THERAPEUTIC AND ETHNOBOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN DANGS DT., GUJARAT STATE, INDIA

THE THESIS

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **THERAPEUTIC AND ETHNOBOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN DANGS DT. GUJARAT STATE, INDIA** which is being submitted by **MS. THRESIA PAUL** towards the requirement for the award for the degree of **DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN BOTANY** through **Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Vidyanagari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India** is her own work carried out by her under my continuous supervision and guidance. She has completed it to the best of her capacities.

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PhD. Guide

ABSTRACT

In today's world many have realized the study of the native cultures which inhabit these regions can provide enormously valuable clues in the search for improved health. The medicine men of Dangs possess rich knowledge of medicinal use of various parts of plants and it should be preserved.

Therapeutic and ethnobotanical investigation carried out in South Gujarat reveal the richness of Dang forest and how people depend on plants for various ailments. Dangs is a mountainous area where most of the people live away from hospitals or medical care centres. People depend on plants for food, shelter and medicine. Each village has one or two medicine men to take care of the health aspects of the villagers.

The deciduous forests of Dang are having a wide variety of plants. Medicine men of this area most of the time use fresh plant parts for preparing medicine. But during summer certain herbs are not available, so the medicine men store these plants in dry form. The medicine men observe nature and connect the shape of a particular plants leaves, flower, fruit etc to the shape of human organ.

This study reveals that there are some plants repeatedly referred by many medicine men for a particular disease. Like *Sterculia villosa* is referred by many medicine men for bone fracture. Like wise many other plants used for many ailments are documented here.

With the help of reliable and known personals the investigator met 42 well known medicine persons from 25 villages scattered in different parts of Dangs (See Figure1). Though initially they were reluctant to share their knowledge, slowly and gradually they shared their Ethnic knowledge on gaining trust and confidence. They have shared their ethno therapeutic knowledge and also helped to identify the plants.

In this study of Therapeutic and Ethan botanical investigations in Dang Dt. Gujarat, India brought a detailed study of various diseases that are treated by the medicine men of Dangs. The therapeutic investigation is presented into **21** titles with its **sub titles**. The therapeutic practice under the title of ***aches and pains*** has **15 sub titles** such as stomach

ache, left side stomach pain, headache, migraine, toothache, body pain, backache, arthritis (joint pain), burns, cuts, wounds, fractures, sprains, massage oil for all kinds of pains & fractures, for all kinds of ailments, Under the title of ***Urinary problems'*** subtitles are painful micturition, burning during micturition, urine: excessive yellow colouring, urine: colour turning from red to yellow, kidney stone. The title ***Blood related problems'*** subtitles are lohi tutavu, low blood count, blood clots, diabetes. The title ***Heart and Chest Problems'*** subtitles are heart attack, uneasiness in the chest, chest pain**,** cough, *c*ongested chest, asthma, tuberculosis. The title ***Common Ailments'*** subtitles are dysentery, acidity, gas trouble, constipation, vomiting, cholera and certain other contagious diseases, worms in stomach, worms in the wound, rainy season itching on the feet (chikali), pain on the nail of the toes or fingers, sleeplessness, sun stroke. The title ***Eye and E.N.T. Problems'*** subtitles are eye problems watering in the eye, blurred vision, and white dots in the eyes, sore eyes, sties on the eyelids, *ear* pain, cold, and throat. The title ***Various types of fevers*** subtitles are Common fever chicken pox, measles, *cholera* & prevention from contagious diseases, falling sick after going to the forest. The title ***Skin diseases'*** subtitles are Eczema allergy, scabies, burns, leprosy, leucoderma. The title ***Swellings blisters boils,*** subtitles are ulcer, blister in the mouth big boils on the body, boils on the head, big boils on the neck**,** boils in the stomach, boils under the arm (pata rog), pimples, mumps. The title ***Women's problems*** subtitles are excess bleeding and irregular menstruation, white discharge, pain during menstruation, enhancing lactation, breast abscess, lumps on the uterus, problems after delivery (backache stomach ache heaviness and bleeding etc), back problem of pregnant women. The title ***Men's problems*** subtitles are Impotency (mega rog), sterility, swelling, boils. The title **Infants´ problems** subtitles are jalanther rog (hand and leg thin with big stomach), patta rog (hand leg very small), rahvas rog (small leg hand and big stomach), lagut rog (stomach swelling in small children), cold and cough, fever, trisuva rog (eyes going upward and crying), indigestion, breathlessness, dabha rog, abnormal behaviour. The title ***Bites & stings*** subtitles are Dog bite, snake bite: common snake bite, cobra bite, podsi bite, asariya snake bite, maner snake bite, scorpion sting.

Animals are part and parcel of the people of Dangs. They are very much concerned about their health and have their own herbal remedies for its problems. The title ***Animal health,***

cattle's subtitles are enhancing lactation, lack of proper appetite, fracture, wounds, and boil on the body, sterility and chick medicine.

Other titles are the medicinal practices for ***Sterility in men& in women, Piles, Lumps*** (Lumps on the neck or ear (chokipui)), ***Paralysis, Epilepsy (khech), Jaundice, and Cancer*** are also given in separate titles.

Under each title and subtitle there are various cures for different sicknesses which are referred by different medicine men. We can locate the medicine men by referring the number given at the end of the information. They are marked with a star, along with the names of the plants. Besides this I have also specified in this paper how to prepare the medicine and its application.

Treatments for various ailments that are dealt in the thesis is given along with its page numbers in **Appendix I.**

Besides the therapeutic practices ethnobotanical information for 195 plants that are referred by the medicine men are also identified and documented in **Appendix II** with *Botanical names, Family* which they belong to, *local names, habit, uses and the useful parts for each species.* The 195 identified plants include, 80 trees, 45 herbs, 32 shrubs, 28 Climber, six Grasses, two Orchids and two Parasites.

These 195 identified plants belong to 67 different families. The list of the medicinal plant families and their corresponding number of species for medicinal uses are recorded in **Appendix III.** Here the family **Fabaceae** outstands for its medicinal uses, even without including its subfamilies Mimosaceae and Cesalpinaceae. Fabaceae alone has seventeen species. The other dominant families are its sub family, Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae with six species each. The families Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Apocynaceae, are also with six species. Then the families like Verbinaceae, Rhamnaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae etc. are used in high rate.

The documented plant's root, rhizome, bulb, tubers stem, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, gum, latex, gun etc are used to remedy most of their common and serious

problems, are shown in **Appendix IV** with the botanical names, family, local names habitat of the plant and the parts of a particular plant is used.

It is very important to identify the plants with its botanical name because same plant having different names on the other side there were two different plants having the same name. In most parts of Dangs ***Bryophyllum calycinum*** is known as **Dham pan.** It is also having the names like *Lagpan, Panputti, Elcho* etc. When the same Bryophyllum was shown to the popular healer one (Thukarambhai Ramubhai Chauhan) in Shamghan village and other one (Sukriyabhai Janibhai Chaudhar) in Dhumkal village they did not agree that Dhampan is Brayophylum. Both of them reported Dhampan is an aquatic plant which occurs only in pure water. However, neither of them could show the specimen as it was not available during the investigation. White flowered Keusa (Polas), *Butea sp.* and Saver, *Bombax sp*. are also used as medicine. But they are not a common plant here.

The parasitic plants like ***Dendropthoe falcata*** and ***Viscum articulatum*** are also highly used in their therapeutic practices. It is also important, on which tree these parasitic plant grow. The details about this are mentioned in therapeutic methods in chapter V and in Appendix II.

The plants which are used for many kinds of ailments are *Butea monosperma*, *Pterocarpus marsupium, Aegle marmelos, Sterculia villosa, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Ailanthus excelsa, Hibiscus esculentus,* Most of these are trees. Most of the medicine men referred these plants for many ailments.

Trees like *Sterculia villosa, Pterocarpus marsupium are* endangered plants. *Sterculia villosa*‘s roots are used for many kinds of ailments, many of the medicine men referred this plant for bone fracture. Since this plant’s roots are used very much this plant is endangered. And hardly one can find a big tree of sterculia.

Pterocarpus marsupium is another plant where its bark and gum is used for medicinal purpose. Since bark is cut down constantly the plant gets affected very much and hence their growth is either often stunt or results in the death of the plant itself.

It is a felt a need to conserve these medicinal plants through Germplasm or increase its propagation rate though tissue culture methods or any other Bio Technological method. There are a few nurseries in Dangs where the medicinally useful plants' seedlings are conserved and maintained.

It's also important to preserve the therapeutic knowledge gathered from the medicine men should be further investigated and its usefulness can be applied for the common people who are affected by various illnesses or preserve this dying knowledge for future generations.

The medicine men who have contributed the therapeutic and ehnobotanical information are shown in **Appendix V**I. Their names, village names and reference page number are also given. Most of the medicine persons are men and are above the age of 45. This shows that this nature given wealth is declining as the young people are not interested in gathering or documenting this kind of dying information.

Now a day's people are looking for more and more natural and herbal products. Many pharmacists have realised this and are exploring on various plants to derive drugs for various ailments. The deciduous forests of Dangs, south Gujarat has an astonishing variety of medicinal plants. This place is considered a wealth wood of Gujarat for a wide variety of medicinal plants.

Thus this study urges the need to **conserve the ethnobotanical knowledge** of Dang Dt., To **propagate and preserve the medicinal plants** of this forest and to screen **for its active principals and the efficacy** of the plants which are mentioned by many medicine men for various disease.

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IS

DEDICATED TO

MY BELOVED

PARENTS

LATE

MRS. & MR. PAUL


WELCOME
TO
THE DANGS

From the beginning of time man depended on plants to meet the needs of their day to day life. Plants play a great role in all the living beings. In fact the survival of any animal on this planet is depending on plants. Plants provide, food, shelter, medicine and the life sustaining oxygen. In recent years, people depend more and more on plants for medicinal purposes. Due to the advancement of Science and Technology there are various methods to screen the active principles of plants and cultivate many medicinal plants.

Truly, Botany and medicine are inseparable. Today, most of the drugs have been derived from plants sources. Many of the pharmaceutical companies are having their own medicinal plant garden to propagate plants which contain particular drug. Even toxic plants contain many active principles which can cure some deadly disease. As the modern techniques of extracting useful drugs from plant sources, chemically-synthesized drugs are replaced plants as the source of most medicinal agents in many countries. Ethno botanists investigate and gather information from various sources and emphasises the role of plants in the life of man and in the environment.

The 1990's have seen a growing shift in interest once more; plants are remerging as a important source of new pharmaceuticals. More and more people are taking recourse to naturopathy as they are realising the harmlessness of the medicines prepared from plants. Industries are now interested in exploring parts of the world where plant medicine remains the predominant form of dealing with illness. The moist deciduous forest of Dangs, in South Gujarat for example, has an amazing diversity of plant species and has been regarded as a resource of medicinal plants.

Therapeutic and Ethanbotanical investigation is the study where people of Dangs dt. in Gujarat make use of indigenous plants for various medicinal purposes. In this study the investigator documented therapeutic practices of Dangs and the medicinal plants that are used for various therapies. Each therapeutic practitioner has ones own way treating and dealing with disease. As one explores and reads ahead the chapters of this study will know the richness and the wealth of medicinal knowledge of the traditional healers of Dangs.

1.2 GUJARAT STATE AND ITS BIODIVERSITY

Gujarat was constituted as a state of Union of India on May 1, 1960 after bifurcation of the Bombay State. The state of Gujarat with a geographical area of 196024 Sq. km accounts for 5.98% of the country. The largest coastline; two of the three gulfs in the country; unique saline desert of the Ranns of Kutch, Patan and Banaskantha; vast grasslands; extensive thorny and dry deciduous forest in Saurashtra and North Gujarat; moist to semi-moist forests in South Gujarat and a large area under variety of wetlands, lake and mountains make this state very important. Gujarat is a forest poor State yet it is rich in biodiversity has forest cover area of 19393 sq. Km. (i.e. 9.9%), but the actual forest cover area is 12957.5 Sq. Km. (i.e. 6.61%). Dangs contributes about 70% of the total major forest produce in the state.

1.3 "THE DANGS" THE STUDY AREA

The name Dangs means a hilly terrain. There is also another connotation of the word Dangs, which means a place of bamboo. The District of Dangs has geographical area of 1778 Sq. Km. with a population of 1.87 lakh and 311 villages. The entire population is rural living. Out of the total geographical area 1698.56 Sq. km is forest area which is about 95% of the total geographical area and it comprises of 844.06 Sq. km Reserved Forest and 854.50 sq. km protected forest. Dangs contributes about 70% of the total major forest produce in the state, and about 15 lakh bamboos produced that contribute about 50% of the state production.

1.4 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The tract falls between the parallels of latitude 20.33"53" and 21.4'52" and the meridians of longitude 73.27' 58" and 73.56'36". The Dangs forest tract starts from the rugged mountain chains of Sahyadri in the east and descends on the western side extending to the edge of plains of Gujarat. The hills are mostly low and flat topped, except in the south

and the East Dangs where hills are rugged and higher going up to 11.00m. The tract varies in elevation from 105M near Bheskhatri to 131M above MSL on the Khandesh border in Piplaidevi Range. On the whole most of Dangs lies between elevations of 300m to 700m above MSL. Saputara – the only hill station of Gujarat is also located in the Dangs.

1.5 CLIMATE

There are three distinct seasons namely the summer, the monsoon, and the winter seasons. The summer starts from march till middle of June, the monsoon starts from mid June till the end of October and the winter season starts from November till February. The average rainfall is about 2000mm per annum with 90-100 rainy days per annum. Maximum rainfall recorded is 4800mm in 1993.

Temperature varies from minimum of 10º C in January to maximum of 36ºC in June. Easterly wind prevails in winter South-westerly winds of moderately velocity prevails throughout the year.

1.6 WATER RESOURCES

Dang is the place of origin of four gushing and torrential rivers: namely Purna, Girna, Ambika and Khapri. These rivers with crystal clear water provide beautiful scenery to any route that one takes in Dangs. Gira and Purna rivers are perennial. There are many small rivulets and streams, distributaries of the main rivers, which flow during monsoon and dry up in summer. Water table varies from 3m to 20m. The tract receives heavy rainfall in monsoon season but beyond the monsoon there is hardly any shower. The geological formation and soil condition is such that rainwater falling on the ground rapidly drains away creating very dry condition during several months of the year.

In monsoon with an average annual rainfall of 2,000 mm, this is spread over 90 days makes Dang a paradise. With lush green forest, bamboo brakes and waterfall greet at every nook and corner, one really feels that the wilderness-meeting nature face to face. The entire hilly terrain of Dangs harbours an amazing variety of plants, butterflies and birds; the forest appears alive and inviting. Although there are numerous waterfalls in Dangs, the Gira fall at Girmal stands out best, as it is the highest waterfall of the state.

1.7 VEGETATION TYPES

Dangs forests are rich in biodiversity with large diversified flora. It consists of mixed tree growth among which teak is the predominant species. The main characteristic features of the forests are the extreme variation in quality, density and irregular age class distributions. One and the same compartment may often have more than one or all of the moist, semi-moist and dry types irregularly mixed.

The north and east region of Dangs have superior growth than the west and the south. Bamboo is more in the western Dangs. The main forest types are moist teak and dry teak with bamboo bearing and non-bearing forest. Being deciduous forest the vegetation becomes leafless during the dry season. However there are good numbers of evergreen trees in under wood and shrubs cover

1.8 THE PEOPLE OF DANGS

It is interesting that Dangs is believed to be the “Dandakaranya” of Ramayana and Shabri” was a Bhil woman. Ethnic/tribal people mainly inhabit Dangs. 95% of the people of Dangs are tribals. These tribals are namely, Bhils, Kokanas, Warlis, and Gamits. All the tribal people are greatly dependent on the forests for variety of their needs ranging from food and shelter to medicines and fuel. By and large people of Dangs are closely knit by themselves, simple, peaceful and gentle.

The population of the Dangs was only 18,333 in 1901 which has increased to 71,567 in 1961 and 145000 in 1991. At present the population of the Dang district is 186712 with

94001 males and 92711 females. The sex ratio is 986 female to thousand males. In total 92% of population is of tribal community.

Almost 80% the population speaks the local language known as ***Dangi*** which is a mixture of Gujarati and Marathi but they understand Gujarati and Marathi as well. The main occupation of the people of Dangs is agriculture. Many work as labourers in forest and farmlands, livestock rearing and grazing. Dangs has not seen the light of industrialization due to its hilly terrain and forest dominated area. Hence the scope for employment opportunities in Dangs is very less. Therefore, migration of youths to adjoining districts for getting employment is the major concern for district authorities. Very few Dangi people are in Government jobs. Most of them have retained their old traditional way of lifestyle and it is indeed interesting to see how closely they are linked with forests.

1.9 HEALTH STATUS AND MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The people of Dangs have developed their own traditional method of treatment using a wide variety of plants. The individuals involved in such kind of treatments are known as Bhagats. Normally these people derive this kind of traditional knowledge from their ancestors and pass it on from one generation to another. Some who had possessed rich herbal knowledge have vanished without revealing it to anybody. Some claim to have herbal knowledge through dreams where *Dungar Devi* revealed the uses of some particular plants. Some of the persons whom the investigator encountered in the present investigation also shared similar information. The medicine men of Dangs possess rich knowledge of medicinal use of various parts of plants such as root, rhizome, flower, leaf, latex, bark etc. These plants are used in a variety of forms like, paste, powder, decoction, extracted oil etc.

The seasonal diseases such as Dysentery, Jaundice, Respiratory tract infections Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Snake bite, fracture, swellings, injury, sickness affecting women and children are some of the widely prevailing diseases in Dangs forested areas. The medicine men of Dangs possess rich knowledge of medicinal use of various parts of plants such as root, rhizome, flower, leaf, latex, bark etc. Each village has 2-3 medicine persons to take care of the health of the needy. They have their own ***Herbal remedies*** to protect themselves

from various sicknesses. Since most of the people live far away from health centres they have their own ***Herbal First Aids***. For example, if one is bitten by snake they take their own home remedies and then approach the hospital to save the patient. They have their own practices to protect and prevent themselves from contagious diseases like Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Vomiting etc., which are usually taken during summer and just before monsoon. They report that there are two main seasons where the sickness rate is maximum and they use their own natural remedies and prepare medicines in large quantity using various plant types, and distribute it to the whole village for people. They even give this medicine to their cattle too.

Having spent about seven years in the forest area of south Gujarat, the investigator had several occasions of meeting traditional healers by using local plants. Hence it was felt to take up the present investigation for the PhD thesis with the following objectives.

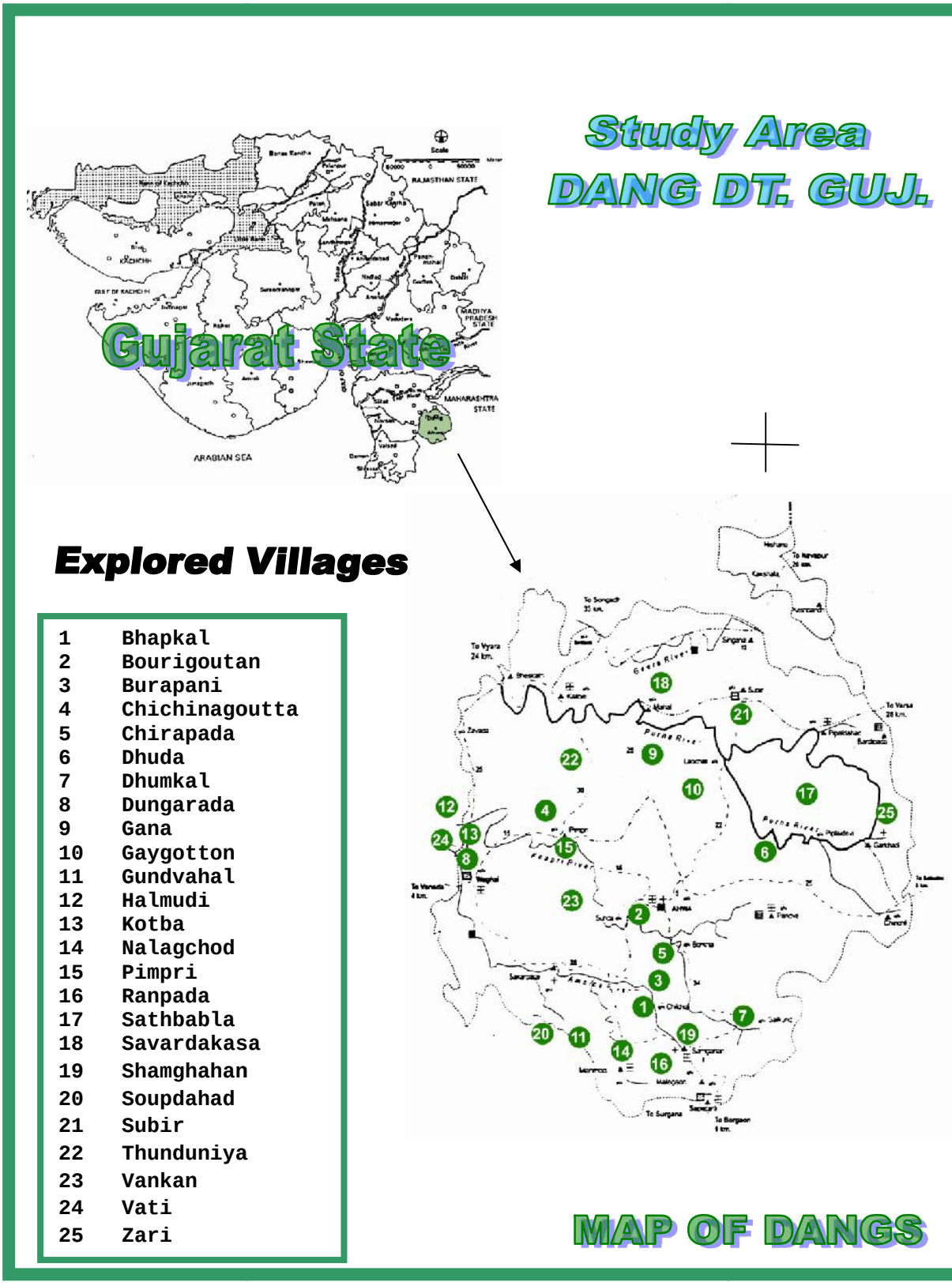
1.9. OBJECTIVES:

It is important to document this dying information for the future generations thus **the <u>following objectives will be covered during the research</u>**.

- To conduct a survey of traditional healers for exploring Ethnobotanical knowledge of Dangs in Gujarat.
- To Document the therapeutic practices that are practiced by the traditional healers.
- To document various remedies that are carried out for various illnesses, with name of the plants, plant parts, preparation and its intake or its application.
- To document most commonly used medicinal plants with their botanical names and family along with their local names and its uses.

The map of the Study area along with the name **of 25 villages** that were visited and investigated by the investigator is shown in the next page.

FIGURE 1


Study Area
DANG DT. GUJ.
Gujarat State
RAJASTHAN STATE
MADHYA PRADESH STATE
MAHARASHTRA STATE
ARABIAN SEA
Explored Villages
1 Bhapkal
2 Bourigoutan
3 Burapani
4 Chichinagoutta
5 Chirapada
6 Dhuda
7 Dhumkal
8 Dungarada
9 Gana
10 Gaygotton
11 Gundvahal
12 Halmudi
13 Kotba
14 Nalagchod
15 Pimpri
16 Ranpada
17 Sathbabla
18 Savardakasa
19 Shamghahan
20 Soupdahad
21 Subir
22 Thunduniya
23 Vankan
24 Vati
25 Zari
MAP OF DANGS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany deals with the relationship of human beings with plants. The term has often been considered synonymous with either traditional medicine or with economic botany. Further ethnobotany includes study of foods, fibers, dyes and other useful and harmful plants and even magi co-religious beliefs about plants. This plant – human beings relationship is broadly classified into two. 1. Material 2.Cultural. The concrete relation include the material use such as food, medicine, house building, agriculture, plants in fine arts, house decorations and other domestic uses. The abstract relationship of human beings with plants includes faith in good or bad powers of plants, sacred plants, worship etc. Thus ethnobotany broadly deals with the study of total natural and traditional interrelationships between man and plant and man's domesticated animals (Jain, 2001). The word Ethnobotany literally means the study of botany of the primitive human race. This term was first applied by Harshberger in 1895 to the study of 'plants used by primitive and aboriginal people'. While Jones (1941) defined it as the study of the interrelations of primitive man and plants. Faulks considered the subject of ethnobotany as the total relationship between man and vegetation which meant more than even the scope of economic botany. After a decade, Jones revised his concept and treated ethnobotany as a unit of an ecological study specialising in the interaction of man and the plant world. Schultes (1962) interpreted ethnobotany as usually the study of relationships which exist between people of a primitive society and their plant environment. Now it generally includes total natural relationship of plant kingdom with man and also his animals. The culture and the habitat of ethnic groups are both changing to urban patterns at quite fast rate. Hence their knowledge, as also the environment where that knowledge took birth, has been diminishing. As during the last 100 years the attention of ethnobotanists has been more on primitive people, many such societies have been studied, and elements of their knowledge systems documented. Otherwise much of this knowledge would have been lost. Even now the villages inhabited by the tribals are considered ideal for ethnobotanical studies and the field methods in literature are largely

aimed towards their study. Ethnobotany is not rigid. That has got change from time to time by interactions and dependence between man and surroundings. The ethnic experimentation on plants will continue, which leads to identify more suitable way of its utilization. The traditional communities have the treasure troves of accumulated knowledge and wisdom particularly about the biological resources around them. Tribals use enormous range of wild plants in their daily life. They have used different plant parts as food, the potential agent for remedial measures; shelter etc., and they have depended on plants from time immemorial. The plants are wild and easy to get. From their ancestors they got the knowledge of medicinal use of the plants and their manifold uses and this knowledge was transferred through oral tradition. Large numbers of tribal population stay in area within and around forests.

The tribal societies all over the world use an enormous range of wild plants and they live mostly on forest products and also on some cultivation. Their cultivation is limited and primitive. Apart from cultivation they collect forest products including honey for domestic use and also for sale. The use of a large number of plants for various purposes by them reveals their great awareness, knowledge and intimate relation with the plant kingdom. The various kinds of plants used by tribal and folk people are described below. Tribal people through their hereditary traditional knowledge infer what to eat and what not to eat. Food habits of man developed on the basis of experience and survival through successive generation. The major food items used by the tribes of Attappady were tubers, pulses, cereals cultivated by them. Legumes are unique foods because of their rich nutrient content, including starch, vegetable protein, dietary fiber, oligosaccharides, phytochemicals, (especially the isoflavones in soy bean) and minerals (Mathur *et al*, 1973). Legumes are known to contain a number of antinutritional and toxic factors, some of which are thermoliable, while others are heat stable (Rackis, 1974). Legumes contain a variety of undesirable chemical substances also called inhibitory constituents that are known to exert a deleterious effect when ingested by man or animals (Phillips, 1993). Pulses are reported to be good sources of nutritionally important dietary nutrients *viz*., proteins, minerals, (iron and calcium) and vitamins (niacin and thiamine) (Rosaih *et al*., 1993). Most grain legumes contain an array of secondary metabolites which constitute important defences of the plant against insects and herbivores and which are resistant to

gastric and intestinal digestion. These so called anti nutritional factors often have detrimental effects on mammalian digestion and metabolism (Dixon and Hosking, 1992). A number of edible roots, tubers and corms form an important part of the diet of many people in different parts of the world. They are relatively easy to cultivate and yields much (Michael, 1997). Thompson (1996) opined that minor tubers form the major staple and contribute as major source of carbohydrate in the diet.Taro (*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott), which is one of the most ancient food crops, is a herbaceous tuber bearing plant. Santha *et al.* (1999) found that taro is cultivated right from the foot hills of Himalays to the Southern plains of peninsula. Yam (*Dioscorea*) is another important minor tuber that has a place in the Indian dietaries (Prema *et al*., 1994). Man developed on plants for various necessities of life and still continues so. They provided food, food adjuncts and medicine as well. There are plant species which have both virtues- as a food and a medicine. However, the medicinal virtues of such plants are over shadowed by their increasing importance as food or food adjunct. This resulted in negligence of food-yielding plants in view of medicinal properties. There are a large number of food plants which were once used for medicine by our ancients. Few of these are still in vogue but they are also substituted by other wild plant sources as medicine. The present is an attempt to draw attention of the research workers particularly engaged in plant medicine to redeem the situation. Such attempts will bring to the fore front the lost glory of medicinal virtues especially of food plants. Reviews on this line may help examine validity of past records and offer a chance to point out their new potential after critical comparison. Tribal customs have an important role in forestry and agriculture. There were a perfect harmony between the forest and tribals living there. Many plants are used as biofertilizers for crops. They were aware of many plants with insecticidal and fungicidal properties. They feed their domestic animals with several wild plants.

2.2 ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDIES IN INDIA

The Ethnobotanical studies in India are rather young and only five decades old. Dr. E. K. Janaki Ammal initiated the studies on Ethnobotany as a separate science in India in 1954 and she worked on the economic aspects of the native plants of India. The paper on subsistence economy of India by her was the first pioneering and exclusive work in this field and therefore, she is considered as founder of ethnobotanical studies in the Indian

subcontinent. Moldenki's (1954) work on the economic plants of Bible, Sensarma' s (1984, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1994a, 1994b, 1995, 1996, 1998) knowledge of plants mentioned in Puranas, Neelatantram, Yoginitantram, Tanthrasastra and Arthasasthra of Koudilye. Balapure *et al*'s (1987) studies on plants mentioned in Ramayana, Dash and Pandhy's (1997) ethnomycological aspects mentioned in Manusmrithi and Farooqi's (2000) plants mentioned in Qura'n. It was Dr. S. K. Jain who had started intensive studies among tribals of Central India. He has nourishing and strengthening the subject for almost five decades through several publications (Jain, 2002). There are almost 60 papers on food and fodder plants out of 400 research papers published. The various workers in Ethnobotany have attempted to document the wild food habits of the tribal communities. Sengupta (1952) conducted investigations on the dietary habits of the aboriginal tribes of the Abor hills of Northern India. Tosh *et al* (1959) studied the wild edible plants from the hilly regions of Maharashtra and Goa. Bargava (1959) documented the unusual and supplementary food plants of Kumaon. Bandari (1974) studied the famine food in Rajasthan desert. Kaul *et al* (1982) studied the wild edible plants of Kashmir with special reference to lesser known vegetable substitutes and beverages. Maji and Sikdar (1982) conducted a taxonomic survey on wild edible plants of Midnapur of West Bengal. Islam (1984a) studied wild plants used as vegetables in North Eastern regions. Bhujel *et al* studied the edible plants of Darjeleing. Kaul and Singh (1985) worked on the wild edible plants of Himalayas. Nagar (1985) documented the wild edible plants used by the aboriginal communities in Central India. Varthak and Kulkarni (1987) studied on wild edible leafy plants from the hilly regions of Pune and neighbouring places of Maharashtra. Jain and Sinha (1988) published an account of the life supporting species with special reference to some emerging and supplementary foods among the aboriginals of India. Srivastava (1988) conducted studies on wild edible plants of Jammu & Kashmir. Negi (1988) contributed to knowledge of wild edible plants of Uttar Pradesh. Girach *et al* (1988) conducted studieson wild edible plants from tribal popckets of Madhya Pradesh. Kumbhojkar and Varthak (1988) conducted studies on wild edible grapes from the sacred grooves in Western Maharashtra. Reddy (1989) noted several wild edible plants vegetables in India. Navchoo and Butch (1990) conducted studies on the beverages narcotics and food plants of Ladakh. Sebastian and Bhandari (1990) studied the wild

edible plants of the forest areas of Rajasthan. Haridasan *et al* (1990) described on the wild edible plants of Arunachal Pradesh. Jain *et al* (1990) studied some lesser-known food plants among aboriginals in India. Maikhuri (1991) conducted a detailed study on the nutritional values of some lesser-known wild food plants and their role in nutrition of tribes of North Eastern India. Joshi and Aswathi (1991) worked on the life support plants used in famine by the tribals of Aravallies. Bennet *et al* (1991) published a book on food from forests. Hemadri (1992) studied the tribals of Andra Pradesh with special reference to their knowledge in nutrition and medicianal herbs. Basu and Mukherjee (1993) studied the smokes and beverages of the tribals of Purulia of West Bengal. Srivastava (1994) studied the wild edible plants of Sikkim Himalaya. Arora (1986, 1989, 1990, 1995) contributed to the ethnobotany of crop plants and native food plants of North Eastern India. Reddy *et al* (1996) studied the ethnobotany of the lesser-known tuber yielding plants from Arunachal Pradesh. Jha *et al* (1996) studied the ethnobotanical significance of leaves and flowers utilized as supplementary vegetables in Darbhanga of North Bihar. Sahu (1996) contributed to the knowledge of life supporting and promising food plants among aboriginals of Bastar. Bora and Pandey (1996) documented some lesser-known wild food plants from Assam. Bajpayee and Dixit (1996) contributed to the ethnobiology of food stuffs of tribals of Tarai regions of Uttar Pradesh. Sensarma (1996) studied the emergency food plants mentioned in Kaudilyas *Arthasasthra.* Sing (1996) contributed to the knowledge of wild edible plants of Manti district in North west Himalya. Ansari (1997, 1998) contributed the knowledge of wild edible plants of Shevroy, coli hills of South India and Madhaulia forest, Gorakpur respectively. Das (2000) documented the wild food plants of Midnapur of West Bengal. Joshi and Tewari (2000) contributed to knowledge of edible plant diversity in Uttar Pradesh. Singh *et al* (2000) documented some emergency plants among tribals of Madhya Pradesh. Sudhakar and Vedavathy (2000) studied the wild edible plants used by tribals of Chittooer district of Andhra Pradesh. The studies of Pundir and Singh (2002), Masish *et al* (2003), Basumatary (2003), Mitaliya and Bhatt (2003) and Jha *et al* (2004) are some of the important contributions to the knowledge of wild edible plants.

