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Ethno Medico Botanical study of Bhairu Devrai (sacred grove) Pat, Mandangad.

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Abstract

Devrai or Sacred grove is ancient protected areas for the sake of conservation. These groves are associated with many beliefs and disbeliefs which create either fear or devotional attitude in people resulting in conservation of plants within it. *Bhairu Devrai* is also an similar structure of conserved forest by local tribes. Situated in Konkan region it is rich in its biodiversity. This Devrai comprises many plant species which are more or less used as medicinal plants and have with fauna associated with these plants. Present research was focused on Ethno Medico Botanical study of plants known and unknown by tribes of Pat, Mandangad.

Keywords: *Ethno Medico Botanical, Devrai, conservation, Mandangad.*

Introduction

Sacred groves are areas which are traditionally conserved for sustainable utilization of natural resources. It is social institution which permits management of biotic resources through people's participation. The vegetation of Tal. Mandangad Dist. is very rich due be the good tradition practices like preservation of forest by naming them with synonyms of god and goddess. The sacred groves are important due to inadequate medical facilities to the local people which go to traditional medical practitioner for their treatment for simple diseases fever, piles, cold, headaches, diabetics, jaundice etc. These practitioners prescribe different parts of medicinal plants like root, leaves, bark and stem etc for the treatment necessary.

The present study was conducted for the documentation and search of indigenous traditional knowledge from the sacred groves of Pat village. The 'Pat' sacred grove is an extensive area which covers about 18.01 hectors of area under forest. It is conserved area in the name of goddess '*Bhairee*'.

Method and materials

A detailed survey of medicinal plants of 'Pat' sacred groves was conducted during academic year 2011-12. The information of sacred grove was gathered with the help of published literature as well as personal visits to the department in the Mandangad Tehsil. Ethno-medico botanical survey of the selected study area was conducted by visiting several times during year. At the same time, fist hand information was collected from the local practitioner such as vaidoos for medicinal uses of plants. The tribal herbalists were taken individually to be sacred groves where they pointed out the herbs/plants that which they used to cure different aliment. The herbalists were then interviewed orally on the spot by using a questionnaire in Marathi. All the plants specimens were identified with the help of different floras and photo identics. The field data was collected for plants part used. The local name of plants was recorded. All data was recorded in the tabular form.

Result and Discussion

Table1 List of Plants studied

Family	Botanical name of plant	Local name	Used part	Used in
Acanthaceae	*Jasticia adhatoda* L.	Adulsa	Leaves	Cold, Cough
Amaranthaceae	*Celosia argentea*	Kurdu	Seed	Urinary calculus
Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthus aspera*	Aghada	Root, leaves	Infertility in females
Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica*	Mango	Young leaves	constipation
Apocynaceae	*Holarrhena pubescence*	Pandhra kuda	Leaves, legume	Diarrhea
Apocynaceae	*Rauvolfia serpentia*	Sarpagandha	Root	Snake bite
Apocynaceae	*Thevatia neriifolia*	Pivalikaner	Flower latex	Mumps
Apocynaceae	*Pulmeria rubra*	Pandharachampa	Flower & Adv root	Mumps
Bignoniaceae	*Oroxylum indicum*	Tetu	Bark	Nagin
Caesalpinaceae	*Cassia tora*	Takala	Leaves	Abdominal pain
Comkbretaceae	*Calycopteris floribunda*	Baganvel	Leaves	Dysentery& Ulcer
Compositive	*Eliphantous scaber*	Hastipata	Root	Wound
Crassulaceae	*Kalanchoe pinnata*	Panphuti	Leaves	Kidney stone
Cucurbitaceae	*Momordica chranta*	Kartule	Leaves & Fruit	Diabetes

