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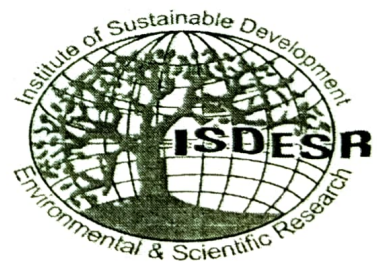
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STUDIES ON PLANT BASED TRADITIONAL REMEDIES ON CHILD HEALTH CARE IN BEED DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

¹Dahiphale Nagnath K and ²Sukte Savita M.

¹Late Ramesh Warpudkar ACS College, Sonpeth.

²Balbhim ACS College, Beed

Abstract: The present study aims to explore the plant based traditional remedies by traditional practitioners on Child health care in Beed district, Maharashtra. Successive field surveys were carried out in Parli city through traditional healers or practitioners who ceaselessly use their worthy knowledge to treat plant based traditional remedies on child health care. The information was collected by means of open-ended conversations, semi-structural questionnaire, group discussion, etc. The information obtained from the traditional practices was also cross verified to check the authenticity. The study revealed that the plant based traditional information collected from different traditional healers or practitioners who give treatment by using plant material. The practitioners use some common medicinal plant material like Ocimum, Turmeric, Ginger etc. Among the plants used by practitioners herbs are most common followed by Shrubs, trees and climbers. From this study it was concluded that the documentation of the ethnobotanical knowledge in management of local health care is the first step, which will open new door for researcher in the field of child health care.

Keywords-Traditional practitioners, Child health care,

Introduction: The knowledge of medicinal plants in India has been accumulated in course of many centuries based on several ancient medicinal systems, including ayurveda, unani and siddha. According to the survey report of World Health Organization, 80% people of the developing world use plant remedies for several therapeutic purposes. India, one of the richest floristic regions of the world has diverse socio-economic, ethnic, linguistic and cultural areas. Therefore, the indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants and their use in treating several ailments might reasonably be expected in this country. Chandel *et al.* have reported that nearly about 70% of tribal and rural inhabitants of India are to a large extent depended on medicinal plants for their primary healthcare management due to either insufficient or inaccessible or less availability of modern healthcare system. The information regarding the medicinal properties of plants came down traditionally generation after generation through traditional healers. Apart from the tribal groups, many other forest dwellers and rural people also possess unique knowledge regarding plant utilization.

Beed one of the seven districts of marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Lies between 18.27° to 19.27° Latitude and 74.29° to 76.44° E Longitude an average height of about 600m above mean sea level. Cover an area of 10227 sq.km. On the Deccan plateau and is centrally placed in the region. It demarcates boundaries between parbhani, jalna, Aurangabad, ahmednagar and latur districts. Prior to independence, beed was a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state. It was included in the State of Maharashtra in 1960.