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Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used to treat human diseases from Lalthane, Vishrampur village, Palghar tehsil, Thane District, Maharashtra, India.

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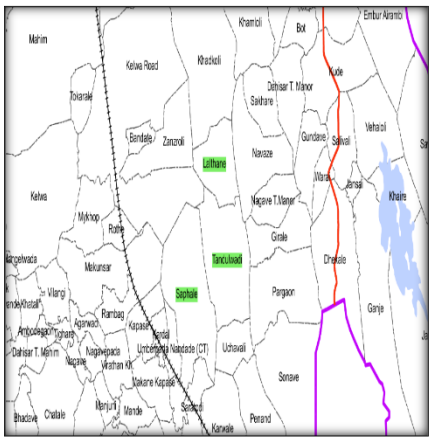
Abstract:- The ancient wisdom regarding medicinal plants greatly contributes to public health and the development of pharmaceuticals. Many individuals around the globe continue to rely on medicinal plants for the treatment and prevention of illnesses. Studies in Palghar district have indicated that the local population has utilized plants for the treatment of various ailments. The study conducted an ethnobotanical survey in Lalthane Vishrampur village, Palghar tehsil, Thane District, to explore the traditional use of medicinal plants in treating human diseases. The primary goal is to record the traditional wisdom regarding medicinal plants preserved by local communities and pinpoint plant species that may have therapeutic benefits. Data was gathered via semi-structured interviews with individuals who possess knowledge and members of the local community. The data gathered in, Palghar tehsil in Maharashtra, India, included details on 114 plant species. This information comprised their vernacular names, medicinal uses (Therapeutic uses), methods of preparation for different types of medicines, and the ways in which they are administered. The findings unveiled a remarkable variety of medicinal plants in Lalthane, Vishrampur village, which are utilized for addressing a range of health issues like gastrointestinal problems, skin conditions, respiratory issues, and fevers.

Keywords: - Ethnobotanical survey, Medicinal plants, Knowledgeable individual, Therapeutic uses, Vishrampur village, Cultural communities.

Introduction:- Ethnobotany delves into the fascinating connection between plants and humans, also known as folkloristic botany. Plants have been essential to sustaining human life since the dawn of time. Their main emphasis was on the importance of gathering information and knowledge regarding natural resources for scientific and economic objectives, assessing ethnobotanical data, and the critical necessity for a fresh research approach to comprehend ethnomedicine practices. (3) It is crucial to document traditional ethnomedicinal knowledge as it can assist in the creation of new medicines. Furthermore, it has the potential to support the safeguarding of indigenous heritage and sustainable utilization of natural resources.(1)

Methodology:-



Selection Of Study Area - Lalthane & Vishrampur villages are located near Tandulwadi fort, in Palghar Tehsil, Thane District, Maharashtra, India. This location was chosen as the study area because of its varied topography and prospective ecological importance. The study incorporated various habitats, which involved tropical forests, grasslands, wetlands, and agricultural lands.

Plant Identification - Plant specimens cited in discussions and field visits with local community members and experts were gathered, dried, and pressed for identification purposes. Plants were identified with the assistance of taxonomic experts and reference materials.

Data analysis - Data analysis involved recording various pieces of information such as plant names, habitats, parts of plants utilized, medicinal purposes, and the techniques employed for preparing medicinal treatments.

Validation - Validation was conducted to ensure the accuracy of the collected information by cross-verification with our field guide, Mr. Vruksha Mitra. Prakash Kale, has thoroughly researched existing ethnobotanical literature such as the Flora of Maharashtra (M. R. Almeida)

Semi-structured interview- A semi-structured interview was conducted in the local dialect, allowing for open-ended conversations about the uses of plants, traditional preparation techniques, and cultural importance.