2.3 EHNOBOTANICAL STUDIES IN GUJARAT STATE

In the name of Ethnobotany, good number of publications appeared in scientific journals from almost all the State Universities in the last three decades. Voluminous works were submitted by the young research students in the form of Ph.D. dissertations. Many of these works are pertained either to particular areas or to particular tribes or to particular ailments. NGOs such as Honey Bee Network and SRISTI (Ahmedabad), GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar are also actively involved in documenting the knowledge on ethnobotany. By involving various Universities and NGOs GEER Foundation recently undertook a survey based compilation of medicinal plants which are reported to be in use both in established systems and un-established local practices. The concise report on the 'Medicinal Plants of Gujarat' is expected to be released soon. However, so far there is no specific reporting on ethnobotany pertaining to the locally familiar traditional practioner's of a particular area. The floristic study of Gujarat had been done by Theodore Cooke (1903), Thaker (1910), Sexton and Sedgwick (1918), Santapau, H. (1962, 1967), Shah, G.L. (1978). But there is a lacuna of Ethnobotanical work to be carried out. To fill this lacuna topic has been selected by us.Earlier Ethnobotanical work was carried out by Thaker, J.I. (1926) studied 'Kachchh Ni vanspati ane teni upyogita' and Nath (1960) studied the Ethnobotany of Bhils in Ratanmahal. Shah (1964) conducted a preliminary study on the tribal life of the state. Ethnobotany of Ratan Mahal hills was investigated by Bedi (1978). Later on Shah ET. Al. (1981) gave an account of 133 plant species used by tribal in Saurashtra. Joshi and Audichya (1981) recorded the medicinal plants of Rajpipla forest. Shah and Gopal -1985 further reported 59 plant species used by Bhils, Rabaries, Gharasia and Dubblles tribes in North Gujarat. Bhatt and Sabnis -1987 made a contribution to the Ethnobotany of Khedbrahma. Joshi- 1988 reported some plants medicinal value of the state Dr.B.L.Punjani-(1998), Ethnobotanical Study of Tribal Areas of District Sabarkantha, Dr.H.M.Ant-(2000), Ethnobotanical Studies of Angiosperms of Aravaly Hills Dist, Banaskantha. Dr.Y.M.Patel (2009), Ethnobotanical survey of Satlasana Taluka, Dist. Mehsana.

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDIES IN DANG DT

Dabas *et al* (1990) worked on cultivation and food habits of tribals of Dangs in Gujarat. Nirmal Kumar et al (2004) Studied on plant species used by tribal communities and purna forests, Dangs district Gujarat. Nirmal Kumar *et al* (2005) worked on aesthetic values of selected floral elements Khatana and Waghai forests of Dangs, Western Ghats. Kumar *et al* (2005) Resource use pattern of some tree species by local inhabitants of Waghai forest, Dangs District, north extreme part of Western Ghats, Gujarat. Nirmal Kumar *et al* (2007) studied on plants species used by tribal communities of Sapautara and Purna forest, Dangs Dt. Gujarat.

3.1 FIELD WORK

The present investigation was carried out from May 2011 to Sept 2013. During the field study specimens were collected in whatever the available form at that time, with their local names. Specimens of very common and well known plants like *Neem, Amali* etc., were not collected. Using the ***Botanical knowledge,*** with the help of ***Gujarat flora*** and authentically identified specimens available at Prof. G.L. Shah Herbarium the botanical identity was provisionally determined and further confirmed in the laboratory and the guide of the investigation. Photographs of the available plants were taken during field trips. Frequent visits were made to confirm identification of the plants to the local names. Some plants are having 2-5 local names. The local name which is referred for a particular plant at a particular area differs from the other area within the Dangs district. For instance ***Mucuna pruriens*** is known as Kuali, Kuila, Kavicha; ***Syzygium cumini*** referred by Jamboo, Jamla, Jabuda etc. in different villages of Dangs district. Similarly the same local name is applied for various plants. To say, 'Dangar' is referred in some villages where Gujarati language is commonly spoken to rice plant, where as in remote villages wherein Gujarati is not commonly spoken and Dangi is predominant language, the same name (Dangar) is referred to pumpkin fruit.

The people of Dangs have developed their own traditional method of treatment using a wide variety of plants. The individuals involved in such kind of treatments are known as Bhagats. Normally these people derive this kind of traditional knowledge from their ancestors and pass it on from one generation to another. Some who had possessed rich herbal knowledge were vanished without revealing to anybody. Some claim to have herbal knowledge through dreams where *Dungar Devi* revealed the uses of the plants. Some of the persons encountered in the present investigation also shared similar information. The medicine men of Dangs possess rich knowledge of medicinal use of various parts of plants such as root, rhizome, flower, leaf, latex, bark etc. These plants are used in a variety of forms like, paste, powder, decoction, extracted oil etc.

With the help of reliable and known personals the investigator met 42 well known medicine persons from 25 villages scattered in different parts of Dangs (See Figure1). Though initially they were reluctant to share their knowledge, slowly and gradually they shared their Ethnic knowledge on gaining trust and confidence. They have shared their knowledge and informed the name of the plants and their parts used for a particular sickness.

The Bio data of the healers, together with their photographs and address are numbered and recorded in the forgoing pages in order with an opinion that they can be contacted if need arises. The particular number given will be referred again in the result of the thesis with * number. Information regarding treatment with different plant parts is given with Botanical name, local name and the parts used. The preparation and dosage or application for each treatment was enquired from the individual healers and systematically documented.

3.2 LAB WORK

This work does not need any lab work except the identification of plants.

3.2.1 HERBARIUM WORK

All collected specimens were properly processed for herbarium by dry method as per the standard herbarium methods recommended by Santapau (1955) and Jain & Rao (1976).

3.2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLES

As mentioned earlier identification of the samples collected during the survey was provisionally done by using botanical knowledge, by matching with the help of authentic herbarium specimen available at Prof. G.L. Shah Herbarium, with the help of Gujarat Flora, and finally confirmed by the expert botanists. After the identification and confirmations all the labelled herbarium sheets were arranged according to alphabetical order of the botanical names.

3.2.3 DATA PRESENTATION.

The gathered data regarding the herbal therapeutic practices are shown in chapter **V** as the result of the research. The sicknesses are grouped into 21 different categories and numbered. Each group is again divided into its sub groups. In case for a particular sickness many practices are recorded, they are numbered in *Roman* letters and at the end of the information a star is put with a number to indicate the source of the information i.e. name addresses of informators. Photographs of 96 plants with their Botanical names and local names are attached at the end of chapter three in **Plates 1-12.** Diseases dealt in the thesis are arranged in alphabetical order along with their corresponding page numbers are provided in **APPENDIX 1**. The 195 identified plants with a synoptic view of botanical names and their uses investigated in the study are presented in **Appendix II**. The list of plant families and their corresponding number of species for which medicinal uses are recorded are in **APENDIX III.** Index to local names and their botanical names and family in **APPENDIX IV,** Index to the plant families corresponding local names and family are in **APPENDIX V**. Index to the botanical names corresponding to the plant family and Local names **APPENDIX VI**. For the convenience of readers of the thesis and the end-users of the work, by and large, the names of ailments are expressed in the text in English language. Adequate care was taken while translating the names of ailments from local language (Dangi/Gujarati/Marathi) to English. Wherever there was confusion or overlapping, the names are recorded 'in *toto'* as they were pronounced by the informators. List of the traditional healers who contributed to the study is provided in **APPENDIX VII.** Some basic information and the introduction about the informators are given below.

3.2.4: DETAILS OF INFORMATORS

1. Somabhai Vatya Moris

Village: Zari; Age: 50 years

He has no formal education at all. He speaks mainly Dangi. He learned use of herbal medicines from his friend Kajrav Pandya of Natyahanavath village. He treats people of close by villages on the border of Maharastra and Gujarat. He treats about 2-3 patients per day. He claims to treat for all kinds of sicknesses. He cures common sicknesses within 15 days but says that about a month is needed to cure serious sicknesses. Somabhai goes three to four days in a year at the end of monsoon to the forest and collects and keeps the required medicinal plant parts. According to him all types of plants will be available during that season. Nobody has yet learned this knowledge from him. He expresses that the present generation especially the youth do not like to take the trouble of going to the forest to search and collect medicinal plant, as it demands a lot of time and hampers their agriculture and other works.

2. Shukarbahi

Village: Sathbabla; Age: 60 years

As a child he attended the night school in his village for three - four years. He works as a Bhagat for last 35 years. He is specially qualified for performing Pooja during festivals like Holi, storing the grains and for any special functions in the village. Many patients come to him for treatment. He treats human beings as well as animals. Most of the people in his village go to him for treatments. He has a stock of medicine gathered from the forest.

3. Punyabhai Jivaliyabahi Gavit

Village: Dhuda; Age: 55 years

He is a farmer and has no formal education. He began his medicine practice already as a teen-age boy. He is a well known medicine man. Much of his knowledge of the medicines has been learnt by him from his father and through daily experiments and practices. Many people from the close by villages come to him for treatment.

4. Rameshbahi Lahanubhai Bhoye.

Village: Dhuda; Age: 40 years

He is an illiterate. He speaks mainly Dangi. His father taught him the use of medicinal plants. He is practicing this since his childhood.

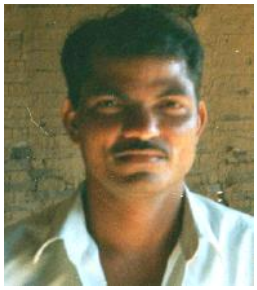
5. Ranjubahi Vajirambahi Powar

Village: Gaygotten; Age: 50 years

He has not gone to school but he knows to read and write. He learned this practice from his father, but began practicing only at a later age. His wife also knows most of the uses of medicinal plants. He has not formally initiated anybody to this practice. However his son has learned most of the medicines by seeing him practicing and by helping him preparing various medicines. He is a specialist in curing sterility and impotency.

6. Sureshbahi Ranjubahi Powar

Village: Gaygotten; Age: 35 years



He is the son of Ranjubahi Vajirambahi Powar mentioned above. He has completed his school education. He learned about the use of medicinal plants from his father and mother; however he does not practice medicine regularly like his father.

7. Ratanubahi Bahvadubahi Chavaria.

Village: Gaygotten; Age: 52 years

He studied up to 6th standard and speaks Dangi. His father taught him the use of medicinal plants.

8. Devanji Manaji Gayakwad.

Village: Vankan; Age 80 years.

He understands and speaks only Dangi. He has been practicing medicine for over six decades. His brother in law, Mahunabhai taught him medicine.

Most people from his village take medicine from him and have great faith in his ability to cure them of their sickness. He is ready to share his knowledge of medicinal plants with other people in the village. But says that most people do not want take the trouble to collect the plants and use them.

9. Maganbhai Gulabbhai Gavit

Village: Pimpri; Age: 75 years

Mganbahi learned this Vidya from his guru Kadidas Kavi from Deesa–Palanpur in North Gujarat where he was for about ten years. He had also worked also in Ahedabad. Many patients, even from far away places like Surat and Bomaby used to come to him. Now he has almost given up practice as he finds it difficult to go and collect medicinal plants from the forest because of his old age.

10. Sukliyabhai Zuliabhai Marali

Village: Dungarada; Age: 55 years

He had Primary school education. He was working in the government-owned medicinal plants plot in his own village, Dhugarada. He began learning about medicinal plant from his father Zuliabhai, but Zuliabhai dies all of a sudden before his son could gain proficiency in his profession. According to Zukliyabhai more things about medicinal plants and their uses he learned through a dream. What he learned in the dream he confirmed with his mother who knew whatever her husband practiced. He is not willing to share his knowledge with others because he believes that if he tells to anybody the effect of the medicine will decrease. Now he is teaching his *vidhya* to his son. He doesn't collect and store the plants because according to him the stored plants will loose it medicinal power. When the patients come to him, he goes to the forest and performs certain rituals to the plants and then collect them. However he has many plant samples like, Sakhaliya (Bendvel), Dhorsidi, Biyo gum etc. at home. He has cured many patients in Vansda – Bheskhatari area.

11. Jivalibahi Jetubhai Vad.

Village: Vati – Koba phaliyu; Age: 55 years

He has no formal education and according to him nobody has taught him the medicine practice. He clams to have leaned it through a dream where he saw a few medicinal plants for certain sicknesses. He tried on many people and found them very effective. By hearing this many people came to him and still many people are coming to him. He has shared his knowledge to many people.

12. Babubhai Soniyabhai Chaudhari

Village: Vati – Bajari phaliyu. Age: 70 years

13. Ramubhai Kalubhai Raut

Village: Vati – Borigoutan; Age:50 years

He is educated and is a community leader in his village. He got this knowledge about medicinal plants from different people.

14. Gamjibahi Pandubhai Bahtt

Village: Pimpri; Age: 65 years

He has no formal education, knows to speak Gujarati. He was taught Herbal medicine by His father, however he has not taught this to any anybody so far. He is practising herbal medicine nearly 20 years. He is a specialist in performing Dungaar Pooja and conducts about 45 Dungar Poojas a year. People from Bombay, Nandurbar, Nasik ,Surat etc invite him to perform Dungar Pooja and also for treatment.

15. Chambarbahi Vashavasrao Powar.

Village Pimpr; Age: 75 years

He is no school education, speaks only Dangi. His father taught him the use of medicinal plants. Normally one or two patients come to him per day for treatment. He was not very ready to reveal much about his medicinal practices.

16. Pratapbhai Chambarbahi Powar

Village Pimpri; Age: 40 years

He has no formal education, does majuri for his livelihood. He learned Herbal medicine from his father. He considers rats meet as medicinal because rat eats all kinds of roots, rhizome, grains,etc.

17. Ramubhai Chimnabhai Powar

Village: Thunduniya; Age: 50 years

He has no school education and speaks only Dangi. He has learned Herbal medicine from his father and has taught this practise to his son.

18. Ratenbhai Jinabhai Mokasi

Village: Chichinagautta ; Age: 55 years

He works as a Forest guard in Chichinagautta. He began to practise herbal medicine already as a youngster. Nanyabhai Pandubhai Bagarya, the village Bhagat taught him the use of different kinds of medicinal plants. He has not shared his knowledge with any one else so far.

19. Sukarbhai Valalbhai Gangoda.

Village: Halmudi; Age: 65 years

He has studied up to 4th standard in Marathi medium and is fluent in Kokani also. He learned herbal medicine form his father, but has not taught this to anyone as his children have no interest in this field. Depending upon the season an average of two to three persons come to him for treatment everyday. Patients from Vyara, Unai and Vansda also come to him for treatment.

20. Mangubhai Lahanubhai Powar:

Village: Thunduniya; Age: 50 years

He has studied up to 3rd standard. Mangubhai's father, before his death passed his knowledge of herbal medicine on to his son, Mangubhai. He has kept Sundays for his medical practise as on other days he is busy in his fields. Many patients, also from Surat, Vyara, Songad, etc. come to him for treatment. He is famous for treating sterility and impotency.

21. Janakbhai Ganubhai Kamadi.

Village: Bapkal; Age: 70 years

He is a farmer and has no formal education. According to his story, when he was about 14 or 15 years old, in his dream he saw a man with beard and long hair and a staff in his hand. He woke him up from his sleep and showed him five plants and told him to use them to cure people. He claims to have dreams every now and then through which he comes to know more and more plants to cure many sicknesses. He is well known in the whole of Shamgahan area. He is specialized in curing sterility and impotency. Many women seem to have got children because of his treatment. He and his son together collect medicinal plants, prepare the medicines and store them.

22. Saliben Arjunbhai Dhule.

Village: Burapani; Age: 40 years

She is an illiterate housewife. She learned herbal treatment from her grand father. She is a specialist in treating for Dog bite (rabies). Her husband helps her in her medicine-work.

23. Iktyabahi Jivlyabahi Powar.

Village: Chirapada ; Age: 75 years

His father taught him the medical practices. He already began giving medicines as a young man. Many people from his own village and from the near by villages come to him for treatment.

24. Ramdasbhai Pandyabhai Gangoda

Village: Chirapada; Age: 40 years

He is a farmer and also goes for construction work. He learned herbal medicine from his father-in-law and is practising since 20-25 years. Many patients come to him for various kinds of treatments.

25. Aavjabhai Ramubhai Chavhan

Village: Shamghahan; Age: 50 years

He works as a chokidar for PWD at Shamghahan. He is very famous for treating fractures, both in humans and in animals. His father taught him how to do it and he is doing this since about fifteen years. He gets at least two to three cases everyday to attend to.

26. Devaji Ramjubahi Deshmukh

Village: Gundvahal; Age: 65 years

He is a farmer and has learned herbal cures from his father. Many patients from near by villages come to him for treatment.

27. Gangabhai Natyabhai Vagmar.

Village: Gundvahl; Age: 75 years

Besides his father, who initiated him to herbal medicine, he has had six gurus also. He began practising herbal cures at an early age of 14-15 years.

28. Mohanbhai Bennai Thakare:

Village: Gundvahal; Age: 40 years

He learned about herbal medicines by seeing others practising it and through his own practice.

29. Vasantbhai Ranjibhai Powar

Village: Nalagchod; Age: 70 years

His father taught him many of the medical practices.

He also learned through dreams.

Many people come to him for the treatment.

30. Jainaben Gangabhai Chudhari

Village: Nalagchod; Age: 40 years

She is an illiterate. Her husband taught her how to use the medicinal plants. Many people come to her for treatment.

31. Kasiya Arjunbhai Deshmukh

*Village: Soupdahad**;** Age: 60 years*

His father taught him how to use various medicinal plants for different kinds of ailments. Already as boy he started treating many patients. He is well known for treating patients for snake bites. People from far and near by villages call on him for the treatment.

32. Abaji Julpia Valevi

Village: Bapkal; Age: 75 years

He had many gurus who taught him how to use the medicinal plants and also to perfom different tyres of rituals. He learned about medicinal plants also from his father. Many people come to him for treatment.

33. Sakliram Khandubhai Deshmukh

Village: Ranpada; Age: 75 years

He is a farmer with no formal education. His father–in- law taught him the herbal cures. He is well known for treating animals. People from Maharashtra, and other parts of Gujarat come to him for the treatment.

34. Sukriyabhai Janiyabhai Chaudhari.

Village: Dhumkal; Age: 45 years

He learned herbal cures from many different medicine men. Since past 15- 20 years he is giving medicines and patients from the close by villages and district come to him for treatment.

35. Thukarambhai Ramubhai Chauhan

Village: Shamghahan; Age: 50 years

He learned herbal cures from a gruru and started practising it at a very young age.

36. Suliyabhai Ukardabhai Bhoye.

Village: Kotba; Age: 45 years

He has studied up to 8th standard and is a farmer. He learned herbal medicine from his brother and stared practising only recently.

37. Jayrambhai Sukarambhai Kuver.

Village: Gana; Age: 40 years

He is a farmer and has studied up to 6th standard. His grand father taught him herbal medicines.

38. Bapubhai Janubhai Chavariya

Village: Gaygotten; Age: 50 years He has no formal education and is a farmar. His uncle taught him the medical practices.

39. Ashokbhai Krushnabhai Galvi

Village: Subir; Age: 54 years

He has studied up to 7th std and works in Public Work Department (PWD). His father taught him how to use medicinal pants for curing diseases.

40. Sitaben Lasebahi Gayakwad

Village: Savardakasad; Age: 60 years

Her elder brother, Kanjaru Bhedu Powar taught her the practice of herbal medicine. She treats many patients for various sicknesses and is a well known medicine woman. People from far away places like Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Surat, etc. and also from Maharashtra come to her for treatment.

41. Ramubhai Somabhai Chauharia

Village: Dhuda; Age: 45 years

He has studied up to 4th standard. His father taught him how to use medicinal plants for the treatment. Many patients come to him for treatment. He is specialist in treating epilepsy patients.

42. Mainuben Jayantibhai Galvi

Village: Subir; Age: 35 years

Mainuben is a housewife and claims to have learned about herbal medicine through a dream. She is a specialist in treating Eczema patients. Her husband assists her in her medicine work.

Hope that the Contribution of these healers' medical practises brought light to both therapeutic and ethnobotanical documentation of Dangs. The result of the work carried out is in the following chapter.

PREPARATION OF HERBAL MEDICINE AND TREATMENT

Ethno therapeutic practices of the research work.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The use of plant remedies to strengthen weakened body systems, control symptoms and boost the body's own healing powers is perhaps the oldest form of medicine. Herbalists maintain that the natural balance of compounds in plants provides a more effective means of restoring health than synthesized, single- ingredient drugs, as prescribed in orthodox modern medicine.

It is interesting to know how the local names of the plant vary slightly from area to area or person to person. The local names are mentioned in the text as they were referred by the healers. So there will be 3-4 local names for a particular plant. The investigator could not relate the botanical names to the local names, where specimens are not available. It is also interesting to observe the plants that they use for a particular treatment. The traditional healers use external structure or appearance of a plant or plant part, which resembles the shape of different organs of the body part for a particular disease. For example *Viscum* looks like the joints of human skeleton. So they use it to make massage oil for joint pain or healing bone fracture. It is also important that on which plant parasites or orchids that are used for medicine grow. *Adhatoda vasica* which is locally known as Nagchampo is used for snake bite. The flowers of this plant look very much like the mouth of a cobra.

In this chapter the result of the research is presented. For various ailments various type of medicinal plant combination is used. So the data is presented according to the diseases vice. Various ailments are numbered and different type of treatment given by different medicine men are put together. The presentation of the research is put in medicinal

plants are categorized into various sicknesses groups. The plants that are used for a particular sickness are put together and numbered. The local name is mentioned first, followed by botanical name and the parts used are mentioned. At the end of it a star (*) with a particular number is shown to indicate the source from whom is the information, was gathered. If the same information for a particular disease was given by more healers then it is attached with numbers pertained to the healers who provided the information. The Medical terms of the sicknesses which were not clear are recorded in local name with an English explanation in the bracket.

4.2 EHTNOTHERAPUTIC PRACTISES

The preparations of medicine are shown in this chapter. The sicknesses are grouped into **21 different Titles** and are numbered. In case for a particular sickness many practices were recorded, they are numbered in *Roman* letters and at the end of each information a star sign is put to indicate the source of the information i.e. name addresses of the medicine person. In the thesis summary data presentation for aches and pains are shown to indicate how the whole result is presented. Likewise all the other information various title diseases are recorded.

1. ACHES AND PAINS

1.1 STOMACH ACHE

i. **Kuda,** ***Holarrhena antidysentrica***, **Bark** *3

Preparation: Bark is crushed and soaked in water for one to two hours and then the extract is squeezed out, filtered and used.

Dosage: Two table-spoonfuls each, in the morning and in the evening.

***ii.* Sag, *Tectona grandis,* Bark** *13

Preparation: The bark of teak is crushed and soaked in water about an hour and the extract is taken.

Dosage: Two tea spoons full twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

***iii*. Jangli pyaz*, Urginea indica,* Bulb *1**

Preparation: The bulb is cut into two and made hot.

Application: Heated bulb-half is pressed on the part of the stomach where it pains.

1.2 LEFT SIDE STOMACH PAIN

***i*. Papayu, *Carica papaya,* Raw fruit** *4

Preparation: Raw papaya fruit is cut longitudinally without removing the skin.

Dosage: A whole piece, about one inch broad is to be eaten.

ii. **Boru, *Sorghum helipens*, Root** *42

Preparation: The root is crushed and boiled in two cups of water, and the extract is taken.

Dosage: Thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

1.3 HEADACHE

***i.* Akhvel, *Alangium salvifolium*, Leaves**

Karanj, *Pongamia pinnata,* Leaves

Limda, *Azadirachta indica*, leaves

Ranval, *Pteramnus labialis*, leaves

Nirgul, *Vitex nigundo,* Leaves *11

Preparation: All these leaves are crushed and put in water and the water is boiled.

Application: Bathed once a day with the water after cooling.

***ii.* Chilarvel, *Acacia pinnata,* Small Stem *41**

Preparation: Small pieces of the stem are prepared

Application: Three pieces are tied together and then it is tied on the neck.

1.4 MIGRAINE

i. **Madhul, *Lannaea coromandelica,* Leaf stalk *12**

Preparation: A piece about one and half cm. is cut from the stalk and is tied with thread.

Application: The piece is tied around the neck.

***ii.* Bohada, *Terminalia belirica*, Dry branch**

Sisam, *Dalbergia sissoo,* Leaves *8

Preparation: The small dry stem of *bohada* is smoked and crushed together with *Sisam* leaves.

Application: A drop of the extract is squeezed into the nose.

***iii.* Marchi, *Capsicum annum*, Stem *9**

Preparation: The stem of a more than one year old chilly plant is taken and five pieces of 1.5cm length is cut from it tied together with a thread.

Application: The bundle of the five pieces is hanged on the painful side.

***iv.* Akhvel, *Alangium salvifolium*, Leaves *10**

Preparation: One full leaf and the vertical half of anther are taken. It is folded and tied with a whit thread.

Application: It is tied on the ear on the side where the head pains.

***v.* Moevel, *Cryptolepis buchanani*, Leaf**

Haldu, *Adina cordifolia*, Leaf *14

Preparation: One full leaf and half of another is taken and crushed together.

Application: The crush is smelled and sneezed out.

***vi.* Morvai, *Clematis hedisarifolia*, leaves *16**

Preparation: Few leaves are squeezed and the extract is removed.

Application: One or two drops are put in the nose.

***vii*. Marchikanth, *Vigna trilobata*, Rhizome *40**

Preparation: A small piece of *Marchikanth* rhizome is procured.

Application: The rhizome piece is tied to the ear on the same side where the head pains.

1.5 TOOTHACHE

i. **Aval, *Emblica officinalis,* Seed and bark *22**

Preparation: Some seeds and a piece of the bark of *Aval* are crushed together into a mix.

Application: The mix is kept on the affected tooth for about 2-3 hours.

ii. **Babad, *Accia nilotica,* Bark *42**

Preparation: A small piece of the root is crushed and boiled in a glass of water and kept to be cold.

Application: The preparation is held in the mouth for 5-10 min. each 2-3 times a day, especially before going to sleep.

iii. **Dhati, *Baliospermum montanum*, Root** *11

Preparation: A piece of the root is procured and one end of it is crushed.

Application: Teeth are brushed daily with this root for a week.

1.6 BODY PAIN

i. **Rohan, *Soymida febrifuga,* Bark**

Kakad, *Garuga pinnata,* Bark

Kosim, *Schleichera oleosa*, Bark *15

Preparation: Equal portions of all these barks are crushed and put in water.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is to be drunk

Application: Water is boiled with the crushed mixture of all the three barks, cooled and bath is taken with the water.

***ii.* Nirgud, *Vitex nigundo*, Leaves**

Limda, *Azadirachta indica*, Leaves *19

Preparation: Bathing water is boiled with these leaves and cooled.

Application: Bathing with the cooled water.

iii. Kumbi, *Careya arborea*, Bark *20

Preparation: The bark is crushed and put in water for few minutes.

Dosage: Two spoon full to be drunk twice a day.

***iv.* Kosim, *Schleichera oleosa*, Seed-oil *15**

Preparation: Oil is extracted from Kosim seeds by distilling them.

Application: The body is massaged with Kosim oil. Also it is applied in the mouth when having blisters.

***v*. Halund Keri, *Clematics* sp. Root *21**

Preparation: The outer peel of the root is taken, dried and powdered.

Dosage: One teaspoon of the powder each twice day to be consumed; in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

1.7 BACKACHE

***i.* Nanu Ekaru, *Haplantllus tentaculatus* Leaves *26**

Preparation: 5-6 leaves are crushed and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the back once a day for three days.

***ii.* Soot (Aadu), *Zingiber officinale*, Rhizome**

Gokharu, *Tribulus terrestris*, Fruit *37

Preparation: Equal portions of both plant parts are crushed and boiled with one glass of water.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

1.8 ARTHRITIS (JOINT PAIN)

***i.* Rui, *Calotropis gigantea,* Látex *4**

Preparation: Latex is collected by making incisions on the stem of Rui

Application: The latex is applied on the painful joints.

***ii.* Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Gum *5**

Preparation: The gum is dissolved in half a cup of water.

Dosage: Drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

***iii.* Sadada, *Terminalia crenulata*, Bark *8**

Preparation: The bark is crushed and bundled in a piece of cloth and warmed. **Application:** The painful joints are pressed with the warm bundle.

***iv.* Bendvel (Sakhaliya) on Dhaman or Temrun, *Viscum articulatum on Grewia tiliifolia* or on *Diospyros melanoxylon,* Whole plant*11**

Preparation: Bendvel is crushed and put in water.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract drunk twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

Application: Water is boiled with crushed Bendvel, cooled and bathe is taken with it.

***v.* Bhui umbari, *Ficus hispida,* Root**

Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus*, Root

Ingi, *Caseria tomentosa*, Root *17

Preparation: The plant parts are **c**rushed and kept in water for few hours, the extract is squeezed

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is to be drunk twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

***vi.* Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark**

Beli, *Aegle marmelos,* Leaves

Bhangutta, *Hyptis sualens* Leaves *21

Preparation: These mixtures are crushed, tied in a piece of cloth and dipped in hot water.

Application: Bandaged with the mix once a day.

***vii.* Bendgul on Temrun, *Dendrophthoe falcata* on *Diospyros melanoxylon*, Bark of both** *24

Preparation: Whole Bendgul is crushed and boiled for an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

Application: Water is boiled with crushed Bendgul, cooled and bath is taken with the water.

viii. **Chinch, *Tamarindus iindica* , Leaves** *32

Preparation: Chinch leaves are crushed and mixed with white ants' mud.

