

Traditional Medicinal Plants Used By Kolam Tribe Of Nimgavhan Village, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra

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Abstract

India Is Rich In Medicinal Plant Diversity Distributed In Different Geographical And Environmental Condition And Associated Tribal And Folk Knowledge System. The Tribal Mostly Depend On Forests For Their Livelihood (Gupta *Et Al.*, 2010). Folk Medicines Today Play A Key Role In The Developing Countries Due To Lack Or Limited Modern Health Services.

Tribal People Utilize Plants As Herbal Medicines, Which Are Effective Against A Number Of Diseases And This Knowledge Is Generally Transmitted Orally From Generation To Generation. The Traditional Knowledge Of Medicinal Plants That Are In Use By “Kolam Tribe” Residing In Nimgavhan Village Of Yavatmal District, Maharashtra. Yavatmal District Is Rich In Ethnobotanical Plants. Different Plant Parts Such As Root Stem, Leaves, Flowers, Tuber, Rhizome, Bulb Were Found To Be In Use By Kolam Tribe. The Kolams Are Considered In Dravidian Group Of Tribes And Ethically And Culturally Akin Of Gonds (Russel And Hiralal, 1973).

The Present Study Was Done Through Structured Questionnaires In Consultation With The Tribal Practitioner And Has Resulted In The Documentation Of 34 Medicinal Plant Species Belonging To 28 Families And Used To Treat About 28 Ailments .

Introduction

India Is Known For Its Traditional Medicinal Systems – Ayurveda, Siddha And Unani. Medical Systems Are Found Mentioned Even In Ancient Vedas And Other Scriptures. The Ayurvedic Concept Appeared And Developed Between 2500 And 500 BC In India (V. Subhose *Et Al.*, 2005). Use Of Plants As A Source Of Medicine Has Been An Ancient Practice And Is An Important Component Of The Healthcare System In India. Plants Have Been Used For Medicinal Purposes Long Before Prehistoric Period . Ancient Unani Manuscript ,Egyptian Papyrus And Chinese Writings Described The Use Of Herbs. Evidence Exist That Unani Hakims, Indian Vaidis And European And Mediterranean Cultures Using Herbs For Over 4000 Years As Medicines.

According To The World Health Organisation (WHO) ,Traditional Medicine Is Some Total Of The Knowledge, Skills And Practices Based On The Theories, Beliefs And Experience Is Indigenous To Different Cultures Whether Explicable Or Not, Used In The Maintenance Of Health As Well As In The Prevention ,Diagnosis, Improvement Or Treatment Of Physical And Mental Illness. After The Discovery Of Modern Medicines, People Started To Use Modern Medicines And Neglected Traditional Medicines, But Nowadays Because Of The Adverse Drug Reaction, Allergies, Increased Side Effects And High Cost Of Modern Medicines There Is Increase In Interest And Awareness About Traditional Medicines As These Are Natural And Derived From Plant Materials, Very Safe With No Or Minimal Side Effects And Herbal Treatment Is Independent Of Any Age Group And Gender.

In India, About 70% Of The Rural Population Depends On Traditional Medicines. Most Healers/Practitioners Of The Traditional Systems Of Medicine Prepare Formulations By Their Own Recipes And Dispense To The Patients (M. M. Pandey *Et Al.*, 2013). Tribal People Utilize Plants As Herbal Medicines, Which Are Effective Against A Number Of Diseases And This Knowledge Is Generally Transmitted Orally From Generation To Generation.

The Present Study Documents The Traditional Knowledge Of Medicinal Plants That Are In Use By “Kolam Tribe” Presiding In Nimgavhan Village Of Yavatmal District, Maharashtra. Yavatmal District Is Rich In Ethnobotanical Plants. Different Plant Parts Such As Root Stem, Leaves, Flowers, Tuber, Rhizome, Bulb Were Found To Be In Use By Kolam Tribe.

The Present Study Was Done Through Structured Questionnaires In Consultation With The Tribal Practitioner And Has Resulted In The Documentation Of 34 Medicinal Plant Species Belonging To 28 Families And Used To Treat About 28 Ailments .

