

# Studies on the Ethno-medicinal Plants Used at the Occasion of Festival in Wardha District, Maharashtra State, India

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**Abstract** - Plant worship is one of the earliest forms of religion in ancient world. Use of the plants to the humankind is known since time immemorial. The use of plants in celebration of various festivals and rituals is well known. In the ancient time without having a tool to record or note the day or month, the sprouting of leaves and blooming of flowers on the trees helped the mankind to mark the season. The beginning of the season was celebrated using the flowers and various plant parts. The present paper deals with study regarding the plants and their parts used at occasion of celebration of festivals and ritual in Wardha district of Maharashtra state, 50 plant species belonging to 20 genera and 25 families were recorded during the present study. Almost all the plant species used at various occasions are having use in the traditional medicine. Conservation of some of the plant species by commercial cultivation and traditional methods is necessary.

**Index Terms** - Ethno-botany, Festivals, Family, Genera, Wardha.

## INTRODUCTION

The present inventory was carried out in the year 2016-2017. The use of various plants and their parts to fulfill various needs is known to the humankind since the early ages of civilization. The term "Ethnobotany" was coined by Harshberger, an eminent American Economic Botanist in 1896. "Ethnobotany is the study of the relationship which exists between people of primitive societies and their plant environment." The flora of India is very rich. The total number of species of higher and lower plants is estimated to be about 45,000 (higher plants 15,000). There are over 400 hundred different tribal and other ethnic groups in India. The tribal constitutes about 7.5 percent of India's population. Apart from the tribal groups many other groups like forest dwellers and rural people also

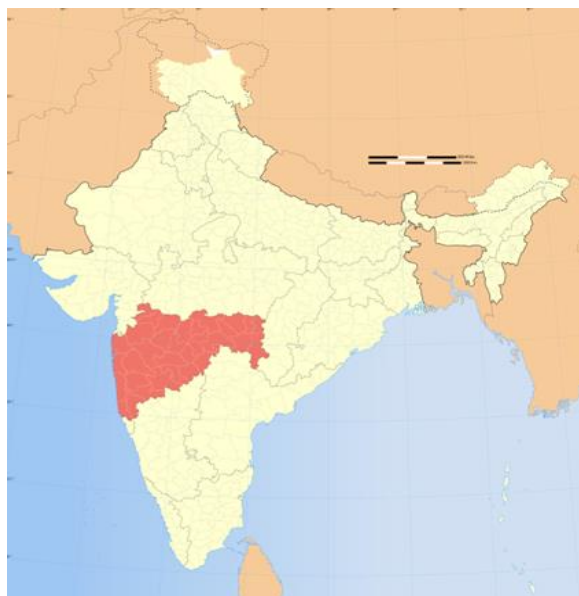
possess unique knowledge about plants. The tribals depend on the traditional medicine for the remedy and cure of diseases. They use different parts of the plants during different occasion like birth of child, marriages, worship of gods, worships of spirits, skin diseases and different types of diseases. Several plant species are considered sacred and many are offered to particular deity. The present study deals with the study of the plants used in Wardha district at the occasion of various festivals and rituals.

## STUDY AREA

The present ethno-medicinal study has been carried out in Wardha district of Maharashtra. Wardha district has a dry tropical weather climate with 1100 mm, rainfall. In the highest range of temperature, the maximum temperature is 47.90C and Minimum temperature is 30C and in the range of lowest temperature the maximum temperature is 23C, and minimum temperature is 10.20C. Present study site is at an elevation of 234 meter (767feet) at the latitude of 78.610East and longitude of 20.710North. The land scape of the district has a typical seasonal monsoon, where people are engaged in agriculture.

Wardha district occupy about 6310 Km<sup>2</sup> of the total geographical area in which forest occupy 576.63 Km<sup>2</sup>. There are eight talukas, 1376 villages and 13 towns. As per the census of India 2011. Wardha district has population of 1,300,774 of which 668385 are male and 632389 are female of the total population 40% of population lives in urban areas and 60% population lives in rural area.

The present investigation focuses on rural people used various types of plant at the occasion of festival and medicinal purposes.



Map.1. India showing Maharashtra state. Map.2. Vidharbha District showing tehsils.