Application: The painful joint is bandaged with this mixture.

ix. **Soot (Aadu), *Zingiber officinale*, Rhizome**

Gokharu, *Tribulus terrestris*, Fruit *37

Preparation: Equal amount of both plant parts are crushed and boiled in a glass of water.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract to be drunk twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

1.9 BURNS

i. **Karphot, *Aloe vera,* Leaf** *4

Preparation: Fleshy leaves are cut and the gel is removed.

Application: The gel is applied on the burn every half an hour.

ii. **Aashi, *Ventilago denticulata*, Bark** *13

Preparation: The bark is crushed and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied every half an hour.

iii. **Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Leaves** *14

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and the extract is warmed and cooled.

Application: The formed gel is applied on the burn every half an hour.

iv. **Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis,* Leaves**

Mahuda, *Madhuca indica,* Phool daru *40

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and the extract is warmed and cooled.

Alcohol is prepared from *Mahuda* flowers.

Application: The burned part is washed with *Phooldharu* then the *Nilisoti* gel is applied on the burn every half an hour.

1.10 CUTS

i. **Safed bondar *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Leaves** *31

Preparation: Leaves are crushed and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the cut.

ii. **Kodi, *Wrightia tinctoria*, Latex**

Sadada, *Terminalia crenulata,* Bark *34

Preparation: A small piece of *Sadada* bark is powdered the extract is removed. To the extract few drops of *Kuda* kates is added.

Application: This mixture is applied on the cut twice a day.

1.11 WOUNDS

i. **Jangalibhindi, *Azanza lampas*, Twigs** *20

Preparation: Leaves together with tender stem are crushed and the extract is collected.

Application: The extract is applied on the wound.

***ii.* Tan, *Cocculus hirsutus,* Leaves**

Kali karav, *Eranthemum roseum*, Leaves *26

Preparation: A paste is made by crushing equal number of leaves of both the plants.

Dosage: The paste is applied on the wound.

***iii.* Jangali Bhendi, *Azanza lampas,* Root** *3

Preparation: Root scrape iscollected.

Application: The collected scrape is tied on the wound.

1.12 FRACTURES

***i*. Udad, *Sterculia villosa*, Root** *1*32*18

Preparation: Root is crushed and made into a paste till it becomes jelly.

Application: The jelly is applied on the fracture after setting the bone properly. Application is once a day, preferably in the morning.

***ii*. Dhudari, *Euphorbia hirta*, Root**

Polas, *Butea monosperma,* Bark *2

Preparation: *Dudari* root and *Polas* bark are crushed together and applied on the fractured place. Also the mixture of the two is crushed well and the extract is removed

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

***iii*. Nigundo, *Vitex nigundo*, Leaves** *9

Preparation: The leaves are crushed with salt and made into a paste,

Application: Bandaged with it after setting the bones properly.

iv. **Sagava (Shegalu),** ***Moringa oleifera,*** **Bark** *9

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and made into a paste.

Application: Bandaged with it after setting the bones properly.

v. **Bhootjad,** ***Ailanthus excelsa***, **Bark**

Madhul, ***Lannaea coromandelica***, **Bark**

Tan velo, ***Cocculus hirsutus***, **Leaves**

Ranbhendi, ***Azanza lampas*****, Root**

Liliamba (Haldar), ***Curcuma longa,*** **Rhizome** *10

Preparation: A mixture of all these is crushed well and made into a paste.

Application: Tied on to the fractured part 2-3 times a day

vi. **Udad,** ***Sterculia villosa*****, Root**

Patherphodi, ***Tridax procumbens***, **the whole Plant** *14

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and made into a paste with *lakh mati*.

Application: Bandaged with the paste after setting the bone properly.

vii. **Udad,** ***Sterculia villosa*****, Root**

Amba haldar, ***Curcuma amada,*** **Rhizome**

Preparation: The mixture of both is crushed and made into a paste.

Application: Bandaged with the paste after setting the bones properly.

viii. **Kadvai, Root**

Udal (Udad), ***Sterculia villosa***, **Root**

Digad, ***Dioscoria oppositifolia***, **Rhizome**

Karbat, ***Grewia hirsuta***, **Root**;*24

Preparation: All the roots are crushed together and made into a paste.

Application: Bandaged with the paste after setting the bones properly. After 7-8 days if it is needed the first bandage is removed and another bandage is made.

ix. **Kandol,** ***Sterculia urens***, **Bark**

Udada, ***Sterculia villosa*****, Bark**

Nilisoti, ***Dalbergia volubilis*****, Leaves**

Rakath rohidi, ***Tecomella undulata*** **Bark** *29

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are dried and powdered. Then the powder is soaked in water and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the fracture after setting the bone properly.

x. **Udada,** ***Sterculia villosa,*** **Root**

Madhul, ***Lannaea coromandelica***, **Root**

Nimbara, ***Melia composita*****, Bark**

Choki bendi, ***Hibiscus esculentus*** **Root**

Kakod, ***Garuga pinnata*****, Bark** *31

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts together with a crab is crushed and made into a paste.

Application: Bandage is made with the paste and Bamboo strips are used as support.

Bandage is removed after 8 days. If it is needed one more bandage is made.

***xi* Kali bondar, *Lagerstroemia parvifolia*, Leaves** *35

Preparation: These leaves are crushed and mad into a paste.

Application: Bandaged with it after setting the bone properly.

***xii*. Udada, *Sterculia villosa*, Root**

Digad, *Dioscoria oppositifolia*, Tuber *40

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and made into a paste.

Application: Bandaged with it after setting the bone properly.

***xiii*. Madhul, *Lannaea coromandelica*, Bark**

Elebivula, *Millettia racemosa*, Bark

Udala, *Sterculia villosa*, Root *41

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and made into a paste.

Application: Bandaged with it after setting the bone properly.

***xiv*. Rakath rohidi, *Tecomella undulata*, Bark**

Udal, *Sterculia villosa*, Root

Kakod, *Garuga pinnata*, Bark

Madhul, *Lannaea coromandelica*, Bark *36

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts together with a crab is crushed and made into a paste.

Application: Bandage is made with the paste and Bamboo strips are used as support.

Bandage is removed after 8 days. If it is needed one more bandage is made.

***xv*. Polas*, Butea monosperma*, Root**

Kahndol*, Sterculia urens*, Bark

Udada*, Sterculia villosa*, Root

Haldar *Curcuma longa*, Rhizome *25

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed, dried and powdered. The powder is made into a paste by adding some water.

Application: Bandage with the paste, Bamboo strips are used as support.

The Bandage is removed after 8 days. If needed one more bandage is made.

1.13 SPRAINS

***i.* Mahu*, Madhuca indica*, Flower** *8

Preparation*:* The flowers are warmed

Application: The warmed flowers are tied on the sprained part.

***ii.* Rohan*, Soymida febrifuga*, Bark** *20

Preparation: A piece of bark is crushed and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on to the sprain.

1.14 MASSAGE OIL FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS & FRACTURES

i. **Sakhaliya on Dhaman, *Viscum articulatum* on *Grewia tiliifolia,***

Whole plant

Tulsi, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, Leaves and stem

Barmasi, *Catharanthus roseus*, Leaves

Singh, *Arachis hypogaea*, Oil *10

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and boiled in ground nut *(Singh)* oil.

Application: The painful part is massaged gently, before going to sleep for about 4-5 days.

1.15 FOR ALL KINDS OF AILMENTS

i. **Arjun Sadad, *Terminalia arjuna*, Bark** *24

Preparation: A piece of the bark is crushed and soaked over night in a glass of water.

Dosage: The extract is drunk in the morning on empty stomach.

ii. **Nirgud, *Vitex negundo* Leaves**

Preparation: The leaves are collected

Application: It is spread on the bed before going to sleep.

2. URINARY PROBLEMS

2.1 PAINFUL MICTURITION, BURNING DURING MICTURITION

i. **Karvanda,** ***Carissa carandas,*** **Root**

Bívala, ***Pterocarpus marsupium,*** **Bark**

Aran, ***Ricinus communis*** *Root*

Kher, ***Acacia catechu***, **Gum** *8

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for an hour.

Dosage: The extract is drunk twice a day with *Kadisakar*, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

ii. **Aran,** ***Ricinus communis,*** **Root** *9

Preparation: The root is crushed and soaked in water about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after meals.

iii. **Nilisoti,** ***Dalbergia volubilis***, **Leaves**

Beli, ***Aegle marmelos***, **Leaves**

Ilangi, ***Caseria tomentosa***, **Leaves** *36

Preparation: About 10-15 leaves each are warmed and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it drunk twice a day, early morning on empty stomach and in evening after the meals.

iv. **Koluskatta, *Asteracantha longifolia*, Root** *36

Preparation: The root is crushed together with a crab and then roasted.

Dosage: This roasted mixture is eaten with *roti* twice a day, for about a week.

v. **Safed bondar, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Bark**

Arani, *Ricinus communis*, Root

Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark

Choki Bendi, ***Hibiscus esculentus,*** **Root** *39

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for about an hour.

Dosage: One tablespoon full of the extract is drunk thrice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and night after the meals, for a week.

vi. **Arand, *Ricinus communis,* Root** *21

Preparation: The root is crushed and soaked in water for some time.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

vii. **Bivula, *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Bark**

Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis* Stem

Arani, *Ricinus communis,* Root *29*30

Preparation: Three to four grams each of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals

2.2 URINE: EXCESSIVE YELLOW COLOURING

i. **Aran, *Ricinus communis,* Root**

Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum,* Bark *39

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: One table spoonful twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

ii. **Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark**

Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Leaves *41

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and boiled with a glass of water. The extract is solidified when it is cooled.

Dosage: One table spoonful twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

2.3 URINE: COLOUR TURNING FROM RED TO YELLOW

i. **Waltham**, ***Vetiveria zizanioides* Root**

Nilichotti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Laves

Jangali Bhendi, *Azanza lampas*, Root *7

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for some time and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

ii. **Kumbi, *Careya arborea,* Bark**

Bivula, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark

Jangalibhendi, *Azanza lampas* Root

Waltham, *Vetiveria zizanioides*, Root

Chilar, *Acacia pinnata*, Bark

Cahv, *Ensete superbum*, Sap *42

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and boiled with two cups of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

iii. **Kumbhi, *Careya arbora* Bark**

Bhendi, *Hibiscus esculentus* Bark

Dava Kher, *Acacia polyantha*, Bark *1

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and soaked in a cup of water for some time and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: One table-spoon full twice a day, in the morning before sunrise on empty stomach, in the night before going to sleep.

iv. **Pathal *Dalbergia paniculata*, Bark**

Vad, *Ficus bangalensis*, Latex

Koradu, Kuharu or dev kuharu, *Bauhinia varegata*, Root *38

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in some water, and then the extract is removed. Few drops of *Vad* Latex are added to this extract.

Dosage: One table spoonful twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

2.4 KIDNEY STONE

i. **Arjun Sadad, *Terminalia arjuna,* Bark**

Bivula, *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma,* Bark *9

Preparation: Equal amounts of these barks are crushed well and soaked in water over night.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

ii. **Bhabali lili, *Accia nilotica,* Bark**

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Bark

Kher, *Acacia catechu*, Bark

Ragatrohidi, *Tecomella undulata*, Bark

Halder, *Curcuma longa*, Bark

Jambala, *Syzygium cumini*, Bark

Khakhra, *Butea monosperm*a, Root

Umber, *Ficus racemosa*, Root *10

Preparation: Equal amount of these plant parts are crushed and soaked in four bottles of water. It is boiled and made up to one bottle and is stored.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals. This is continued unto five days.

***iii.* Bio, (Bivla), *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Gum & Bark**

Polas, *Butea monosperma,* Bark *21

Preparation: The barks are crushed and boiled well and the extract is preserved in a bottle. Some ***Bivula*** gum is added to this extract.

Dosage: One tablespoon full is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and at night after the meals.

iv.* Polas, *Butea monosperma, Root;

Jangali Bhendi, *Azanza lampas*, Root

Echan, *Acacia sp*, Bark*26

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for about an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice daily; in the morning on empty stomach, in the evening after the meals.

***v.* Bio, *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Gum** *26

Preparation: Bio Gum is dissolved in half a cup of water.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

***vi.* Pipal** on **Polas, *Ficus religiosa* on *Butea monosperma*, Both barks** *34

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for about 2-3 hours. The extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

vii. **Neem, *Azadirachta indica*, Leaf** *35

Preparation: Fresh leaves are collected.

Dosage: $1^{1}/_{2}$ *Neem* leaf is eaten on empty stomach for 4-5 months.

3. BLOOD RELATED PROBLEMS

3.1 LOHI TUTAVU

i. **Poskatta, *Asteracantha longifolia*, Root** *2

Preparation: This plant part is crushed and boiled in a cup of water.

Dosage: The broth is consumed twice a day with little sugar, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after supper.

3.2 LOW BLOOD COUNT

i. **Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark** *40

Preparation: The bark is crushed and soaked in one glass of water for about 12 hours and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunken trice a day, in the morning, in the afternoon and at night.

3.3 BLOOD CLOTS

i. **Haldar, *Curcuma longa*, Rhizome**

Rakathrohidi, *Tecomella undulata*, Bark *31

Preparation: *Rakathrohidi*'s bark is boiled with a lot of water.

Dosage: Bathed with this water once a day. Also one glass of this extract is drunk in the morning on empty stomach. A piece of raw *halde*r is eaten together with meals.

3.4 DIABETES

***i.* Bio, Bivla, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Gum & Bark**

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark *21

Preparation: The barks are crushed and boiled well and the extract is preserved in a bottle. Some *Bivula* gum is added to this extract.

Dosage: One tablespoon full is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and at night after the meals.

***ii.* Biyo, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Gum** *18

Preparation: One gram of Biyo gum is dissolved in a glass of water.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

***iii*. Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark**

Pathal, *Dalbergia paniculata*, Bark;

Bahava, *Cassia fistula*, Bark;

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Bark;

Varsh, *Heterophragma quadriloculare*, Bark *40

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in one glass of water for about 12 hours. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half ca up of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

4. HEART AND CHEST PROBLEMS

4.1 HEART ATTACK

i. **Dedari, Seeds** *18

Preparation: The seeds are dried and powdered.

Dosage: One teaspoonful of the powder each is consumed in the morning and in the evening.

4.2 UNEASINESS IN THE CHEST

i. **Sardanatad, *Tacca leontopetaoides*, Tuber**

Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus*, Root

Jangali Shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Bark *40

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in one glass of water for about 2-3 hours and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk three times a day, in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

4.3 CHEST PAIN

i. **Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Leaves** *32

Preparation: Three leaves are collected.

Usage: These leaves are chewed twice a day.

4.4 COUGH

i. **Kher,** ***Acacia catechu***, **Root** *1

Preparation: Root is crushed and soaked in half a cup of water for about an hour and the extract are removed.

Dosage: One tablespoon full is taken on empty stomach in the morning and one spoon full in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

ii. **Kher,** ***Acacia catechu***, **Root** *4*38

Preparation: The root is crushed and soaked in a cup of water for an hour.

Dosage: The extract is drunk twice a day morning on an empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

iii. **Elea vívala,** ***Millettia racemosa***, **Bark** *8

Preparation: The bark is dried and powdered and stored in a bottle. One tablespoon full is soaked in a glass of water and kept over night.

Dosage: The extract is drunken early morning on empty stomach. This should be continued for about five months.

iv. **Dukarkanth,** ***Nervillia sp.,*** **Rhizome** *20

Preparation: The rhizome is collected and washed.

Dosage: The rhizome is chewed twice a day.

***v.* NanaBor*, Zizyphus nummularia*, Bark**

Ranval*, Pteramnus labialis*, Root *31

Preparation: Equal parts of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed well, soaked in water for about an hour, and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Give to the patients three times a day, early morning in empty stomach, afternoon and at night after the meals.

***vi.* Bora*, Ziziphus mauritiana,* Bark**

Hirada*, Terminalia chebula*, Fruit *32

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and powdered together.

Dosage: One teaspoon full is taken twice a day.

***vii.* Aavala*, Emblica officinalis*, Bark**

Bora*, Zizyphus mauritiana*, Bark

Halundkeri, *Clematis sp.*, Root *34

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for about 2-3 hours. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

***viii.* Bivula*, Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark or Gum** *42

Preparation: This bark is crushed and boiled with two cups of water, and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

4.5 CONGESTED CHEST

i. **Khardodi, Root**

Kadavai, Bark

Rui, *Calotropis gigantea*, Bark

Morvai, *Clematis hedisarifolia*, Root

Pan, *Piper betle*, Leaves *1

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts except *Pan* Leaves are crushed and made into a mixture. The mixture is taken on Pan Leaves.

Dosage: On the 1st day, in morning one teaspoonful of the mixture in seven *Pan* Leaves is chewed and swallowed on empty stomach.

2nd day instead of seven leaves, in six leaves the mixture is taken on empty stomach as on the 1st day.

3rd day taken in 5 leaves, 4th day in 4 leaves; 5th day in 3 leaves, 6th day in 2½ leaves; 7th day in 2 leaves; 8th day in 1½ leaves; 9th day in one leaf and finally on the 10th day in ½ of a leaf the plant mixture is taken.

4.6 ASTHMA

i. **Dham pan, *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Leaves** *2

Preparation: The burned off wick from a primes and *Dham* pan are crushed together and soaked in a cup of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: The extract is drunk once a day.

ii. **Pipal on Humbh,** ***Ficus religiosa*** **on** ***Milliusa tomentosa***, **Pipal bark**

Pipal on Polas, ***Ficus religiosa*** **on** ***Butea monosperma,*** **Pipal bark***8

Preparation: These barks are crushed and soaked together in water for some times. And then the extract is removed.

Dosage: 2-3 table spoonful of the extract is taken in morning and in the evening.

iii. **Bhiyo,** ***Pterocarpus marsupium***, **Gum** *10

Preparation: The gum which is formed naturally on the root is collected. 2gms of it is dissolved in half a cup of water.

Dosage: Half a cup of this is taken twice a day. This should be continued for about 15 days.

iv. **Jadla lasunth,** ***Vanda roxburghii,*** **Ariel root** *18

Preparation: Some root is crushed and soaked in a cup of water for some time.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice a day.

v. **Ranval,** ***Pteramnus labialis***, **Root**;

Ranchavla, ***Ensete superbum***, **Root** *29

Preparation: About 3-4gms each of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and kept in a glass of water about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

***vi.* Jangali shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Bark**

Behada*, Terminalia belirica*, Bark *31

Preparation: Seven or Nine pieces each of both the barks of about 1½ cm long are tied with a white thread

Application: This is tied on to the neck.

***vii.* Bendvel on Temrun, *Dendrophthoe falcata* on *Diospyros melanoxylon*, Bark of both** *32

Preparation: Equal portions of the barks are crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

***viii.* Dhampan, Leaves** *35*34

Preparation: Fresh *Dham* Leaf is collected.

Usage: $^{1}/_{2}$ the *Dham* pan is chewed for 3-4 days.

***ix.* Siri, *Albizia lebbeck*, Root** *41

Preparation: Some root is washed well, crushed and soaked in water for 2 hour and then the extract is removed.

***x.* Dukaranth, *Nervillia sp.*, Rhizome** *17

Preparation: The is crushed and soften.

Dosage: One table spoonful of it is consumed once a day.

***xi.* Bendvel on Daman, *Viscum articulatum* on *Grewia tiliifolia*, Whole plant** *20

Preparation: The whole plant is crushed and soaked in water for few minutes.

Dosage: Two table spoonful of it is taken twice a day.

***xii.* Sabar (Thor), *Euphorbia caducifolia*, Stem** *32

Preparation: About 10cm long *Sabar* stem is roasted in kindling fire, and then the outer peel is removed.

Dosage: This roasted portion is eaten once a day for a week.

4.7 TUBERCULOSIS

***i.* Bendgul on kher, *Dendrophthoe falcata* on *Acacia catechu*, Bendgul Leaves**

Senegal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Leaves *11

Preparation: The leaves of *Bendvel* are dried and made beedi with *Senegal* leaves.

Dosage: The beedi is smoked 3-4 times a day.

***ii.* Bendvel, *Dendrophthoe falcata* Leaves**

Kata bor, *Zizyphus nummularia* Dry stick*21

Preparation: The leaves of *Bendvel* are dried, powdered and stored. The *Hookah* is filled with this powder and burned with *Kata bore's* dry stick

Dosage: Smoked twice a day for about 4-5 months.

5. COMMON AILMENTS

5.1 DYSENTERY

i. **Ati,** ***Helicteres isora,*** **F**ruit *1

Preparation: 4-5 fruits of *Ati* are ground and soaked in a cup of water for some times and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Two table spoons full of it taken in twice a day.

ii. **Kandol,** ***Sterculia urens***, **Bark**

Shengal, ***Bauhinia racemosa*****, Bark**

Savar, ***Bombax ceiba***, **Bark***6*5

Preparation: All these barks and soaked in water for about 10 min. and the extract is collected.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk 3-4 times a day.

iii. **Sardana tad,** ***Tacca leontopetaoides*****, Rhizome** *5

Preparation: The rhizome is crushed and soaked in water for about 10 min. and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken 3-4 times in a day. Also one piece of the roasted *Sardanatad* is eaten once a day.

iv. **Limbara,** ***Melia composita*** **Bark**

Karund, ***Carissa carandas***, **Root***12

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken 3-4 times in a day.

v. **Karvanth, *Carissa carandas*, Root**

Ati, *Helicteres isora*, Bark *19

Preparation: All the three plant parts are crushed and soaked in half a cup of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Two table spoonful of it is taken twice a day.

vi. **Pipal, *Ficus religiosa*, Bark**

Jangalibhenndi, *Azanza lampas*, Root *20

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed, soaked in a glass of water for few minutes and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Two table spoonfuls twice a day, in the morning and in the evening.

vii. **Kumhi, C*areya arborea*, Bark**

Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Bark

Vagat, *Capparis zeylanica*, Bark *23

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for some time and then filtered.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken thrice daily, in the morning before the meals and afternoon and night after the meals.

viii. **Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*-** -Bark *29

Preparation: About 3-4gms of the bark is crushed and soaked in one glass of water for about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in evening after the meals.

ix. **Kamal,** ***Nymphaea nouchali,*** **Rhizome***31

Preparation: Rhizome is crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of extract is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

x. **Khadsing,** ***Radermachera xylocarpa,*** **Bark**

Modsingh, ***Dolichandrone falcata*** **Bark ***17

Preparation: Equal portions of the barks are crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

xi. **Sag,** ***Tectona grandis,*** **Bark**

Mahu, ***Madhuca indica****,* **Bark**

Tettu, ***Oroxylum indicum****,* **Bark**

Ilaichich, ***Pithecellobium dulce****,* **Bark** *39

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed, soaked in a glass of water for few minutes and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

xii. **Bhootjad, *Ailanthus excelsa*, Bark**

Safed musali, *Chlorophytum borivilianum*, Root

Safed bondar, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Bark

Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum* Bark

Bahva, *Cassia fistula*, Bark *40

Preparation: About 3-4gms of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and kept in a glass of water for about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

xiii. **Torsidi, *Dregia volubilis*, Root**

Rohan, *Soymida febrifuga*, Bark

Achar, *Buchanania lanzen*, Bark

Bohorgot, *Zizyphus sp.*, Bark

Karvad, *Caseria tomentosa*, Bark

Gubita, Acacia polycanta, Bark *7

Preparation: About 3-4gms each of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and kept in a glass of water about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

***xiv.* Kamal, *Nymphaea nouchali*, Kanth** *31

Varai, *Panicum miliaceum* Flour

Preparation: A small piece of *Kamal kanth* is crushed and mixed with 3 years old *Jagari* and 3yars old *Varai* flour and cooked.

Dosage: One bowl of it is to be taken once a day.

***xv.* Ranval, *Pteramnus labialis*, Root** *32

Preparation: This root is roasted, crushed and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after 10-15 min.

Dosage: Half a cup of this extract is taken after every three hours.

***xvi.* Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Bark*34**

Preparation: Bark is crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

***xvii.* Methi, *Trigonella foenumgra*, Leaves** *37

Preparation: A hand full of *Methi* leaves are ground and mixed with a cup of curd.

Dosage: This is consumed three times a day.

xviii. **Rakath rohidi,** ***Tecomella undulata,*** **Bark** *38

Preparation: This bark is crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

xix. **Tanas,** ***Ougelnia dalbergiodides*****, Bark**

Kumbi, ***Careya arborea*****, Bark**

Sag, ***Tectona grandis,*** **Bark**

Karunth, ***Carissa carandas*****, Bark**

Rakath rohidi, ***Tecomella undulate*****, Bark**

Pivan, ***Costus specious,*** **Root**

Ilaichich, ***Pithecellobium dulce*****, Bark** *40

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked together in one glass of water for about 12 hours. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it drunk thrice a day, in the morning, afternoon and at night.

xx. **Karunth,** ***Carissa carandas,*** **Root**

Waltham, ***Vetiveria zizanioides*****, Root** *42

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed, boiled in a glass of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

***xxi.* Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus*, Root**

Waltham, *Vetiveria zizanioides*, Root *41

Preparation: These plant parts crushed well, soaked in water for an hour. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drink twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

5.2 ACIDITY

***i.* Nibara, *Melia composita*, Bark** *14

Preparation: About 3-4gms of the above mentioned bark is crushed and kept in a glass of water for about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

***ii.* Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Root**

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Root

Koda, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, Bark or Fruit *17

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for few minutes and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

***iii.* Saradana tad, *Tacca leontopetaoides*, Tuber**

Bhootchamoli, *Pillostigma malabaricum*, Bark

Kali pathal, *Cylea peltata*, Bark *23

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed, soaked in a glass of water for few minutes and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

***iv.* Kuda, *Holarrhena antidysenterica,* Bark**

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia,* Bark

Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus,* Root

Halund kaeri, *Clematics sp*. Root

Tan (Gol leaf), *Cisampelos pareira,* Root *21

Preparation: About 3-4gms each of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and kept in a glass of water about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken with half teaspoon of sodium bicarbonate, twice a day, in the morning and in the evening.

5.3 GAS TROUBLE

***i.* Bahava, *Cassia fistula*, Fruit**

Kardodi, Root *34

Preparation: The outer part of *Bahava* fruit is removed then crushed with *Kardodi* root and soaked in one glass of water for about 2-3 hours. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: One glass of it is drunk twice a day.

5.4 CONSTIPATION

i. **Chapa, *Plumaria rubra*, Bark**

Marchikanth, *Vigna trilobata*, Rhizome *35

Usage: Either *Chapa* bark or *Marchikanth* rhizome the size of a wheat grain is taken.

Dosage: Eaten once a day.

ii. Arita, *Sapindus emarginatus* tender bark

Preparation: The bark is crushed well

Application: Use this as suppository

5. 5 VOMITING

i. **Uparsadi, *Hemidesmus indicus*, Leaves and Root** *8

Preparation: This root is crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

5.6 CHOLERA AND CERTAIN OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

i. **Mahu, *Madhuca indica*, Bark** *2

Preparation: This bark is crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

ii. **Shegu, *Moringa oleifera*, Bark**

Kandol, *Sterculia urens*, Bark

Krvanth, *Carissa carandas*, Root

Thorunth, *Cassia tora* Bark

Kanta, *Allium cepa*, Bulb

Lesun, *Allium sativum*, Flakes *17

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed together and kept in a vessel of water about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is given to each person in the whole village twice a day, morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals. This is done for 3-4 days.

***iii.* Baphali, *Acacia nilotica*, Root**
Jangali Shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Bark

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Root or bark *42

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and boiled in a large vessel of water for 2-3 hrs. The extract is removed and given to the whole village.

Cattle fodder is sprinkled with the extract.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken thrice a day, morning on empty stomach and afternoon and at night after the meals.

***iv.* Baphali, *Acacia nilotica*, Root**

Bhui karav, *Eranthemum roseum*,Root

Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Bark

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, Bark

Karunth, *Carissa carandas*, Bark

Chamoli, *Piliostigma marsupium*, Bark

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Bark

Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Root;

Bili, *Aegle marmeloes*, Bark

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Bark

Pathal, *Dalbergia paniculata*, Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark *23

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and boiled in a large vessel of water for 2-3 hrs. The extract is removed and given to the whole village.

Cattle fodder is sprinkled with the extract.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and afternoon and at night after the meals.

***v.* Jangali Shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Bark**

Payer, *Ficus microcarpa*, Bark

Kavicha, *Mucuna pruriens*, Bark

Savar, *Bombax ceiba*, Bark

Udala, *Sterculia villosa*, Root

Kanta, *Allium cepa*, Bulb *40

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and boiled in a large vessel of water for 2-3 hrs. The extract is removed and given to the whole village.

Cattle fodder is sprinkled with the extract.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

5.7 WORMS IN THE STOMACH

i. **Satavari,** ***Asparagus racemosus*****, Roots** *4

Preparation: *Satavari* roots are crushed and kept in water for few minutes and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: This is taken twice a day.

ii. **Vad,** ***Ficus benghalensis*** **, Hanging root, looks like a worm *5**

Preparation: The root is crushed and soaked in a glass of water for about 10 min and little sugar is added to it.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice. For children one dose is sufficient.

iii. **Pangara,** ***Erythrina varegata***, **Bark** *8

Preparation: The bark is burned and mixed with coconut oil

Application: The oil is applied on the affected part, twice a day and is washed before going to sleep.

iv. **Kuila,** ***Mucuna pruriens***, **Fruit** *38

Preparation: The fibres are removed from the outer part of the fruit, and then it is mixed with Jagari

Dosage: It is consumed only once.

v. **Kuila,** ***Mucana pruriens*****, Fruit**

Nimara, ***Melia composita***, **Bark**

Vad, *Ficus benghalensis*, Hanging Root *42

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are boiled with two cups of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

***vi.* Kuila, *Mucana pruriens*, Fruit** *8

Preparation: The fibres from outer part of the fruit is scraped and boiled in milk

Dosage: A cup of this milk is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

***vii.* Kolus katta, Pos katta *Asteracantha longifolia*, Root** *21

Preparation: Poskatta root is crushed and kept in water for few minutes and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: This is taken twice a day.

5.9 WORMS IN THE WOUND

***i.* Edible shegu, *Moringa oleifera*, Bark** *27

Preparation: A small piece of *Shegu* bark is made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the wound.

***ii.* Bhokar, *Cordia dichotoma,* Bark** *28

Preparation: The bark is crushed well and soaked in a glass of water. The extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, and at night after the meals.

5.10 RAINY SEASON ITCHING ON THE FEET (CHIKALI)

i. **Bhui bhopad, (Mushroom)** ***(BN?)*****, whole** *42

Preparation: Then powder the dried Bhui Bhui*bhopad* is powdered.

Application: The feet are washed well with warm water and soap and the powder is applied on the feet before going to sleep.

5.11 PAIN ON THE NAIL OF THE TOE OR THE FINGER

i. **Karbat,** ***Grewia hirsuta*****, Root***10

Preparation: The root of Karbat is crushed and made into a paste.

Application: This is applied on the nil after washing the nails properly.

ii. **Giloda,** ***Coccinia grandis***, **Leaves** *10

Preparation: Little oil is applied on Giloda leaf and is warmed.

Application: The affected nail is tied with it.

5.12 SLEEPLESSNESS

i. **Tuver,** ***Cajanus cajan***, **Leaf**

Echan, ***Acacia sp*****. Leaves**

Taruta, ***Cassia tora***, **Leaves** *32

Preparation: Equal portions of these roots are taken and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the eyelids before going to sleep.

ii. **Beda,** ***Terminalia bellirica***, **Dry fruit** *1

Preparation: The dry fruit of *Beda* is burned and few drops of honey are added to the ash.