About Kolam Tribe :

Kolam Tribe Are Mostly Found In Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh And Maharashtra State Of India. They Are Common In Yavatmal, Chandrapur And Nanded District Of Maharashtra. They Live In Hamlet's Called “Pod”. They Speak Kolami Language And They Belongs To An Agricultural Community.

The Kolams Are Considered In Dravidian Group Of Tribes And Ethically And Culturally Akin Of Gonds (Russel And Hiralal, 1973). The Kolams Are Also Identified As Metlokur, Mannerwarlu Or Mughlaikul. People Of Kolam Community Believes Their Race Originated During Pandav Of Great Mahabharata And They Called Themselves Pandavvanshi.

The Word “Kola” Means Stick Or Bamboo In Their Dialect As Such Call Themselves As Kolavar. Bamboo Occupies An Important Place In Cultural And Religious Lives Of The People. The Traditional Medicinal Man Measures A Charmed Stick Before Prescribing Herbal Medicine To Sick People. They Trace Their Descent To Bheema And Hidimba The Well Known Characters Of Mahabharata. (Bharathi Karri ,2019) The Kolam Habitats Are Surrounded By Deep Forest. They Are Recognized As Primitive Tribal Group. Kolam People Follow Hindu Rituals Ceremonies And Traditions. In Telangana Kolams Are Present Only In One District That Is Adilabad (Old) ,Where About 225 Kolam Habitats Are Identified. (Manoj Kumar Nalla *Et Al.* 2018) Kolam Community Strongly Believes In Indigenous Knowledge Of Herbal Treatments. Tattooing Is Very Common

Among Kolams (Deogaonkar And Baxi, 2003; Vinatha Naini Et Al, 2013) Ery Common Among Kolams (Deogaonkar And Baxi, 2003; Vinatha Naini Et Al, 2013). Gaon Bandhani Is An Important Ritual Which Is Also Called As Sati In Kolami Dialect . For The Kolam Pod This Ritual Is Festive Occasion And None Tries To Miss It. Gaon Bandhani Literally Means Fortification Of Village Boundaries So As To Ward Off All The Evils Including Ghosts, Out Side Gods, Epidemics, Diseases Etc. The Use Of Herbal Medicine Is A First Priority Among Them, They Mostly Depend On Herbal Medicine For Health Care ,Hence They Approach The Local Healers Known As Makulak For Herbal Medicines Who Have Great Knowledge On Use Of Medicinal Plants. Kolam Healers Provide Medicines In Free Of Cost; A Few Of Them Sells Herbs In Local Weekly Markets To Get Cash For Their Livelihood. (Manjusha Wath *Et Al* ,2014)

Methodology

Study Area :

The Study Was Carried Out In Nimgavhan Village Of Yavatmal District. Most Of People In Nimgavhan Belongs To Kolam Community And They Still Believe In Herbal Medicines For Treating Various Ailments.

Location :- It Is Situated 27km Away From Sub-District Headquarter Kalamb And 45km Away From District Headquarter Yavatmal. It Is Located In Biogeographic Zone Ranges From 20°21'07.8"N Latitude And 78°26'34.3"E Longitude.

Rainfall :- Average Rainfall Is 911mms -.

Climate :-The Climate Is Dry And Hot In Summer With A Moderately Cold Winter. The Average Daily Temperature In May Reaches 42 °C (108 °F). The Average Daily Minimum Temperature Is 13 °C (55 °F) In December.

Soil :- Black Cotton Soil

About Yavatmal District :- Yavatmal District Is Situated In The South-Western Part Of Wardha Penganga-Wainganga Basin. It Is Surrounded By Amravati And Wardha District To The North. Chandrapur District To The East. Andhra Pradesh State And Nanded District To The South And Parbhani And Akola District.