Result and Discussion :-

Table No.1 Medicinal and traditional plants and their medicinal uses

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Uses	Part plant used
1	*Helicteres isora*	Murud sheng or kewad	Malvaceae	Tree	It is used in gutti. The dried pods(sheng) is used for stomach problems in infants.	Pods
2	*Jasminum malabarium*	Ranjaai, Ran mogra	Oleaceae	Shrub	It is used as ear drop to cure ear aches.	Leaves
3	*Sida cordifolia*	Chikni or Bala	Malvaceae	Herb	Root of this plant is used with the combination of honey for increasing strength in the body.	Roots

4	*Terminalia bellirica*	beda	Combretaceae	Herb	Fruits of this plant is washed and it can be chewed in the mouth which relieves cough.	Fruits
5	*Haldina cordifolia*	Hedu	Rubiaceae	Tree	The small fruit between the two leaves know as (Boka) the juice of Boka is used for sinus.	Fruits
6	*Bauhinia varigata*	kanchan	Fabaceae	Tree	The scale or bark of this tree is boiled in water and it cures the clots on the body.	Bark
7	*Celastrus paniculatus*	Jyotishmati vel	Celastraceae	Shrub	The seed oil of this plant is put in the nose for increasing the memory power.	Seeds
8	*Baliospermum blume*	Dantivel	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Dantivel is used to cure loose motions. This plant infect is used in all medicines of loose motion but only 0.5%.	Stems
9	*Desmodium gangeticum*	Salvan	Fabaceae	Shrub	This plant is used in Dashmool kada.	Whole plant
10	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Anant vel	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	Roots of this plant purifies the blood and are also effective on skin related problems.	Roots
12	*Cissampelos pareira L.*	Pahadvel	Menispermaceae	Herb	This plant is effective for problems related to stomach or cures stomach ache.	Stems
13	*Asparagus racemosus*	Shatavari	Liliaceae	Shrub	Shatavari powder is used for weakness 1 spoon of shatavari powder in milk can be taken.	Roots
14	*Gossypium Herbaceum*	Kapus	Malvaceae	Shrub	Powder or juice of the leaves are used for jaundice and fever.	Whole plant
15	*Bauhinia racemosa*	Apta	Fabaceae	Shrub	Leaves of this tree are crushed with 2-3 spoons of water and the juice is taken for heart attacks.	Leaves

16	*Gloriosa superba L.*	Kal lavi	Colchicaceae.	climber	The white bulb of this plant is used on snake bite as it is anti-venomous.	Rhizomes
17	*Heliotropium indicum L*	Naagdawan	Boraginaceae	Herb	2-3 leaves are crushes and juice is used for the treatment of the flow of white and red fluids in females.	Leaves
18	*Bauhinia acuminata*	Safed aaein	Caesalpiniaceae	Shrub	The bark of this tree(2 inch pieces) is soaked in water in a copper glass and it is consumed for joint pain or arthritis.	Rhizomes
19	*Elaeocarpus angustifolia*	Rudraksha	Elaeocarpaceae	Tree	Fruit of Rudraksha is soaked in water overnight and it is drinked in empty stomach which keeps a control on diabetes.	Fruits
20	*Aegle marmelos*	Bael	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves of Bael tree is used for jaundice and arthritis.	Leaves
21	*Oroxylum indicum*	Tetu	Bignoniaceae	Tree	The scale of this tree is used to cure diarrhea and dysentery.	Roots
22	*Hiptage benghalensis*	Madhumalti	Malpighiaceae	Shrub	The leaves of this plant is crushed and applied on the skin (fungal infection)	Leaves
23	*Eclipta alba*	Bhrigraj, Maka	Asteraceae	Herb	The combination of the leaf juice of Bhringraj and Jai is used to wash the open wounds it helps the wound to cure faster.	Leaves
24	*Cynodon dactylon*	Durva	Poaceae	Herb	The roots of this plant is grated and juice is extracted out of it and consumed with the honey for relief from hick- ups.	Roots
25	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Badri	Rhamnaceae	Tree	Gargling with the decoction of Ziziphus leaf relieves gum pain and cure ulcers in mouth.	Fruits