Application: It is applied over the eyelids before going to sleep.

***iii.* Taruta, *Cassia tora*, Leaf** *35

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and made paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the eyelids before going to sleep.

***iv.* Aadu, *Zingiber officinale*, Rhizome** *37

Preparation: *Aadu* rhizome is crushed and the extract is removed.

Dosage: One table spoonful of this extract is mixed with one teaspoonful of honey and drunk before sleeping.

5.13 SUN STROKE

***i.* Kesuda, *Butea monosperma*, Flowers** *9

Preparation: *Kesuda* flowers are boiled in one bucket of water and the water is allowed to cool.

Application: Bathed with it this water twice a day.

ii.* Karadai, *Argemone mexicana*, Root and leaves12

Preparation: The root and the leaves are crushed and soaked in water. The extract is removed.

Dosage: One cup of the extract is taken only once.

***iii.* Chich, *Tamarindus indica*, Fruit** *32

Preparation: Water is taken in a plate (*Kasa (Metal)*), and *Chich* fruit is mixed and applied inner and the outer side of a vessel.

Application: The patient is allowed to lie down on the flower and then the plate is dragged from head to feet for 9 times.

***iv.* Nirgud, *Vitex nigundo*, Leves** *42

Preparation: The leaves are crushed.

Application: The crushed leaves are kept in contact with the body.

6. EYE AND E.N.T. PROBLEMS

6.1. EYE PROBLEMS

6.1.1 WATERING IN THE EYE

i. **Mokhmani *Tagetes patula*,Leaves *21**

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and extract is removed.

Application: Two drops of it is put in each eye.

6.1.2 BLURRED VISION

i. **Halund Kairi, *Clematis* Sp., Root** *21

Preparation: The outer peel of cleaned root is taken out and crushed and the extract is squeezed out and collected.

Dosage: One or two drops are put in each eye, for two weeks.

6.1.3 WHITE DOTS IN THE EYES.

i. **Ingi, *Caseria tomentosa,* Root**

Kagadakeri, *Bryonopsis laciniosa, S*tem *3

Preparation: About 1.5 cm long *Ingi* root and *Kagadakeri* stem are tied alternately and a garland is made.

Application: This garland is tied on to the neck till it falls down by itself.

***ii.* Dhamn, *Grewia tiliifolia,* Twig pieces** *21

Preparation: Three pieces about 1.5cm long twig is tied together with a thread.

Application: It is tied on the ear on the same side where the eye is affected.

***iii.* Sag (1 year old), *Tectona grandis,* Root**

Umber (I year old), *Ficus racemosa,* Root *8

Preparation: The roots are taken out without causing damage and these root are tied together with a white thread.

Application: It is tied on the ear close to the affected eye.

***iv.* Bendgul, *Dendrophthoe falcata,* Fallen stem** *5

Preparation: Two pieces of *Bender* stem, one piece from *Ghergandi's* (Grinder) handle piece and one piece from *Khajoor* broom are tied together and made a garland.

Application: The garland is tied on the ear close to the affected eye.

6.1.4 SORE EYES

***i.* Nirgundi, *Vitex negundo*, Leaves** *10, *39

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and the extract is removed.

Application: 2-3 drops are put in each eye.

***ii.* Papada, *Holoptelea integrifolia,* Bark**

Preparation: The bark from the trunk is taken and crushed

Application: The crushed bark is held in the hand and passed through the body about 4-5 times.

6.1.5 STIES ON THE EYELIDS

i. **Koda, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, Fallen fruit** *29

Preparation: 2cm long dry fruit of koda is taken and tie with a string on the ear, which is on same side of the affected eye.

6.2 EAR PAIN

i. **Mokha velle, *Tagetes patula* Leaves *8, *10**

Preparation: The leaves are squeezed and the extract is removed.

Application: One or two drops of the extract put in the ear.

ii. **Mokholi, *Galgota*, *Tagetes patula* Leaves**

Ashim, Bark *42

Preparation: Extract is taken from these plant parts.

Application: Two drops of this extract is put into the ear.

6.3 COLD

i. **Borothada, *Sphaeranthus indicus*, Leaves** *14

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and boiled.

Usage: The steam is inhaled before going to sleep.

6.4 THROAT

i. **Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Leaves**

Leelicha, *Cymbopogon martili*, Inflorescence *8

Preparation: Bedies are made by keeping *Leeicha* inflorescence in *Shengal* leaves.

Application: It is smoked twice in a day.

ii. **Gunj, *Abrus precatorius* Leaves** *16

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and tablets are made of it.

Dosage: One tablet each is taken twice a day.

iii. **Garlic, *Allium sativum*, Flakes** *37

Preparation: Into half glass of warm water one teaspoonful of Honey and 3-4 pieces of crushed Gallic are added. The mouth is gargled with it.

Dosage: Gargled after every meal.

iv. **Kachka, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, Seeds** *38

Preparation: 2-3 seeds are crushed.

Dosage: The crushed seeds are eaten with *roti* twice a day.

v. **Lajamani, *Mimosa pudica*, Whole plant** *41

Preparation: These leaves are dried and made *bedi* with S*hengal* leaves.

Application: The *bedies* are smoked twice a day.

7. VARIOUS TYPES OF FEVERS

7.1 COMMON FEVER

i. **Jarmuli,** ***Euphorbia hirta***, **Root**

Sonaru, ***Achyranthes aspera***, **Root**

Matalabhaji, ***Amaranthus,*** **Root***2

Preparation: Equal portions of these roots are crushed and put in half cup of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Two table spoonful of the extract is taken twice in day, in the morning and in the evening.

ii. **Neem,** ***Azadirachta indica,*** **Bark***2

Preparation: The bark is crushed and soaked in half a cup of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Two table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day.

iii. **Nirgud,** ***Vitex negundo***, **Leaves***9

Preparation: The leaves of N*irgud* are boiled

Application: The steam is inhaled before going to sleep.

iv. **Kadu shegu,** ***Moringa concanensis,*** **A small plant***9

Preparation: The whole plant is crushed and the extract is removed.

Dosage: The extract is taken twice a day, in the morning and in the evening.

v. **Nirgundi, *Vitex nigundo*, Leaves***10

Preparation: The leaves of N*irgud* are boiled in a bucket of water and then it is cooled.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk once a day, and with the rest of the water bath is taken.

vi. **Jermuli, *Euphorbia hirta*, Root***21

Preparation: The root is crushed and soaked in water for some time and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice a day.

vi. **Bhanguta, *Hyptis sualens* Leaves**

Nirgud, *Vitex negundo*, Leaves

Nilgiri, *Eucalyptus globulus*, Leaves*24

Preparation: All these leaves are crushed and boiled with a bucket of water.

Application: Bathed with it in the morning.

vii. **Bhangut, Leaves and flowers**

Lilgar, *Eucalyptus globulus,* Leaves

Limbra, *Azadirachta indica,* Leaves

Sitaphal, *Annona squamosa,* Leaves

Limbu, *Citrus limon*, Leaves*41

Preparation: Equal portions of these leaves are crushed and boiled with a lot of water, and then it is cooled.

Dosage: One glass of it is drunk and the rest is used for bath. This is done for 4-5 days.

***viii.* Waltham, *Vetiveria zizanioides* Root**

Nilichotti, *Dalbergia* volubilis, Laves

Jangali Bhendi, *Azanza lampas,* Root*7

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for about an hour and the extract is removed.

Dosage: One tablespoon full extract is drunk thrice a day; in the morning on empty stomach in the afternoon and night after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

ix.* Sonaru, *Achyranthes aspera*, Root42

Preparation: The root of *Sonaru* is collected

Application: The root is tied on the neck for few days.

7.2 CHICKEN POX

***i.* Koshim, *Schleichera oleosa*, Seeds-nut**

Rocha, *Cymbopogon martinii*, Oil*2

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and boiled with tea.

Dosage: This tea is taken thrice a day.

***ii.* Kahndol, *Sterculia urens*, Leaf**

Kavicha, *Mucuna pruriens*, Leaf*14

Preparation: These plant parts are boiled

Dosage: The body is covered with a thick bed sheet and the steam is applied.

iii. **Kali pishrund*, Kirganelia recticulta*, Root**

Moka*, Schrebera swietenioides*, Bark**24

Preparation: Equal portions these plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for about an hour and the extract is removed.

Dosage: One table spoonful extract is drunk thrice a day; in the morning on empty stomach in the afternoon and at night after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

iv. **Karanj*, Pongamia pinnata*, Leaf****41

Preparation: One and half leaf is crushed and boiled with one glass of water.

Dosage: Half glass of it is drunk twice a day, for 3 days.

v. **Chav*, Ensete superbum*, Seeds**

Kumbhi*, Careya arborea*, Leaves

Vas*, Babusa Arundinacea*, Leaf42**

Usage: These three things are burned together

Application: The smoke is applied on the patient after being covered with a thick bed sheet.

vi. **Chav*, Ensete superbum*, Seeds**

Sitaphal*, Annona squamosa*, Seed**9

Preparation: These seeds are burned

Application: The smoke is applied on the patient after being covered with a thick bed sheet.

7.4 MEASLES

i. **Kadantha, *Carissa carandas*, Root** *3

Preparation: The root is crushed and kept in a glass of water for some time and the extract is taken out.

Dosage: A glass of the extract is drunk twice a day.

7.5 CHOLERA & PREVENTION FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

i. **Mahu, *Madhuca indica*, Bark** *2

Preparation: The bark is crush and kept in water for a day.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk early in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

ii. **Shegu, *Moringa oleifera*, Bark**

Kandol, *Sterculia urens*, Bark

Krvanth, *Carissa carandas*, Root

Kanta, *Allium cepa*, Bulb

Lesun, *Allium sativum*, Flakes *17

Preparation: A crushed mixtures of all the above plant parts are boiled with water in a large vessel

Dosage: The whole village (both man and cattle) is made to drink the extract.

iii. **Jangali Shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Bark**

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Root/ bark *42

Preparation: Equal portions of the plant parts are crushed and boiled in water for 2-3 hrs. and the extract is removed. All the people in the village are to drink it. For the Cattle, the extract is sprinkled the fodder.

Dosage: Taken thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

iv. Baphali, *Acacia nilotica*, Root

Bhui karav, *Eranthemum roseum* Root

Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Bark

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, Bark

Karunth, *Carissa carandas*, Bark

Chamoli, *Pillostigma foveolatum*, Bark

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Bark

Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Root;

Bili, *Aegle marmeloes*, Bark

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Bark

Pathal, *Dalbergia paniculata*, Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark *23

Preparation: Equal portions of all these plant parts are crushed and boiled together in water in a large vessel for few hours.

Dosage: The whole population the village is made to drink the broth twice daily.

v. **Jangali Shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Bark**

Payar, *Ficus microcarpa*, Bark

Kavicha, *Mucuna pruriens*, Bark

Savar, *Bombax ceiba*, Bark

Udala, *Sterculia villosa*, Root

Kanta, *Allium cepa*, Bulb *40

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are collected in large quantity, crushed and boiled in water in a big vessel.

Dosage: The whole population the village is made to drink the broth. Also it is sprinkled on the fodder for the animals.

This is done twice a year: 1) April-May, the very hot season, 2) June-July the rainy season.

7.6 FALLING SICK AFTER GOING TO THE FOREST

i. **Bhoot Jad, *Ailanthus excelsa*, Bark** *2

Preparation: The bark is crushed and put it in water and kept for some time.

Dosage: The patient is made to drink half a cup of the extract.

8. SKIN DISEASE

8.1 ECZEMA, ALLERGY

i. **Sadad*, Terminalia crenulata*, Bark**

Naliyer, *Cocos nucifera*, Oil *10

Preparation: A piece of bark is crushed.

Application: The crushed piece of the bark is tied on the affected part after applying little coconut oil on the affected part.

ii. **Karvad, *Carissa carandas* Bark** *20

Preparation: A small branch of *Karvad* is cut a 1.5 cm long piece of it is taken. The inner core from the piece is removed without breaking the outer bark, so that it looks like a ring.

Application: This ring is tied on the neck or on the ear for a day.

iii. **Morvel, *Clematis hedisarifolia*, Leaves** *21

Preparation: Some leaves are crushed and the juice is extracted.

Application: The juice is applied on the affected part 2-3 times a day. Care should be taken to apply only on the affected part.

iv.**Pishrun, *Kirganelia recticulta* Bark**
Coconut, *Cocos nucifera*, Oil *31

Preparation: A paste is made of *kalipishrun* bark and it is mixed with coconut oil.

Application: The affected part is washed with warm water and the paste mixed with coconut oil is applied twice daily.

***v.* Veernakh, *Martynia annum*, Seed** *34

Preparation: Oil is extracted from the seeds by distillation.

Application: The oil is applied on the affected part twice a day.

***vi.* Kharsing, *Radermachera xylocarpa*, Bark**

Varan, *Kydia calycina*, Bark

Goda (Sing), *Arachis hypogaea*, Oil *35

Preparation: About half a kilo of the bark fried in one kg. of groundnut oil. When the bark turns dark brown it is taken out. The oil is allowed to be cold and then collected and preserved in a bottle.

Dosage: One teaspoonful of the oil is drunk. Some oil is to be applied on the affected skin.

***vii.* Aali, *Morinda tomentosa*, Bark**

Sing, *Arachis hypogaea*, Oil *36

Preparation: The inner portion of the bark is fried in groundnut oil and the oil is collected and cooled.

Application: The oil is applied on the affected part as well as a teaspoonful of it drunk.

***viii.* Bhui umber, *Ficus hispida*, Latex** *38

Application: The latex of *Bhui umber* is collected by making an incision on the bark. The latex can be stored..

Application: Applied on the affected part 2-3 times a day.

ix. **Mendi,** ***Lawsonia inermis*****, Leaves**

Mogra, ***Clerodendrum fragrans*****, Leaves**

Kevada, ***Canna indica*****, Leaves**

Sitaphal, ***Annona squamosa*****, Leaves** *39

Preparation: A hands full of these leaves are crushed and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part and is bandaged.

x. **Bhoot Jad,** ***Ailanthus excelsa*****, Bark** *41

Preparation: A piece of the bark is crushed well and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part.

xi. **Sadad,** ***Terminalia crenulata*****, Bark**

Naliyer, ***Cocos nucifera*****, Oil** *10

Preparation: A piece of the bark is crushed well.

Application: The crushed piece of the bark is tied on the affected part after applying little oil on the affected part.

xii. **Bhoot Jad,** ***Ailanthus excelsa*****, Bark** *24

Preparation: A paste is made of the bark.

Application: The paste is applied on the face once.

8.2 SCABIES

i. **Gokhada*, Leonotis nepetifolia*, Flower** *9

Preparation: Some flowers are collected and burned, the ash is mixed with coconut oil.

Application: The paste is applied on the scabies.

ii. **Kareng vel, *Derris scendens*, Fruit**

Kosimb, *Schleichera oleosa*, Fruit *21

Preparation: The fruits are distilled together and the oil is taken out of it.

Application: This oil is applied twice or thrice a day on the scabies.

iii. **Kardai, *Argemone mexicana*, Seeds**

Karund, *Carissa carandas*, Root *24

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed together and made into a paste.

Application: and apply on the scabies.

iv. **Vad, *Ficus benghalensis*, Latex**

Kutterpath, *Morinda tomentosa*, Root *37

Preparation: The root is crushed with adding some water to it and the extract is collected, and *Vad* latex is added to it.

Dosage: One table spoonful of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

***iv*. Bhootiyachamoli, *Piliostigma foveolatum* , Bark** *27

Preparation: About 5gms. of the bark is taken and burned and the ash is mixed with coconut oil.

Application: The paste is applied twice a day.

***v.* Bhondar, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, Branch**

Coconut, *Cocos nucifera*, Oil *4

Preparation: Small dried branches of bondar are burned and the ash is mixed with coconut oil.

Application: The paste is applied on the scabies.

***vi.* Gokhadu (Masu), *Leonotis nepetifolia*, Flowers** *14

Preparation: 1) The flowers burned and the ash is mix with coconut oil.

2) The Flowers are crushed the extract is taken.

3) *Beedies* are made with crushed flowers rolled in *shengu* leaves.

Application: The paste/ extract is applied on the affected parts and the *beedi* smoked.

8.3 BURNS

***i.* Karphot, *Aloe vera*, Gel** *4

Preparation: Karphot gel is collected.

Application: The gel is applied on the affected part gently, every half an hour.

ii. **Aashi, *Ventilago denticulata*, Bark** *13

Preparation: The bark is crushed into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the burned part.

iii. **Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Leaves** *14

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and the juice is extracted and warmed. The warmed juice is kept for 5to 6 hrs.

Application: Applied on the affected part.

iv. **Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Leaves**

Mahuda, *Madhuca indica*, Phool daru *40

Preparation: The leaves are crushed and the extract is taken out.

Application: The burned part is washed with the *mahuda phooldaru*. Then the cold extract of *Nilisoti* is applied.

8.4 LEPROSY

i. **Bhui umbri, *Ficus hispidia*, Fruit latex** *14

Preparation: The fruit latex is collected.

Application: Applied on the affected part.

8.5 LUKODERMA

i. **Kandol, *Sterculia urens*, Bark** *38

Preparation: The bark is burned and the ash is mixed with coconut oil.

Application: Applied on the affected part.

9. SWELLINGS, BLISTERS, BOILS

i. **Chich, *Tamarindus indicum*, Leaves** *2

Preparation: The leaves are crushed made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part.

ii. **Sivan, *Gmelina arborea*, Bark**

Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark

Safed Bondar, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Bark

Bili, *Aegle marmelos*, Leaves

Pandvel, *Cissus repanda* Leaves

Chapa, *Plumaria rubra*, Bark *40

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and left in one glass of water for about 12 hours. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is taken twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

iii. **Tetu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark** *2

Preparation: 1) The bark is crushed into a paste. and apply all over the body.

2) Some crushed bark is kept in water for a day.

Dosage: The paste is applied all over the body. Half a cup of extract is drunk early in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

iv. **Tetu, *Oroxylum indica*, Bark**

Karanj, *Pongamia pinnata,* Bark

Mahu, *Madhuca indica*, Bark *4

Preparation: All these barks are crushed and boiled with some water. The mouth of the vessel is tied to prevent the steam from escaping.

Application: The body of the patient is covered with a bed sheet and the steam is let into the cover and the body is steamed, the steam is also inhaled.

v. **Mahuda, *Madhuca indica*, Bark**

Adsa (Bhoot jad), *Adina cordifolia*, Bark *18

Preparation: The barks are crushed and put in bathing water.

Application: Bath is taken with the water.

vi. **Sadad, *Terminalia crenulata*, Bark**

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, Bark

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Bark

Tivis, (BN?) Bark
Sagar gotta, *Caesalpinia coriaria*, Seed

Gunj, *Abrus precatorius*, Root

Vati, *Helicteres isora* Fruit *24

Preparation: All the above plant parts are crushed and put in water for about an hour.

Dosage: One cup of the extract is drunk once.

vii. **Karanj, *Poangama pinnata*, Bark**

Bhutiya aland, *Cassine glauca*, Bark

Chamol, *Piliostigma foveolatum*, Bark*24

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and boiled in water.

Application: The whole body is covered with a bed sheet and is steamed with the steam from the boil.

viii. **Rakath rohidi, *Tecomella undulata*, Bark**

Roicha, *Cymbopogon martili*, Inflorescence

Jangali Shegu, *Moringa concanensis*, Root/ Bark *27

Preparation: About 5gms each of the above mentioned plant parts boiled it in a big vessel with water.

Dosage: Half a cup of it is drunk twice a day and the rest of the water is used for taking bath. This is done for about two or three days.

ix. **Kalkuti, *(BN?)*, Rhizome** *28

Preparation: About 3-4gms of the rhizome is crushed and kept in one glass of water for about 2-3 hours.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice a day, in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

***x.* Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark**

Choki Bendi, *Hibiscus esculentus*, Root *39

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and a glass of water is added to it and extract is removed.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is drunk twice a day; in the morning on empty stomach and in the evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

***xii.* Chich, *Tamarindus indica*, Leaves**

Nilgiri, *Eucalyptus globulus Leaves* *32

Preparation: These leaves are crushed gently and put it in the bathing water.

Application: Bath is taken with it.

***xiii.* Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark** *37

Preparation: The bark is crushed and made warm.

Application: The painful part is pressed with it.

9.1 ULCER

***i.* Ashivel, *Ventilago denticulata*, Root**

Shengal, *Bauhinia racemosa*, Root *11

Preparation: The extract is obtained by crushing all these roots and mixing it with soda or lemon juice.

Dosage: Half a cup to three times a day.

ii. **Vagat, *Capparis zeylanica*, Bark**

Bahva, *Cassia fistula*, Seeds *31

Preparation: Equal parts of the above mentioned plant parts are taken and crushed well. It is soaked in water for about an hour and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Taken thrice daily, early in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

9.2 BLISTER IN THE MOUTH

i. **Pishav burandu, *Cyathochine purpurea* Whole plant** *3

Preparation: The plant is well crushed

Dosage: The whole crushed matter is eaten.

ii. **Kosim, *Schleichera oleosa,* Seed-oil** *15

Preparation: Oil is extracted from Kosim seeds.

Application: Kosim oil is applied in the mouth when having blisters.

9.3 BIG BOILS ON THE BODY

i. **Sakhriya, *Ipomoea batatas*, Latex**

Dhudari, *Euphorbia hirta,* Latex *8

Preparation: Both the latexes are mixed together.

Application: The mixture is applied on the boil. Early stages are easy cured.

ii. **Dudari,** ***Euphorbia hirta*** **, Latex** *24

Preparation: The latex of *Dudari* is collected.

Application: The latex is applied on the boils.

iii. **Mendvel,** ***Cryptolepis buchanani*****, Latex** *24

Preparation: The latex of *Mendvel* is collected.

Application: The latex is applied on the boil.

9.3.1 BOILS ON THE HEAD

i. **Ranmohari,** ***(BN?)*** **Fruit & Leaves** *26

Preparation: One gram each of both the fruit and the leaf are crushed and mixed with coconut oil.

Dosage: The head is washed with warm water and the mixture is applied twice daily.

9.3.2 BIG BOILS ON THE NECK

i. **Naliyeri, (BN?) Root**

Vari, ***Panicum miliaceum,*** **Flour** *32

9.3.3 BOILS IN THE STOMACH

i. **Nalagut,** ***Urgenia indica,*** **Bulb** *35

Preparation: The *Nalagut* bulb is cut into two pieces and is warmed.

Usage: The warmed bulb piece is pressed on the stomach. Also a small piece of the *Nalagut* bulb is eaten every day. This is done for about a month.

9.3.4 BOILS UNDER THE ARM (PATA ROG)

i. **Lag pan, *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Leaf** *31

Preparation: A leaf is warmed

Application: The boil is pressed with these warm leaves.

9.4 PIMPLES

i. **Hado, *Terminalia chebula*, Seed** *10

Preparation: Some seeds are crush and made into a paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part.

ii. **Savar, *Bombax ceiba*, Thorns**

Jambuda, *Syzygium cumini*, Seeds

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are made into a paste and mixed with milk cream.

Application: The past is applied on the pimples before going to sleep. It is done for a couple of weeks.

9.5 MUMPS

i. **Karbat, *Grewia hirsuta*, Root** *8

Preparation: The root is grinded till it became sticky.

Application: Applied externally on the neck 2-3 times

ii. **Umbar, *Ficus racemosa*, Latex** *1

Usage: The latex is applied over the affected part.

10. PILES

i. **Mokha,** ***Schrebera swietenioides*** **Fruit** *8

Preparation: The fruit is burned and the ash mixed with coconut oil.

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part two to three times.

ii. **Safedsag,** ***Cleodendron saratium*** **Bark** *14

Usage: One gram of the bark is consumed two times a day.

iii. **Kaju,** ***Anacardium occidentale,*** **Seed** *21

Preparation: The seed is burned and powdered.

Application: The powder is applied on the affected part twice a day for three to four days.

iv. **Bahava,** ***Cassia fistula***, **Leaves** *32

Preparation: Few leaves of Bahava are crushed and the juice is extracted.

Application: The extract is applied on the piles about 3-4 times a day.

v. **Sadada,** ***Terminalia crenulata***, **Bark** *37

Preparation: A piece of the bark is crushed and made into a paste

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part.

11. LUMPS

11.1 LUMP ON THE NECK OR EAR (CHOKIPUI)

i. **Kalkuti,** ***(BN?),*** **Root**

Hivir, ***(BN?),*** **Bark** *3

Usage: Both the plant parts are crushed together into a mixture and eaten.

ii. **Harekanth,** ***(BN?),*** **Rhizome** *6

Preparation: A piece of the rhizome is made into a paste.

Application: The paste applied on the affected part.

11.2 LUMPS IN THE STOMACH

i. **Chitra,** ***Plumbago zeylanica*****, Root** *19

Preparation: The root is crushed and put in one glass of soda.

Dosage: Taken thrice a day; in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and evening after the meals. If the patient is very weak instead of soda water is used.

ii. **Guvita,** ***Acacia polycanta*****, Bark** *42

Preparation: The bark is crushed and boiled with two cups of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Taken thrice a day, in the morning on empty stomach, in the afternoon and at night after the meals.

iii. **Nalakkanth, *Urgenia indica*, Bulb** *2

Preparation: The bulb is cut horizontally and roasted.

Application: Roasted bulb piece is eaten by the patient and also a piece is pressed on the stomach.

iv. **Bendvel on Dhaman, *Viscum articulatum* on *Grewia tiliifolia*,**

Whole plant

Vari, *Panicum miliaceum*, Grains *8

Preparation: Bendvel is dried and powdered and the Varai grains are roasted and powdered. Both the powders are mixed.

Dosage: Taken two spoonful of this mixture along with alcohol (Mahuda).

12. PARALYSIS

i. **Bedvel on Khati, *Dendrophthoe falcata* on *Acacia ferruginea*, Whole plant *14**

Preparation: The Bendvel is crushed made paste. Also the extract is removed from **the leaves.**

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is drunk twice in a day.

Application: The paste is applied on the body

ii. **Borothoda, *Sphaeranthus indicus*, flower *21**

Preparation: The flowers are added to pigeon flesh and cooked.

iii. **Karadai, *Argemone mexicana*, Root *32**

Preparation: Kardai root is added to Pigeon meat and cooked.

Dosage: This is eaten twice.

***iv.* Neelgiri, *Eucalyptus tereticornis,* twigs *2**

Preparation: *Nilgiri* Leaves are collected and made a broom.

Application: The patient is dusted with these leaves.

13. EPILEPSY (KHECH)

***i.* Bendguil on sadada, *Dendropthoe falcata on Terminalia crenulata*, Leaves** *42

Preparation: These leaves are collected and boiled with two cups of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken thrice a day, morning on an empty stomach, afternoon and at night after the meals.

14. JAUNDICE

***i.* Nili choti, *Dalbergia volubilis*,Leaves *3**

Preparation: The leaves of *Nilichoti* are crushed and the extract is removed.

Dosage: The extract is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach and in the evening after supper.

***ii.* Guvita, *Acacia polyacantha,* Bark;**

Bivla, *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Bark*3

Preparation: These barks are crushed and soaked in water for 2hrs, and the filter is collected.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach and in the evening after supper.

iii. **Chav, *Ensete superbum,* Sap from the cut loom*3**

Preparation: The loom of *Chav* is cut and its sap is collected a vessel.

Dosage: One teaspoonful of it is taken twice a day, morning and in the evening.

iv. **Chav, *Ensete superbum*, Sap from the cut loom;**

Pavuta, *Costus speciosus,* Cane*6

Preparation: The loom of *Chav* is cut and its sap is collected a vessel.

Dosage: One teaspoonful of it is taken twice a day, morning and in the evening. After each dose eat 3 inch long *Pevuta* stem.

v. **Sugar cane, *Sacharum officinarum*, Cane;**

Kumedio (Tuveria), *Cassia tora,* Tender leaves;

Dathura, *Datura metel*, Tender leaves*9

Preparation and application:

1. The sugar cane into small pieces and kept it in the open air at night that the dews are fallen on it. The sugarcane pieces are chewed early in the morning on an empty stomach.

2. Tender leaves of Dhatura are crushed and made paste and kept on the head for three days. Body bath is taken twice in a day.

3. Tender leaves of *Tuveria* are crushed and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken twice a day.

vi. **Jangali Bhendi, *Azanza lampas*, Root;**

Tetu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark;

Sag-*Tectona grandis*, Bark;

Haldava, *Adina cordifolia,* Bark;

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark*10

Preparation: All these mixtures are crushed and keept in water for few hours abd then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken twice a day.

Application

Saslani guchadi, *Asparagus racemosus,* Root*10

Fleshy root is tied tightly on to the neck for about a week.

vii. **Biya, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark**

Tetu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark

Tarut, *Cassia tora,* Root

Chokachik *Sida sp.*, Root

Kardhaman, *Grewia hirsute*, Root*13

Preparation: All these plant parts are crushed and soaked in water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice in a day, in the morning and in the evening.

viii. **Bivla, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark;**

Khumbi, *Careya arborea,* -Bark;

Inka, *Caceria tomentosa*, Leaves;

Bendvel-dhaman, *Viscum articulatum* on *Grewia tiliifolia*, Whloe plant*14

Preparation: All these plant parts are crushed and soaked and boiled with a bucket of water.

Dosage: Half a cup of the extract is taken twice in a day, in the morning and in the evening. The rest of the water is used for bath after cooling it.

B*ivla stickes* are smoked.

ix. **Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Leaves;**

Taruta, *Cassia tora*, Root*21

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts are crushed and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach, evening after the meals. This is continued up to a week.

x. **Nilisoti, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Leaves*39**

Preparation: The leaves warmed and crushed and the extract is removed; The extract is made solid by cooling it.

Dosage: One Tablespoonful is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach and in the evening after the meals. This is continued for up to a week.

xi. **Choki Bendi, *Hibiscus esculentus,* Root; *23**

Preparation: The roots of the aove mentioned plant partis is crushed and soaked in water for an hour and the the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken thrice daily, morning before the meals, after noon and night after the meals.

xii. Kosim *Schleichera oleosa*-Bark*28

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one tablespoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xiii. Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum,* -Bark *29

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one tablespoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xiv. Kamal, *Nymphaea nouchali,* Rhizome *31

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one tablespoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xv. Choki bendi, *Hibiscus esculentus*, Root *32

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one tablespoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. After each doze the urine is checked. This should be continued till the yellow colour in urine is disappeared.

xvi. **Saslani guchadi ,** ***Asparagus racemosus*****, Root*11**

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one tablespoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xvii. **Safed Musali,** ***Chlorophytum borivilianum*****, Fleshy root,**

Saslani guchadi, ***Asparagus racemosus*****, Root *37**

Preparation: 2-3 fleshy roots are crushed and boiled with milk and drank..

3 hours later, two fleshy roots of shevur are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for about 10 min. and the extract is removed and drunk.