Population Of Nimgavhan :- Nimgavhan Village Is Situated In Tehsil Kalamb, District Yavatmal And In State Of Maharashtra India. Village Has Population Of 418 As Per Census Data Of 2011, In Which Male Population Is 228 And Female Population Is 190. Total Geographical Area Of Nimgavhan Village Is 401 Hectares. Population Density Of Nimgavhan Is 1 Persons Per Hectares. Total Number Of House Hold In Village Is 116.

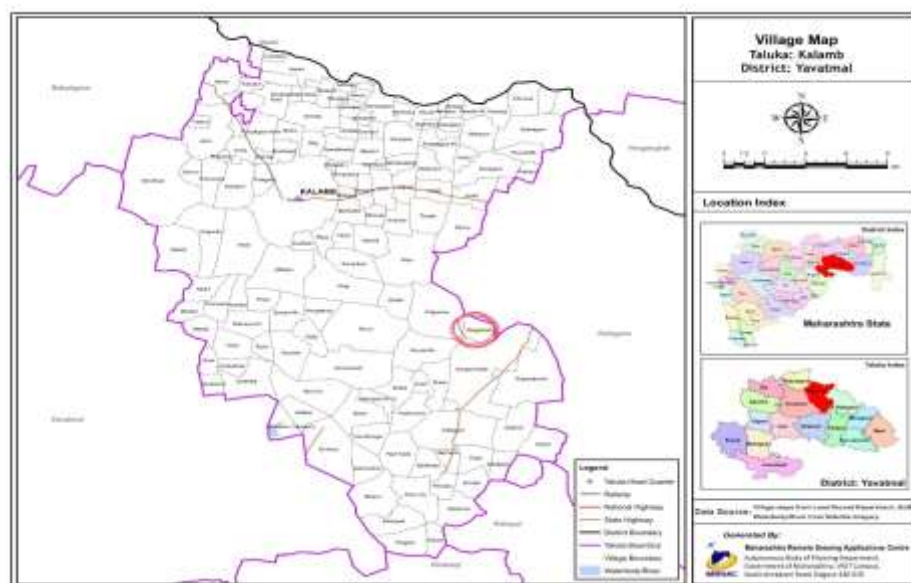


Fig. 1: Map Showing Villages In Kalamb Tahsil And Red Colored Encircled Area Showing Nimgavhan.

Survey Methodology :

The Data Was Collected By Field Visits During The Months Of Feb- March 2022.The Survey Was Conducted Particularly With Kolam Tribe In Nimgavhan Village , Kalamb Taluka, Yavatmal District Of Maharashtra. The Information Was Gathered From Tribal Medicine Men(Vaidya) And People Of Tribal Community Who Knew Well About This Surrounding Plants And Their Local Names. About 10 To 15 People (Age -18-65 Years Old) Were Interviewed Who Regularly Used Plants To Cure Diseases And Has Knowledge About It. The Interviews Were Conducted In Local Language To Avoid Translation Problems.

Data Work Collected Through Structure Questionnaires. The Questionnaires Were Developed According To Get Information On Medicinal Plants Including The Local Name Of The Plants, Name Of Diseases For Which A Particular Plant Was Used And The Part Of Plant Used, Preparation Of Herbal Medicine, Mode Of Administration ,Doses Etc. The Informants Were Asked To Show The Plants Or Its Plant Part If Available.

Data Sheet Was Carefully Prepared For Documentation. Personal Details Of The Informants Were Also Entered On Data Sheet Along With Information Of Medicinal Plants They Used.

Identification Of Medicinal Plants : The Medicinal Plants Were Collected And Identified According To The External Morphology, Habitat And Floral Characteristics By Using Internet And Standard Floras Such As –

1. Cook (1958) – The Flora Of Presidency Of Bombay. Vol I, II, III
2. Naik (1998) - The Flora Of Marathwada
3. Singh And Karthikeyan (2000) – Flora Of Maharashtra State. Vol I, II, III
4. Internet – Pictures Of Some Plants Were Taken From Internet

Observation

The Table Includes The Information About Medicinal Plants Used For Various Ailments By Kolam Tribe

