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## Mango (*Mangifera indica* Linn) A medicinal and holy plant

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### Abstract

Mango (*Mangifera indica* Linn) commonly called as A Am or Amba. This plant naturally grows in India it is also recorded in South East Asia and in Indo- Malayan region. It is used in the worship by Hindu. The fruit, root, bark and leaves used by tribal and all Indian to cure various diseases and disorders, it is also used as holy plant it is also used as fuel and for furniture making. Mango plant kills the entire pathogenic microorganism. It is specially use in control of diarrhoea, syphilis, ulcer, diabetes, kidney stone, sunstroke, tuberculosis, intestinal disorder, blood purification, nasal bleeding, ameobiosis, in piles and in heart diseases. Mango contain chemical like Gallic acid, Mangeferin, ellagic acid, soluble sugar, protein and oil. Tribal peoples throughout India fully depend on the plant for furnish their all basic and other needs which are essential for their life. In remote area villagers depend upon the folk medicine and house hold remedies. Mango is one of wild plants growing naturally on west land which is very important to cure several diseases of rural peoples and domesticated animals. The observations were confirmed with that of the standard literature.

**Keywords:** Wild plant, Mango, Tribes, medicinal uses.

### Introduction

Marathwada region is one of administrative divisions of Maharashtra in India. It consists of eight districts viz., Aurangabad, Beed, Jalana, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani and Hingoli. It extends from 70.5 to 78.5 east longitude Jintur taluka of Parbhani district is rich with wealth of medicinal plants, timber, aromatic, fuel, fibres, ornamental, food plant, oil plant, cereal plant, beverages plant etc. Plants are collected from forest and information is collected from tribes those have well knowledge.

Mango (*Mangifera indica* Linn) commonly called as Amm or Amba this Plant naturally grows in India it is also recorded in South East Asia. It is used in the worship by Hindu the fruit, root, bark, flower and leaves are used by tribals and all Indians to cure various diseases and disorders, it is also used as a holy plant it is also used as fuel and for furniture making. It is specially used in control of heart diseases, urinary disorders, dysentery, eye diseases, diarrhoea, syphilis, ulcer, diabetes, kidney stone, sunstroke, tuberculosis, intestinal disorder, blood purification, nasal bleeding, ameobiosis, in piles and in heart diseases. (Acuta 2010 Agrawal 1986 Ahmed 2010 Deshpande 2008) [2, 3, 13, 5, 14, 16].

### Description

This plant is a large tree with strong deep tap root system. Bark is stout rough and thick. It is evergreen spreading with dense rounded crown. Leaves are linear - oblong, acute, acuminate and crowded at the end of branches. Inflorescence is panicle receme, with several minute white to yellowish flowers. Fruit is simple drupe large and various shapes, fleshy green to yellow or red. Seeds are ensheathed which are covered with fibrous hairy endocarp. Plant grows in forest up to 1200mt, now it is cultivated in India on very large scale commercially. Plant is recorded in India from ancient time. (Deshpande 2011) [16]. therefore, answers the questions: what kind of medicinal plants are used by the local people to

### Material and Methods

To make a survey of medicinal important plants of Jintur taluka of Parbhani district in Maharashtra of India several field trips were arranged during study period.

The data gathered of mango plant in particular area were repeatedly confirmed in other area of Jintur. Some of them are recorded in stranded literature; plant was identified with the help of

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flora (Naik *et al.* 1998) [19, 20]. The present paper deals with the 01 plant species commonly used by the tribes in and around Jintur taluka. The information received was confirmed several times from peoples of different tribes. Plant specimens are deposited in the form of herbarium/ photo in the department of Botany D.S.M. College Jintur.

### Chemical constituents

Fruit contain Gallic acid, gallotanin, mangiferin, elagic-acidgiucan solubal sugar acid, protein, carotene xanthophylls, vitamin A and C. Seed contain gallotanin stearic acid, methyl alcohol. Leaves contain mangiferin, glucose, galactose, xylose, gallic acid, glycoside and several other secondary metabolieds. (Deshpande 2011) [16]

### Botanical name –*Mangifera indica* Linn.

Family – Anacardiaceae

Local name – A Am or Amba



### Result and Discussion

#### Medicinal uses

Mango tree is considered to be sacred by Hindus. All parts of plants such as root, bark, leaves flowers and fruit are used for medicinal and worship purpose. It is widely found in the forest the leaves of plant are being offered to Gods as a part of prayers in marriage ceremony so the plant is known as Kalpavraksha.

The fruit is eaten raw or ripen fresh or dried, fresh juice drink as sharbat and mango fruity. Raw fruit used for pickle, chatni and making curry, gulamba, kairi, amsur. Powder of seeds used by rural for bread. Wood of tree used for furniture, building, agriculture tools and shadow of tree is very cool.

The Mango leaves used in marriage ceremony and in Gaudi Padwa (New Marathi year) The young leaves can be eaten row and used in several diseases such as burning sensation, diarrhoea, dysentery haemorrhoids, hiccough hyperdipsia, ulcer, kidney stone and wound. Leaves pest used for hair blackening, piles, jaundice, vomiting, urinary diseases, liver disorder,

constipation, it is also used as anti-microbial, liver disorder and in bloody dysentery. Root of plant can be used against diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, pneumonia, rheumatism. Inner bark and young leaves used by tribals against diabetes.

Flowers of plant used as anorexia, dyspepsia, ulcer and blood purification.

Fruits raw as well as mature can be used in sunstroke, ophthalmia, eruption, intestinal disorder, in fertility, night blindness, the oil used in eczema.

Seed used in heart problem, amebiosis, carminative, nasal bleeding. It is also used in liver disorder, teeth diseases, acidity, uterus problem, and fistula it used against poisonous biting such as scorpion, makadi, honeybee etc. (Ainslie-1813 Govindachari-1983 Achyra Balkrishna 2008) [6, 15, 18, 12].

### Conclusion

Rural people of Jintur taluka use the plant which grows nearby them as a source of medicine, veterinary medicine, furniture, building, agriculture tools animal fodder etc. A number of plants grow naturally in forest of studied area and tribes use them to recover their diseases and disorder like cancer, acidity, asthma, T.B. cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, piles, fissure and several others diseases.

Jintur forest is rich in flora but due to unawareness of common people and government of India. The plants now under go endanger species. It's a responsibility to save and conserve the important plant for healthy and safe India. Present paper studied limited plant (01) and maintained its record. Last but not least I would to say that please save, conserve such plant, and try plantation of Mango plant for clean air and healthy environment.

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