### METHODOLOGY

The information of plants used at the time of various festivals and rituals was collected by interviewing the elder person, local informers, as well as traditional healers. The information regarding the plants and their parts used at the time of various rituals and festivals, its importance, beliefs and benefits was collected and noted. The information about the medicinal use and importance of the plants used during the festivals is

collected by interviewing the farmers, elder people and traditional healers. The plants were collected and identified with the help of available floras. Hooker, (1872-1897), 'Flora of British India' Vol. I-VII. Crooke, (1901-1908), 'Floras of presidency of Bombay' Acharya, (1985) 'Floras of Wardha District.' Ugemuge, (1986), 'Floras of Nagpur district' herbarium specimen was deposited in the Department of Botany, R. S. Bidkar College, Hinganghat. Dist. Wardha. (Maharashtra State.). The information about the plants i.e. the Botanical name, Family, Local name, Plant parts used, Type of Festival, or Rituals when it is used and its ethno-medicinal use was noted.

### OBSERVATION AND RESULT

(1) Botanical Name: *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites.

Family: Annonaceae.

Local Name: Ashok.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: Plant are strung and hung to doors on Hindu festivals in Maharashtra.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Decoction of bark, Febrifuge, Cardiac depression lower Blood pressure stimulates respiration, fever, abortion, diabetes, mouth ulcers and indigestion.

(2) Botanical Name: *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.

Family: Nelumbonaceae.

Local Name: Kamal.

Plant parts Used: Flower.

Festival Used: Dipawali especially in Laxmipujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Seed powder used in cough, leaf juice in diarrhea, rhizome used in Scabies and Ringworm.

(3) Botanical Name: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.

Family: Malvaceae.

Local Name: Jaswand.

Plant parts Used: Leaves and Flowers.

Festival Used: Gauripujan and Ganesh puja.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Flower used in menstruation, diabetes, alopecia, good sleep. Leaves used as abortifacient. Decoction of root, leaf and fruit is used in the treatment of arthritis, boils and cough.

(4) Botanical Name: *Bombax ceiba* L.

Family: Bombacaceae.

Local Name: Katesawar.

Plant parts used: Entire plant.

Festival Used: Holi.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Seeds are used as aboutifacient. Bark used in cattle wound recovery, impotency, seed and root used in leprosy, flowers is anthelmintic, piles. Stem used in Asthma. Gum is used in aphrodisiac.

(5) Botanical Name: *Aegle marmelos* Correa. ex. Roxb.

Family: Rutaceae.

Local Name: Bel.

Plant Parts Used: Leaves, Fruits.

Festival Used: Mangalgaury, Haritalika, Ganesh Chaturthi, Rushipanchami, Mahashivratri.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Pulp of fruit used dysentery and stomach pain. Root is used in animal bites and snake bites, piles.

(6) Botanical Name: *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

Family: Meliaceae.

Local Name: Neem.

Plant Parts Used: Leaves and Fruits.

Festival Used: Gudhipadava.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaf, bark and fruit used medicinally. Fruit is used as insecticide and antiseptic. Leaf fresh or dried is used to prevent insect in grains.

(7) Botanical Name: *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

Family: Rhamnaceae.

Local Name: Bor.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: Ganeshpujan, Gauripujan, Haritalika.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Fruits improves muscular strength and weight; prevent liver and bladder diseases, stress and ulcers. The fruit in powder form consumed as borkut. Dried bark powder is used on wound. Decoction of root is used to treat treatment of diarrhea and dysentery.

(8) Botanical Name: *Rosa indica* L.

Family: Rosaceae.

Local Name: Deshigulab.

Plant parts Used: Flowers.

Festival Used: Navratri, Ganesh puja and Moharum.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Powder from dried petals or paste when applied over the wound provides quick

healing. Rose petal extract used in eye drops to relief from burning sensation in eyes.

(9) Botanical Name: *Mangifera indica* L.

Family: Anacardiaceae.

Local Name: Amba.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: All festivals, leaves are strung and hung to doors and window on festivals.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Fruit juice used in heat stroke, anthelmintic, bleeding piles. Seeds used in asthma. Bark astringent, Stem used in diarrhea, stomach ache, Flowers aphrodisiac, Leaf used in gargle and dental problems.

(10) Botanical Name: *Tamarindus indica* L.

Family: Fabaceae.