26	*Datura stramonium*	Dhotra	Solanaceae	Shrub	The swelling of the body can be reduced by the application of crushed leaves of Datura.	Leaves
27	*Ocimum sanctum*	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	The juice of the leaves of Tulsi is taken with the pinch of cardomom powder to cure vomiting.	Leaves
28	*Prosopis cineraria*	Shami	Mimosaceae	Tree	The young leaves of shami are crushed and applied on the boils caused due to heat.	Leaves
29	*Punica granatum*	Dalimb	Lythraceae	Tree	The juice of Pomogrante one cup a day can control high blood pressure.	Fruits
30	*Achyranthes aspera*	Aagada	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Roots of Aagada can be taken in the dosage of 10gm to cure Night blindness.	Roots
31	*Solanum indicum*	Dorli	Solanaceae	Herb	The juice of the leaves and root of dorli stem is consumed with honey which gives relief from coughing and asthma.	Leaves
32	*Nerium indicum*	Kanher	Apocynaceae	Shrub	The roots of white flowering plant is chafed and applied on snake bit as it is anti-venomous.	Flower
33	*Calotropis procera*	Rui	Apocynaceae	Shrub	The latex of the plant is used with the combination of jaggery and oil and applied on the wound caused from Dog bite.	Stems
34	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Heartwood of the tree is boiled with 2 cups of milk and reduced to half and the decoction is taken to cure heart disease.	Heart wood
35	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	Vishnukrant	Convolvulaceae	Herb	The leaves of this plant is crushed and applied on the wounds of Piles.	Leaves

36	*Cedrus deodara*	Devdar	Pinaceae	Tree	The bark of this tree should be chafed and applied on forehead for headache.	Bark
37	*Origanum majorana*	Marwa	Lamiaceae	Herb	The juice of the Marwa plant is rubbed on the foot to remove the extra heat of the body.	Leaves
38	*Ficus religiosa*	Peepal	Moraceae	Tree	The powder of the bark of peepal tree stops the blood flow and heals the wounds.	Bark
39	*Jasminum officinale*	Jai, suman	Oleaceae	Shrub	The roots of this plant is chafed with cows urine (gomutra) and applied on fungal infection.	Roots
40	*Pendanus odoratissimus*	Kevda	Pandanaceae	Tree	The young inflorescence of kevda is consumed by the women suffering form irregular menstrual cycle to cure it.	Inflorescence
41	*Sesbania grandiflora*	Hadga	Fabaceae	Tree	The juice of Agasta leaf is consumed with jaggery and ginger powder and pimpali to cure greediness and dramatic illusions.	Leaves
42	*Tridex procumbens*	Dagdi pala	Asteraceae	Herb	The leaves of this plant is crushed and consumed which cures kidney stone.	Leaves
43	*Ziziphus rugosa*	Toran	Rhamnaceae	Tree	This plant is traditionally used for the treatment of ulcers and skin diseases.	whole plant
44	*Syzygium aromaticum*	Lavang	Myrtaceae	Tree	Lavang is traditionally used to cure liver ailments and stomach disorders.	Floral Buds
45	*Strychnos nux vomica*	Kajra	Loganiaceae	Tree	The dried seeds of kajra are used for the treatment of arthritis and vomiting and also used to increase appetite.	Seeds

46	*Emblica officinalis*	Avla	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	The avla fruit boost the immunity power and it is consumed to reduce stress and cure headaches.	Fruits
47	*Syzygium cumini*	Jambul	Myrtaceae	Tree	Dried and powdered leaves of jambul is used as tooth powder for strengthening teeth gums.	Leaves
48	*Acacia catechu*	Khair	Fabaceae	Tree	Heartwood is cooling and helps in digestion it is also directly applied on the skin for curing skin diseases.	Heart wood
49	*Mesua ferrae*	Naagkeshar	Calophyllaceae	Tree	Fresh flowers of this tree are useful in skin diseases like leprosy, itching and on wounds.	Flowers
50	*Aquilaria sinensis*	Krushnaguru	Thymelaeaceae	Tree	The powder of the plant should be taken with honey which relieves cough.	Whole plant
51	Butea monosperma	Palas	Fabaceae	Tree	Gum of this tree is used to treat diarrhea and dysentry seeds and fruits are used in treatment of piles and also eye disorders.	Fruits
52	*salmalia malabarica*	Sawar	Bombacaceae	Tree	Bark of this tree is used to stop bleeding and also beneficial for healing of wounds, paste of thorns of the bark is used to cure skin.	Bark
53	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Fanas	Moraceae	Tree	Latex from the leaves are applied over mouth ulcers as part of treatment, ripe jackfruit can be consumed to increase sperm count.	Leaves
54	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Kalamb, bumikadamba	Rubiaceae	Tree	The bark of this tree is used to cure jaundice	Bark
55	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Decoction of neem roots are used to cure fever, neem leaf extract is used for treatment of Malaria.	Roots