Dosage: This procedure is done morning and evening for up to a week.

xviii. **Sinti,** ***Phoenix sylvestris*****, Soft stem**

Neelgiri ***Eucalyptus tereticornis*****, Bark;**

Babhali, ***Acacia nilotica*****, Root *1**

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one tablespoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

15. CANCER

i. Arjun Sadad .*Terminalia arjuna* ,Bark

Bivala *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma* Bark *9

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water over night, and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

16. WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

16.1 EXCESS BLEEDING AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION

i. Kesuda, *Butea monosperma*, Root

Bhara, *Atylosia platicarpa*, Root

Kumbhi , *Careya arborea* ,Bark

Kandol , *Sterculia urens*, Bark

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Bark

Bhoker, *Cordia dichotoma*, Bark *1

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

ii. Madhud ,*Lannaea coromandelica* , Bark

Kakad, *Garuga pinnata*, Bark

Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark

Pathal, *Dalbergia paniculata*, Bark

Aran, *Ricinus communis*, Root

Harkada, (BN?), Root

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Bark

Bivla, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark *7

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

***iii.* Biyo, *Pterocarpus marsupium* , Gum and Bark**

Rakarhrohdi, *Tecomella febrifuga*, Bark

Nilisoti, Dalbergia *volubilis*, Bark

Gunti, *Cordia dichotoma*, Bark *19

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

***iv*. Sivan, *Gmelina arborea* , bark**

Bhotiya aranth, Cassine *glauca*, Root

Bivla, *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Bark *17

Preparation: The mixture is dried and powdered.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

v. Aashi, *Ventilago denticulata,* Root *12

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

vi. Jadla Lasunth, *Vanda roxburghii,* Ariel root

Bendgul, *Dendrophthoe falcata,* Twigs

Sadad, *Terminalia crenulata*, Bark

Mahu, *Madhuca indica,* flower shed at night Bark

Modsing, *Dolichandrone falcata,* Bark *3

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after 12 hours.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

- Each time fresh mixture is prepared.

vii. Bivula, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark

Bivula vel, *Millettia racemosa*, Bark

Tettu, *Oroxylum indicum*, Bark

Madhl, *Lannaea coromandelica*, Bark with Gum *5

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and boiled in a glass of water, and the extract is removed and stored in bottles.

Dosage: One table spoonful of it is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

viii. Ranval, *Pteramnus labialis,* Roots' bark *8

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after 12 hours.

Dosage: One table spoonful of it is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

***ix.* Arjun Sadad, *Terminalia Arjuna,* arjun-Bark**

Bivala, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark *9

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, over night and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

x. Thevura, *Cassia tora*, Root *23

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half cup of the extraction is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xi. Rui, *Calotropis gigantea*, Flower*24

Preparation: These roots are crushed and made into a paste and made *Roti* out of this paste. **Dosage:** One *Roti* each is taken twice a day.

xii. Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Bark

Echan, *Acacia* sp., Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark

Pavuta, *Costus speciosus*, Rhizome

Chamoli, *Piliostigma foveolatum*, Bark *26

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xiii. Devkurudu, *Cilosia cristata*, Root

Arani, *Ricinus communis*, Root*28

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xiv. Polas*, Butea monosperma*, Bark

Karund*, Carissa carandas*, Bark

Bondar, *Lagerstroemia parvifolia*, Bark *28

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xv. Jambuda, *Syzygium cumini*, Bark

Dhamada, *Grewia tiliifolia*, Bark *29

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one cup of the extract twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

- Oily food should be avoided during the treatment.

xvi. Umber, *Ficus racemosa* ,Latex

Bivula, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark*29*30

Application: *Bivula* bark is chewed with umber latex.

Dosage: This has to be taken in the morning on an empty stomach and in the evening, after the meals.

xvii. Choki bhendi , *Hibiscus esculentus*, Root

Pipal on Polas, Ficus *religiosa* on *Butea monosperma*, Bark

Bivla, *Pterocarpus marsupium,* Gum/Bark

Kumbiya, *Careya arborea,* Bark*35

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xviii. Sag, *Tectona grandis,* White leaf

Umber, *Ficus racemosa*, Latex *32

Preparation: Sag or Teak wood leaf is washed and the water is collected in a glass of water. Few drops of Umber latex and crushedTivis bark is added to this water.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken twice daily, morning on an empty stomach, evening after the meals.

xix. Savar, *Bombax ceiba Bark*

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark *33

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xx. Rakath rohidi, *Tecomella febrifuga,* Bark

Chilar, Acacia *pinnata,* Bark

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea,* Bark

Safed Bondar, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata,* Bark

Sardanatad, *Tacca leontopetaoides, Tuber40**

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xxi. Bhootjad, *Ailanthus excelsa,* Bark

Ranval, *Pteramnus labialis,* Root *41

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and warmed.

Application: These warmed pant parts are tied on to the stomach.

xxii Rakathrohidi , *Tecomella febrifuga,* Bark

Devakuradu, *Cilosia cristata,* Root; *41

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

xxiii Ranval, *Pteramnus labialis*, Root *34

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

16.2 WHITE DISCHARGE

***i.* Devambadi *Hibiscus cannabinus*, Root *8**

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of this extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

ii. *Bili, Aegle marmelos,* Bark *8

Preparation: The above mentioned plant part is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

iii. Madhul, *Lannaea coromandelica,* Bark

Barik Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Root *23

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

iv. Kandol, *Sterculia urens*, Bark

Bivula, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Gum/ bark *32

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One cup of it is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

v. Tagari , *Tabernaeamontana divaricata*, Bark*41

Preparation: The above mentioned bark is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

vi. Arjun Sadad, *Terminalia arjuna*, Bark

Bivala, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Bark

Polas, *Butea monosperma*, Bark *9;

Preparation: The above mentioned Barks are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

vii. Saslanagugadi, *Asparagus racemosus*, Roots *20

Preparation: This root is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

16.3 PAIN DURING MENSTRUATION

i. **Bhootjad*, Ailanthus excelsa,* Bark**

Chamoli*, Piliostigma foveolatum* Bark *8

Preparation: These barks are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after one hour.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

ii. Kandoli, *Sterculia urens,* Gum;

Isabgol, *Plantago indica,* Whole plant*9

Preparation: Equal amount of these plant parts are crushed and one spoon of the extract is added to a cup of milk.

Dosage: Twice in a day, morning on an empty stomach and at night before going to bed.

16.4 STERILITY IN WOMEN

i. **Nadkkant*, Urginea Indica,* Bulb *8**

Preparation: This bulb is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after one hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

ii. Sevara, *Asparagus racemosa,* Roots

Mirch, *Capsicum annuum,* root *2

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after twelve hours.

Dosage: Two table spoonfuls are taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

iii. Kuda, *Holarrhena antidysenterica,* Bark

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia,* Bark

Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus,* Root

Halund kaeri, *Clematicss sp.,* Root

Tanvelo, *Cissampelos pareira,* Root *21

Preparation: Equal amount of this plant parts (1:1:1:1:1:1) are dried in shade and powdered and stored.

Dosage: One teaspoonful of this powder is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

During this treatment non-veg., ghee or oily food should be avoided.

This treatment is continued up to 5-6 months.

16.5 ENHANCING LACTATION

i. Sabar (Thor), *Euphorbia caducifolia,* Stem *8

Preparation: One piece of this cactus is roasted and the outer layer is removed.

Dosage: This is taken twice a day along with meals.

ii. Bhootjad, *Ailanthus excelsa*, Bark

Mokha, *Schrebera swietenioides*, Bark

Bhotaposa, *Cassine gluaca*, Bark

Nagali, *Eleusine coracana*, flour*3

Preparation: Equal portions of these barks are crushed and 2-3 table spoonful extract is mixed with **Nagali** soup and drunk.

Dosage: One cup of soup is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.

ii. Rui *Caloropis gigantea* Root *23

Preparation: Crush about 5gms of *Rui* root and keep it in a glass of water for about an hour. Filter it and take the extract.

Dosage: Half cup of the extracts taken thrice daily, morning before the meals, after noon and night after the meals.

iv. Siris, *Albizia lebbeck*, Leaves *24

Preparation: Siris leaves are collected.

Application: 5 - 6 leaves are eaten for a week.

v. Nagli, *Eleusine coracana*, Flour *17

Preparation: All these mixtures are crushed well and added to *Nagli* porridge.

Dosage: One cup of this porridge has to be taken twice in a day, for a week.

16.6 BREAST ABSCESS

i. Bhirui, *Calotropis gigantea*, Root *2

Preparation: This root is crushed and made paste.

Application: The paste is applied on the affected part.

ii. Karbat, *Grewia hirsuta*, Root *21

Preparation: This root is crushed and made paste.

Application: The paste is applied thrice in a day on the affected part.

iii. Borothda, *Sphaeranthus indicus*, flower *21

Preparation: This flower is crushed and mixed with crab, roasted.

Dosage: It is taken twice in a day.

16.7 LUMPS ON THE UTERUS

***i.* Dhorsidi, *Dregea volubilis*, Bark *10**

Preparation: Dhorsidi's bark is dried and powdered and stained with a strainer.

Dosage: Half tea spoon of this powder is taken twice in a day for 3-4 months.

Precaution: During this medication non-vegetarian food and oily food should be avoided.

ii. Sardana tad, *Tacca leontopetaoides*, Tuber

Nagli, *Eleusine coracana*, Flour *41

Preparation: This tuber is dried and powdered and stored. One tea spoonful of this powder is added to Nagli soup.

Dosage: This soup is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach and in the evening after the meals.

16.8 PROBLEMS AFTER DELIVERY (*Backache, stomach ache, heaviness and bleeding etc)*

i. Kumbhi , *Careya arborea,* Bark *2

Preparation: The bark is crushed and soaked in water on the previous and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken on an empty stomach.

II. BACK PROBLEM OF PREGNANT WOMEN

***i.* Jadla Lasunth , *Vanda roxburghii* , aerial Root**

Bendgul, *Dendrophthoe falcata,* Twig

Sadad, *Terminalia crenulata,* Bark

Mahu, *Madhuca indica,* Bark

Modsing, *Dolichandrone falcata,* Bark *3

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in water for 12 hours.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

ii. Shaver, *Asparagus racemosus*, Root *32

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water for about 2-3 hours and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken twice a day, morning on an empty stomach, and in the evening after the meals.

17. MEN'S PROBLEMS

17.1 IMPOTENCY (MEGA ROG)

i. Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus,* Root *21

Preparaton: Fresh root is collected.

Dosage: The root is chewed and taken after supper.

ii. Bendgul on sadada, *Dendrophthoe falcata,* Tender leaves and stem

Sadada, *Terminalia crenulata,* Bark

Kharsingh, *Radermachera xylocarpa,* Bark

Vad, *Ficus benghalensis*, Red leaves

Koila, *Mucuna pruriens*, Root*5

Preparation: Take equal portion of these mixtures, crushed well and made tablets.

Dosage: Two tablets are taken once a day for two day.

17.2 STERILITY

i. Sardanatad, *Tacca leontopetaoides*, Tuber

Rakath rohidi, *Tecomella febrifuga,* Bark

Sabar, *Bombax ceiba*, Bark

Bahava, *Cassia fistula*, Bark *40

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

17.3 GENITAL PROBLEMS

17.3.1 SWELLING

i. Karunth, *Carissa carandas* , Bark

Polas, Butea *monosperma,* Bark

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Bark

Udada, Sterculia *villosa*, Bark *21;

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

17.3.2 BOILS

i. Karbat, *Grewia hirsuta,* Whole plant *26

Preparation: The plant is crushed and made paste.

Dosage: This paste is applied on the affected part.

18. STERILITY IN MEN& IN WOMEN

i. **Pathad, *Dalbergia paniculata,* Bark*20**

Preparation: The Bark is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for 15 days.

ii. Kuda, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, Bark

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, Bark

Upersadi, *Hemidesmus indicus*, Root

Halund kaeri, *Clematis* sp. Root

Tan (Gol pan), *Cisampelos pareira*, Root *21

Preparation: Equal amount of this plant parts (1:1:1:1:1:1) are dried in shade and powdered and stored.

Dosage: One teaspoonful of this powder is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. Continue this treatment for a week.During this treatment non-vegetarian food, ghee or oily food should be avoided. This treatment is continued up to 5-6 months.

iii. Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia* , Bark

Savar, *Bombax ceiba,* Bark *34

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of extract is taken with *Kadisakhar* twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week for husband and for the wife the treatment is continued till she completed her one menstrual cycle.

19. INFANTS´ PROBLEMS

19.1 JALANTHER ROG (Hand and leg thin with big stomach)

Kilas , *Couropita guianensis*, Fruit *9

Preparation: Inner portion of the fruit is removed.

Dosage: Once fruit per day is taken for a week.

19.2 PATTA ROG (Hand, leg very small)

Limidi, *Azadirachta indica*, Bark

Kakod, *Garuga pinnata*, Bark

Kandol, Sterculia *urens*, Bark *27

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

19.3 RAHVAS ROG (Small leg hand and big stomach)

Kumbhi, *Careya arborea*, Root *12

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

19.4 LAGUT ROG (Stomach swelling in small children)

Karanj, *Pongamia pinnata,* Root

Lal ambo, *Bryonopsis laciniosa,* Root

Sag, *Tectona grandis*, Root

Nandan, *Cissus repanda,* Root

Rui, *Calotropis gigantean*, Root *17

Preparation: These roots are crushed and made paste with white ant's mud and boiled.
Application: The body is steamed gently with this steam.

19.5 COLD AND COUGH

Kodusidi, (*BN?),* Bark *17

Preparation: The bark is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

19.6 FEVER

Supali, *Mundulea suberosa*, Leaves

Preparation: These leaves are burned

Application: The smoke is inhaled.

19.7 TRISUVA ROG (eyes going upward and crying)

Kali payar, *Ficus microcarpa*, Bark

Kuda, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, Bark

Waltham, *Vetiveria zizanioides*, Root

Vava, *Trachyspermum roxburghianum*, seeds

Lasun, *Allium sativum*, Bulb *42

Preparation: Equal portions of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and boiled with water and the extract is removed.

Application: Two drops of this extract is applied on the head, forehead, ears, eyes, nose, on the lips, neck, all the joints and at the tip of the finger and toes. This is continued for a three days.

19.8 INDIGESTION

Sagargotti, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, Seeds *42

Preparation: These seeds crushed and boiled in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of this extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

19.9 BREATHLESSNESS

Aavi, *Emblica officinalis*, Bark *2

Preparation: The above mentioned bark is crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Take one table spoonful of the extract taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

19.10 DABHA ROG

Aavi, *Emblica officinalis*, Bark *2

Preparation: One and half leaf (one full leaf and the other cut longitudinally along the vein) is crushed and soaked in water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

19.11 ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR

Supali *Mucuna pruriens*, Leaves,

Lajamani, *Mimosa pudica*, Whole plant *9

Preparation: Equal amount of these mixtures are crushed and soaked in a cup of water for an hour and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken twice a day, morning and in the evening.

Application: These leaves are burned inhaled.

20. BITES & STINGS

20.1 DOG BITE

i. Dangar, *Cucurbita maxima,* Seeds sprouted inside pumpkin.

Champa, *Plumaria rubra,* Bark* (22)

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a month

ii. Danger, *Cucurbita maxima* , Seeds sprouted inside pupkin.

Champa, *Plumaria rubra, Root*

Toran vel, *Zizypus rugosa,* Bark* (33)

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts together with a crab are crushed and boiled in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued up to 9-10 days.

iii. Sunflower, *Helianthus annus,* Seed

Makai, *Zea mays,* Male inflorescences,

Dagar, *Cucurbita maxima,* Sprouting seed in Dangar (Pumpkin)* (38)

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

iv. Jangali kela*, Ensete superbum*, Seeds

Pevutta*, Costus speciosus*, Root

Jambuda*, Syzygium cumini*, Bark

Kosim*, Schleichera oleosa*, Bark

Payar*, Ficus microcarpa*, Bark

Kandol*, Sterculia urens*, Bark

Dangar, *Cucurbita maxima*, Sprouted seeds* (39)

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after twelve hours.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

*For Mad dog bite it is better to take injection

v. Kosim*, Schleichera oleosa*, Bark

Dagar, *Cucurbita maxima*, Sprouted seed *40

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after two hours.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken twice a day; morning on an empty stomach and evening after the meals. This treatment is continued for a week.

All kinds of food can be eaten. Going near fire or climbing on a tree should be avoided, because they will feel dizziness.

20.2 SNAKEBITE

20.2.1 COMMON SNAKE BITE

i. Dhudadu, *Sauromatum venosum*, Tuber* (3)

Preparation: The rhizome into a small piece.

Application A piece is kept in the mouth till all poison is removed by spitting out.

ii. Marchikanth (BN?), Tuber

Jangalival, *Pteramnus labialis,* leaves*(9)

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: One table spoonful of the extract is taken till the patient get is with dysentery and vomiting.

iii. Dhodki (BN?), Fruit* (19)

Preparation: These fruits are crushed and soaked in water and the extract is removed after few minutes.

Dosage: 2-3 cups of this extract is taken. The poison is removed after vomited or passed the stool.

iv. Phade(BN?), Rhizome

Umber, *Ficus racemosa,* Leaf; * (24)

Preparation: Three grams of the rhizome and 1½ umber leaf crush are crushed together with half cup of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of this extract is taken twice with an interval of an hour. After that the patient is taken to the hospital.

v. Tan (Lon leaf), *Cocculus hirsutus,* Root* (26)

Preparation: Two grams of the above mentioned plant part are crushed and soaked a glass of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of it is given to the patient to vomit. After that the patient is taken to the hospital.

vi. Chunch, *Corchorus capsularis,* seeds* (29)

These seeds taste bitter to normal persons. But if poison is in our body the seed tastes sweet.

Preparation: 5-6 seeds are crushed and mixed with water and the extract is removed after ten minutes.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract taken after every half an hour till the bitterness is experienced in the mouth. This is served as a first aid, and then the patient is taken to the hospital.

vii. Chapa, Plumaria *rubra,* Bark/fruit* (31)

Preparation: The above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked in a glass of water, and the extract is removed after half an hour.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is given to drink twice.

vii. Sitaphal, *Annona squamosa* , Leaves* (35)

Preparation: Two grams of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed and soaked a glass of water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of it is given to the patient. After that the patient is taken to the hospital.

ix. Kachka, *Mucana pruriens,* Leaves & seed

Kirambada, *Casearia graveolens,* Bark* (36)

Preparation: Few leaves of *Kachka* are crushed and soaked a glass of water and the extract is removed. Then Kirambada bark is crushed and soaked in water for some time. Then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of Kachka leaves' extract is given to the patient to vomit. Then Kirambada extract is given to drink.

x. Nagchampo, *Mucana pruriens,* Leaf

Haldun, *Adina cordifolia,* Bark

Kalam, *Mitragyna parvifolia,* Bark* (39)

Preparation: *Haldun* and *Kalam* barks are crushed and soaked in water and the extract is removed separately.

Dosage: 1st Step: one leaf of Nag C*hampo* is given to the patient to vomit.

2nd step: Then half cup of *Haldun* extract is given.

3rd step: Then after an hour *Kalam* extract is given.

4th step: Finally the patient is taken to the hospital for further treatment.

xi. Bhootiyaalanth, *Cassine gluaca,* Bark

Gubita , *Acacia polycanta,* Root* (40)

Preparation: Equal portions of these plant parts crushed and soaked in a glass of water and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is taken twice. Then the patient is taken to the hospital.

20.2.2 COBRA BITE

x. Dhamoli, *Tinospora cordifolia*, Rhizome* (23)

Preparation: Small pieces of the abovementioned rhizome crushed and mixed in water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of it is taken after every hour on the first day. And then it continued for a week, half cup of the extraction daily.

*When the patient takes this he/she will vomit out the poison. This is only a first aid. Poison won't spread for nearly two hours. Mean while take the patient to the hospital.

ii. Chuch, *Corchorus capsularis,* fruit

Tan, *Cisampelos pareira,* Leaf (round) * (31)

Preparation: Equal parts of the above mentioned plant parts are crushed well and soaked in water for about an hour and then the extract is removed.

Dosage: Half cup of the extract is given thrice on the same day after every hour.

20.2.3 PODSI SNAKE BITE

i. Bhui karav, *Eranthemum roseum*, Root

Polas, Butea *monosperma,* Root*(31)

Preparation: These roots are crushed well and made paste

Application: The paste is applied on the snake bitten place.

ii. Bhui karav, *Eranthemum roseum*, Root

Application: This root is crushed soaked in hot water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: One cup of the extract is given to vomit. Then the patient is taken to the hospital for further treatment.

20.3 SCORPION STING

i. Borothada, *Sphaeranthus indicus,* Leaves* (14) * (16)

Preparation: These leaves are crushed.

Application: The crushed leaves are kept on the sting.

ii. Tan, *Cocculus hirsutus,* leaves.* (29)

Preparation: These leaves are crushed.

Application: The crushed leaves are kept on the sting.

3.4 Chich, *Tamarindus indica,* Seed*(41)

Preparation: Tamarind seeds are collected.

Application: The seed is place on the sting. The seed remain stuck on to the body till it absorbs all poison.

21. ANIMAL HEALTH

21.1 ENHANCING LACTATION

i. **Kuala,** ***Mucuna pruriens,*** **Leaves *2**

Preparation: *Kuala* leaves crushed and made paste,

Application: This paste is applied on the adders of the animal.

ii. Papal on Kodi, ***Ficus religiosa on Wrightia tinctoria,*** Bark barks. *24

Preparation: Equal portions of both papal and *Kodi* barks are taken and crushed made into small pieces.

Dosage: The animal is fed this mixture along with chapatti. This treatment is continued for three days.

iii. Thorsidi, ***Dregia volubilis,*** **Bark*17**

Preparation: These mixtures are crushed and put it in water and the extract is removed.

Dosage: This extract is sprinkled fodder given them twice a day.

ii. Kalinagali, ***Eleusine coracana,*** **Flour *5**

Preparation: Kalinagli flour is boiled with water and crushed roots of Gule.

Dosage: This mixture is given twice a day, For 3-4 days.

21.2 LACK OF PROPER APPETITE

i. **Kagadana amba*, Brynopsis laciniosa*, Rhizome *24**

Preparation: The rhizome is crushed and mixed with water.

Dosage: This water is given to the animals twice in a day.

21.3 FRACTURE

ii. Lunthi, *Dioscorea bulbifera,* Root

Digad*, Dioscorea oppositifolia,* Root

Shevur*, Asparagus racemosus,* Root *3

Preparation: Equal portions of these three types of roots are crushed and made paste.

Application: The paste applied on the fracture part after setting the bones properly and then bandaged.

21.4 WOUNDS

i. Sitaphal*, Annona squamosa*, Seeds or leaves *8

Preparation: These leaves or seeds are crushed and made paste.

Application: This paste is applied on the wound.

ii. Dhati*, Baliospermum montanum*, Root *11

Preparation: This root is crushed.

Application: The crushed root is given to the animal through fodder.

iii. Sinti , *Phoenix sylvenstris*, Small plant with root *42

Preparation: Sinti plant having roots looks like worms is uprooted.

Dosage: The wounded animal is fed with this whole plant.

iv. Diru/Dira , *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia,* Leaves

Tamaku, *Nicotina tabacum*, leaves *42

Preparation: These leaves are crushed and the extract is removed.

Application: This extract is applied on the wound for 2-3 times.

21.5 BOIL ON THE BODY.

i. Pathad, *Dalbergia lanceolaria*, Bark *24

Preparation: These plant parts are crushed.

Dosage: These parts mixed with fodder and given twice a day for three days.

ii. Karbat, *Grewia hirsuta*, Root

Udad, *Sterculia villosa*, Root *33

Preparation: Equal portions of these roots are crushed to make paste.

Application: This paste is applied on the wound twice a day. It is continued till the wound is completely cured.

21.6 STERILITY

i. Sevara, *Asparagus recemous,* Roots

Mirch, *Capsicum annuum,* root *2

Preparation: Equal quantity of these plant parts are crushed and soaked in water on the previous day.

Dosage: One cup of the extract is given on an empty stomach for a month.

21.7 CHICKS MEDICINE

***i.* Kovodiel (Amervel), *Cuscuta reflexa*, Stems *14**

Preparation: Kovodiel stem is crushed and soaked in water.

Application: The water is kept in a vessel, that chick may take from time to time.

Some of the photographs that are used in the thesis are given in the next pages.

Abrus precatorius - Chanoti

Haldina cordifolia - Haldun

Acacia catechu - Kheir

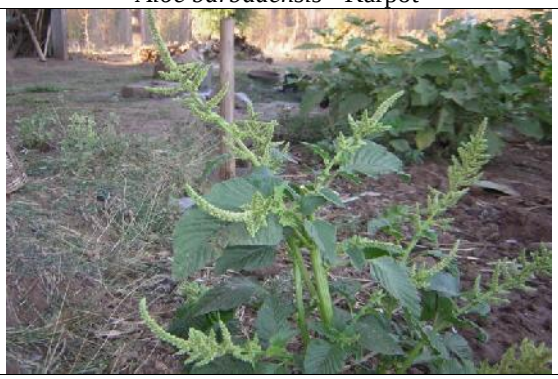
Aegle marmelos – Bel, Belli

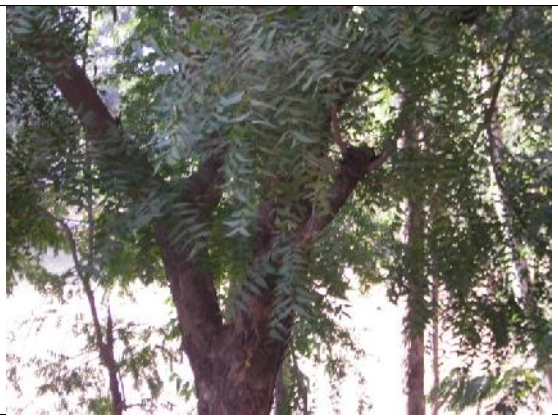
Acacia nilotica - Babali, Babad

Ailanthus excelsa - Hadsa, Bhootjad

Acacia polycantha – Guvita

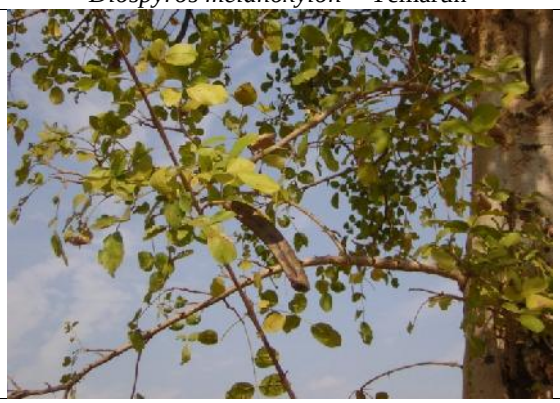
Allium cepa- Kanta

	
Aloe barbadensis - Karpot	*Arachis hypogaea* - Singh
	
Amaranthus spinosus - Matalabhaji	*Argemone mexicana* -Karadai
	
Anacardium occidentale - Kaju	*Asparagus racemosus* – Shevara, Shevur
	
Annona squamosa - Sitapala	*Asteracantha longifolia* – Poskatta, Kluskatta

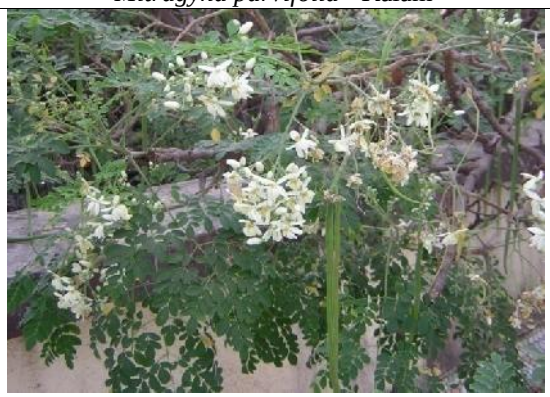
	
Azadirachta indica - Limbada	*Haldina cordifolia* – Savar, Simaro
	
Piliostigma foveoatum -Chamol	*Bryophyllum calycinum*-Dhampan,Lagpan
	
Bauhinia varigata - Koharu	*Buchanania lanzen* – Achar, Charoli
	
Hyptis suachens - Bhangutta	*Caesalpinia crista* - Kachaka, Sagargotti

	
Calotropis gigantea - Rui, Akhado	*Carica papayai Papayu*
	
Capparis zeylanica – Wagat, Vagatvel	*Cassia fistula* – Bahava, Gharmalo
	
Careya arborea Kumbi, Kumbiyo	*Catharanthus roseus* - Barmasi
	
Casearia graveolens - Kirambada	*Cissampelos pareira* – Golpana Tan

	
Clematis hedysarifolia - Morvai	*Cordia dichotoma* – Bhokar, Gundi
	
Clerodendrum fragrans - Mogra	*Costus speciosus* - Pevuta
	
Cocculus hirsutus – Tan, Lambapana Tan	*Cymbopogon martinii - Roicha*
	
Corchorus capsularis - Chunch	*Cryptolepis buchanani* - Mendvel

	
Dalbergia volubilis - Nilisoti	*Dioscorea oppositifolia* - Digad
	
Datura metel - Datura	*Diospyros melanoxylon* - Temarun
	
Dendropthoe falcata – Bendgul, Vando	*Dolichandrone falcata* - Modsingh
	
Dioscorea bulbifera - Lunthi	*Dregia volubilis* - Thorsidi,D orsidi

	
Grewia tiliifolia - Dhaman	*Lagerstroemia parviflora* - Bondar
	
Helicteres isora - Aati	*Lawsonia inermis* - Methi
	
Hemidesmus indicus - Upparsadi	*Melia composita* - Nimbara
	
Lagerstroemia lanceolata - Nano bondar	*Millettia racemosa* – Karanjel, Elekaranj

	
Mitragyna parvifolia - Kalam	*Sorghum helipens* - Tanas
	
Moringa oleifera – Shegu, Saragava	*Pteramus labialis* – Ranval, Jangalival
	
Mucuna pruriens – Kuila, Kaucha	*Terminalia arjuna* Arjun sadada
	
Plumeria rubra – Chapo, Champa	*Terminalia bellirica* – Behada, Beda

	
Sorghum helepens Boru,	*Sorghum helipens* - Tanas
	
Sphaeranthus indicus - Borothada	*Pteramus labialis* – Ranval, Jangalival
	
Sterculia urens – Kandol, Kadayo	*Terminalia arjuna* Arjun sadada
	
Tabernaemontana divaricata - Tagari	*Terminalia bellirica* – Behada, Beda

	
Terminalia crenulata - Sadad	*Zizypus rugosa* – Toran, Toranvel
	
Tinospora cordifolia - Ghamoli	*Viscum articulatum* - Sakaliya,bendgul
	
Ventilago denticulate – Ashivel, Ashi	*Zizyphus nummulari* – Nana bor
	
Marchikanth	*Vitex negundo* – Nirgud

	
Nicotiana plumbaginifolia- Dangi tamaku	*Ficus microcarpa- Payar*
	
Adhatoda vasica- Nagchampo, Adusi	*Holarrhena pubescens- Kuda*
	
Eranthemum roseum ,Kalikarav	*Ensete superbum- Jangali kel*
	
Syzygium cumin- Jabu, Jambuda	*Ficus benghalensis* – Vad

This work was carried out to fulfil the following objectives and Each objectives discussed in detail are given below.

6.1. To conduct a survey of traditional healers for exploring Ethnobotanical knowledge of Dangs in Gujarat.

With the help of reliable and known persons the investigator met 42 well known medicine persons from 25 villages scattered in different parts of Dangs (See Figure1). Initially they were quite reluctant to share their knowledge. After befriending them slowly and gradually they shared their Ethnic knowledge. They have shared their knowledge and informed the names of the plants and their parts used for a particular sickness.