Local Name: Chinch.

Plant parts Used: Fruits.

Festival Used: Hartalika.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves used in inflammation, sore throats. Decoction of bark is used in rheumatism, wounds. Decoction of leaves is used in cough, fevers and intestinal worms. Powder seeds are used in to cure dysentery, diarrhea and bleeding piles.

(11) Botanical Name: *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub.

Family: Fabaceae.

Local Name: Palas.

Plant parts Used: Flower, plant twig.

Festival Used: Holi and Pola.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Seed is rubefacient, snakebites. Flower used in dysfunction, intestinal infection and ulcers, diabetes, dysentery. Leaves used as anthelmintic, aphrodisiac, appetizer and astringent. Stem bark is used as blood purifier, cough, and cold.

(12) Botanical Name: *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers.

Family: Fabaceae.

Local Name: Heti.

Plant parts Used: Leaves and Fruits.

Festival Used: Rishipanchmi.

Ethnomedicinal Used: The juice from leaf and flower is used to treat headaches and stuffy nose. Flower used in night blindness. Root juice used in cough.

(13) Botanical Name: *Bauhinia purpurea* Willd.

Family: Caesalpiniaceae.  
Local Name: Apta, Sona.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Used: Dashara.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Decoction of stem bark is used to cure goiter. Root bark used on hemorrhoids.

(14) Botanical Name: *Prosopis spicigera* L.  
Family: Fabaceae.  
Local Name: Shami  
Plant parts Used: Flower and bark.  
Festival Used: Dashara, Ganesh puja.  
Ethnobotanical Used: Flowers are pounded mixed with sugar and eaten during pregnancy as safeguard against miscarriage. Bark is anthelmintic, refrigerant and tonic. It is used for treating asthma, bronchitis, dysentery, leucoderma, leprosy, rheumatism, scorpion sting, snake bites, and piles.

(15) Botanical Name: *Combretum indicum* (L.) De Filippi.  
Family: Cobretaceae.  
Local Name: Madhumalti.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves and Flowers.  
Festival Used: Mangalagauri, Ganeshpujan.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Fruits are anthelmintic, vermifuge and toothache. Seeds are anthelmintic. Juice of leaves used on boils and ulcers. Plant eaten daily by men and women as methods of birth control.

(16) Botanical Name: *Terminalia arjuna* Roxb.  
Family: Combretaceae.  
Local Name: Arjun.  
Plant parts Used: Bark, stem, gum.  
Festival Used: Sacred plant.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Bark is astringent tonic remedy for ulcers. Bark gives relief in hypertension and diuretic. Gum used in medicine.

(17) Botanical Name: *Lawsonia inermis* L.  
Family: Lytharaceae.  
Local Name: Mehandi.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Name: Gauripujan.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaf decoction is used on leucoderma, tattoo marks on body, burns wound and boils. Bark is used on kidney stone, skin diseases, coloring hand, feet's and nails.

(18) Botanical Name: *Couroupita guianensis* Aubl.  
Family: Lecythidaceae.  
Local Name: Shivlingi.  
Plant parts Used: Flower.  
Festival Used: Mahashivratri.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves used in skin diseases of animals, antiseptic, skin ailments and stomach ache. Leaves and flowers used for healthful application like upset tumors, pain and inflammatory processes.

(19) Botanical Name: *Punica granatum* L.  
Family: Lytharaceae  
Local Name: Anar.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves and Fruits.  
Festival Used: Ganesh puja, Mangalagauri.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Decoction of seeds used in syphilis, diarrhea and jaundice. Flower used to treat nose bleeding, dysentery, stomachache, and cough. The stem bark is used in emmenagogue. Stem and root bark is used on expel tapeworms.

(20) Botanical Name: *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk.  
Family: Asteraceae.  
Local Name: Bhringaraja.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Used: Ganpati, Mangalagauri.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Paste of leaf is used on ringworms, leprosy, hair fall and alopecia. Whole plant is used on burns. Root is used on constipation, diarrhea and dysentery and fever.

(21) Botanical Name: *Tagetes erecta* L.  
Family: Asteraceae.  
Local Name: Zendu.  
Plant parts Used: Flowers.  
Festival Used: Navratri, Dipawali and Dashara.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Carminative, diuretic, vermifuge, used in eye troubles.