56	*Madhuca indica*	Maha, mahua	Sapotaceae	Tree	The dried flowers of mahua are boiled in milk and given in dose of 40-50ml to treat weakness of nerves.	Flower
57	*Mimusops elengi*	Bakula	Sapotaceae	Tree	Unripe fruit can be chewed which helps to cure the bleeding gums, seed powder of this plant is used for the treatment of headache.	Fruits
58	*Cinnamomum tamala*	Tejpatra, tamalpatra	Lauraceae	Herb	The paste of the bark of plant is applied over the area affected with swelling and pain, leaf oil is given in dose of 3-6 drops for T.B patients.	Bark
59	*Gardenia jasminoides*	Anant	Rubicaceae	Shrub	It is used to boost the immune system and also helps to regulate the hormone levels in both male and female.	whole plant
60	*Semecarpus anacardium*	Beeba	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Flowers of this plant are very beneficial for asthma, it is best to cure various skin related disorders such as skin rash, itching and swelling.	Flower
61	*Carissa carandas*	Karwand	Apocynaceae	Shrub	The paste of the root is applied over the diabetic, ulcer. Paste of the bark is applied over fresh wounds for its treatment.	Roots
62	*Averrhoa bilimbi*	Bilimbi	Averrhoaceae	Tree	Grated bilimbi fruit with a pinch of salt can be applied on the skin in case of pimples.	Fruits
63	*Piper nigrum*	Mikhel	Piperaceae	climber	Dried powder of seeds can be taken for lowering the blood pressure. It is also helpful in reducing stress.	Seeds
64	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	The powder of the root is taken with butter milk to cure piles.	Roots
65	*Aerva Lanata*	Kapoor tulsi	Amaranthaceae	Shrub	The paste of the plant is applied over the forehead to treat headache.	Leaves

66	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Bibla	Fabaceae	Tree	Fresh leaves are crushed into fine paste and it is warmed a little and applied over the swelling.	Leaves
67	*Cymbopogan flexuous*	Gavti chaha	Poaceae	Herb	Hot water extract of roots is used orally to treat diabetics, Few drops of oil is taken with lemon juice in cholera.	Roots
68	*Piper betel*	Paanvel	Piperaceae	Climber	Betel leaves applied with castor oil is warmed and tied over chest relieves asthma and cough in children.	Leaves
69	*Morus alba*	Shahatuta	Moraceae	Shrub	Decoction from the leaves of tuta is used for gargling in treating sore throat.	Leaves
70	*Clerodendron serratum*	Bharangi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Roots of this plant is used to treat jaundice and various disorders related to liver.	Roots
71	*Elettaria cardamom*	Elaichi	Zingiberaceae.	Herb	Elaichi is used to cure indigestion, nausea and vomiting it is also beneficial for the suffers of kidney stone.	Floral buds
72	*Gmelina arborea*	Shivan	Lamiaceae	Tree	Fruit is useful in bleeding disorders and to improve blood production it also cures Vata and Pitha dosha.	Fruits
73	*Garcinia indica*	Kokam	Clusiaceae	Tree	Tender leaves are crushed and taken with buttermilk for headache and gastritis the ripe fruit balances Vata and Kapha dosha.	Leaves
74	*Spondias pinnata*	Ambada	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Juice of the leaves of ambada is applied for ear ache. The decoction of the bark is given to regulate menstrual cycle.	Leaves
75	*Vernonia amygdalina*	Umubirizi, Bitter leaf	Asteraceae	Shrub	Leaves extract is used for the treatment of diabetes, fever reduction.	Roots