Botanical Name Of Plant	Local Name	Family	Plant Part Used	Uses And Mode Of Administration
<i>Ailanthus Excelsa</i>	Maharukh	Simaroubaceae	Leaves	Diarrhoea (In Children) : The Juice Of Fresh Leaves Extracted And Given Only 2-3 Drops Of It Orally.
<i>Ehretia Laevis</i>	Khanduchakka	Boraginaceae	Leaves	Wound Healing, Joint Pain And Minor Fracture : Take Fresh Leaves And Grind It With Water To Make Paste Then Apply This Paste On Wound, Or On Fractured Area.
<i>Cadaba Fruticosa</i>	Kali Takli	Capparaceae	Leaves	Diarrhoea : Extract Juice From Leaves And Given 2,3 Drops Orally Twice A Day.
<i>Allium Cepa</i> L.	Kanda, Onion	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	Fever : Make Homogeneous Mixture Of Onion, Camphor And Oil And Apply It On Whole Body, It Helps To Lower The Body Temperature.
<i>Piper Betle</i> L.	Betel, Vida	Piperaceae	Leaves	Asthma And Cough : Betel Leaves Applied With Castor Oil Is Warmed And Tied Over The Chest Relieves Asthma And Cough In Children.
<i>Azadirachta Indica</i>	Kadunimb	Meliaceae	Leaves	Measles : Extract Juice From Its Leaves Mix It With Cow's Urine (Gomutra) And Apply It On Whole Body.
<i>Picrorhiza Kurroa</i>	Kutki	Plantaginaceae	Rhizome	Constipation, Use To Increase Appetite And Used As Tonic : Rhizome Powder Is Taken Along With Honey Or Water
<i>Plumbago Zeylanica</i> L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Roots	Snake Bite, Scorpion Bite, Ringworm, Itching : Rub The Root On Affected Area Of Skin
<i>Tribulus Terrestris</i>	Sarata, Gokharu	Zygophyllaceae	Leaves	Wound Healing, Itching : Extract Juice From Its Leaves And Apply It On Wound Or Itching Area Of Skin.
<i>Butea Monosperma</i> (Lam.)	Palash	Fabaceae (Flowers	Strangury : Juice Of Its Flower With Rock Sugar /Rock Candy Given Orally Twice A Day.
<i>Caesalpinia Bonduc</i>	Sagargota	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	Leaves	Haemorrhoids /Piles : Leaf Juice Of <i>Caesalpinia Bonduc</i> And <i>Tribulus Terrestris</i> Mixed With Butter Milk And This Mixture Is

				Given Orally
Mimosa Pudica L.	Lajurli /Lajwanti	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	Leaves	Depression And Anxiety : Boil The Leaves In Water, Extract The Juice (Kadhaa) And Given Orally, It Works As Antidepressant
Discorea Bulbifera	Dukkarkand	Dioscoreaceae	Tuber	Leucorrhoea : Crush/ Grind The Tuber And Take 1 Tablespoon Of This Powder With Yoghurt Orally.
Torenia Indica	Torani	Linderniaceae	Leaves And Flowers	Headache: Extract Juice From Leaves And Put 2 Drops Of It In Each Ear.
Datura Innoxia (Mill.)	Pandhara Dhotra	Solanaceae	Leaves	Rheumatoid Arthritis : Boil The Leaves In Eating Lime Solution And Extract The Juice, Apply Juice On Inflamed And Swollen Joints.
Acacia Nilotica	Babhool	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae)	Leaves And Bark	Toothache, Oral Health : Chew Small Pieces Of Fresh Bark For Good Oral Health It Strengthen Teethes And Heals The Gum. Chewing Babhool Leaves Give Relief From Toothache.
Lagenaria Siceraria (Melina) Standl.	Dudhi Bhopla	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves	Abdominal Bloating (In Children): Apply Castor Oil On Leaves, Warm It, And Keep The Warm Leaves On Stomach Or Wrap It Around Stomach By Using Cloth.
Andrographis Peniculata Nees	Bhuinimb, Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Fever, Improve Appetite, COVID-19: Juice From Leaves Extracted And Given Orally.
Abrus Precatorius L.	Gunja	Fabaceae	Root	Cough: Root Powder Mixed With Pure Butter And Given Orally. Leucorrhoea : Take 5 Gm Of Ganja Root Powder With Rice Water After Food Twice Daily. Night Blindness : Make Kajal Of Root And Cow's Ghee And Apply It Under Eyes .
Vitex Negundo L.	Nirgundi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Joint Pain : Boil The Leaves In Water And Take A Bath In This Water Daily. Cough : Boil 10 Gm Of Leaf Paste In 100ml Of Water And Drink It Twice Or Thrice Daily.
Ficus Racemosa L.	Umbar, Audumbar	Moraceae	Latex	Cough And Cold : Apply The Milky Latex On Forehead, And 1 Tablespoon Of Latex Is Given Orally 3 Times In A Week. Swelling : Latex Gives Relief When Applied On Any Swelling
Boswellia Serrata Roxb.	Salai	Burseraceae	Bark	Regulates Menstrual Cycle : Make Powder Of The Bark