(22) Botanical Name: *Madhuca indica* (J. Koenig.) J. F. Macbr.  
Family: Sapotaceae.  
Local Name: Moh.  
Plant parts Used: Fruits.  
Festival Used: Each and every festival they used alcoholic drink.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Flower is used for bronchitis, as demulcent, diuretic and analgesic. Flowers are used in the preparation of distilled liquors. Paste prepared

from bark is used to cure the fracture of bone. A cup of infusion of bark is taken orally twice a day for diarrhea. Powder bark is used to cure scabies, wound healing and rheumatism. Leaves used in eczema.

(23) Botanical Name: *Jasminum grandiflorum* L.  
Family: Oleaceae.  
Local Name: Jasmine.  
Plant parts Used: Flowers.  
Festival Used: Gauripujan, Mangalagauri, Rushipanchami.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Juice of leaves used on corn on feet and corn on toe. Chew the leaves to strengthen the gum and teeth of mouth and skin diseases. Leaves used to reduce the menstrual periods and increase the sexual power.

(24) Botanical Name: *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand.  
Family: Asclepiadaceae.  
Local Name: Ruhi.Mothi.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves and Flowers.  
Festival Used: Hanumanjayanti, Ganesh puja, Mangalagauri.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Latex used on wounds. Apply warmed leaves on wounds. Latex used on eczema. Flower is used on cough and digestive.

(25) Botanical Name: *Calotropis procera* (Aiton.) Dryand.  
Family: Asclepiadaceae.  
Local Name: Ruhi.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves and Flowers.  
Festival Used: Weekly in Saturday hanuman worship.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Flower of powder is used in asthma. Latex used in earache. Flower bud used in rheumatic pains. Root bark with latex used as remedy for cough. Leaf juice used to induce abortion. Stem bark used to stimulate lactation in cattle.

(26) Botanical Name: *Nerium indicum* L.  
Family: Apocyanaceae.  
Local Name: Kaner.  
Plant parts Used: Flowers.  
Festival Used: Gauripujan, Mangalagauri.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: decoction of leaves used scabies, worms and swelling. Root bark is used on leprosy and skin diseases. Root paste is used in cancer. Leaves and bark is used in pesticides. Latex is used to make rubber. Seed are used in rheumatism.

(27) Botanical Name: *Evolvulus alsinoids* (L.) L.  
Family: Convolvulaceae.  
Local Name: Vishnukanta, Shankaveli.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Used: Ganesh puja.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves are made into pieces and keep inside the cigarettes or chilam are made of the leaves and smoke to treat chronic bronchitis and asthma. The root and stem extract is used to treat dysentery and depression. Decoction of root is used to treat on cough and cold. Decoction of plant is used on malarial fever. Plant juice with honey and black paper is used for vomiting.

(28) Botanical Name: *Datura stromonium* L.  
Family: Solanaceae.  
Local Name: Dhotra.  
Plant parts Used: Flowring twig.  
Festival Used: Mangalagauri, Haritalika, Mahashivaratri.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: juice of flower is used in wound. Decoction of leaves is used in diarrhea. Leaves is used in asthma.

(29) Botanical Name: *Solanum indicum* L.  
Family: Solanaceae.  
Local Name: Dorli.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Used: Ganesh puja.  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves used on skin diseases, stop vomiting. Extraction of leaf juice is used to treat the cow for poisonous infections. Smoke of fruits used on toothache.

(30) Botanical Name: *Ocimum basilicum* L.  
Family: Lamiaceae.  
Local Name: Tulas.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Used: Satyanarayan Puja,  
Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves is used in skin diseases, wounds, burns, cough, and respiratory problems. The whole plant is used to treat rheumatism, renal colic and calcification.

(31) Botanical Name: *Ocimum sanctum* L.  
Family: Lamiaceae.  
Local Name: Tulas.  
Plant parts Used: Leaves.  
Festival Used: Haritalika, Gauripujan, Ganeshpujan,

Ethnomedicinal Used: Paste of leaves is used on ringworm, psoriasis, eczema, cough and cold. Seed used on diabetes, constipation. Plant is used in insect repellent.

(32) Botanical Name: *Vitex negundo* L.

Family: Lamiaceae.