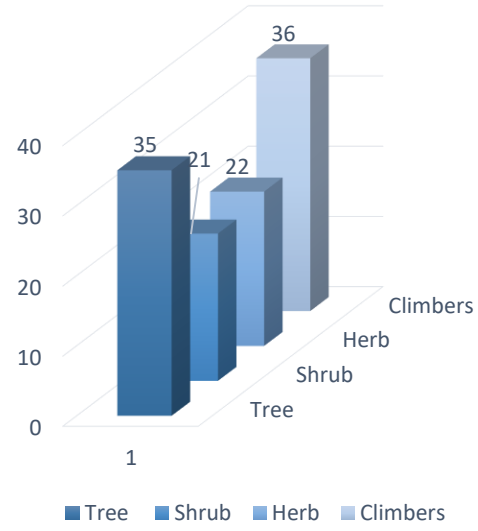
76	*Vallaris solanacea*	Vishmogri	Apocynaceae	climber	Roots of the plant is used to relief the pain and also used to cure Malaria.	Roots
77	*Merremia tuberosa*	Wood rose	Convolvulaceae	climber	The grated roots are useful for those who have swollen bellies and whose intestines rumble.	Roots
78	*Acacia concinna*	Shikekai	Fabaceae	climber	In head lice pods decoction is used to wash hair. It also promotes hair growth and controls dandruff.	Pods
79	*Argyreia nervosa*	Samudrashok	Convolvulaceae	climber	The cold decoction of the plant is given in a dosage of 40-50 ml to control Diabetes.	whole plant
80	*Pyrostegia venusta*	Sakrantvel	Bignoniaceae	climber	The extract of leaves are used in the treatment of hypopigmentation diseases.	Leaves
14	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	Sagargop	Caesalpiniaceae	climber	Its leaf or seed paste is applied over the hydrocele to reduce the swelling.	Seeds
82	*Climatus hirsuta*	Sonjai	Ranunculaceae	climber	Clematis is used for joint pain, headaches and also for skin related problems.	whole plant
83	*Porana paniculata*	Himvel	Convolvulaceae	climber	It's used as a folk medicine to treat pain and inflammation.	whole plant
84	*Artabotrys hexapetalus*	Hirva chafa	Annonaceae	climber	Flowers are used to treat bad breath, vomiting, itching and leucoderma leaves decoction is also used for malaria and chlorella.	Flowers
85	*Schefflera elliptica*	Pachotra	Araliaceae	climber	Barks are used for reliving cough and the resins are used for wound healing.	Barks

86	*Butea superba*	Palasvel	Fabaceae	climber	The roots are used for sexual performance problems (erectile disfunction) and lack of interest in sexual activity.	Roots
87	*Combretum latifolium*	Piluk	Combretaceae	climber	The tender leaves of this plant are used to render the immune system strong.	Leaves
88	*Dalbergia horrida*	Pentgul	Fabaceae	climber	The leaf paste is mixed with sheep urinals and applied on Herpes.	Leaves
89	*Dalbergia torta*	Garudvel	Fabaceae	climber	The leaves are used for the treatment of Colorectal and also used for the treatment of Cancer.	Leaves
90	*Dalbergia volubilis*	Alai	Fabaceae	climber	The roots and stem of this plant are used for the treatment of various ailments.	Roots
91	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*	Bougenvel	Nyctaginaceae	climber	A tea made from flowers and leaves is used for coughs and sore throats. It is also used to reduce acidity in the stomach and helps protect our livers.	Flower
92	*Petrea volubilis*	Sand paper vine	Verbenaceae	climber	Leaves of this plant has antidiabetic, antioxidant, anti- inflammatory, antipyretic, anticancer properties.	Leaves
93	*Combretum ovalifolium*	Madvel	Combretaceae	climber	The leaves are used in the treatment of peptic ulcer and its fruits are used in Diarrhea.	Leaves
94	*Ipomoea pescaprae*	Maryadvel	Convolvulaceae	climber	The seeds of this plant is chewed with areca nut, sooth abdominal pains and cramps.	Seeds
95	*Aganosma cymosa*	Malti	Apocynaceae	climber	The paste of the root is applied externally on the site of snake bite as it has antivenom properties.	Roots