				And Take It With Yoghurt Or Tak Orally
<i>Aegle Marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit And Leaf	Diarrhoea : Consume Bel Fruit Pulp Along With Honey Or Sugar Diabetes : Consume 3 Leaves Of Bel Daily In Morning It Controls Blood Sugar Level.
<i>Annona Squamosa L.</i>	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Leaf	Ringworm : Leaf Paste Applied For Treating Ringworm And Itching
<i>Phyllanthus Emblica L.</i>	Aawla	Phyllanthaceae	Bark	Burning : Mix The Ash Obtained From Stem Bark With Coconut Oil And Apply This Paste Externally On Burned Skin Area
<i>Alocacia Macrorrhizos</i>	Alu, Bramharakshas	Araceae	Leaf	Cysts (Gathan) : Wrapped The Warm Leaves Around The Cyst By Using Cloth
<i>Calotropis Gigantea</i>	Rui ,Madar	Apocynaceae	Flower	Cough : Make Powder From Dry Flowers And Consume It Along With Honey (Both ½ Tablespoon In Quantity)
<i>Achyranthes Aspera Linn.</i>	Chirchita, Aaghada	Amaranthaceae	Root	Snake Bite, Scorpion Bite : Root Extract Is Given Orally.
<i>Tridax Procumbens</i>	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae	Leaf	Wound Healing : Leaf Extract Is Applied Externally On Wound Or Injured Area
<i>Catharanthus Roseus L.</i>	Sadaphuli	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Diabetes : Eat 2-3 Leaves Daily It Controls Blood Sugar Level.
<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Papai	Caricaceae	Leaf	Control Blood Sugar Level : Intake Of Papaya Leaf Juice Daily Controls Blood Sugar Level And Increases Blood Platelets Count
<i>Mangifera Indica</i>	Aamba	Anacardiaceae	Bark	Typhoid : Bark Paste Decoction Is Taken Orally For Two Consecutive Days To Relieve Typhoid Fever. Relieve
<i>Pergularia Daemia (Forssk) Chiov.</i>	Utaran	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Antirheumatic: Dried Leaves Paste Is Applied Externally To Affected Area Diarrhoea (Infants) : Stem And Root Bark Extract Is Taken To Treat Fever And Diarrhoea In Infants
<i>Terminalia Arjuna (Roxb)</i>	Arjun, Aanjan	Combretaceae	Bark	Pimples : Bark Paste Is Applied Externally On Face Once In A Week For 15-20 Minutes



Lanthus Excelsa



Figure 2: Leaves of *Ehretia Laevis Roxb*
Ehretia Laevis Roxb



Cadaba Fruticosa



Allium Cepa L.



Piper Betle L.



Azadirachta Indica



Irorhiza Kurroa



Plumbago Zeylanica L.



Tribulus Terrestris



Butea Monosperma (Lam.)



Caesalpinia Bonduc



Mimosa Pudica L.



Discorea Bulbifera



Torenia Indica



Datura Innoxia (Mill)



Acacia Nilotica



Lagenaria Siceraria



Andrographis Peniculata



Abrus Precatorius L



Vitex Negundo L.



