S.R.T.M.U. Nanded for encouragement, guidance and providing necessary facilities. The authors are also thankful to Mr. Vijay Bulbule for their kind help during field visits. The authors are also thankful to medicinal practitioners and tribal people for kindly sharing their traditional knowledge with us.

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