96	*Monstera deliciosa*	Monstera	Araceae	climber	Fruit of this plant has Vitamin C, anti-inflammatory stress reducing effects make it valuable antioxidant.	Fruits
97	*Combretum indicum*	Rangoonvel	Combretaceae	climber	The dried seeds of Rangoon Creeper are beneficial to treat intestinal worms and parasites.	Seeds
98	*Clematis gouriana*	Ranjai	Ranunculaceae	climber	In Ayurveda, the leaves of the plant have been used for treating puerperal fever and bruises.	Leaves
99	*Anodendron paniculatum*	Lambtani	Apocynaceae	climber	The roots of this plant have been used in traditional folk medicine as remedy for vomiting and cough.	Roots
100	Capparis zeylanica	Waghanti	Capparaceae	climber	The leaves are widely used for swellings, boils and piles traditionally it is also used as antidote to snake bites.	Leaves
101	Ruellia prostrata	Wild petunia	Araliaceae	Shrub	The leaves are widely used for swellings, boils and piles traditionally it is also used as antidote to snake bites.	Leaves
102	Schefflera elliptica	Pachotra	Fabaceae	Climber	Leaves are used in traditional medicine for various ailments, related to diabetes, skin conditions, and as an anticancer agent.	Bark
103	*Butea superba*	Palasvel	Combretaceae	Climber	The bark is been used for ailments like cough, wound healing, toothache, and nerve damage	Roots
104	*Combretum latifolium*	Piluk	Fabaceae	Climber	The roots (tubers) are used as medicine for erectile dysfunction (ED), increasing sexual desire.	Leaves
105	*Dalbergia horrida*	Pentgul	Fabaceae	Climber	The leaves, in particular, are used to treat dysentery and goiter, while the fruits are considered a tonic	Seed

106	*Dalbergia volubilis*	Alai	Araceae	Climber	Powdered wood and seed oil are used for treating var	Leaves
107	*Monstera deliciosa*	Monstera	Combretaceae	Climber	Th use thr apl	
108	*Combretum indicum*	Rangunvel	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Th art wh tre inf	
109	*Porana paniculata*	Heemvel	Fabaceae	Climber	Th fru vo de ve	
110	*Derris scandens*	Ambri	Portulacaceae	Herb	Root paste topically to treat wounds and cure bone fractures	Stem
111	*Portulaca oleracea*	Common purslane	Solanaceae	Herb	The dried stem is used in muscular ache as well as in arthritis symptoms.	leaves and stem
112	*Physalis minima*	Sunberry	Solanaceae	Shrub	leaves and stems used for treating skin conditions, pain relief, and wound healing.	leaves
113	*Lantana camara*	Wild sage	Verbenaceae	Herb	Leaves of plant is traditionally used for conditions like gout, urinary disorders, and bladder ulcers.	leaves
114	*Ipomoea obscura*	Morning glory	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	Leaves used to treat cuts, ulcers, swellings, eczema, fever, colds, and high blood pressure	dried leaves

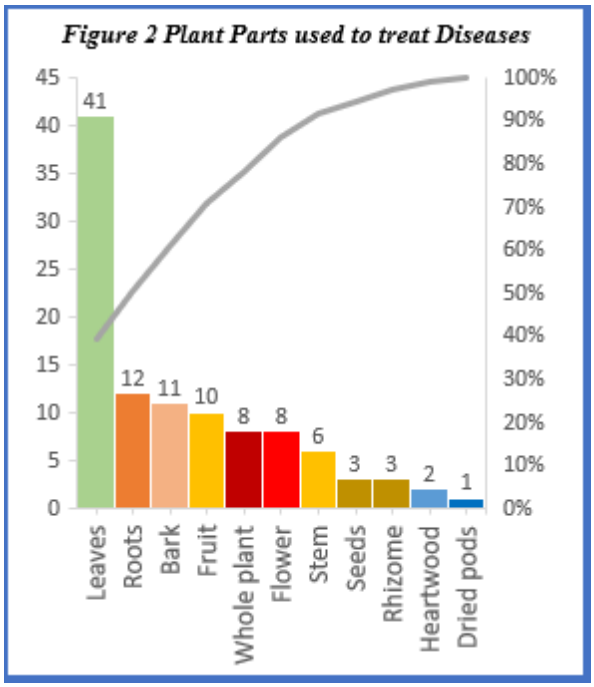
***Figure* 1 Distribution of Habit**



An aggregate number of about 114 species belonging to 54 families were listed from the study area. All the plant species listed including woody plants, ornamental plants, timber woods and edible fruits and vegetables during survey is used for various medicinal purposes. Hence, based on the information collected from the local community's people out of 114 species there are 22 herbs, 21 shrubs, 35 trees and 36 climbers

and all the documented ethnobotanical plants possess medicinal properties which cures and proves to be beneficial for number of human diseases.