Ficus racemosa L.



Boswellia serrata Roxb



. Aegle marmelos



Annona squamosa



Phyllanthus emblica



Alocasia macrorrhizos



Calotropis gigantea



Achyranthes aspera



Tridax procumbens



Catharanthus roseus



Pergularia daemia (Forssk) Chiov.



Terminilia arjuna(Roxb)



Caesalpinia bonduc



mimosa pudica



Picrorhiza kurroa



Vitex negundo

The above table shows pictures of some medicinal plants (dried and living) which were stored and planted by Vaidya of Nimgavhan village



Mr. Bharat Bhojar,(Vaidya/healer) of Nimgavhan village showing the Medicinal plants (most of them were stored in dry form)



Women of kolam community(Mrs.Sunanda Kasar And Kavita Kasar) giving information about the plants they use as medicines



Interview with local people of Nimgavhan



Tribal children

Result And Discussion

This Ethnomedicinal Survey Reveals That The People Of Kolam Community Have Vast Knowledge Of Herbal Medicines And Even Today They Rely On Traditional Medicinal Practices Inherited This Knowledge From Generation To Generation.

This Study Documented The Ethnobotanical Information Of **34 Plants** Species Belonging To **28 Families** Useful In Treatment Of About **28 Ailments (Diseases)**. Most Of This Plant Species Are Growing Wild. Plants Used In The Treatment Were Herbs, Trees, Climbers And Shrubs. These 34 Plants Are Used For Treatment Of Diseases Such As Cough (5), Diarrhoea (4), Wound Healing (3), Leucorrhoea (2), Fever (2), Snake/Scorpion Bite (2), Ringworm And Itching (2), Diabetes (2), Asthma (1), Measles (1), Constipation (1), Strangury (1), Haemorrhoids (1), Depression And Anxiety (1), Joint Pain And Minor Fracture (1), Headache (1), Rheumatoid Arthritis (1), Toothache (1), Abdominal Bloating (1), Night Blindness (1), Swelling (1), Burning (1), Cysts (1), Covid -19, Irregular Menstrual Cycle (1), Pimples (1), Typhoid (1), Increase Platelets (1). Some Of These Plants Are Used To Treat More Than One Disease.

Different Parts Of The Plant Such As Roots, Stem, Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, Tubers, Latex Etc. Are Used For Preparation Of Medicines. Leaves Were The Mostly Used Plants Part, Leaves Of About 20 Plants Were Used In Drug Formulation As Compared To Roots(3), Bark (5), Flower (2), Rhizome (1), Fruit (1), Latex (1). Drug Formulation Such As Paste, Decoction, Juice Are Prepared. For Some Diseases Only Plant Part Is Used In Drug Formulation While In Some Plant Part Along With Other Substances Such As Honey, Milk, Butter, Yoghurt, Rice Water, Oil Etc. Are Used.

In Mode Of Administration Of Drugs Both Oral Administration As Well As External Application Is Prescribed. Generally For Skin Diseases Such As Ringworm, Itching, Wound Healing, Joint Pain, Swelling, Snake And Scorpion Bite Etc. External Application Of Drug Is Prescribed And For Diseases Such As Diarrhoea, Cough And Cold, Constipation, Diabetes Etc. Oral Administration Is Prescribed.

The People Of Study Area And The Herbal Healers Collect The Medicinal Plants From The Forest Around Their Village And They Store The Medicinal Plants (Dry Form) Which Are Not Available Throughout The Year Means The Plants Which Are Seasonal. Generally The Fresh Leaves Roots, Flowers Etc. Are Used But If The Fresh Plant Part Is Not Available Then They Use Dry Material. During The Survey It Was Found That Younger Generation Is Not That Much Aware Or Interested In Traditional Medicinal Practices. While Elder People Have More Knowledge About It And They Have Used More Medicinal Plants And Given Us More Information During Interview. Similarly Men Have More Knowledge About Medicinal Plants As Compared To Women. Herbal Healers (Vaidya) Have Immense Knowledge About Which Medicinal Plant Is Useful On Which Disease But He Was Hesitant To Disclose His Knowledge.