The Bio data of the healers, together with their photographs and address are numbered and recorded in the forgoing pages in order with an opinion that they can be contacted if need arises. The particular number given will be referred again in the result of the thesis with * number. Information regarding treatment with different plant parts is given with Botanical name, local name and the parts used. The preparation and dosage or application for each treatment was enquired from the individual healers and systematically documented. The list of the medicine men are given in **Appendix VII**

6.2 To Document the therapeutic practices that are practiced by the traditional healers.

Geographically Dangs is a hilly terrain and has quite a few medical health care centres which are located a bit far away from the interior villages and thus the people are forced to depend on nature to remedy various problems that are faced by them. The medicine men treat people who are affected by various ***aches and pains, Urinary problems, Blood related problems Heart and chest problems' Common ailments' Eye and***

E.N.T. Problems' fevers, Skin diseases', Swellings blisters boils, **big boils on the neck,** ***Women's problems, Men's problem's*** **Infants problems,** ***Bites & stings, Animal health, cattle Sterility in men& in women, Piles, Lumps, Paralysis, Epilepsy (khech), Jaundice, Cancer etc. various treatments that are carried out for various illness are*** given in separate title. Each village has one or two medicine men that take care of the health problems of each village. There are some medicine men that are specialised only on a particular disease. Example some are expert in bone fracture or sprains etc. while some others handle snake bite cases. Each information that are given by the medicine men who treat a particular ailment is given in chapter V with a star and a number to indicate what type of treatment each one is specialised for.

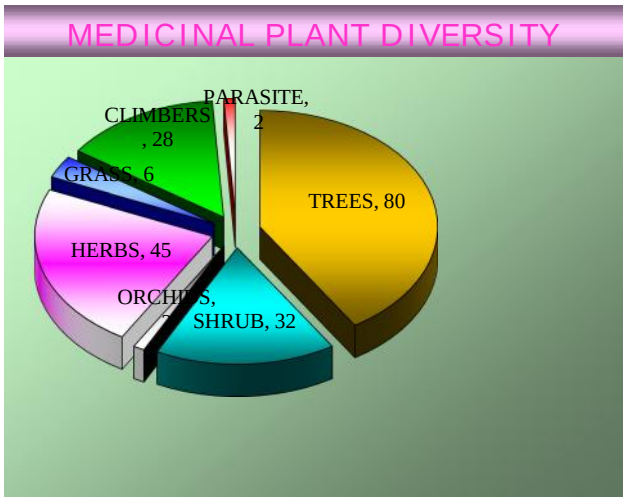
6.3.To document various remedies that are carried out for various illnesses, with name of the plants, plant parts, preparation and its intake or its application.

Therapeutic and Ethanobotanical investigation brought a detailed study of various diseases that are treated by the medicine men of Dangs. The therapeutic investigation is presented into **21** titles and with its **sub titles**. The therapeutic practice under the title of ***aches and pains*** has 15 sub titles such as stomach ache, left side stomach pain , headache, migraine, toothache, body pain, backache, arthritis (joint pain), burns, cuts, wounds, fractures, sprains, massage oil for all kinds of pains & fractures, for all kinds of ailments, under the title of ***Urinary problems'*** subtitles are ***p***ainful micturition, burning during micturition, urine: excessive yellow colouring, urine: colour turning from red to yellow, kidney stone. The title ***Blood related problems*** subtitles are lohi tutavu, low blood count, blood clots, diabetes, The title ***Heart and chest problems'*** subtitles are heart attack, uneasiness in the chest, chest pain**,** cough, *c*ongested chest, asthma, tuberculosis, The title ***Common ailments'*** subtitles are dysentery, acidity, gas trouble, constipation, vomiting, cholera and certain other contagious diseases, worms in stomach, worms in the wound, rainy season itching on the feet (chikali), pain on the nail of the toes or fingers, sleeplessness, sun stroke , The title ***Eye and E.N.T. Problems'*** subtitles are Eye problems watering in the eye, blurred vision, white dots in the eyes, sore eyes, sties on the eyelids, *ear* pain, cold, throat. The title ***Various types of fevers*** subtitles are common fever chicken pox, measles, *cholera* & prevention from contagious diseases, falling sick after

going to the forest, The title ***Skin diseases'*** subtitles are Eczema allergy, scabies, burns, leprosy, leukoderma. The title ***Swellings blisters boils,*** subtitles are ulcer, blister in the mouth big boils on the body, boils on the head, **big boils on the neck,** boils in the stomach, boils under the arm (pata rog), pimples, mumps, The title ***Women's problems*** subtitles are excess bleeding and irregular menstruation, white discharge, pain during menstruation, enhancing lactation, breast abscess, lumps on the uterus, problems after delivery (backache stomach ache heaviness and bleeding etc), back problem of pregnant women, The title ***Men's problems*** subtitles are Impotency (mega rog), sterility, swelling, boils, The title **Infants´ problems** subtitles are jalanther rog (hand and leg thin with big stomach), patta rog (hand leg very small), rahvas rog (small leg hand and big stomach), lagut rog (stomach swelling in small children), cold and cough, fever, trisuva rog (eyes going upward and crying), indigestion, breathlessness, dabha rog, Abnormal behaviour, The title ***Bites & stings*** subtitles are Dog bite, snakebite common snake bite, cobra bite, podsi bite, asariya snake bite, maner snake bite, scorpion sting, The title ***Animal health, cattle*** subtitles are enhancing lactation, lack of proper appetite, fracture, wounds, boil on the body, sterility and chick medicine. *Besides* these there are medicinal practices for ***Sterility in men& in women, Piles, Lumps*** (Lumps on the neck or ear (chokipui)), ***Paralysis, Epilepsy (khech), Jaundice, Cancer*** is given in separate title. Under each title and subtitle there are ways of curing which are referred by different medicine men. They are numbered in Roman alphabets along with the names of the plants how to prepare the medicine and its application. In order to mention the person who has given the information the medicine man's number is shown with a star. Treatments for various ailments are given along with its page numbers in **Appendix I.**

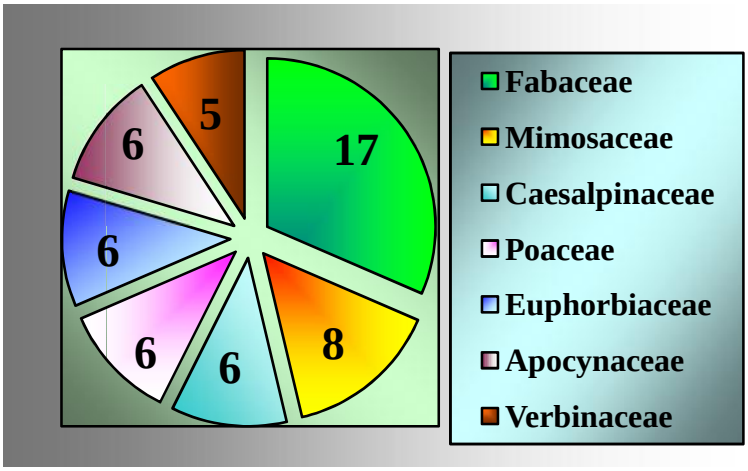
1. **To document most commonly used medicinal plants with their botanical names and family along with their local names and its uses.**

Besides the therapeutic practices ethnobotanical information for 195 plants that are referred by the medicine men also are identified and documented in **Appendix II** with *Botanical names, Family* which they belong to, *local names, habit, uses and the useful parts for each species.* The 195 identified plants include, 80 trees, 45 herbs, 32 shrubs, 28 Climber, six Grasses, two Orchids and two Parasites.



These 195 identified plants belong to 67 different families. The list of families and their corresponding number of species for which medicinal uses are recorded in **Appendix III** Here the family **Fabaceae** outstands for its medicinal uses, even without including its subfamilies Mimosaceae and Cesalpinaceae. Fabaceae alone has seventeen species. The other dominant families are its sub family, Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae with six species each. The families Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Apocynaceae, are also with six species. Then the families like Verbinaceae, Rhamnaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae etc. are used in high rate.

Number of species in each dominating families



These documented plant's root, rhizome, bulb, tubers stem, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, gum, latex, or gun etc are used to remedy most of their common and serious problems, are shown in Appendix II with the botanical names, family, local names habitat of the plant and the parts of a particular plant is used.

Same plant having different names on one side there were two different plants having the same name. In most parts of Dangs ***Bryophyllum calycinum*** is known as **Dham pan.** It is also having the names like *Lagpan, Panputti, Elcho* etc. When the same Bryophyllum was shown to the popular healer one (Thukarambhai Ramubhai Chauhan) in Shamghan village and other one (Sukriyabhai Janibhai Chaudhar) in Dhumkal village they did not agree that Dhampan is Brayophylum. Both of them reported Dhampan is an aquatic plant which occurs only in pure water. However, neither of them could show the specimen as it was not available during the investigation. White flowered Keusa (Polas), *Butea sp.* and Saver, *Bombax sp*. are also used as medicine. But they are not a common plant here.

The parasitic plants like ***Dendropthoe falcata*** and ***Viscum articulatum*** are also highly used in their therapeutic practices. It is also important, on which tree these parasitic plant grow. Regarding this is mentioned, both in therapeutic methods in chapter IV and in Appendix II.

The plants which are used for many kinds of ailments are *Vetiveria zizanioides, Terminalia crenulata, Terminalia arjuna, Tecomella undulate, Sterculia villosa, Sterculia urens, Pterocarpus marsupium, Schleichera oleosa, Oroxylum indicum, Mucuna pruriens, Moringa concanensis, Mitragyna parvifoliam, Melia composita, Madhuca indica, Lannaea coromandelica, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Holarrhena pubescens, Hibiscus esculentus, Hemidesmus indicus, Grewia hirsuta, Ensete superbum, Dregia volubilis, Dendropthoe falcata, Dalbergia volubilis, Cassia fistula, Carissa carandas, Careya arborea, Butea monosperma, Bombax ceiba, Bauhinia recemosa, Asparagus racemosus, Ailanthus excelsa, Aegle marmelos, Acacia polyantha, Vetiveria zizanioides etc.* Most of these are trees. It is very important to conserve these medicinal plants through Germplasm or increase its propagation rate though tissue culture methods or any other Bio Technology method. There are a few nurseries in Dangs where the medicinally useful plants' seedlings are conserved and maintained.

The **Appendix IV – VI** are the indexes of the documented medicinal plants, arranged according to title of Local names, Family and in Botanical names respectively , in separate indexes, and are arranged in alphabetical order, which will help one to find out a particular plant faster.

Pterocarpus marsupium is referred by 18 medicine persons, used for various titles especially for kidney stone and diabetes. Its bark is used mainly for medicine purpose so this plant should be protected and they are in great demand and its life is in danger. Similarly *Sterculia villosa* is referred by 13 medicine men and it is mainly used for bone fracture. It's roots are in demand for medicine… so it is very difficult to find this plant in Dangs. We need to propagate these plants as they are endangered.

It is hoped that this work will help to preserve and conserve the fast declining medicinal plants of Dangs. The aboriginal medicinal practices are preserved and be useful for not only the people of Dangs but also for all those who look for herbal therapy.

With the help of reliable and known persons the investigator met 42 well known medicine persons from 25 villages scattered in different parts of Dangs (See Figure1). Though initially they were reluctant to share their knowledge, slowly and gradually they shared their Ethnic knowledge on gaining trust and confidence. They have shared their knowledge and informed the name of the plants and their parts used for a particular sickness.

The Bio data of the healers, together with their photographs and address are numbered and recorded in the forgoing pages in order with an opinion that they can be contacted if need arises. The particular number given will be referred again in the result of the thesis with an asterisk (*) sign. Information regarding treatment with different plant parts is given with Botanical name, local name and the parts used. The preparation and dosage or application for each treatment was enquired from the individual healers and systematically documented.

Therapeutic and Ethanobotanical investigation brought a detailed study of various diseases that are treated by the medicine men of Dangs. The therapeutic investigation is presented into **21** titles and with its **sub titles**. The therapeutic practice under the title of ***aches and pains*** has 15 sub titles such as stomach ache, left side stomach pain , headache, migraine, toothache, body pain, backache, arthritis (joint pain), burns, cuts, wounds, fractures, sprains, massage oil for all kinds of pains & fractures, for all kinds of ailments, Under the title of ***Urinary problems'*** subtitles are ***p***ainful micturition, burning during micturition, urine: excessive yellow colouring , urine: colour turning from red to yellow, kidney stone. The title ***Blood related problems*** subtitles are lohi tutavu, low blood count, blood clots, diabetes, The title ***Heart and chest problems'*** subtitles are heart attack, uneasiness in the chest, chest pain**,** cough, *c*ongested chest, asthma, tuberculosis,

The title ***Common ailments'*** subtitles are dysentery, acidity, gas trouble, constipation, vomiting, cholera and certain other contagious diseases, worms in stomach, worms in the wound, rainy season itching on the feet (chikali), pain on the nail of the toes or fingers, sleeplessness, sun stroke , The title ***Eye and E.N.T. Problems'*** subtitles are Eye problems watering in the eye, blurred vision, white dots in the eyes, sore eyes, sties on the eyelids, *ear* pain, cold, throat. The title ***Various types of fevers*** subtitles are Common fever chicken pox, measles, *cholera* & prevention from contagious diseases, falling sick after going to the forest, The title ***Skin diseases'*** subtitles are Eczema allergy, scabies, burns, leprosy, leucoderma. The title ***Swellings blisters boils,*** subtitles are ulcer, blister in the mouth big boils on the body, boils on the head, **big boils on the neck,** boils in the stomach, boils under the arm (pata rog), pimples, mumps, The title ***Women's problems*** subtitles are excess bleeding and irregular menstruation, white discharge, pain during menstruation, enhancing lactation, breast abscess, lumps on the uterus, problems after delivery (backache stomach ache heaviness and bleeding etc), back problem of pregnant women, The title ***Men's problems*** subtitles are Impotency (mega rog), sterility, swelling, boils, The title **Infants´ problems** subtitles are jalanther rog (hand and leg thin with big stomach), patta rog (hand leg very small), rahvas rog (small leg hand and big stomach), lagut rog (stomach swelling in small children), cold and cough, fever, trisuva rog (eyes going upward and crying), indigestion, breathlessness, dabha rog, Abnormal behaviour, The title ***Bites & stings*** subtitles are Dog bite, snakebite common snake bite, cobra bite, podsi bite, asariya snake bite, maner snake bite, scorpion sting, The title ***Animal health, cattle*** subtitles are Enhancing lactation, lack of proper appetite, fracture, wounds, boil on the body, sterility and medicine for the small chicks. *Besides* these there are medicinal practices for ***Sterility in men& in women, Piles, Lumps*** (Lumps on the neck or ear (chokipui)), ***Paralysis, Epilepsy (khech), Jaundice, Cancer*** is given in separate title. Under each title and subtitle there are ways of curing which are referred by different medicine men. They are numbered in Roman alphabets along with the names of the plants how to prepare the medicine and its application. In order to mention the person who has given the information the medicine man's number is shown with a star. Treatments for various ailments are given along with its page numbers in **Appendix I.**

Besides the therapeutic practices ethnobotanical information for 195 plants that are referred by the medicine men also are identified and documented in **Appendix II** with *Botanical names, Family* which they belong to, *local names, habit, uses and the useful parts for each species.* The 195 identified plants include, 80 trees, 45 herbs, 32 shrubs, 28 Climber, six Grasses, two Orchids and two Parasites.

These 195 identified plants belong to 67 different families. The list of families and their corresponding number of species for which medicinal uses are recorded in **Appendix III** Here the family **Fabaceae** outstands for its medicinal uses, even without including its subfamilies Mimosaceae and Cesalpinaceae. Fabaceae alone has seventeen species. The other dominant families are its sub family, Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae with six species each. The families Poaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Apocynaceae, are also with six species. Then the families like Verbinaceae, Rhamnaceae, Moraceae, Malvaceae etc. are used in high rate.

These documented plant's root, rhizome, bulb, tubers stem, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, gum, latex, or gun etc are used to remedy most of their common and serious problems, are shown in Appendix II with the botanical names, family, local names habitat of the plant and the parts of a particular plant is used.

Same plant having different names on one side there were two different plants having the same name. In most parts of Dangs ***Bryophyllum calycinum*** is known as **Dham pan.** It is also having the names like *Lagpan, Panputti, Elcho* etc. When the same Bryophyllum was shown to the popular healer one (Thukarambhai Ramubhai Chauhan) in Shamghan village and other one (Sukriyabhai Janibhai Chaudhar) in Dhumkal village they did not agree that Dhampan is Brayophylum. Both of them reported Dhampan is an aquatic plant which occurs only in pure water. However, neither of them could show the specimen as it was not available during the investigation. White flowered Keusa (Polas), *Butea sp.* and Saver, *Bombax sp*. are also used as medicine. But they are not a common plant here.

The parasitic plants like ***Dendropthoe falcata*** and ***Viscum articulatum*** are also highly used in their therapeutic practices. It is also important, on which tree these parasitic plant

grow. Regarding this is mentioned, both in therapeutic methods in chapter IV and in Appendix II.

The plants which are used for many kinds of ailments are *Vetiveria zizanioides, Terminalia crenulata, Terminalia arjuna, Tecomella undulate, Sterculia villosa, Sterculia urens, Pterocarpus marsupium, Schleichera oleosa, Oroxylum indicum, Mucuna pruriens, Moringa concanensis, Mitragyna parvifoliam, Melia composita, Madhuca indica, Lannaea coromandelica, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Holarrhena pubescens, Hibiscus esculentus, Hemidesmus indicus, Grewia hirsuta, Ensete superbum, Dregia volubilis, Dendropthoe falcata, Dalbergia volubilis, Cassia fistula, Carissa carandas, Careya arborea, Butea monosperma, Bombax ceiba, Bauhinia recemosa, Asparagus racemosus, Ailanthus excelsa, Aegle marmelos, Acacia polyantha, Vetiveria zizanioides etc.* Most of these are trees. It is very important to conserve these medicinal plants through Germplasm or increase its propagation rate though tissue culture methods or any other Bio Technology method. There are a few nurseries in Dangs where the medicinally useful plants' seedlings are conserved and maintained.

The **Appendix IV – VI** are the indexes of the documented medicinal plants, arranged according to title of Local names, Family and in Botanical names respectively , in separate indexes, and are arranged in alphabetical order, which will help one to find out a particular plant faster.

Pterocarpus marsupium is referred by 18 medicine persons, used for various titles especially for kidney stone and diabetes. Its bark is used mainly for medicine purpose so this plant should be protected and they are in great demand and its life is in danger. Similarly *Sterculia villosa* is referred by 13 medicine men and it is mainly used for bone fracture. It's roots are in demand for medicine… so it is very difficult to find this plant in Dangs. We need to propagate these plants as they are endangered.

CONCLUSION

Therapeutic Ehnobotanical investigations in Dangs Dt. Gujarat give a clear picture of the traditional practices that are carried out by many medicine persons. Diseases that affect the people most frequently are documented in 21 titles with its subtitles. The medicine men have helped to identify the plants that are used for curing various ailments. Medicine men respect the nature and they consider all the plants as part of nature. So before taking the plant parts for medicine they worship the Dungar Devi (god) then they remove the plant parts and that too only what is needed for the treatment.

The increasing deforestation has raised the alarm. It has been a cause leading to the extinction of some of the endangered medicinal plants. It is very important to protect the endangered plants which ultimately help us maintain the equilibrium in our bio diversity.

List of the medicine men along with their medicinal knowledge given in the beginning of the thesis help the reader to understand the utilization of the medicinal plants in the day today life of the people of Dangs.

It is said that nature has its own remedies to cure many of the ailments and every plant has a medicinal property. It is important to test these plants to find out the chemicals that are useful for various diseases. The identified plants will give a clue to the reader about its family, botanical names and its common uses.

Photographs 96 plants given in the thesis help the reader to identify the plants.

This work helps to preserve Dangs' **Therapeutic Ehnobotanical** heritage from one generation to the other. Over the time, the practice of herbal medicine has grown more complex. Science has enabled us to process natural substances into pills, tinctures and powders. However, the development of a market economy also has distanced consumers from the wild plants that are the source of medicines. This study will help to understand the frightening implications which loss of the deciduous forests would bring not only in terms of consequent loss of knowledge about tropical plants, but the consequent damage brought on by the loss of native medical practices in their entirety, as well as the damage to the earth's ecological health. Unfortunately, due to human factors which have

influenced the ecological balance of these delicate ecosystems, we are presently faced with the possibility of losing our rain forests. A great deal of information about the traditional uses of plants is still intact with tribal peoples. But the native healers are often reluctant to accurately share their knowledge to outsiders. It is also important that the plants are processed and tested in studies completed by ethnopharmacologists, using state of the art laboratory equipment. The people of Dangs have developed their own traditional method of treatment using a wide variety of plants. The individuals involved in such kind of treatments are known as Bhagats. Normally these people derive this kind of traditional knowledge from their ancestors and pass it on from one generation to another. Some who had possessed rich herbal knowledge were vanished without revealing to anybody. Some claim to have herbal knowledge through dreams where *Dungar Devi* revealed the uses of the plants. Some of the persons encountered in the present investigation also shared similar information. The medicine men of Dangs possess rich knowledge of medicinal use of various parts of plants such as root, rhizome, flower, leaf, latex, bark etc. These plants are used in a variety of forms like, paste, powder, decoction, extracted oil etc.

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APPENDIX I

Diseases dealt with in the thesis, in alphabetical order along with page numbers

APPENDIX II

SYNOPTIC VIEW OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR USES INVESTIGATED IN THE STUDY.

No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Habit	Locally Used For	Parts Used
1	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae	Chanoti, Gunja	Climber	Diarrhea, Snake bite	Root
2	*Acacia catechu*	Mimosaceae	Khair, Kher	Tree	Cough, Kidney Stone, stomach pain, Urinary Problems,	Bark, Gum, Root
3	*Acacia caesia*	Mimosaceae	Chilar vel	Climber	Menstrual problems, Head ache, Urine turning red to yellow	Bark, Small stem
4	*Acacia ferruginea*	Mimosaceae	Kati	Tree	Paralysis	Bendgul
5	*Acacia nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Bavad, Babali	Tree	Kidney Stone, Tooth aches, Protection from contagious diseases	Bark, Root
6	*Acacia polycantha*	Mimosaceae	Gubita, Deva khair	Tree	Get Menstruation, giddiness, Jaundice, Joint pain, Kidney problems, Lump in the stomach, Snake bite, Stomach pain, Urine Yellow	Flower, Bark, Root

7	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae	Sonaru	Herb	Fever	Root
8	*Adhatoda vasica*	Acanthaceae	Nagchampo, Adusi	Shrub	Snake bite	Leaf
9	*Haldina cordifolia*	Rubiaceae	Haldun, Haldun	Tree	Jaundice, Migraine	Bark, Leaf
10	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae	Bel, Bili	Tree	Joint pain, Protection from contagious diseases, Sprain, Swellings, Urinary Problems, White discharge in women	Bark, Leaves
11	*Alangium salvifolium*	Alangiaceae	Akhvel, Aakol	Tree	Migraine, Headache, Body pain	Leaves
12	*Albizia lebbeck*	Mimosaceae	Siris	Tree.	Milk production in women, Asthma	Root Leaves
13	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae	Bhoot jad, harduso, Arduso	Tree	Allergy, Body Pain, Cancer, Eczema, Falling sick after going to forest, Fever, Fracture, Menstrual, problems, Milk Production, Stomach Pain, Painful Menstruation	Bark
14	*Allium cepa*	Liliaceae	Dungali,Kantha	Herb	contagious diseases	Bulb

15	*Allium sativum*	Liliaceae	Lasan	Herb	Removal of contagious diseases; Throat Pain, Small children eyes go towards upward and cry	Flakes (Bulbs)
16	*Aloe barbadensis*	Liliaceae.	Karpot,Kuvarpatto	Herb	Burn	Leaf
17	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Amaranthaceae	Matalabhaji	Herb	Fever	Root
18	*Anacardium occidentale*	Anacardiaceae	Kaju	Tree	Piles	Seed
19	*Annona squamosa*	Annonaceae	Sitapala	Tree	Chicken pox, Eczema, Fever, Snake bite, Worms in wounds of animals	Seeds and leaves
20	*Arachis hypogaea*	Fabaceae	Sing	Herb	Eczema, Joint Pain, Boils on the body	seeds (Oil)
21	*Argemone mexicana*	Papaveraceae	Karadai	Herb	Sun Stroke, Scabies, Paralysis, Scabies	Root and leaves, Seeds
22	*Asparagus racemosus*	Liliaceae	Sevara,Sevur, Saslana lindi, Saslana gugadi	Shrub	Fracture in cow or goats, impotency in men and in women, Jaundice, Problems after delivery, women’s problem	Fleshy root

23	*Asteracantha longifolia*	Acanthaceae	Koluskatta, Poskatta	Shrub	Blood count decreases, Urinary Problems, worms	Root
24	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae	Limbada, Limbidi	Tree	Body pain, Fever, Hand leg small, Headache, Kidney stone, Massage oil	Leaves, Bark
25	*Azanza lampas*	Malvaceae	Ran Bhendi, Jangali Bhendi	Shrub	Dysentery, Fever, Fracture, Jaundice, Kidney Stone, Wound, yellow -urine	Root
26	*Baliospermum montanum*	Euphorbiaceae	Dati	Shrub	Worms in wound of animals, Worms in tooth	Root
27	*Babusa Arundinacea*	Poaceae	Bans	Shrub	Chicken pox	Leaf
28	*Bauhinia recemosa*	Caesalpiniaceae	Shengal	Tree.	Chest Pain, Dysentery, Protection from contagious diseases, Scorpion Bite, T.B., Throat pain, Ulcer, White Discharge	Bark, Root, Leaves
29	*Bombax ceiba*	Bombacaceae	Savar, Simardo	Tree.	Dysentery, Get Children, Jaundice, Epidemic, Menstrual disorders	Bark and Root

30	*Bryonopsis laciniosa*	Cucurbitaceae	Kagadakeri, Kagadana ambaLal amba	Climber	Scorpion bite, animals' proper appetite, White dots in the eyes	Fruits, Leaves, rhizome, stem, root
31	*Bryophyllum calycinum*	Crassulaceae	Lagpan, Panputti,Elcho Dhampan	Herb	Asthma, Boils under the arm	Leaves
32	*Buchanania lanzen*	Anacardiaceae	Achar , Charoli	Tree.	Giddiness, Joint pain, Stomach pain	Bark
33	*Butea monosperma*	Fabaceae	Polas, Kaharo	Tree.	Below the chest pain, Bleeding, Cancer, common sickness, Diabetes, Fracture, Jaundice, Joint pain, Kidney Stone, Menstrual Problems, Protection from, contagious diseases, Snake bite, Sun Stroke, Swelling on the testicles, White discharge	Bark, Flowers, Gum, Root
34	*Caceria tomentosa*	Flacourtiaceae	Ilangi, ingi	Shrub	Jaundice, Rheumatism, Urinary Problems, White dots in the eyes	Roots and Leaves

35	*Caesalpinia crista*	Caesalpiniaceae	Sagargotta, Kacka	Shrub	Diarrhea, Indigestion in children, Snake Bite, Throat pain	Seeds and leaves
36	*Cajanus cajan*	Fabaceae	Tuver	Shrub	get sleep	Leaf
37	*Calotropis gigantean*	Asclepiadaceae	Rui, Bhui rui	Shrub	Increase the milk production in Mothers, Jaundice, Joint Pain, Menstrual disorders	Bark, Flower, Latex, Root
38	*Cana indica*	Cannaceae	Canna	Herb	Eczema	Leaves
39	*Capparis zeylanica*	Capparaceae.	Wagatvel	Climber	Big boil in stomach or on the throat, Dysentery	Bark
40	*Capsicum annuum*	Solanaceae	Marcha	Herb	Migraine, All kinds of menstrual problems, Bleeding, Body pain	Stem
41	*Careya arborea*	Barringtoniacea e	Kumbi, Kumbhiya	Tree.	Chicken pox, Diabetes, Dysentery, Jaundice, Joint pain, Kidney problems, Menstrual disorders, Prevention from Cholera, Protection contagious diseases, , Vomiting	Bark. Leaves, Root

42	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae	Papayu	Tree.	Left side stomach pain	***R***aw fruit
43	*Carissa carandas*	Apocynaceae	Korunta, Karvantha	Shrub	Dysentery and vomiting, Dysentery, Giddiness, Measles, Menstrual Problems, Removal of contagious diseases, Scabies, Skin Allergy.	Bark, Root
44	*Cassia fistula*	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava	Tree.	Asthma, Big boil in stomach or on the throat, Diabetes, Gas trouble, fruit, Get Children, Piles, Stomach Pain	Bark, Fruit, Leaves and seeds
45	*Cassia tora*	Caesalpiniaceae	Thevara, Taruta	Herb	Jaundice, Get sleep, Menstrual problems	Leaves, Root
46	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae	Barmasi	Herb	Massage Oil	Leaves
47	*Cissampelos pareira*	Menispermaceae	Tanvel (Gol pana),Pahadvel	Climber	Acidity, Sterility, Kidney stone, Regular menstruations, Snake bite	Leaves, Root
48	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae	Limbu	Shrub	Fever, Ulcer in the stomach	Leaves, Fruit

49	*Clematis hedysarifolia*	Ranunculaceae	Morvel, Morvai	Climber	Congested Chest, Migraine and Eczema	Leaves, Root
50	*Clerodendrum fragrans*	Verbenaceae	Mogra	Shrub	Eczema	Leaves
51	*Coccinia grandis*	Cucurbitaceae	Jiloda	Climber	Pain on the nail of the toe or the finger	Leaves
52	*Cocculus hirsutus*	Menispermaceae	Tan vel	Climber	Fracture, Scorpion sting, Snake Bite, Wound	Leaves
53	*Cocos nucifera*	Arecaceae	Naliar	Tree	Scabies on the head, Eczema or Allergy	Coconut Oil
54	*Corchorus capsularis*	Tilliaceae	Chuch	Shrub	Snake bite	Seeds
55	*Cordia dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Gundi, Bhokar	Tree	Menstrual problems, Scorpion sting, Wound on the body	Bark, Leaves
56	*Costus speciosus*	Zingiberaceae	Pevuta	Herb	Bleeding, Dog Bite, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Sterility.	Cane, Root, Rhizome
57	*Cucurbita maxima*	Cucurbitaceae	Dangar, Kolu	Herb	Dog bite, Mad dog bite	Sprouted seeds

58	*Curculigo orchioides*	Amaryllidaceae	Musali	Herb	Uterus comes out after delivery	Fleshy Roots
59	*Curcuma amada*	Zingiberaceae	Ambahaldar,	Herb	Fracture	Rhizome
60	*Curcuma longa*	Zingiberaceae	Halder	Herb	Blood clots, Fracture, Kidney Stone	Rhizome
61	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Convolvulaceae	Kovodiel Amervel	Climber	Chick medicine	Stems
62	*Cyathocline purpurea*	Asteraceae	Pisav Burandu	Herb	Blister in the mouth	Whole plant
63	*Cymbocpogon martinii*	Poaceae	Roscha	Grass	Body Pain, Chicken pox, Throat pain	Inflorescence, oil
64	*Cryptolepis buchanani*	Periploceae	Mendvel	Climber	Milk production in women	Latex
65	*Dalbergia panniculata*	Fabaceae	Pathal	Tree	Impotency in men and in women, Boil on the neck of cow	Bark
66	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Fabaceae	Sissam	Tree	Migraine	Leaves
67	*Dalbergia volubilis*	Fabaceae	Nilisotti	Climber	Fever, Fracture, Jaundice, Skin diseases, Urinary Problems	Bark, Laves, Root, Stem