Euphorbiacea	*Jatropa cuecas*	Yerand	Leaves	Jaundice
Euphorbiacea	*Ricinus communis*	Errand	Leaves	Jaundice
Euphorbiaceae	*Bridelia retusa*	Asana	Bark	Wound
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*	Gung	Leaves& Seed	White discharge
Fabaceae	*Dalbergia 1candanatensis*	Garudvel	Leaves	Insecticidal agent
Fabaceae	*Smithea sensitive*	Kovala	Leaves	Edible leaves
Laminacea	*Oscimum tenuiflorum*	Tulus	Leaves	Cold, cough, fever & asthma
Laminaceae	*Osmium gratissimum*	Sabja	Seed	Cooling agent
Liliaceae	*Aloe vera*	Khorpad	Leaves	Cold & cough,
Lithraceae	*Woodfordiafruticosa*	Dhayati	Leaves & flower	Dysentery, herbal tea
Malvaceae	*Thespesia lampas*	Ranbhendi	Root	Snakebite
Malvaceae	*Hibuscus rosa-sinesis*	Jaswand	Flower	Hair falling
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Gul-vel	Stem	Snakebite
Mimoceae	*Acacia catechu*	Khair	Bark	Mouth
Moraceae	*Ficus exasperta*	Leaves	Pimples	Cardiac tonic, cooling agent
Moraceae	*Ficus hispidol*	Bhui-umber	Bark	Jundice
Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa*	Umber	Bark	Ringworm
Myrataceae	*Psidium guaiava*	Peru	Leaves	Sore throat
Myrataceae	*Syzygium cuminia*	Jambhul	Leaqves& seed	Diabetes
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia repens*	Punarnava	Leaves	Inflammation in Kindney
Nyctaginaceae	*Nictanthes arbor*	Parijatak	Leaves	Cold
Periplocaceae	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Anatvel	Root	Blood circulation
Piperceae	*Piper nigrum*	Kalimiri	Seed	Cold, Worm
Rubiaceae	*Haldina cordifolia*	Hedu	Leaves	Stomach infection
Rutaceae	*Aegle marmelon*	Bael	Leaves,& Fruit	White discharge
Solanaceae	*Datura inoxia*	Dhotra	Levves	Joint pain
Sterculaceae	*Helicteres isora*	Murudseng	Pod	Abdomen , Bal-guti
Verbenaceae	*Cleroden drumserratum*	Bharang	Root	Snake bite
Verbenaceae	*Lantina camara*	Ghaneri	Leaves	Wound
Verbenaceae	*Vitex negundo*	Nirgundi	Leaves	Joint pain
Verbenaceae	*Vitex negundo*	Katrinigad	Leaves	Joint pain

The data analysis show that six species used on white discharge. Six plant species are used on cold and cough. Five plant species are used on applied on wound. Four plant species are used on Jaundice. Three plant species are used on joint pain. Three plant species are used on snake bite. Three plant species are used on dysentery and diarrhea. Three plant species are used on skin diseases. Two plant species are used on urinary calculus. Two plant species are used on mump. Two plant species are used on stomach infection. Two plant species are used on abdominal pain. One plant used on nagin The present investigation is pertaining to the result of studies in 'Pat' Sacred Grove of Mandangad, Dist- Ratanagiri. Majority of plants are used on common known diseases like pain, cold, cough, acidity, snakebite, stomach infection, viral infection and weakness. Similar observation were made by Behera *et al*., (2015). This Sacred grooves play an important role conservation of plants. It is a sustainable method of environmental conservation. Study conducted by Behera *et al*., (2015), Basha *et al.*,(2002) showed similar observations. Sacred grove studied was climax forests and is the only representatives of natural or near-natural vegetation, similarly stated by Basha *et al.*, (2002). Nipunage and Kulkarni 2010.

Conclusion

The present status of sacred groves is critical due to presence of grazing animals, agricultural practices and modernization. There is also a lack of government policies or lack of its implementations. Being an important draft for sustainable conservation, devrais are to be well studied and conserved. It is more likely as conserving conserved forest.

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