Local Name: Nirgudi.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: Hartalika.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaf and bark is used on scorpion stings. Fresh leaves burnt with grass acts as mosquito repellent. Decoction of leaves may improve eye sight. Root is expectorant, febrifuge and tonic, increase growth of hair.

(33) Botanical Name: *Achyranthes aspera* L.

Family: Amaranthaceae.

Local Name: Aghada, Kutra.

Plant parts Used: Flowering twig.

Festival Used: Mangalagauri, Haritalika, Ganesh chaturthi, Rushipanchami.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Root powder decoction is given orally to dissolve kidney stone. Root is aboutrifacient, astringents and diuretic. Root and leaf is used laxative, antidote, antidysenteric, anthelmintic, antiseptic, stomachic, skin diseases and piles.

(34) Botanical Name: *Celosia argentea* L.

Family: Amaranthaceae.

Local Name: Kombada.

Plant parts Used: Flowering twig.

Festival Used: Dasara and Gauripujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Extraction leaf and flower is used as a body wash for convalescent. Leaves used on infected sores, wounds, and skin eruption. Ash of the fruit is used in Jaundice. Leaves and root are applied as poultice to relief bruises, abscesses, burns, wounds, inflammation, eczema and gonorrhea. Root used in increase the breast milk.

(35) Botanical Name: *Piper betle* L.

Family: Piperaceae.

Local Name: Paan.

Plant parts Used: Leaf.

Festival Used: All festivals, especially in engagement ceremony as a pan supari.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves used for chewing with many medicinal properties such as digestive,

simulative, carminative, aphrodisiac, headache and lactagogue. Leaf sap used on wounds, ulcers, boils and bruises.

(36) Botanical Name: *Santalum album* L.

Family: Santalaceae.

Local Name: Chandan.

Plant parts Used: Wood.

Festival Used: After bath the paste of wood is stick on forehead. Rich people employed for sandalwood for cremating their dead relatives.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Paste of sandalwood is used in medicine, skin and beauty treatments, hydrated and glowing skin, acne and pimples. Rich people employed for sandalwood for cremating their dead relatives. Paste of wood is used in burns, headache and skin diseases.

(37) Botanical Name: *Ficus benghalensis* L.

Family: Moraceae.

Local Name: Wad.

Plant parts Used: Leaves and stem.

Festival Used: Vatapournima.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Bark used on wound healing, boils and mosquito bites. Bark and decoction of leaves is used on gargle to strengthen the teeth and gums. Bark and fruits used for abortion and diabetes.

(38) Botanical Name: *Ficus racemosa* L.

Family: Moraceae.

Local Name: Umber.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: Ganeshpujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Leaves used on diarrhea. Bark is astringents. Fruit is astringents. The root is used for tonsillitis. Sap is used for gonorrhea.

(39) Botanical Name: *Ficus religiosa* L.

Family: Moraceae.

Local Name: Pimpal.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: Ganesh puja, Baudhajayanti.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Stem latex used to treat foot and healing cracks. Leaves used on wound healing and stop blood flowing, nose bleeding and constipation. The fresh twig of plant used as brush to strength the gums and kills the bacteria.

(40) Botanical Name: *Phyllanthus emblica* L.

Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Local Name: Awala.

Plant parts Used: Fruit.

Festival Used: Hartalika.

Ethnomedicinal Used: One table spoon of awala juice and honey taken every morning promotes vigor and vitality and useful in preserving eye sight, blood sugar and diabetes, asthma and bronchitis, prevent ageing and strength in old age, hair growth, cough and cold. Leaves powder used on the burnt skin.

(41) Botanical Name: *Musa paradisiaca* L.

Family: Musaceae.

Local Name: Keli.

Plant parts Used: Leaves.

Festival Used: All festival.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Unripe roasted fruit used on diarrhea and epilepsy, headache and abortion. Leaves used on cough and bronchitis. Liquid from the stem is used as antiseptic and wounds. Root juice used on swelling and hair tonic. Leaves used as plate for eating food.

(42) Botanical Name: *Areca catechu* L.

Family: Arecaceae.

Local Name: Supari

Plant Parts Used: Fruits.

Festival Used: all festivals.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Oral carcinoma, veterinary medicine. Chewing the nut stimulates the flow of saliva to aid digestion. Betel nut also has been used to stimulate the appetite.

