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Study of Medicinal Plant Justicia Adhatoda with Phytochemistry in Deulgaon Raja Buldana District Maharashtra

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Abstract: ***The Medicinal Plant Justicia adhatoda used for Tribal Medicinal in Buldana District Medicinal System. A Survey was undertaken amongst the village and tribal peoples in concerns taluka and it was found that the Plant is commonly use for certain diseases State like swelling, asthma, cough,Fever.***
Keywords: Justicia adhatoda, medicinal plant, Phytochemistry.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study area was Dulgaon Raja a Taluka Place in Buldana District, Maharashtra. It is located at Latitude 20^0 $01^{'}$ N and Longitude $76^0 02^{'}$ E. Population of Deulgaon Raja is 30,827. Deulgaon Raja is known for the Balaji temple. Many people from this area are depend on natural medicines for treating various diseases. They use various plant extracts as remedy for various common diseases. The present work an attempt is made to present some interesting ethanomedicinal observation recorded in Deulgaon Raja Taluka.

II. MAERIAL AND METHODS

For documentation for ethano-botanical information and collecton of plant material, several tours were undertaken in various villages in Deulgaon raja taluka. Data presented here is based on personal observation and interviews with traditional healers (Viz. medicine men, hakim and old aged people) and the methodology is used is based on the methods available in the literature 02,07. Ethanobotanical information about *Justicia adhatoda* was documented in data sheets. for collection of plant material, local informer accompanied to author.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The plants have been authenticated earlier for various diseases and ailments in the study are included below. The results so that gender and age class differ in their traditional knowledge with regard to medicinal plants reported. Old males had more traditional knowledge about medicinal plants and their uses than females. This may be attributed to their involvements in trade related activities. In most of cases the older people were noted as being better informants and the vivid reason for this may be their personal experience for using these plants since old times. Respondent's young age were less aware of the potential of medicinal plants than their older counterparts who have gathered knowledge from the point of view of their traditional health care and their day to day practices. This difference in the perception of the two age classes is a result of knowledge loss over time. Since ancient times plants have been indispensable sources of both preventive and curative traditional medicine preparations for human beings and livestock. The medicinal and edible plants *Justicia adhatoda* is used in different areas of Deulgaon Raja taluka.

A. Medicinal Uses

1. Stomachache : leaf juice taken orally in morning for 3 to 4 days in stomachache .
2. Cough: leaf juice used to make cough syrup, leaf juice with honey to cure cough.
3. Fever : decoction of root & leaves taken orally daily twice in a day.
4. Asthma : kada of leaves given orally to cure asthma.
5. Swelling; decoction of stem bark given orally in night for 3 to 4 days.

B. Phytochemistry

Eicosame, 2-cyclohexyl, pentadicanic acid, caryophyllene Amrinone, Hexadecanoic acid, n-hexa decanoic acid, ethyl 4- quina zoline -2- carboxylate 9,12,15- octadecatrienoic acid, phytol, squalene, stigmasterol, alpha-sitosterol, vascinone, vascinol, adhatodine, adhatonine, adhvasinone, anisotine, hydroxypeganine, betaine, steroids, alkanes, triterpins, apengenin, astragalin,

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kaempferol, quercetine, vitexin, phenols, tennins alkaloids, anthraquinone, saponins, flavononids, fats, resins, sugar, gum amino acids, protiene, vitamin C, & essential oils.

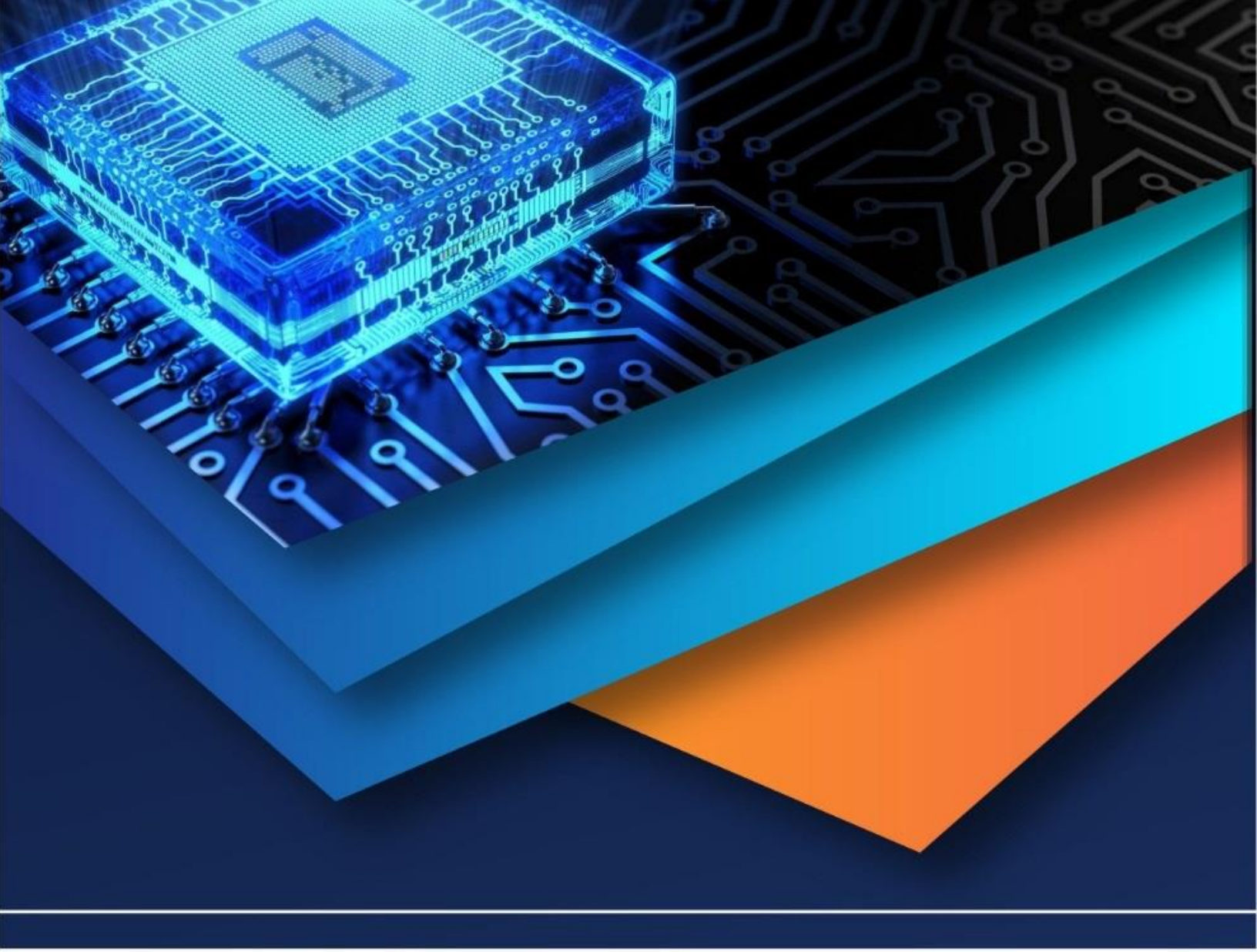
IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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