According to an ethnobotanical survey conducted in Lalthane, Vishrampur village, local community peoples and local vaidu mostly used 90% of leaves of plants, 35% of roots 32% of fruit for medicinal purposes to treat human diseases. They used approximately 25% of whole plant which proved to be beneficial on various diseases. It was documented that 10% to 15% of Seeds and Flowers of the plants were of medicinal significance. The medicines prepared from the stem, rhizome, floral buds, pods and Inflorescence were less than 10% but they were used for the treatment of different diseases.



The most common methods of preparation and administration of medicinal drugs were oral intake with 48 plant species followed by the Topical use of plant species with a total number of 36 plant species. The decoction was prepared from 16 plant species for the treatment of human species. A total number of 12 species are used in Infusion.

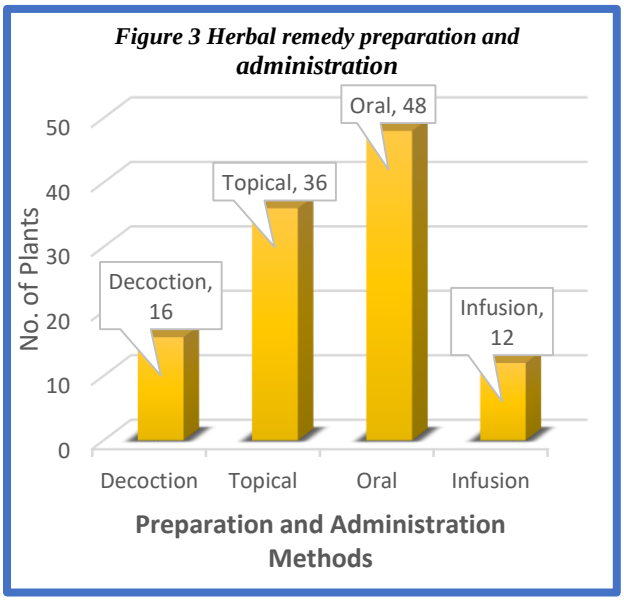
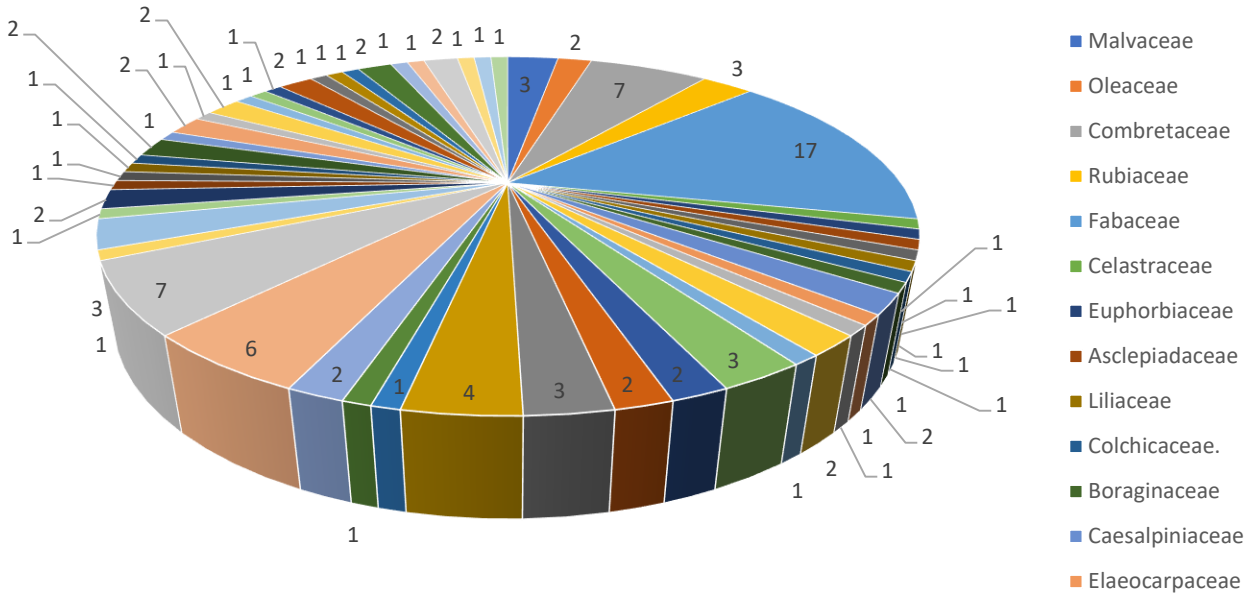
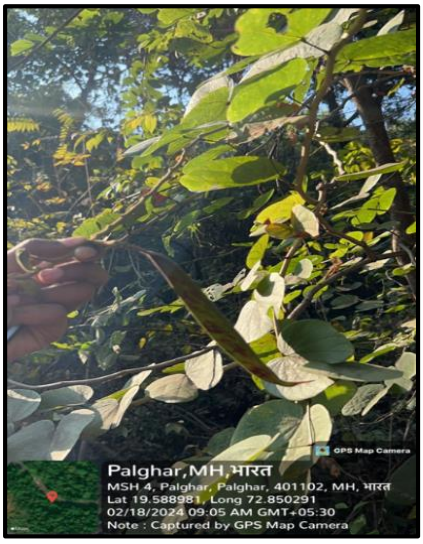


