



Ethnobotanical Survey of Plants used in the treatment of Headache in Mahaur range Forest of Nanded District, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

The ethnomedicinal plants play an important role in the treatment of headache. In present research work ethnomedicinal plants used by the tribal, vender, local herbalists and medicinal practitioner in Mahur range forest of Nanded district. During the survey 10 flowering plants belonging to 10 families were collected and identified. All essential medicinal information was collected through semi-structured interview. The leaves, seed, flower and stem are commonly used in the preparation of medicine. The medicine is prepared in the form of paste, powder, juice and seed extract. The leaves were the most frequently used medicines were prepared in the form of paste and administered on head. The result of present study showed that headache was most common problem of old age people in this area.

INTRODUCTION

Humans have depended on medicinal plants for the treatment of diseases. Tribal inhabit in and around the forest use the forest resources for the treatment of diseases (Shyam, et. al., 2013). It has been observed that most of local people and tribal community are using medicinal plants for the treatment of headache. Medicinal plants are used as natural remedies for the treatment of headaches (Jahangiri et. al, 2025). Headache is very common in women and old people in Mahur range forest. The medicinal practitioner, vender and tribal use

Material and Methods

The tribal population of Mahur consists of *Andh*, *Kolam*, *Gond*, *Naikede* and *Pradhan* (Pawade et. al., 2008). From this region ethnobotanical data was collected during 2009-2010. The information was gathered through semi structured interviews of knowledgeable elders between the age group of 45 to 65 years. During the course of the study Each informant was visited three times in order to verify

medicinal plants for preparation of drug and treatment headache. Traditional medicine is a principal form of health care for human population (Igberaese and Ogbole, 2018). The most commonly used species in the treatment of headache are: *Coriandrum sativum* L., *Goniocaulon indicum*, *Lawsonia inermis* L. *Martynia annua* L. *Santalum album* L. and *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz. In the present study ethnomedicinal plants used in the treatment of headache in Mahur range forest of Nanded district. reliability of the obtained data. The collected plants were identified with help of standard floras (Naik, 1979; Naik, et al., 1998) and Yadav Sirdesai, 2002, and Chetty, 2008). The plants were enumerated alphabetically along with botanical name, family, Local name, Part used and uses.

Enumeration

1. *Abelmoschus crinitus* Wall

Family: Malvaceae. **Local Name:** Rantlaki.

Part(s) used: Leaves

Morphology:

Plant is erect annual herb. Leaves are cordate with long petiole, margin crenate, alternate. Flowers are axillary with long pedicel, flowers are yellow (PRK 119).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Paste of leaves is applied on fore head to cure headache (Gangaram).

2. *Abrus precatorius* L.

Family: Fabaceae. **Local Name:** Lalgunj.

Part(s) used: Root, and seed.

Morphology:

It is perennial twiner, young parts sparsely hairy. Leaves pinnate, petiole is 4-10 cm long, leaflets 10-20 pairs, opposite, oblong; rounded at both the end. Flowers are crowded in many flowered racemes, pedicel short. Calyx green shortly toothed; petals pink coloured, pod is oblong, truncate with sharp deflexed beak, silky pubescent. Seeds are globose, red with a shining black spot (PRK 12).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Snuff the powder of seed once a day to cure headache (Dumane).

3. *Coriandrum sativum* L.

Family: Apiaceae. **Local Name:** Kothmir. **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

Morphology:

It is an annual herb. Stem is glabrous. Leaves are pinnately or ternately decomposed, glabrous, petiole is long with thin membranous sheathing leaf base. Flowers in terminal, compound umbel. Calyx tube campanulate, petals white. Fruit is globose strongly ribbed brown (PRK 186).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Paste of leaves is applied on forehead to treat headache (Perchake)

4. *Crotalaria hirsuta* Willd.

Family: Fabaceae, **Local Name:** Sonari, **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

Morphology

It is an erect branched herb. Leaves are linear, alternate, pubescent, sessile, entire margin. Flowers are in raceme, corolla yellow. Pod is oblong pointed at tip. Seeds are kidney shaped (PRK 7).