(43) Botanical Name: *Cocos nucifera* L.

Family: Arecaceae.

Local Name: Naral.

Plant Parts Used: Fruits and Leaf.

Festival Used: Nagpanchami, Ganespujan, Ghatsthapana, Rakshabandhan, Marriage ceremony.

Ethnomedicinal Used: The oil is massage on to stiff joints, used in rheumatism, Dengue fever. Juice from the fruit is used to treat kidney problems. The root is used in stomachache.

(44) Botanical Name: *Curcuma longa* L.

Family: Zingiberaceae.

Local Name: Halad.

Plant parts Used: Rhizome and leaf

Festival Used: Gauripujan, In all festival specially during Marriage ceremony.

Ethnomedicinal Used: turmeric paste is applied to the skin of the bride and groom before marriage. Turmeric and garlic used to cure diabetes. Ox urine and haldi powder is used on snake bites. Powder used on wound healing, balancing blood sugars, asthma, eczema, acne, psoriasis, digestive disorders and anthelmintic.

(45) Botanical Name: *Asparagus racemosus* Willd.

Family: Liliaceae.

Local Name: Shatavari.

Plant parts Used: Twig.

Festival Used: Haritalika, Gauripujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Root used as galactagogue, rheumatic pains, enhances sexual desire, promotion of vitality and vigor, cough and diabetes.

(46) Botanical Name: *Gloriosa superba* L.

Family: Colchicaceae.

Local Name: Kadlavi.

Plant parts Used: Flowers.

Festival Used: Gauripujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: The tuber is used as abortifacient, antiarthritic, antihaemorrhoids, purgative anthelmintic and tonic. Leaf and tuber juice are inserted into the nose to treat nose problems. Tubers on snake bites, earache, and root paste are used on snake bites and scorpion sting.

(47) Botanical Name: *Cyanodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.

Family: Poaceae.

Local Name: Durva.

Plant parts Used: Runner. (Stem)

Festival Used: Ganeshpujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Juice of the plant acts as astringents, bleeding cuts, and wounds. Extract of the plant is used on piles. Paste of the durva is applied over the affected area to cure scabies, herpes and discoloration of skin and stomach pains.

(48) Botanical Name: *Triticum aestivum* L.

Family: Poaceae.

Local Name: Gahu.

Plant parts Used: Seeds.

Festival Used: Gauripujan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Germinated wheat grains increases red platelets and bring down circulatory

system. The seeds sprouts are antibilious, antivenous and constructive

(49) Botanical Name: Bambusa arundinacea. (Retz.) Willd.

Family: Poaceae.

Local Name: Bamboo.

Plant parts Used: Stem.

Festival Used: Gudipadava.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Eczema - the root of Bamboo is made into paste and applied over affected area. Decoction of root is given in a dose of 40-50ml. to treat on dog bite and scorpion bite. The tender shoots of the Bamboo is made into paste and applied over the wounds, ringworm and discolorations of the skin. Decoction of leaves is given in dose of 40-50ml. to treat intestinal worms infection.

(50) Botanical Name: Oryza sativa L.

Family: Poaceae.

Local Name: Tandul.

Plant parts Used: Seeds and spikelet.

Festival Used: Akshida for invitation. Rakshabandan.

Ethnomedicinal Used: Nutritive, reduce lactation, improve digestion, Seeds are used to treat poor appetite, indigestion, abdominal discomfort.

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

50 plants species belonging to 27 families of dicotyledons and 06 monocotyledons were recorded during the study. The information about these plants is presented in observation table.

Table for religious purpose plant:

Sr.No.	Festivals	Name of the plant use
1	Gudipadwa	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A Juss. <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. <i>Bambusa aurundacea</i> (Retz.) Willd.
2	Vatpournima	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.
3	Ganesh chaturthi	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa., <i>Achyranthes aspre</i> L., <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers., <i>Sesamum indicum</i> L., <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.)Dryand. <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L., <i>Ficus racemosa</i> L., <i>Ficus religiosa</i> L., <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L., <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L., <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L., <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L., <i>Punica granatum</i> L., <i>Solanum</i>