68	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae	Datura	Herb	Jaundice	Tender leaves
69	*Dendropthoe falcata*	Loranthaceae	Bendvel, Vando	Parasite	Back problem of pregnant women, early stages of appendix, Regular Menstruation, T.B, Ulcer, White dots in the eyes	Whole plant
	Dendropthoe falcata on Acacia ferruginea		Bedvel on khati		Paralysis	Whole plant
	Dendropthoe falcata on Diospyrous melaxoxylon-		Bendgul onTemrun		Arthritis, Asthma	Bark of both
	Dendropthoe falcata on Terminalia crenulata		Bendguil on sadada		Epilepsy, Impotency in men	Whole plant
70	*Derris scandens*		Karenj vel, Eleya Karanj	Climber	More milk production in Animal, Scabies	Root, Fruit
71	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Dioscoreaceae	Lunti	Climber	Fracture in cow or goats, Snake bite, Cancer	Tubers

72	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	Dioscoreaceae	Digad	Climber	Fracture	Tubers
73	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Ebenaceae	Timbrun, Temurun	Tree	Scorpion Bite	Leaf
74	*Dolichandrone falcata*	Bignoniaceae	Modsing	Tree	Regular Menstruation, Back problem of pregnant women, Stomach Pain	Bark
75	*Dregia volubilis*	Asclepiadaceae	Torsidi, Dorsisi, Kodusidi	Climber	Stomach pain, Joint pain, Giddiness, Lump in the stomach, Impotency in men and women, Dysentery, Milk Production animals, Milk Production animals , cough , Cold	Bark, Root
76	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae	Amala, Avi, Aval, Avala	Tree	Cough, Dham in children, Tooth ache	Seed and bark
77	*Ensete superbum*	Soitaminaceae	Jangali kel, Chav, Chavalia	Herb	Asthma, Chicken pox, Dog bite, Worms Jaundice, Urinary	Root, Seeds, Fruit, Sap
78	*Eranthemum roseum*	Asteraceae	Buikarav, Kali karav	Herb	Wound, Snake bite, Protection diseases.	Leaves, Root
79	*Erythrina variegata*	Fabaceae	Pangara	Tree	Ring worm	Whole plant

80	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Myrtaceae	Eukali, Nilgiri	Tree	Fever, Lump in the stomach, swelling on the body	Leaves and Twigs
81	*Euphorbia caducifolia*	Euphorbiaceae	Cactus, Savar	Shrub	Milk production in Mother, Breathlessness, Asthma and Jaundice	Stem, Latex
82	*Euphorbia hirta*	Euphorbiaceae	Dudari, Jirmuli, Dudeli	Herb	Fever	Root
83	*Ficus benghalensis*	Moraceae	Vad	Tree	Impotency in men, Worms in stomach, Scabies	Latex, Root, Tender leaves
84	*Ficus hispida*	Moraceae	Bhui umbari	Tree	Eczema, Leprosy	Fruit Latex
85	*Ficus racemosa*	Moraceae	Umber	Tree	Kidney Stone, Menstrual Problems, Mumps, Snake Bite, Tiki in the eye	Root, Latex, Leaf
86	*Ficus microcarpa*	Moraceae	Payar	Tree	Dog Bite, Prevention from Epidemic, Small children eyes go towards upward, excess bleeding	Bark, Lates
87	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae	Pipal	Tree	Dysentery, Joint Pain	Bark

	Ficus religiosa on Butea monosperma		Pipal – Polas		Asthma, Kidney stone, Yellow or red color in urine, menstrual disorders	Both barks
	Ficus religiosa on Wrightia tinctoriaa		Papal which grows on Kodi		Milk production in animal	Both barks
88	*Garuga pinnata*	Bruseraceae	Kakod	Tree	Body pain, Fracture, Hand leg small, Stop bleeding in women	Bark
89	*Gmelina arborea*	Verbinaceae	Shivan, Sivan	Tree	Menstrual disorders, Swellings	Bark
90	*Grewia hirsuta*	Tiliaceae	Karbat, Kardhamani	Shrub	Boils on the body of the cattle, Breast Cancer, Fracture, Jaundice, Mumps, Nail of the toe or finger pain, Scabies, Boils in the gupth parts	Root
91	*Grewia tiliifolia*	Tiliaceae	Dhaman	Tree	Flower in the eyes, Menstrual Problems	Twig pieces, Bark

92	*Helianthus annus*	Asteraceae	Suriyamukhi	Herb	Dog bite	Seed
93	*Helicteres isora*	Sterculiaceae	Ati, Mordasing	Shrub	Dysentery, Vomiting	Fruit, Bark
94	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Asclepiadaceae	Upersadi, Antmuli	Shrub	Acidity, Dysentery, Get children, Impotency in men, Kidney stone, More milk production in Animal, Regular menstruations, Rheumatism, Uneasiness in the chest, Uneasiness in the chest, Vomiting	Root and leaves
95	*Heterophragma quadriloculare*	Bignoniaceae	Varash	Tree	Diabetes	Bark
96	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Malvaceae	Ambadi, Devambadi	Shrub	White discharge in women	Root
97	*Hibiscus esculentus*	*Malvaceae*	Bhendi, Choki bhendi	Herb	Menstrual and urinary Disorder, Fracture, Jaundice	Root and Bark

98	*Holarrhena pubescens*	Apocynaceae	Kuda	Tree	Acidity, below the chest pain, Dabha Rog in Children, Get children, kidney stone, regular menstruations, Small children eyes go towards upward and cry, Stomach pain, Sties on the eyelids	Bark or fruit
99	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	Papado (Kanji)	Tree	Sore eye	Bark
100	*Ipomoea batatas*	Convolvulaceae	sakariya	Climber	Boil	Latex
101	*Kydia calycina*	Malvaceae	Varang	Tree	Eczema Boils on the body	Bark
102	*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*	Lythraceae	Nano Bondar, Safed bondar	Tree	All kinds of menstrual problems, burning sensation while passing urine, Stomach Pain, Swellings	Bark
103	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*	Lythraceae	Bondar, kali bondar, motobondar	Tree	Fracture, Menstrual Problems, Scabies on the head	Leaves, Bark, Dried sticks

104	*Lannaea coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae	Madhul, Modad	Tree	Fracture, Fracture, Menstrual Problems, Migraine, Stop bleeding in women, Urinary problems, White discharge	Bark
105	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	Mendi	Shrub	Eczema	Leaves
106	*Madhuca indica*	Sapotaceae	Mahu, Mahudo	Tree	Back problem of pregnant women, Bleeding in Women, Body Pain, Burn, Cholera, Cold, Dysentery, Fever, Regular Menstruation, Sprain, Stomach pain, Swelling	Bark, Flower, Alcohol from the distilled flowers
107	*Melia composita*	Meliaceae	Nimbaro, Limbaro	Tree	Dysentery, Acidity, Fracture, Worms in the stomach, Fracture	Bark
108	*Millettia racemosa*	Fabaceae	Ale bibula, Bibulavel	Climber	Menstrual Problems, Urinary problems, Cough, Fracture	Bark
109	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae	Lajamani	Shrub	Abnormal behavior, Throat Pain	Whole plant

110	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Rubiaceae	Kadam, Kalam	Tree	Acidity, Diarrhea, Get children, Kidney stone, Protection from contagious diseases, Regular menstruations, Snake bite	Bark
111	*Morinda tomentosa*	Rubiaceae	Ali, Aliv, Kutterpath	Tree	Snake bite, Eczema, Scabies	Bark, Root
112	*Moringa concanensis*	Moringaceae	Kadu shegu	Tree	Asthma, Body Pain, Cancer, Cold fever, Prevention from Epidemic, Uneasiness in the chest	Bark, Small plant
113	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae	Shegu, Sargava	Tree	Fracture, Removal of contagious diseases, Worms in the wound	Bark
114	*Mucuna pruriens*	Fabaceae	Kuali, Kuila, Kavicha	limber	Chicken pox, Impotency in men, Milk production in Animals, Prevention from Epidemic, Worms in the stomach,	Bark, Leaf, Root
115	*Mundulea suberosa*	Fabaceae	Supali	Shrub	Abnormal behaviors, Fever in Children	Leaves

116	*Nervillia aragoana*	Orchidaceae	Dukarkanth	Orchid	Terrestrial orchid with a single leaf	Rhizome
117	*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*	Solanaceae	Dangi Tamaku, Diru, Dira	Herb	Worms in the wound of the cattle	Leaves
118	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Solanaceae	Tamacu	Herb	Worms in the wound of the cattle	Leaves
119	Nymphaea nouchali	Nymphaeaceae	Kamal	Herb	Any problem with stomach, Jaundice, Stomach aches	Rhizome
120	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae	Tulsi	Herb	Massage Oil	leaves and stem
121	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae	Tettu	Tree	Burning sensation while passing urine, Diabetes, Increase Blood count, Jaundice, Joint pain, Sprain,problems of women, Swelling,Urinary problems	Bark
122	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Arecaceae	Sinti	Shrub	Jaundice, Worms in the wound – of cattle	Soft stem, Small plant with root

123	*Piper betle*	Piperaceae	Pan	Climber	Jaundice, Congested Chest	leaves
124	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Plumbaginaceae	Ilai chich	Tree	Stomach pain, Dysentery	Bark
125	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Mimosaceae	Chitak, Chitralu	Shrub	Lump in the stomach	Root, Leaves
126	*Plumeria rubra*	Apocynaceae	Chapo, Chapo, Chapud	Tree	Constipation, Snake bite, Stray dog bite, Swellings	Bark/fruit
127	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Karanj	Tree	Body pain, Chicken pox, Headache, Menstrual disorders, Swelling,	Leaves, Root, Bark
128	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Fabaceae	Bio, Bhyo, Bivula	Tree	Asthma, Boils on the body , Cancer, common sickness, Cough, Diabetes, Difficulty in passing Urine, Dog bite, Eczema, Extra bleeding in during menstruation, Jaundice, Kidney stone, menstrual disorders,	Bark, Gum
129	*Radermachera xylocarpa*	Bignoniaceae	Khadsing	Tree	Impotency in men, Stomach Pain, Stop bleeding in women, Urinary problems	Bark

130	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae	Aran, Arani	Tree	Urinary problems, Menstrual Problems,	Bark
131	*Sauromatum venosum*	Araceae	Dodhadu, Dadadu	Herb	Snake bite, big boil in the body	Tuber
132	*Saccharum officinarum*	Poaceae	Seradi	Grass	Jaundice	Cane
133	*Schleichera oleosa*	Sapindaceae	Kusum, Kosim	Tree	Blisters in mouth, Body pain, Chicken pox, Dog Bite, Jaundice, Massage oil, Scabies,	Bark, Fruit, Seed –nut, seed - oil
134	*Sida rhombifolia*	Malvaceae	Chokacik	Shrub	Jaundice	Root
135	*Schrebera swietenioides*	Oleaceae	Mokha	Tree	Chicken pox, Piles,	Bark
136	*Sorghum helipens*	Poaceae	Boru	Grass	Heavy stomach	Root
137	*Soymida febrifuga*	Meliaceae	Rohan	Tree	Stomach pain, Joint pain.	Bark
138	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	Asteraceae	Borothda	Herb	Scorpion bite, Cold, Paralysis, Breast abscess, Paralysis, Breast abscess	Whole plant

139	*Sterculia urens*	Sterculiaceae	Kandol, Kadavai	Tree	Bleeding, Chicken pox, Dog Bite, Dysentery, Fracture, Hand leg small, Lukeoderma, Menstrual disorders, Painful menstruation, Removal of contagious diseases, Water from the mouth while sleeping,	Bark, Gum
140	*Sterculia villosa*	Sterculiaceae	Udad	Tree	Boils on the body of the cattle, Fracture, Pandav rog, Prevention from Epidemic, Swelling on the testicles	Root, Bark
141	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae	Jamboo, Jamla, Jabuda	Tree	Kidney Stone, Menstrual Problems, Dog Bite	Bark
142	*Tacca leontopetabides*	Tacaceae	Sardana tad	Herb	Dysentery, Menstrual problems, Get Children, chest Pain,	Tuber
143	*Taberneamontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Takari	Shrub	White discharge	Bark

144	*Tamarindus indica*	Caesalpiniaceae	Amali, Chich, Kati imali	Tree	Body swelling, joint pain, Scorpion bite, Sun stoke, Urinary Problems	Leaves, fruit and seeds
145	*Tecomella undulata*	Bignoniaceae	Rakath rohidi	Tree	All kinds of menstrual problems, Blood clots, Body Pain, Dysentery, Fracture, Get Children, Kidney Stone	Bark
146	*Tectona grandis*	Verbenaceae	Sag, Sal	Tree	Below the chest pain, Jaundice, Kidney Stone, Menstrual disorders, Protection from contagious diseases, Stomach pain, swelling on the testicles	Bark, root
147	*Pteramus labialis*	Fabaceae	Ran val, Jangali val, Pivan	Climber	Asthma, Body pain, Cough, Headache, Menstrual problems, Obesity, Snakebite, Stomach problems	Leaves, Root
148	*Terminalia arjuna*	Combretaceae	Arjn sadad	Tree	Kidney stones, Cancer, all ailments, Menses problems	Bark

149	*Terminalia bellirica*	Combretaceae	Bahada, Behada	Tree	Stomach ache, Migraine, Asthma	Bark, Dry branch, Dry fruit
150	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae	Hirada, Hado, Harada	Tree	Pimples, Cough	Fruit
151	*Terminalia crenulata*	Combretaceae	Sadad, Sada sadada	Tree	Back problem of pregnant women, Diarrhea, Eczema or Allergy, Impotency in men, Joint Pain, Piles, Regular Menstruation and Wound	Bark
152	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae	Ghamoli, Galo	Climber	Dog bite, Snake Bite	Bark, Rhizome
153	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*	Apiaceae	Ajama seed, Vauva	Herb	Small children eyes go towards upward and cry Joint Pain	Seeds
154	*Tribulus terrestris*	Zygophyllaceae	Gokharu	Herb	Back pain, Joint Pain	Fruit
155	*Tridax procumbens*	Asteraceae	Patterpui	Herb	Fracture	Whole plant
156	*Trigonella foenum*	Fabaceae	Methi	Herb	Dysentery	Leaves

157	*Urginea indica*	Lilliaceae	Janjali pyaz, Nalgut	Herb	Boils in the stomach, Cancer, Stomach ache, Women get children	Bulb
158	*Vanda roxburghii*	*Orchidaceae*	Jadela Lasun, Rasna, Vando	Orchid	Regular Menstruation, Back problem of pregnant women	Ariel Root
159	*Ventilago denticulata*	Rhamnaceae	Ashivel, Kangavel	Climber	Menstrual in Women, Burn, Ulcer	Root, Bark
160	*Vetiveria zizanioides*	Poaceae	Waltham	Grass	Dysentery and vomiting, Small children eyes go towards upward and cry, Urine turning red to yellow, Vomiting, Fever, Jaundice, Joint Pain	Root
161	*Dioscoria Sp.*		Marchikanth	Climber	Constipation, Migraines, Obesity, Snake bite, Stomach problems, Women sterility	Tuber
162	*Martynia annua*	Martyniaceae	Vagh nagh, Vichdi	Shrub	Eczema, Scabies	Seed

163	*Viscum articulatum*	Violaceae	Bendgul, Jadela sakhaliya	Parasite	Massage Oil, Lump in the stomach, Jaundice, Asthma	Whole of bendvel
	Viscum articulatum on Grewia tiliaefolia-		Sakhaliya which grows on Dhaman		Massage Oil, Lump in the stomach, Jaundice, Asthma, Body pain, Joint pain	Whole Plant
164	*Vitex negundo*	Verbenaceae	Nirgud, Nirgui	Shrub	Body pain, Fever and cold, Fracture, Headache, Sore eyes, Sunstroke	Leaves
165	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Apocynaceae	Kudi, Kodi	Tree	Snake bite, Wound	Bark, Latex
166	*Zea mays*	Poaceae	Makai	Herb	Dog bite	Male inflorescence
167	*Zingiber officinale*	Zingiberaceae	Aadu	Herb	Back pain, Joint Pain, Good sleep	Rhizome
168	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Rhamnaceae	Ber, Bordi	Tree	Cough	Bark
169	*Zizyphus nummularia*	Rhamnaceae	Nana bor	Shrub	Cough	Bark
170	*Zizypus rugosa*	Rhamnaceae	Toran, Toranvel,Velibore	Climber	Toran, Toranvel	Bark

171	*Zizyphus sp.*	Rhamnaceae	Borghat, Gatbore	Shrub	Stomach pain, Joint pain, Giddiness, T.B.	Bark
172	*Bauhinia varigata*	Caesalpiniaceae	Koharu	Tree	Urine turning red to yellow	Root
173	*Cleodendron saratium*	Verbinaceae	Safed sagi	Shrub.	Piles, Menstrual disorders	Bark, Leaf
174	*Hyptis sualens*	Lamiaceae	Bhangut, Bhangut	Herb	Fever	Leaves and flowers
175	*Atylosia platicarpa*	Fabaceae	Bhara	Climber	Bleeding	Root
176	*Celosia cristata*		Devkurudu	Herb	Menstrual Problems	Root
177	*Leonotis nepetifolia*	Lamiaceae	Gokhadu (Masu)	Herb	Scabies on the head, Scabies	Whole plant
178	*Celastrus paniculata*	Fabaceae	Karkangael	Climber		
179	*Cissus repanda*	Vitaceae	Nandan , Pandvel	Climber	Menstrual disorders	Root
180	*Haplantnus tentaculatus*	Acanthaceae	Nanu Ekaru	Herb	Waist - nerve pain	Leaves
181	*Ougenia dalbergiodes*	Fabaceae	Tanas	Tree	Dysentery	Bark

182	*Kirganelia recticuleta*	Euphorbiaceae	Kamboi, pichrund	Shrub	Chicken pox	Root
183	*Panicum miliaceum*	Poaceae	Varai	Grass	Any problem with stomach**,** Lump in the stomach, Stomach Pain, Big boils on the neck	Flour
184	*Eleusine coracana*	Poaceae	Nagali	Grass	Milk Production in Mother, Mother's milk spoils	Flour
185	*Chlorophytum borivilianum*	Lilliaceae	Kaunibhaji,Musali	Herb	Jaundice, Stomach Pain	Root
186	*Tagetes patula*	Asteraceae	Mokamani	Herb	Ear pain, Watering the eyes	Leaves
187	*Clematis Sp.*	Ranunculaceae	Halund kairi	Climber	Cough, Acidity, All kinds of pain, Blurred vision, Sterility, Kidney stone, Regular menstruations	Root
188	*Couropita guianensis*	Luacythidaceae	Kials	Tree	Hand and leg thin with big stomach	Fruit

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189	*Sapindus emarginatus*	Sapindaceae	Arita	Tree	Constipation	bark
190	*Cassine glauca*	Celastraceae	Bootiya aland, Aland	Tree	Cancer, Menstrual disorders, Milk Production, Snake bite and Swelling	Root ,Bark
191	*Casearia graveolens*	Flacourtiaceae	Kirambada	Tree	Snake Bite	Bark
192	*Accacia Sp*	Mimosaceae	Echan	Tree	Bleeding, Kidney Stone, sleeplessness	Bark, Leaves
193	*Piliostigma fovelatum*	Caesalpinaceae	Chamoli, Bhootchamoli	Tree	Bleeding,Contagious diseases, Menstruation	Bark root
194	*Plantago ovata*	Plantagonaceae	Isabgoul	Herb	Menstrual problems. Water from the mouth while sleeping,	Whole plant
195	*Millusa tomentosa*	Kanokaceae	Humbh	Trea	Asthama	leaves

APPENDIX III

Index to the plant families corresponding Local names and family

No.	Family	Local names	*Botanical Names*
2	Acanthaceae	Nagchampo, adusi	*Adhatoda vasica*
3	Acanthaceae	Koluskatta, Poskatta	*Asteracantha longifolia*
4	Acanthaceae	Nanu Ekaru	*Haplanthus tentaculatus*
5	Alangiaceae	Akhvel, Aankol	*Alangium salvifolium*
6	Amaranthaceae	Sonaru	*Achyranthes aspera*
7	Amaranthaceae	Matala bhaji	*Amaranthus spinosus*
8	Amaranthaceae	Devkurudu	*Celosia cristata*
9	Amaryllidaceae	Musali	*Curculigo orchioides*
10	Anacardiaceae	Kaju	*Anacardium occidentale*
11	Anacardiaceae	Achar , Charoli	*Buchanania lanzen*
12	Anacardiaceae	Madhul, Modad	*Lannaea coromandelica*
13	Annonaceae	Sitapala	*Annona squamosa*
14	Apiaceae	Ajama seed, Vauva	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*
15	Apocynaceae	Korunta, Karvantha	*Carissa carandas*
16	Apocynaceae	Barmasi	*Catharanthus roseus*
17	Apocynaceae	Kuda	*Holarrhena pubescens*
18	Apocynaceae	Chapo, Chapo, Chapud	*Plumeria rubra*

19	Apocynaceae	Takari	*Taberneamontana divaricata*
20	Apocynaceae	Kudi, Kodi	*Wrightia tinctoria*
21	Araceae	Dodhadu, Dadadu	*Sauromatum venosum*
22	Arecaceae	Naliar	*Cocos nucifera*
23	Arecaceae	Sinti	*Phoenix sylvestris*
24	Asclepiadaceae	Rui, Bhui rui	*Calotropis gigantea*
25	Asclepiadaceae	Torsidi, Dorsisi, Kodusidi	*Dregia volubilis*
26	Asclepiadaceae	Upersadi, Antmuli	*Hemidesmus indicus*
27	Asteraceae	isav Burandu	*Cyathocline purpurea*
28	Asteraceae	Buikarav, Kali karav	*Eranthemum roseum*
29	Asteraceae	uriyamukhi	*Helianthus annus*
30	Asteraceae	Borothda	*Sphaeranthus indicus*
31	Asteraceae	Patterpui	*Tridax procumbens*
32	Asteraceae	Mokamani	*Tagetes patula*
33	Bambusaceae	Bans	*Babusa Arundinacea*
34	Barringtoniaceae	Kumbi, Kumbhiya	*Careya arborea*
35	Bignoniaceae	Modsing	*Dolichandrone falcata*
36	Bignoniaceae	Varash	*Heterophragma quadriloculare*
37	Bignoniaceae	Tettu	*Oroxylum indicum*
38	Bignoniaceae	Khadsing	*Radermachera xylocarpa*
39	Bignoniaceae	Rakath rohidi	*Tecomella undulate*
40	Boraginaceae	Gundi, Bhokar	*Cordia dichotoma*

41	Bruseraceae	Kakad	*Garuga pinnata*
42	Caesalpiniacea	Shengal	*Bauhinia recemosa*
43	Caesalpiniaceae	Sagargotta, Kachka	*Casalpinia crista*
44	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava	*Cassia fistula*
45	Caesalpiniaceae	Thevara, Taruta	*Cassia tora*
46	Caesalpiniaceae	Amali, Chich, Kati imali	*Tamarindus indica*
47	Caesalpiniaceae	Koharu	*Bauhinia varigata*
48	Cannaceae	Canna	*Cana indica*
49	Capparaceae.	Wagatvel	*Capparis zeylanica*
50	Caricaceae	Papayu	*Carica papaya*
51	Celastraceae	Bootiya aland, Aland	*Cassine glauca*
52	Cesalpinaceae	Chamoli	*Piliostigma fovelatum*
53	Combretaceae	Arjn sadad	*Terminalia arjuna*
54	Combretaceae	Bahada, Behada	*Terminalia bellirica*
55	Combretaceae	Hirada, Hado, Harada	*Terminalia chebula*
56	Combretaceae	Sadad, Sada sadada	*Terminalia crenulata*
57	Convolvulaceae	Amervel	*Cuscuta reflexa*
58	Convolvulaceae	sakariya	*Ipomoea batatas*
59	Crassulaceae	Lagpan, Panputti, Elcho Dhampan	*Bryophyllum calycinum*
60	Cucurbitaceae	Kagadakeri, Kagadana amba. Lal amba	*Bryonopsis laciniosa*
61	Cucurbitaceae	Giloda	*Coccinia grandis*
62	Cucurbitaceae	Dangar, Kolu	*Cucurbita maxima*
63	Dioscoreaceae	Lunti	*Dioscorea bulbifera*

64	Dioscoreaceae	Digad	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*
65	Dioscoreaceae	Marchikanth	*Dioscoria sp.*
66	Ebenaceae	Timbrun, Temurun	*Diospyros melanoxylon*
67	Euphorbiaceae	Dati	*Baliospermum montanum*
68	Euphorbiaceae	Amala, Avi, Aval, Avala	*Emblica officinalis*
69	Euphorbiaceae	Cactus, Savar	*Euphorbia caducifolia*
70	Euphorbiaceae	udari, Jirmuli, Dudeli	*Euphorbia hirta*
71	Euphorbiaceae	Aran, Arani	*Ricinus communis*
72	Euphorbiaceae	Kamboi, pichrund	*Kirganelia recticulata*
73	Fabaceae	Chanoti, Gunja	*Abrus precatorius*
74	Fabaceae	Sing	*Arachis hypogaea*
75	Fabaceae	Polas, Kaharo	*Butea monosperma*
76	Fabaceae	Tuver	*Cajanus cajan*
77	Fabaceae	Pathal	*Dalbergia panniculata*
78	Fabaceae	Sissam	*Dalbergia sissoo*
79	Fabaceae	Nilisotti	*Dalbergia volubilis*
80	Fabaceae	Karenj vel, Eleya Karanj	*Derris scaendens*
81	Fabaceae	Pangara	*Erythrina variegata*
82	Fabaceae	le bibula, Bibulavel	*Millettia racemosa*
83	Fabaceae	Kuali, Kuila, Kavicha	*Mucuna pruriens*
84	Fabaceae	Supali	*Mundulea suberosa*
85	Fabaceae	Karanj	*Pongamia pinnata*
86	Fabaceae	Bio, Bhyo, Bivula	*Pterocarpus marsupium*

87	Fabaceae	Ran val, Jangali val, Pivan	*Pteramus labialis*
88	Fabaceae	Methi	*Trigonella foenum*
89	Fabaceae	Bhara	*Atylosia platicarpa*
90	Fabaceae	Karkangael	*Celastrus paniculata*
91	Fabaceae	Tanas	*Ougenia dalbergiodides*
1	Flacourtiaceae	Kirambada	*Casearia graveolens*
92	Flacourtiaceae	Ilangi, ingi	*Caseria tomentosa*
93	Kanokaceae	Humbh	*Millusa tomentosa*
94	Lamiaceae	Tulsi	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*
95	Lamiaceae	Bhangut, Bhangut	*Hyptis suaclens*
96	Lamiaceae	Gokhadu (Masu)	*Leonotis nepetifolia*
97	Liliaceae	Dungali, Kantha	*Allium cepa*
98	Liliaceae	Lasan	*Allium sativum*
99	Liliaceae	Sevara,Sevur, Saslana lindi, Saslana gugadi	*Asparagus racemosus*
100	Liliaceae	Musali, Kauni bahji	*Chlorophytum borivilianum*
101	Liliaceae.	Karpot,Kuvarpatto	*Aloe barbadensis*
102	Lilliaceae	Janjali pyaz, Nalgut	*Urginea Indica*
103	Loranthaceae	Bendvel, Vando	*Dendropthoe falcata*
104	Luacythidaceae	Kials	*Couropita guianensis*
105	Lythraceae	Nano Bondar, Safed bondar	*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*
106	Lythraceae	Bondar, kali bondar, motobondar	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*

107	Lythraceae	Mendi	*Lawsonia inermis*
108	Malvaceae	Ran Bhendi, Jangali Bhendi	*Azanza lampas*
109	Malvaceae	Ambadi, Devambadi	*Hibiscus cannabinus*
110	*Malvaceae*	Bhendi, Choki bhendi	*Hibiscus esculentus*
111	Malvaceae	Varang	*Kydia calycina*
112	Malvaceae	Chokacik	*Sida rhombifolia*
113	Martyniaceae	Vagh nagh, Vichdi	*Martynia annua*
114	Meliaceae	Limbada, Limbidi	*Azadirachta indica*
115	Meliaceae	Nimbaro, Limbaro	*Melia composita*
116	Meliaceae	Rohan	*Soymida febrifuga*
117	Menispermaceae	Tanvel (Gol pana),, ahadvel	*Cissampelos pareira*
118	Menispermaceae	Tan vel	*Cocculus hirsutus*
119	Menispermaceae	hamoli, Galo	*Tinospora cordifolia*
120	Mimosaceae	Khair, Kher	*Acacia catechu*
121	Mimosaceae	Chilar vel	*Acacia caesia*
122	Mimosaceae	Kati	*Acacia ferruginea*
123	Mimosaceae	Bavad, Babali	*Acacia nilotica*
124	Mimosaceae	Gubita	*Acacia polycantha*
125	Mimosaceae	Siris	*Albizia lebbeck*
126	Mimosaceae	Lajamani	*Mimosa pudica*
127	Mimosaceae	Chitak, Chitralu	*Plumbago zeylanica*
128	Mimosaceae	Echan	*Accacia Sp.*
129	Moraceae	ad	*Ficus benghalensis*

130	Moraceae	Bhui umbari	*Ficus hispida*
131	Moraceae	mber	*Ficus racemosa*
132	Moraceae	Payar	*Ficus microcarpa*
133	Moraceae	Pipal	*Ficus religiosa*
134	Moringaceae	Kadu shegu	*Moringa concanensis*
135	Moringaceae	Shegu, Sargava	*Moringa oleifera*
136	Musaceae	Jangali kel, Chav, Chavalia	*Ensete superbum*
137	Myrtaceae	ukali, Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus globulus*
138	Myrtaceae	Jamboo, Jamla, Jabuda	*Syzygium cumini*
139	Nymphaeaceae	Kamal	Nymphaea nouchali
140	Oleaceae	Mokha	*Schrebera swietenioidess*
141	Orchidaceae	Dukarkanth	*Nervillia Sp.*
142	Orchidaceae	Jadela Lasun, Rasna, Vando	*Vanda roxburghii*
143	Papaveraceae	Karadai	*Argemone mexicana*
144	Periploceae	Mendvel	*Cyptolepis buchanani*
145	Piperaceae	Pan	*Piper betle*
146	Plantagonaceae	Isabgoul	*Plantago ovata*
147	Plumbaginaceae.	Ilai chich	*Pithecellobium dulce*
148	Poaceae	Savar, Simardo	*Bombax ceiba*
149	Poaceae	Roscha	*Cymbopogon martinii*
150	Poaceae	Seradi	*Saccharum officinarum*
151	Poaceae	Boru	*Sorghum helipens*

152	Poaceae	Waltham	*Vetiveria zizanioides*
153	Poaceae	Makai	*Zea mays*
154	Poaceae	Varai	*Panicum miliaceum*
155	Poaceae	Nagali	*Eleusine coracana*
156	Ranunculaceae	Morvel, Morvai	*Clematis hedysarifolia*
157	Ranunculaceae	Halund kairi	*Clematis Sp.*
158	Rhamnaceae	Ashivel, Kangavel	*Ventilago denticulata*
159	Rhamnaceae	Ber, Bordi	*Zizyphus mauritiana*
160	Rhamnaceae	Nana bor	*Zizyphus nummularia*
161	Rhamnaceae	Toran, Toranvel,Velibore	*Zizypus rugosa*
162	Rhamnaceae	Borghat, Gatbore	*Zizyphus sp.*
163	Rubiaceae	Haldun, Haldun	*Haldina cordifolia*
164	Rubiaceae	Kadam, Kalam	*Mitragyna parvifolia*
165	Rubiaceae	Ali, Aliv, Kutterpath	*Morinda tomentosa*
166	Rutaceae	Bel, Bili	*Aegle marmelos*
167	Rutaceae	Limbu	*Citrus limon*
168	Sapindaceae	Kusum, Kosim	*Schleichera oleosa*
169	Sapindaceae	Arita	*Sapindus emarginatus*
170	Sapotaceae	Mahu, Mahudo	*Madhuca indica*
171	Simaroubaceae	Bhoot jad, Harduso, Arduso	*Ailanthus excelsa*
172	Solanaceae	Marcha	*Capsicum annuum*
173	Solanaceae	Datura	*Datura metel*
174	Solanaceae	Dangi Tamaku, Diru, Dira	*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*