Ethnobotanical Uses

Paste of leaves or juice of leaves is applied over forehead to control headache (Gangaram).

5. *Goniocaulon indicum* (Klein ex Willd.) Cl.

Family: Asteraceae. **Local Name:** Karad kusumb.

Part(s) used: Leaves and Flowers.

Morphology:

It is a erect herb. Stem is angular green. Leaves are long sessile, alternate, lanceolate with serrate margin. Head is narrow, corolla tubular pink. Seeds are black (PRK 19).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Juice of leaves and flower is mixed and applied over forehead to control headache (Rathod).

6. *Lawsonia inermis* L.

Family: Lythraceae. **Local Name:** Mendi. **Part(s) used:** Leaves.

Morphology:

Plant is small tree or branched thorny shrub. Leaves are elliptic acute at both end, petiole is short. Flowers are in axillary or terminal panicle, pedicel is short. Petal is pale yellow. Capsule is globose. Seeds are black (PRK 158).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Paste of leaves is applied on forehead to treat headache (Rathod).

7. *Martynia annua* L.

Family: Martyniaceae. **Local Name:** Waghnaakhi or Kutri.

Part(s) used: Leaves & Fruit.

Morphology:

Plant is annual branched erect herb. Stem is hollow with glandular hairs. Leaves are large, simple, alternate, broadly ovate, cordate at base and margin dentate. Flowers are in axillary racemes. Calyx is green. Corolla is pink with dark purple patch at base. Fruit is green ovoid with two hooks, hard. Seed is black (PRK 47).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

About one gm of seed is consumed along with milk thrice a day to cure headache (Perchake).

8. *Santalum album* L.

Family: Santalaceae. **Local Name:** Chandan.

Part(s) used: Stem bark.

Morphology: It is an erect branched ever green tree. Leaves are simple, elliptical, opposite with long petiole. Flowers are brownish purple in axillary paniculate cymes, peduncle long, and pedicel short. Drupes globose black. Seeds are globose (PRK 30).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Paste of stem is applied on forehead to treat headache (Gite).

9. *Sapindus emarginatus* Vahl.

Family: Sapindaceae. **Local Name:** Ritha. **Part(s) used:** Seeds.

Morphology:

It is a large tree young shoot is covered with rusty tomentose. Leaves are abruptly pinnate, leaflets are subopposite. Flowers are interterminal panicles, male flowers are many and bisexual, pedicel is short, panicle is covered with rusty tomentose. Sepals are greenish with rusty tomentose, and petals are white free. Drupes are lobed clothed with rusty tomentose, dark brown. Seeds are black, smooth (PRK 143).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Few drops of seed extract are dropped in nose to cure headache (Gangaram).

10. *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz

Family: Lythraceae. **Local Name:** Ghyati.

Part(s) used : Leaves and Flowers.

Morphology:

It is straggling shrub. Stem is branched brown. Leaves are simple, sessile, lanceolate, opposite and cordate at base. Flowers are in axillary cyme. Corolla is tubular flowers are dark red. Capsule is ellipsoid. Seeds are numerous brown (PRK 115).

Ethnobotanical Uses:

Paste of leaves is rub on forehead to control headache (Rathod).

DISCUSSION

The present investigation comprises 10 angiospermic medicinal plants belongs to 10 family were used by tribal, vender, local herbalists and medicinal practitioner for the treatment of headache. Medicinal drugs prepared by tribal, vender, local herbalists and medicinal practitioner

did not caused any side effects. Due to less side effects peoples in developed countries are used traditional system for the treatment of diseases (Alamgeer et. al., 2018). Seeds, leaves flowers are used in the preparation of drugs. Drugs are prepared in the form of seed extract, paste and juice. The leaves were commonly used for the preparation of drugs. Mostly fresh plants parts used in the treatment of headache.

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