		<i>indicum</i> L. <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> Mill.
4	Mahashivratri	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L. <i>Datura stromonium</i> L.
5	Hanuman Jayanti	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton.)Dryand. <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.
6	Holi	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub. <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L. <i>Curcuma longa</i> L. <i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.
7	Nagpanchami	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa., <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss., <i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.
8	Dashara	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> (L.) Benth. <i>Celosia argentea</i> L. <i>Prosopis spicigera</i> (L.) Druce. <i>Tagetes erecta</i> L. <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
9	Pola	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub. <i>Madhuca indica</i> (J.Konig.) J.F. Macbr.
10	Pitruapaksh	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.
11	All common Festivals	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L., <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L. <i>Piper betle</i> L. <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. <i>Areca catechu</i> L.

Plants parts used in festivals and ethno medicinal use are leaves (36), Flower (20),Bark (15), Fruits(14), Root(11),Seed (7), Stem(7),Root bark(4), Flowering twig (4), Latex(3), Rhizome (2), tuber, spikelet's and plant twig each with (1) in most of the festivals leaves are used however occasionally Flowers, bark and fruits are used and least number of plant parts used are tuber and spikelet's. The present study revealed that the plant species used at various occasions belongs to the different life forms. Various plant species are having importance in the celebration of the festivals are having prominent use in the traditional medicine but use of many plants in different festivals and occasions through they have least values in day today life is less understood. In the present study it is revealed that most of the festivals fall in certain month as coincidence of flowering or fruiting by plants. It made easy for people to decide the celebration of particular festivals during that period. Proper measure



is needed for conservation of ethno medicinally importance plant species for commercially cultivation.

- Plant used on dysentery, diarrhea and vomiting are as *Aegle marmelos* Correa ex Roxb., *Butea monosperma*(Lamk.)Taub., *Mangifera indica* L., *Datura stromonium* L., *Eclipta alba*(L.)Hassk., *Evolvulus alsinoids*(L.)L., *Punica granatum* L., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Ziziphus jujube* Mill., *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn., and *Musa paradisiaca* L., These observations were coinciding with enumeration of earlier ethnobotanists. Gairola et al., (2013).
- The present study was also noted the tribal people using plants for treatment of stomachache and gastrointestinal disorder are *Aegle marmelos* Correa. ex. Roxb., *Mangifera indica* L., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Cyanodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Punica granatum* L. and *Couropita guianensis* Aubl. These observations were coinciding with the enumeration of the earlier ethnobotanist viz, Kamble et al., (2008), and Biswakarma et al., (2017).
- Plants used on bites of animals, snake bites and scorpion sting are as under *Aegle marmelos* Correa. ex Roxb., *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Gloriosa superba* L. This observation coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Jain, S.K. (1964), and Jagtap, S.D. et al.,(2012).
- skin related diseases plants used are *Phyllanthus emblica* L., *Ficus religiosa* L., *Santalum album* L., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Calotropis procera* (L.) Dryand., *Curcuma longa* L., *Cyanodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Datura stromonium* L., *Jasminum grandiflorum* L., *Lawsonia inermis* L., *Musa paradisiaca* L., *Nerium indicum* L., *Ocimum sanctum* L., *Ocimum americanum* L., *Piper betle* L., *Combretum indicum* (L.)De Philipps., *Rosa indica* L., *Solanum indicum* L., *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill., *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn., *Bombax ceiba* L. and *Areca catechu* L. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Shivkumar Singh Policepatel and Vidyasagar Gunagambhire Manikrao (2013).
- The present study reveals that, the tribal people were using plant species to alleviate problems of respiratory diseases; cough, cold and bronchitis *Phyllanthus emblica* L., *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Calotropis gigantea*(L.)Dryand, *Curcuma longa* L., *Evolvulus alsinoids* (L.)L., *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L., *Musa paradisiaca* L., *Ocimum basilicum* L., *Ocimum sanctum* L., *Punica*
- *Granatum* L., *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Vitex negundo* L., *Madhuca indica* (J. Koenig) J. F. Macbr., *Bombax ceiba* L., and *Areca catechu* L., *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub., *Phyllanthus emblica* L., *Mangifera indica* L., *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Bombax arundinacea*(Retz.)Willd., *Calotropis gigantea*(L.)Dryand., *Calotropis procera*(L.)Dryand., *Curcuma longa* L., *Datura stromonium* L., *Evolvulus alsinoids* (L.)L., *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L., *Musa paradisiaca* L., *Ocimum basilicum* L., *Ocimum sanctum* L., *Punica granatum* L., *Sesbania grandiflora*(L.)Pers., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Vitex negundo* L., *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn., and *Bombax ceiba* L. These observations were coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist. viz. Deka and Nath,(2014), Shende and Dalal (2019).
- Plants used on piles are as under *Aegle marmelos* Correa. ex. Roxb., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Cyanodon dactylon*(L.)Pers. and *Tamarindus indica* L. This observation coinciding with the earlier ethnobotanist Reddy, Eanguwar Srinivas and Bembrekar Shivraj Kashinath(2016).
- Plants used on diabetes and blood sugar, *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub., *Phyllanthus emblica* L., *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites., *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. This observation coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Khan and Singh, (2012) and Ramesh and Subramani, (2015).
- Plants used on toothache teeth and gums *Ficus benghalensis* L., *Ficus religiosa* L., *Jasminum grandiflorum* L., *Solanum indicum* L., *Combretum indicum*(L.)De Philipps., *Mangifera indica* L., *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist. Joshi, K. and A. R.Joshi (2006).
- Plants used on anthelmintic , tape worm, *Mangifera indica* L., *Butea monosperma*(Lamk.) Taub., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Curcuma longa* L., *Gloriosa supriba* L., *Combretum indicum* (L.)