Similar Study Was Carried Out By Rao *Et Al.* (2012). They Provided Data On 31 Medicinal Plants, 3 Plants In Their Study Were Also Noted By Me But Their Use Was Different (I.E. Used To Treat Different Diseases). The Three Plants Are – *Ailanthus Excelsa* (Bark Decoction Is Administered To Patients Suffering From Typhoid And Jaundice), *Butea Monosperma* (Stem Bark Decoction Is Consumed To Control Vomiting), *Phyllanthus Emblica* (Bark Is Chewed To Relieve Jaw Pain Associated With Toothache).

P. S. Lachure (2012), Carried Out Survey On Ethnomedicinal Plants Used By Tribes In Digras Region Of Yavatmal District And Documented Plants Along With Their Medicinal Properties Such As *Abrus Precatorius* L. (Uterine Stimulant), *Achyranthes Aspera* (Toothache And Astringent), *Annona Squamosa* L. (Treatment Of Dysentery), *Azadirachta Indica* (Antimicrobial And Insecticidal), *Tribulus Terrestris* L. (Tonic In Sexual Inadequacy), *Tridax Procumbens* L. (Antiseptic, Insecticidal), *Vitex Negundo* (Anti Inflammatory, Analgesic). People Of Nimgavhan Village Used These Plants For Treating Different Diseases Such As *Abrus Precatorius* (Cough, Night Blindness, Leucorrhoea), *Achyranthes Aspera* (Snake And Scorpion Bite), *Annona Squamosa* (Ringworm), But 3 Plants *Azadirachta Indica*, *Tridax Procumbens*, *Vitex Negundo* Are Used To Treat Same Diseases In Both The Study Areas. Mukund Dhore *Et Al.*, (2012) Presented A Paper Deals With Documentation Of Ethnomedicinal Uses Of Plants Particularly The Fertility Regulatory Plants Used By Kolam, Gond, Banjara Tribals Of Yavatmal District. Plants Like *Abrus Precatorius*, *Azadirachta Indica*, *Annona Squamosa*, *Calotropis Gigantea*, *Carica Papaya*, *Plumbago Zeylanica* Are Abortifacient, Induce Abortion Or Have Antifertility Activity.

N. Rama Krishna, Ch. Saidulu, S.Kistamma (2014) Carried Out Survey In Mancherial And Jannaram Reserve Forest Division Of Adilabad District, India. The Survey Reported 68 Plant Species Belonging To 33 Families. They Found That The Plants Such As *Aegle Marmelos* (Linn) Is Used To Treat Ulcers, Maggot Infested Stores For This Leaf Paste Is Used As External Application. Also The Leaves Along With Those Of *Dolichandrone Falcate*, A Pinch Of Common Salt And Turmeric Are Crushed With Goat's Milk, Extract Is Used As Eye Drop Twice A Day For Opacity Of Cornea. *Caesalpinia Bonduc* L. -Leaf Paste Is Used To Treat Hydrocele, Slightly Warm Leaf Decoction Is Poured On Affected Area Daily For Treatment Of Paralysis. *Plumbago Zeylanica* L. Leaves Are Used As Curry In Case Of Fever, *Phyllanthus Emblica* L. Is Used To Treat Dental Problems – Fruit Juice Is Mixed With Garlic Juice Is Dropped In Affected Dental Area. But During My Study It Was Found That The Kolam People Of Nimgavhan Village Used These Same Plants *Aegle Marmelos* (Linn) For Treatment Of Diarrhoea, Diabetes And *Caesalpinia Bonduc* L. For Haemorrhoids /Piles, *Plumbago Zeylanica* L. For Snake/Scorpion Bite, Ringworm, Itching, *Phyllanthus Emblica* L. For Skin Burning.