Figure 4 Distribution of Medicinal Plant Families



The first dominant family among the medicinal plants was the Fabaceae with all around 17 genera which was followed by the Combretaceae and Convolvulaceae family who had a dominance of around 7 genus. The third dominant family was the Apocynaceae with 6 Genus. The next family was the Lamiaceae family with a dominance of 4 Genus. The Moraceae, Malvaceae, Rubiaceae, Solanaceae, Asteraceae were having a total number of 3 genus. The Oleaceae, Poaceae, Moraceae, Calophyllaceae, Amaranthaceae, Combretaceae, Sapotaceae, are the families which had a dominance of only 2 genus. The other families such as Meliaceae, Loganiaceae, Pandanaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Calophyllaceae, Phyllanthaceae were the least dominating Families.



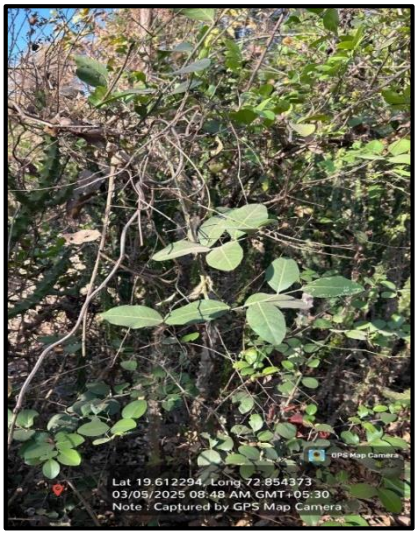


Figure No 6 Figure No 7 Figure 8 Figure No 6:- Bahunia variagata, Figure No 7:- Capparis zeylanica, Figure 8:- Holarrhena pubescens

Conclusion:- The study clearly showed that Lalthane, Vishrampur village, Palghar tehsil is rich in ethnobotanical diversity including many herbs, shrubs and tree components. There are 114 species of plants with medicinal importance, according to the current survey. The ethnobotanical survey in, that Lalthane, Vishrampur village Maharashtra, India has provided valuable information on the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants by the local group of individuals which includes therapeutic, culinary, ritual and other purposes. These bio resources not only provide them with economic security, but also a strong link to their ancestors. In order to preserve the diversity of plant species and in particular forests, it is necessary to take very good care of this area. The current documentation work will be very useful to preserve traditional knowledge.

Future Scope of the Study :-

Ethnobotanical survey can identify plants and compounds used in traditional medicine, providing leads for drug discovery and development.

Clinical trials should be conducted on the medicinal plants of the region because plants with high medicinal value can be used to produce drugs for the pharmaceutical industry.

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