DeFilipps., *Nerium indicum* L. and *Bombax ceiba* L., *Tamarindus indica* L. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist. Bhachani Manish. H. (2012).

- Plants used on abortion are as under *Ficus benghalensis* L., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Calotropis procera* (L.)Dryand., *Gloriosa superba* L., *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L., *Musa paradisiaca* L., and *Bombax ceiba* L., *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist George, A. Conway and John. C. Slocumb (1979).
- Plants used on headaches *Santalum album* L., *Musa paradisiaca* L., *Piper betle* L., *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.)Pers.
- Plants used on insects' bites, insecticide, mosquito bites, *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Ficus benghalensis* L., *Vitex negundo* L. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Baharam Delfan et al., (2014).
- Plant used on galactagogue *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Calotropis procera*(L.)Dryand., *Celosia argentea* L., *Piper betle* L.
- This observation coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist, HariduttaDandotiyet al., (2013).
- Plant used on fever *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites., *Eclipta alba*(L.) Hassk., *Evolvulus alsinoids*(L.)L., *Tamarindus indica* L. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist, N. R. Salve and D. N. Mishra (2019).
- Plant used on rheumatism *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Nerium indicum* L., *Ocimum basilicum* L., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Madhuca indica* (J.Koenig.) J. F. Macbr., *Calotropis procera* (L.)Dryand. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Bhadane et al., (2008).
- Plant used on aphrodisiac, *gonnorea* *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub., *Mangifera indica* L., *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Jasminum grandiflorum* L., *Piper betle* L., *Celosia argentea* L., These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Ramandeep Singh et al.,(2013).

- Plant used on eye related problems *Phyllanthus emblica* L., *Rosa indica* L., *Sesbania grandiflora*(L.)Pers., *Tagetes erecta* L., *Vitex negundo* L. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist KaynatJameel and PriyankaVerma(2014).
- Plant used on earache, nose problems and related diseases *Calotropisprocera*(L.)Dryand., *Gloriosa superba* L., *Ficus religiosa* L. These observations coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Anindita Ghosal and Pratik Tamuli (2017). Plant used on diuretic, kidneystone *Lawsonia inermis* L., *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Tagetes erecta* L., *Madhuca indica* (J.Koenig.)J. F. Macbr. This observation coinciding with the enumeration of earlier ethnobotanist Prachi, N. Chauhan et al., (2009). Plant used on Laxative, constipation *Achyranthes aspera* L., *Eclipta alba*(L.)Hassk., *Ocimum sanctum* L., *Ficus religiosa* L.
- Plant used as eating plate *Musa paradisiaca* L.
- Plant used on jaundice *Celosia argentea* L.
- Plant used on bone fracture *Madhuca indica*(J.Koenig.) J. F. Macbr.

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