175	Solanaceae	Tamacu	*Nicotiana tabacum*
176	Sterculiaceae	Ati, Mordasing	*Helicteres isora*
177	Sterculiaceae	Kandol, Kadavai	*Sterculia urens*
178	Sterculiaceae	Udad	*Sterculia villosa*
179	Taceaceae	Sardana tad	*Tacca leontopetabides*
180	Tiliaceae	Karbat, Kardhamani	*Grewia hirsuta*
181	Tiliaceae	Dhaman	*Grewia tiliifolia*
182	Tilliaceae	Chunch	*Corchorus capsularis*
183	Ulmaceae	apado (Kanji)	*Holoptelea integrifolia*
184	Verbenaceae	Mogra	*Clerodendrum fragrans*
185	Verbenaceae	Sag, Sal	*Tectona grandis*
186	Verbenaceae	Nirgud, Nirgui	*Vitex negundo*
187	Verbinaceae	Shivan, Sivan	*Gmelina arborea*
188	Verbinaceae	Safed sagi	*Clerodendron serraium*
189	Violaceae	Bendgul, Jadela sakhaliya	*Viscum articulatum*
190	Vitaceae	Nandan , Pandvel	*Cissus repanda*
191	Zingiberaceae	Pevuta	*Costus speciosus*
192	Zingiberaceae	Ambahaldar, Lili amba	*Curcuma amada*
193	Zingiberaceae	Halder	*Curcuma longa*
194	Zingiberaceae	Aadu	*Zingiber officinale*
195	Zygophyllaceae	Gokharu	*Tribulus terrestris*

APENDIX IV

Index to plants local names and their botanical names and family

No.	Local names	Botanical Names	Family
1	Aadu	*Zingiber officinale*	Zingiberaceae
2	Achar , Charoli	*Buchanania lanzen*	Anacardiaceae
3	Ad	*Ficus benghalensis*	Moraceae
4	Ajama seed, Vauva	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*	Apiaceae
5	Akhvel, Aankol	*Alangium salvifolium*	Alangiaceae
6	Ali, Aliv, Kutterpath	*Morinda tomentosa*	Rubiaceae
7	Amala, Avi, Aval, Avala	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae
8	Amali, Chich, Kati imali	*Tamarindus indica*	Caesalpiniaceae
9	Ambadi, Devambadi	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Malvaceae
10	Ambahaldar, Lili amba	*Curcuma amada*	Zingiberaceae
11	Amervel	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Convolvulaceae
12	apado (Kanji)	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Ulmaceae
13	Aran, Arani	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae
14	Arita	*Sapindus emarginatus*	Sapindaceae
15	Arjn sadad	*Terminalia arjuna*	Combretaceae
16	Ashivel, Kangavel	*Ventilago denticulata*	Rhamnaceae
17	Ati, Mordasing	*Helicteres isora*	Sterculiaceae
18	Bahada, Behada	*Terminalia bellirica*	Combretaceae
19	Bahava	*Cassia fistula*	Caesalpiniaceae
20	Bans	*Babusa Arundinacea*	Bambusaceae

21	Barmasi	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae
22	Bavad, Babali	*Acacia nilotica*	Mimosaceae
23	Bel, Bili	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae
24	Bendgul, Jadela sakhaliya	*Viscum articulatum*	Violaceae
25	Bendvel, Vando	*Dendropthoe falcata*	Loranthaceae
26	Ber, Bordi	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Rhamnaceae
27	Bhangut, Bhangut	*Hyptis suaclens*	Lamiaceae
28	Bhara	*Atylosia platicarpa*	Fabaceae
29	Bhendi, Choki bhendi	*Hibiscus esculentus*	*Malvaceae*
30	Bhoot jad, Harduso, Arduso	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Simaroubaceae
31	Bhui umbari	*Ficus hispida*	Moraceae
32	Bio, Bhyo, Bivula	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Fabaceae
33	Bondar, kali bondar, motobondar	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*	Lythraceae
34	Bootiya aland, Aland	*Cassine glauca*	Celastraceae
35	Borghat, Gatbore	*Zizyphus sp.*	Rhamnaceae
36	Borothda	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	Asteraceae
37	Boru	*Sorghum helipens*	Poaceae
38	Buikarav, Kali karav	*Eranthemum roseum*	Asteraceae
39	Cactus, Savar	*Euphorbia caducifolia*	Euphorbiaceae
40	Canna	*Cana indica*	Cannaceae
41	Chamoli	*Piliostigma fovelatum*	Cesalpinaceae
42	Chanoti, Gunja	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae

43	Chapo, Chapo, Chapud	*Plumeria rubra*	Apocynaceae
44	Chilar vel	*Acacia caesia*	Mimosaceae
45	Chitak, Chitralu	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Mimosaceae
46	Chokacik	*Sida rhombifolia*	Malvaceae
47	Chunch	*Corchorus capsularis*	Tilliaceae
48	Dangar, Kolu	*Cucurbita maxima*	Cucurbitaceae
49	Dangi Tamaku, Diru, Dira	*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*	Solanaceae
50	Dati	*Baliospermum montanum*	Euphorbiaceae
51	Datura	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae
52	Devkurudu	*Celosia cristata*	Amaranthaceae
53	Dhaman	*Grewia tiliifolia*	Tiliaceae
54	Digad	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	Dioscoreaceae
55	Dodhadu, Dadadu	*Sauromatum venosum*	Araceae
56	Dukarkanth	*Nervillia Sp.*	Orchidaceae
57	Dungali, Kantha	*Allium cepa*	Liliaceae
58	Echan	*Accacia Sp.*	Mimosaceae
59	Giloda	*Coccinia grandis*	Cucurbitaceae
60	Gokhadu (Masu)	*Leonotis nepetifolia*	Lamiaceae
61	Gokharu	*Tribulus terrestris*	Zygophyllaceae
62	Gubita	*Acacia polycantha*	Mimosaceae
63	Gundi, Bhokar	*Cordia dichotoma*	Boraginaceae
64	Halder	*Curcuma longa*	Zingiberaceae
65	Haldun, Haldun	*Haldina cordifolia*	Rubiaceae

66	Halund kairi	*Clematis Sp.*	Ranunculaceae
67	hamoli, Galo	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae
68	Hirada, Hado, Harada	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae
69	Humbh	*Millusa tomentosa*	Kanokaceae
70	Ilai chich	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Plumbaginaceae.
71	Ilangi, ingi	*Caseria tomentosa*	Flacourtiaceae
72	Isabgoul	*Plantago ovata*	Plantagonaceae
73	isav Burandu	*Cyathocline purpurea*	Asteraceae
74	Jadela Lasun, Rasna, Vando	*Vanda roxburghii*	Orchidaceae
75	Jamboo, Jamla, Jabuda	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae
76	Jangali kel, Chav, Chavalia	*Ensete superbum*	Musaceae
77	Janjali pyaz, Nalgut	*Urginea Indica*	Lilliaceae
78	Kadam, Kalam	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Rubiaceae
79	Kadu shegu	*Moringa concanensis*	Moringaceae
80	Kagadakeri, Kagadana amba. Lal amba	*Bryonopsis laciniosa*	Cucurbitaceae
81	Kaju	*Anacardium occidentale*	Anacardiaceae
82	Kakad	*Garuga pinnata*	Bruseraceae
83	Kamal	Nymphaea nouchali	Nymphaeaceae
84	Kamboi, pichrund	*Kirganelia recticulata*	Euphorbiaceae
85	Kandol, Kadavai	*Sterculia urens*	Sterculiaceae
86	Karadai	*Argemone mexicana*	Papaveraceae
87	Karanj	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae

88	Karbat, Kardhamani	*Grewia hirsuta*	Tiliaceae
89	Karenj vel, Eleya Karanj	*Derris scaendens*	Fabaceae
90	Karkangael	*Celastrus paniculata*	Fabaceae
91	Karpot,Kuvarpatto	*Aloe barbadensis*	Liliaceae.
92	Kati	*Acacia ferruginea*	Mimosaceae
93	Khadsing	*Radermachera xylocarpa*	Bignoniaceae
94	Khair, Kher	*Acacia catechu*	Mimosaceae
95	Kials	*Couropita guianensis*	Luacythidaceae
96	Kirambada	*Casearia graveolens*	Flacourtiaceae
97	Koharu	*Bauhinia varigata*	Caesalpiniaceae
98	Koluskatta, Poskatta	*Asteracantha longifolia*	Acanthaceae
99	Korunta, Karvantha	*Carissa carandas*	Apocynaceae
100	Kuali, Kuila, Kavicha	*Mucuna pruriens*	Fabaceae
101	Kuda	*Holarrhena pubescens*	Apocynaceae
102	Kudi, Kodi	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Apocynaceae
103	Kumbi, Kumbhiya	*Careya arborea*	Barringtoniaceae
104	Kusum, Kosim	*Schleichera oleosa*	Sapindaceae
105	Lagpan, Panputti, Elcho Dhampan	*Bryophyllum calycinum*	Crassulaceae
106	Lajamani	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae
107	Lasan	*Allium sativum*	Liliaceae
108	le bibula, Bibulavel	*Millettia racemosa*	Fabaceae
109	Limbada, Limbidi	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae
110	Limbu	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae

111	Lunti	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Dioscoreaceae
112	Madhul, Modad	*Lannaea coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae
113	Mahu, Mahudo	*Madhuca indica*	Sapotaceae
114	Makai	*Zea mays*	Poaceae
115	Marcha	*Capsicum annuum*	Solanaceae
116	Marchikanth	*Dioscoria sp.*	Dioscoreaceae
117	Matala bhaji	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Amaranthaceae
118	Mber	*Ficus racemosa*	Moraceae
119	Mendi	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae
120	Mendvel	*Cyptolepis buchanani*	Periploceae
121	Methi	*Trigonella foenum*	Fabaceae
122	Modsing	*Dolichandrone falcata*	Bignoniaceae
123	Mogra	*Clerodendrum fragrans*	Verbenaceae
124	Mokamani	*Tagetes patula*	Asteraceae
125	Mokha	*Schrebera swietenioidess*	Oleaceae
126	Morvel, Morvai	*Clematis hedysarifolia*	Ranunculaceae
127	Musali	*Curculigo orchioides*	Amaryllidaceae
128	Musali, Kauni bahji	*Chlorophytum borivilianum*	Liliaceae
129	Nagali	*Eleusine coracana*	Poaceae
130	Nagchampo, adusi	*Adhatoda vasica*	Acanthaceae
131	Naliar	*Cocos nucifera*	Arecaceae
132	Nana bor	*Zizyphus nummularia*	Rhamnaceae
133	Nandan , Pandvel	*Cissus repanda*	Vitaceae

134	Nano Bondar, Safed bondar	*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*	Lythraceae
135	Nanu Ekaru	*Haplanthus tentaculatus*	Acanthaceae
136	Nilisotti	*Dalbergia volubilis*	Fabaceae
137	Nimbaro, Limbaro	*Melia composita*	Meliaceae
138	Nirgud, Nirgui	*Vitex negundo*	Verbenaceae
139	Pan	*Piper betle*	Piperaceae
140	Pangara	*Erythrina variegata*	Fabaceae
141	Papayu	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae
142	Pathal	*Dalbergia panniculata*	Fabaceae
143	Patterpui	*Tridax procumbens*	Asteraceae
144	Payar	*Ficus microcarpa*	Moraceae
145	Pevuta	*Costus speciosus*	Zingiberaceae
146	Pipal	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae
147	Polas, Kaharo	*Butea monosperma*	Fabaceae
148	Rakath rohidi	*Tecomella undulate*	Bignoniaceae
149	Ran Bhendi, Jangali Bhendi	*Azanza lampas*	Malvaceae
150	Ran val, Jangali val, Pivan	*Pteramus labialis*	Fabaceae
151	Rohan	*Soymida febrifuga*	Meliaceae
152	Roscha	*Cymbopogon martinii*	Poaceae
153	Rui, Bhui rui	*Calotropis gigantea*	Asclepiadaceae
154	Sadad, Sada sadada	*Terminalia crenulata*	Combretaceae
155	Safed sagi	*Clerodendron serraium*	Verbinaceae

156	Sag, Sal	*Tectona grandis*	Verbenaceae
157	Sagargotta, Kachka	*Casalpinia crista*	Caesalpiniaceae
158	Sakariya	*Ipomoea batatas*	Convolvulaceae
159	Sardana tad	*Tacca leontopetabides*	Taceaceae
160	Savar, Simardo	*Bombax ceiba*	Poaceae
161	Seradi	*Saccharum officinarum*	Poaceae
162	Sevara,Sevur, Saslana lindi, Saslana gugadi	*Asparagus racemosus*	Liliaceae
163	Shegu, Sargava	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae
164	Shengal	*Bauhinia recemosa*	Caesalpiniacea
165	Shivan, Sivan	*Gmelina arborea*	Verbinaceae
166	Sing	*Arachis hypogaea*	Fabaceae
167	Sinti	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Arecaceae
168	Siris	*Albizia lebbeck*	Mimosaceae
169	Sissam	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Fabaceae
170	Sitapala	*Annona squamosa*	Annonaceae
171	Sonaru	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae
172	Supali	*Mundulea suberosa*	Fabaceae
173	Takari	*Taberneamontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae
174	Tamacu	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Solanaceae
175	Tan vel	*Cocculus hirsutus*	Menispermaceae
176	Tanas	*Ougenia dalbergiodides*	Fabaceae
177	Tanvel (Gol pana),, ahadvel	*Cissampelos pareira*	Menispermaceae

178	Tettu	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae
179	Thevara, Taruta	*Cassia tora*	Caesalpiniaceae
180	Timbrun, Temurun	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Ebenaceae
181	Toran, Toranvel,Velibore	*Zizypus rugosa*	Rhamnaceae
182	Torsidi, Dorsisi, Kodusidi	*Dregia volubilis*	Asclepiadaceae
183	Tulsi	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae
184	Tuver	*Cajanus cajan*	Fabaceae
185	Udad	*Sterculia villosa*	Sterculiaceae
186	udari, Jirmuli, Dudeli	*Euphorbia hirta*	Euphorbiaceae
187	ukali, Nilgiri	*Eucalyptus globulus*	Myrtaceae
188	Upersadi, Antmuli	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Asclepiadaceae
189	Uriyamukhi	*Helianthus annus*	Asteraceae
190	Vagh nagh, Vichdi	*Martynia annua*	Martyniaceae
191	Varai	*Panicum miliaceum*	Poaceae
192	Varang	*Kydia calycina*	Malvaceae
193	Varash	*Heterophragma quadriloculare*	Bignoniaceae
194	Wagatvel	*Capparis zeylanica*	Capparaceae.
195	Waltham	*Vetiveria zizanioides*	Poaceae

APPENDIX V

Index to the botanical names corresponding to the family and Local names

No.	Botanical Names	Family	Local names
1	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae	Chanoti, Gunja
2	*Acacia caesia*	Mimosaceae	Chilar vel
3	*Acacia catechu*	Mimosaceae	Khair, Kher
4	*Acacia ferruginea*	Mimosaceae	Kati
5	*Acacia nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Bavad, Babali
6	*Acacia polycantha*	Mimosaceae	Gubita
7	*Accacia Sp.*	Mimosaceae	Echan
8	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae	Sonaru
9	*Adhatoda vasica*	Acanthaceae	Nagchampo, adusi
10	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae	Bel, Bili
11	*Ailanthus excels*	Simaroubaceae	Bhoot jad, Harduso, Arduso
12	*Alangium salvifolium*	Alangiaceae	Akhvel, Aankol
13	*Albizia lebbeck*	Mimosaceae	Siris
14	*Allium cepa*	Liliaceae	Dungali, Kantha
15	*Allium sativum*	Liliaceae	Lasan
16	*Aloe barbadensis*	Liliaceae.	Karpot,Kuvarpatto
17	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Amaranthaceae	Matala bhaji
18	*Anacardium occidentale*	Anacardiaceae	Kaju
19	*Annona squamosa*	Annonaceae	Sitapala
20	*Arachis hypogaea*	Fabaceae	Sing
21	*Argemone mexicana*	Papaveraceae	Karadai

22	*Asparagus racemosus*	Liliaceae	Sevara,Sevur, Saslana lindi, Saslana gugadi
23	*Asteracantha longifolia*	Acanthaceae	Koluskatta, Poskatta
24	*Atylosia platicarpa*	Fabaceae	Bhara
25	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae	Limbada, Limbidi
26	*Azanza lampas*	Malvaceae	Ran Bhendi, Jangali Bhendi
27	*Babusa Arundinacea*	Bambusaceae	Bans
28	*Baliospermum montanum*	Euphorbiaceae	Dati
29	*Bauhinia recemosa*	Caesalpiniacea	Shengal
30	*Bauhinia varigata*	Caesalpiniaceae	Koharu
31	*Bombax ceiba*	Poaceae	Savar, Simardo
32	*Bryonopsis laciniosa*	Cucurbitaceae	Kagadakeri, Kagadana amba. Lal amba
33	*Bryophyllum calycinum*	Crassulaceae	Lagpan, Panputti, Elcho Dhampan
34	*Buchanania lanzen*	Anacardiaceae	Achar , Charoli
35	*Butea monosperma*	Fabaceae	Polas, Kaharo
36	*Cajanus cajan*	Fabaceae	Tuver
37	*Calotropis gigantean*	Asclepiadaceae	Rui, Bhui rui
38	*Cana indica*	Cannaceae	Canna
39	*Capparis zeylanica*	Capparaceae.	Wagatvel
40	*Capsicum annuum*	Solanaceae	Marcha
41	*Careya arborea*	Barringtoniaceae	Kumbi, Kumbhiya
42	*Carica papaya*	Caricaceae	Papayu
43	*Carissa carandas*	Apocynaceae	Korunta, Karvantha

44	*Casalpinia crista*	Caesalpiniaceae	Sagargotta, Kachka
45	*Casearia graveolens*	Flacourtiaceae	Kirambada
46	*Caseria tomentosa*	Flacourtiaceae	Ilangi, ingi
47	*Cassia fistula*	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava
48	*Cassia tora*	Caesalpiniaceae	Thevara, Taruta
49	*Cassine glauca*	Celastraceae	Bootiya aland, Aland
50	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae	Barmasi
51	*Celastrus paniculata*	Fabaceae	Karkangael
52	*Celosia cristata*	Amaranthaceae	Devkurudu
53	*Chlorophytum borivilianum*	Liliaceae	Musali, Kauni bahji
54	*Cissampelos pareira*	Menispermaceae	Tanvel (Gol pana),, ahadvel
55	*Cissus repanda*	Vitaceae	Nandan , Pandvel
56	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae	Limbu
57	*Clematis hedysarifolia*	Ranunculaceae	Morvel, Morvai
58	*Clematis Sp.*	Ranunculaceae	Halund kairi
59	*Clerodendron serraium*	Verbinaceae	Safed sagi
60	*Clerodendrum fragrans*	Verbenaceae	Mogra
61	*Coccinia grandis*	Cucurbitaceae	Giloda
62	*Cocculus hirsutus*	Menispermaceae	Tan vel
63	*Cocos nucifera*	Arecaceae	Naliar
64	*Corchorus capsularis*	Tilliaceae	Chunch
65	*Cordia dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	Gundi, Bhokar
66	*Costus speciosus*	Zingiberaceae	Pevuta
67	*Couropita guianensis*	Luacythidaceae	Kials

68	*Cucurbita maxima*	Cucurbitaceae	Dangar, Kolu
69	*Curculigo orchioides*	Amaryllidaceae	Musali
70	*Curcuma amada*	Zingiberaceae	Ambahaldar, Lili amba
71	*Curcuma longa*	Zingiberaceae	Halder
72	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Convolvulaceae	Amervel
73	*Cyathocline purpurea*	Asteraceae	isav Burandu
74	*Cymbopogon martini*	Poaceae	Roscha
75	*Cyptolepis buchanani*	Periploceae	Mendvel
76	*Dalbergia panniculata*	Fabaceae	Pathal
77	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Fabaceae	Sissam
78	*Dalbergia volubilis*	Fabaceae	Nilisotti
79	*Datura metel*	Solanaceae	Datura
80	*Dendropthoe falcate*	Loranthaceae	Bendvel, Vando
81	*Derris scaendens*	Fabaceae	Karenj vel, Eleya Karanj
82	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Dioscoreaceae	Lunti
83	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	Dioscoreaceae	Digad
84	*Dioscoria sp.*	Dioscoreaceae	Marchikanth
85	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Ebenaceae	Timbrun, Temurun
86	*Dolichandrone falcate*	Bignoniaceae	Modsing
87	*Dregia volubilis*	Asclepiadaceae	Torsidi, Dorsisi, Kodusidi
88	*Eleusine coracana*	Poaceae	Nagali
89	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae	Amala, Avi, Aval, Avala
90	*Ensete superbum*	Musaceae	Jangali kel, Chav, Chavalia
91	*Eranthemum roseum*	Asteraceae	Buikarav, Kali karav

92	*Erythrina variegate*	Fabaceae	Pangara
93	*Eucalyptus globules*	Myrtaceae	ukali, Nilgiri
94	*Euphorbia caducifolia*	Euphorbiaceae	Cactus, Savar
95	*Euphorbia hirta*	Euphorbiaceae	udari, Jirmuli, Dudeli
96	*Ficus benghalensis*	Moraceae	ad
97	*Ficus hispida*	Moraceae	Bhui umbari
98	*Ficus microcarpa*	Moraceae	Payar
99	*Ficus racemosa*	Moraceae	mber
100	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae	Pipal
101	*Garuga pinnata*	Bruseraceae	Kakad
102	*Gmelina arborea*	Verbinaceae	Shivan, Sivan
103	*Grewia hirsuta*	Tiliaceae	Karbat, Kardhamani
104	*Grewia tiliifolia*	Tiliaceae	Dhaman
105	*Haldina cordifolia*	Rubiaceae	Haldun, Haldun
106	*Haplanthus tentaculatus*	Acanthaceae	Nanu Ekaru
107	*Helianthus annus*	Asteraceae	uriyamukhi
108	*Helicteres isora*	Sterculiaceae	Ati, Mordasing
109	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Asclepiadaceae	Upersadi, Antmuli
110	*Heterophragma quadriloculare*	Bignoniaceae	Varash
111	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Malvaceae	Ambadi, Devambadi
112	*Hibiscus esculentus*	*Malvaceae*	Bhendi, Choki bhendi
113	*Holarrhena pubescens*	Apocynaceae	Kuda
114	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	apado (Kanji)
115	*Hyptis suaclens*	Lamiaceae	Bhangut, Bhangut

116	*Ipomoea batatas*	Convolvulaceae	sakariya
117	*Kirganelia recticulata*	Euphorbiaceae	Kamboi, pichrund
118	*Kydia calycina*	Malvaceae	Varang
119	*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*	Lythraceae	Nano Bondar, Safed bondar
120	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*	Lythraceae	Bondar, kali bondar, motobondar
121	*Lannaea coromandelica*	Anacardiaceae	Madhul, Modad
122	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	Mendi
123	*Leonotis nepetifolia*	Lamiaceae	Gokhadu (Masu)
124	*Madhuca indica*	Sapotaceae	Mahu, Mahudo
125	*Martynia annua*	Martyniaceae	Vagh nagh, Vichdi
126	*Melia composite*	Meliaceae	Nimbaro, Limbaro
127	*Millettia racemosa*	Fabaceae	le bibula, Bibulavel
128	*Millusa tomentosa*	Kanokaceae	Humbh
129	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae	Lajamani
130	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Rubiaceae	Kadam, Kalam
131	*Morinda tomentosa*	Rubiaceae	Ali, Aliv, Kutterpath
132	*Moringa concanensis*	Moringaceae	Kadu shegu
133	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae	Shegu, Sargava
134	*Mucuna pruriens*	Fabaceae	Kuali, Kuila, Kavicha
135	*Mundulea suberosa*	Fabaceae	Supali
136	*Nervillia Sp.*	Orchidaceae	Dukarkanth
137	*Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*	Solanaceae	Dangi Tamaku, Diru, Dira
138	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Solanaceae	Tamacu

139	Nymphaea nouchali	Nymphaeaceae	Kamal
140	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Lamiaceae	Tulsi
141	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae	Tettu
142	*Ougenia dalbergiodides*	Fabaceae	Tanas
143	*Panicum miliaceum*	Poaceae	Varai
144	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Arecaceae	Sinti
145	*Piliostigma fovelatum*	Cesalpinaceae	Chamoli
146	*Piper betle*	Piperaceae	Pan
147	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Plumbaginaceae.	Ilai chich
148	*Plantago ovate*	Plantagonaceae	Isabgoul
149	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Mimosaceae	Chitak, Chitralu
150	*Plumeria rubra*	Apocynaceae	Chapo, Chapo, Chapud
151	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae	Karanj
152	*Pteramus labialis*	Fabaceae	Ran val, Jangali val, Pivan
153	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Fabaceae	Bio, Bhyo, Bivula
154	*Radermachera xylocarpa*	Bignoniaceae	Khadsing
155	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae	Aran, Arani
156	*Saccharum officinarum*	Poaceae	Seradi
157	*Sapindus emarginatus*	Sapindaceae	Arita
158	*Sauromatum venosum*	Araceae	Dodhadu, Dadadu
159	*Schleichera oleosa*	Sapindaceae	Kusum, Kosim
160	*Schrebera swietenioidess*	Oleaceae	Mokha
161	*Sida rhombifolia*	Malvaceae	Chokacik
162	*Sorghum helipens*	Poaceae	Boru

163	*Soymida febrifuga*	Meliaceae	Rohan
164	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	Asteraceae	Borothda
165	*Sterculia urens*	Sterculiaceae	Kandol, Kadavai
166	*Sterculia villosa*	Sterculiaceae	Udad
167	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae	Jamboo, Jamla, Jabuda
168	*Taberneamontana divaricata*	Apocynaceae	Takari
169	*Tacca leontopetabides*	Taceaceae	Sardana tad
170	*Tagetes patula*	Asteraceae	Mokamani
171	*Tamarindus indica*	Caesalpiniaceae	Amali, Chich, Kati imali
172	*Tecomella undulate*	Bignoniaceae	Rakath rohidi
173	*Tectona grandis*	Verbenaceae	Sag, Sal
174	*Terminalia arjuna*	Combretaceae	Arjn sadad
175	*Terminalia bellirica*	Combretaceae	Bahada, Behada
176	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae	Hirada, Hado, Harada
177	*Terminalia crenulata*	Combretaceae	Sadad, Sada sadada
178	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae	hamoli, Galo
179	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*	Apiaceae	Ajama seed, Vauva
180	*Tribulus terrestris*	Zygophyllaceae	Gokharu
181	*Tridax procumbens*	Asteraceae	Patterpui
182	*Trigonella foenum*	Fabaceae	Methi
183	*Urginea Indica*	Lilliaceae	Janjali pyaz, Nalgut
184	*Vanda roxburghii*	Orchidaceae	Jadela Lasun, Rasna, Vando
185	*Ventilago denticulate*	Rhamnaceae	Ashivel, Kangavel
186	*Vetiveria zizanioides*	Poaceae	Waltham

187	*Viscum articulatum*	Violaceae	Bendgul, Jadela sakhaliya
188	*Vitex negundo*	Verbenaceae	Nirgud, Nirgui
189	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Apocynaceae	Kudi, Kodi
190	*Zea mays*	Poaceae	Makai
191	*Zingiber officinale*	Zingiberaceae	Aadu
192	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Rhamnaceae	Ber, Bordi
193	*Zizyphus nummularia*	Rhamnaceae	Nana bor
194	*Zizyphus sp.*	Rhamnaceae	Borghat, Gatbore
195	*Zizypus rugosa*	Rhamnaceae	Toran, Toranvel,Velibore

APPENDIX VI

List of the traditional healers

Sr. No	Name of the Medicine Person	Villages	Sex	Page No.
1	Somabhai Vatya Moris	Zari	M	30
2	Shukarbahi	Sathbabla	M	30
3	Punyabhai Jivaliyabahi Gavit	Dhuda	M	31
4	Rameshbahi Lahanubhai Bhoye.	Dhuda	M	31
5	Ranjubahi Vajirambahi Powar	Gaygotton	M	31
6	Sureshbahi Ranjubahi Powar	Gaygotton	M	20
7	Ratanubahi Bahvadubahi Chavaria.	Gaygotton	M	32
8	Devanji Manaji Gayakwad.	Vankan	M	32
9	Maganbhai Gulabbhai Gavit	Pimpri	M	32
10	Sukliyabhai Zuliabhai Marali	Dungarada	M	32
11	Jivalibahi Jetubhai Vad.	Vati	M	34
12	Babubhai Soniyabhai Chaudhari	Vati	M	34
13	Ramubhai Kalubhai Raut	Borigoutan	M	34
14	Gamjibahi Pandubhai Bahtt	Pimpri	M	34
15	Chambarbahi Vashavasrao Powar.	Pimpri	M	35
16	Pratapbhai Chambarbahi Powar v	Pimpri	M	35
17	Ramubhai Chimnabhai Powar	Thunduniya	M	35
18	Ratenbhai Jinabhai Mokasi	Chichinagoutta	M	35

19	Sukarbhai Valalbhai Gangoda.	Halmudi	M	36
20	Mangubhai Lahanubhai Powar:	Thunduniya	M	36
21	Janakbhai Ganubhai Kamadi.	Bapkal	M	36
22	Saliben Arjunbhai Dhule.	Burapani	F	37
23	Iktyabahi Jivlyabahi Powar.	Chirapada	M	37
24	Ramdasbhai Pandyabhai Gangoda	Chirapada	M	37
25	Aavjabhai Ramubhai Chavhan	Shamghahan	M	37
26	Devaji Ramjubahi Deshmukh	Gundvahal	M	38
27	Gangabhai Natyabhai Vagmar.	Gundvahal	M	38
28	Mohanbhai Bennai Thakare:	Gundvahal	M	38
29	Vasantbhai Ranjibhai Powar	Nalagchod	M	38
30	Jainaben Gangabhai Chudhari	Nalagchod	F	39
31	Kasiya Arjunbhai Deshmukh	Soupdahad	M	39
32	Abaji Julpia Valevi	Bapkal	M	39
33	Sakliram Khandubhai Deshmukh	Ranpada	M	39
34	Sukriyabhai Janiyabhai Chaudhari.	Dhumkal	M	40
35	Thukarambhai Ramubhai Chauhan	Shamghahan	M	40
36	Suliyabhai Ukardabhai Bhoye.	Kotba	M	40
37	Jayrambhai Sukarambhai Kuver.	Gana	M	40
38	Bapubhai Janubhai Chavariya	Gaygotton	M	40

39	Ashokbhai Krushnabhai Galvi	Subir	M	41
40	Sitaben Lasebahi Gayakwad	Savardakasad	F	41
41	Ramubhai Somabhai Chauharia	Dhuda	M	41
42	Mainuben Jayantibhai Galvi	Subir	F	41

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DECLARATION

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, no part of this thesis which I have submitted to **Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Vidyanagari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan**, has been published or copyrighted before, except in the review of literature quoted from other published sources.

I, therefore, declare that I am the sole author of this thesis.

Candidate's Name_____. Signature _____.

Date_____.

SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, the preparation and presentation of the thesis was supervised in accordance with guidelines on supervision of thesis laid down by **Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Vidyanagari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan**

Supervisor's Name_____. Signature _____.

Date_____.