Chavhan V. N. Et Al (2020), Carried Out Similar Survey In Yavatmal District And Documented 78 Plant Species Belonging To 47 Families In Ethnomedicobotany Of Yavatmal District (MS), India. 6 Plant Species Documented By Them Are Also Recorded By Me. The Plant Species Are *Annona Squamosa L.* – Leaf Juice Is Given To Check The Habit Of Liquor Consumption. *Azadirachta Indica* (Leaf Decoction Is Given On Swelling Caused By Accident And To Treat Typhoid), *Butea Monosperma* Seed Paste Is Used For Enhancing Fertility In Woman. *Cadaba Fruticosa L.* - Leaves Are Used To Treat Arthritis, Body Ache, Body Swelling, *Calotropis Gigantea L.* Root Bark And *Piper Betle L.* Leaf Is Used To Treat Fever. People Of My Study Area Used These Plants To Treat Different Diseases Such As *Annona Squamosa L.* (Ringworm), *Azadirachta Indica L.* (Measles), *Butea Monosperma* (Strangury), *Cadaba Fruticosa L.* (Diarrhoea), *Calotropis Gigantea L.* (Cough), *Piper Betle L.* (Asthma And Cough). Ramchandra Kulkarni And Kailash Sontakke (2020) ,Carried Out Survey On Ethnomedicinal Plants Of Kinwat Region Of Nanded District And Documented 40 Plant Species. Out Of 40 Plants 8 Plants Are Also Recorded By Me, Out Of These 8 Plants 3 Plants Are Used For Treatment Of Same Diseases In Both Kinwat Region And Nimgavhan And These Plants Are *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (Roots – Loss Of Appetite), *Ehretia Laevis Roxb.* (Bark – Fracture And Wound Healing), *Ailanthus Excelsa Roxb.* (Leaves -Worm And Dysentery) . Remaining 5 Plants Are Used For Different Diseases *Datura Innoxia* (Leaves- Paralysis) , *Achyranthes Aspera L.* (Leaves -Goiter) , *Aegle Marmelos* (Leaves -Vata) ,*Azadirachta Indica* (Bark -Jaundice, Stomachache, Malarial Fever) ,*Butea Monosperma (Lam)* (Bark -White Discharge, Appendix).

Conclusion

The Present Study Was Carried Out In Nimgavhan Village Of Yavatmal District To Get The Information About Medicinal Plants Which Are Used By The People Of Kolam Community To Cure Various Ailments. During The Survey It Was Found That Kolam People Have Great Knowledge About Medicinal Plants And They Are Very Much Dependent On This Medicinal Plants As They Use This Herbal Medicines For Primary Health Care And They Prefer These Traditional Medicines On Allopathic Or Modern Medicines Because This Are Easily Available, Low Costs And Do Not Have Any Side Effects. Herbal Medicinal Treatment Is Prescribed To All Age Group From Infants To Older People And Used In Daily Life Such As For Headache, Fever, Cold, Cough Or For Treating Diseases Such As Diabetes, Piles, Paralysis Etc. It Was Also Noted That Treatment Of Some Plants Are Restricted To Particular Age Group Or Gender And Doses Of Drugs Are Different For Different Age Groups.

The Knowledge Of Traditional Medicines Transferred Orally From Generation To Generation From Thousands Of Years But Now Younger Generation Is Not Interested In Preserving This Knowledge Therefore There Is An Urgent Need To Document And Conserve Traditional Medicinal Plants As It Is Rapidly Disappearing Due To Influence Of Western Medicines, Negligence Of Young Generation, Overexploitation Of Plants And Rapid Deforestation. It Is Important To Collect The Information And Develop Database Of Medicinal Plants For Future Research And Development Of New Drugs. It Is Necessary To Conserve These Medicinal Plants Because Some Of These Plants May Contain Undiscovered Pharmacological Properties Which Can Serve As An Ingredient For The Development Of New Drugs. It Is Observed That Younger Generation Is Not Interested To Continue This Traditional Medicinal Practices And Therefore The Number Of Traditional Herbal Healers Is Decreasing. Hence There Is Urgent Need To Record And Preserve All The Information On Plants Used By Kolam Community Before It Lost Completely .

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