INTRODUCTION
The Yavatmal District is situated in the eastern part of the Maharashtra between north latitudes 19° 23’ and 20° 48’ and longitudes 77° 19’ and 79° 07’. It occupies an area of 13,582 Sq. Km. The district is categorized as tribal and underdeveloped district and most of the land is covered with Agriculture land. Forests cover more than 10.97% of the geographical area of this block. Pandharkawada is a small but developing block. The Pandharkawada block lies between 20°.01’to 20°.021’ North latitude and 78°.32’ to 78°.54’ East longitude in the Deccan plateau. It is situated on eastern side of Maharashtra. The area has an expanse of nearly 820 sq. km. with 90sq. km. forest cover. The medicinal plants have been in the focus as life saving drugs right from the beginning of the human civilization. The medicinal plants have been the object of research in both systematic botany and other areas of plant sciences. The tribal’s have the knowledge of medicinal and another uses of plants growing in the forests. Tribal medicine men know the exact preparation of the medicine and diagnosis of the diseases (Harshberger, 1896).

The 177 medicinal plant used by Banjaras of Vidarbha on various ailments (Bhogaonkar and Chavhan, 2013). The 30 angiospermic plants of Jalgaon District were used for different human ailments (Patil and Pawar, 2004). Bhogaonkar and Kadam, 2005 and 2006, documented 39 plant species used in treatment of reproductive disorders while 20 monocotyledonous plant species are used in various diseases by the tribal’s of Umarkhed talisil in Yavatmal district. They have further documented 36 ethnic formulations that are prepared using 50 plant species by locals of Umarkhed taluka. The 30 plant species were used by health care practitioner in Buldhana district (Ahirrao and Patil, 2010). Desale et al., 2013 collected information on 42 plants used as traditional medicine by herbal healer of Purandar taluka, Pune district. The 48 different plant species were traditionally used by practitioner of Nawargaon village of Chandrapur district (Bakare, 2014). The 70 plant species were used by tribal people in Satpuda Mountain on different ailments (Landge and Kalse, 2014).

In the present paper, folk medicinal preparations of 18 plant species used for different ailments has been enumerated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
Tribal medicine men, village heads and local people were interviewed to record different plant part used for folk remedies. Plants were collected, documented and identified with the help of standard floras (Cooke 1967, Naik 1998, Yadav and Sardesai, 2002) and herbarium specimens were prepared.

Enumeration
Achyranthes aspera L. (Amaranthaceae). Local name - Aaghada. Two – 3 leaves juice mixed with half teaspoonful of turmeric powder and applied on cuts or wounds.

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. (Simaroubaceae). Local name - Maharukh. One – 2 leaves are woven into ring. Put into 5-10 lits. of water. It gives for drunk.
**Allbizia lebeck** (L.) Benth. (Fabaceae). Local name- Kala Shirish. Take 20 gm of stem bark, made into decoction, and is given thrice a day for 3-5 days in bleeding piles.

**Allium sativum** L. (Alliaceae). Local name – Lahsun, Lasan. Two bulblet and seven leaves of *Ocimum sanctum* are mixed with jaggery and made 5-7 tablets. This tablets are given thrice daily for three days in typhoid.

**Asparagus racemosus** var. racemosus Willd. (Liliaceae)

Mode of use – one handful of tubers pounded in small amount of water the extract 1 cup of juice given twice daily in leucorrhoea.

**Butea monosperma** (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae). Local name – Palas. Stem bark decoction is given twice or thrice after every 5 – 10 minutes in snake bite. Same time *Azadiricha indica* leaves given for chewing getting up to bitter taste.

**Cascabella thevetia** (L.) Lippold. (Apocynaceae). Local name - Ghanti. Roots are levigated on stones and applied over boils or seeds are made into ash, mixed into Linum oil applied on boils.

**Cassia tora** L. (Caesalpinaceae). Local name- Tarota. Take 4-5 fresh leaves, crushed on palm and pressed over the sting part of the body.

**Cassia fistula** L. (Caesalpiniaaceae) Local name -Bahava. Five – 10 gm of root bark pounded in half cup of water. Filtered it with clean cloth, whole filtrate is given 2 – 3 time after every 5 – 10 minutes in snake bite.

**Gloriosa superba** L. (Liliaceae) Local name – Kal-lavi

Mode of use – Fifty gm. of tuber crushed and made into paste warmed the paste and bandage over swollen testis in hydrocele.

**Manilkara hexandra** ( Roxb.) Dub. (Sapotaceae) Local name of plant – Khirni

Mode of use – Stem bark levigated on stone, paste is linctus, once daily for 2-3 days for used in giddiness.

**Pergularia daemia** (Forssk.) Chiov. (Asclepiadaceae) Local name – Utaran

Mode of use – 1. Fourteen -21 flowers made into ash, 2 pinch of ash mixed with 2 teaspoon of honey given for 3-5 days in cough. 2. Single leaf cut into small pieces given with *Piper betel* leaf with empty stomach in bleeding piles.

**Semecarpus anacardium** L. (Anacardiaceae ) Local name – Biba, Kokadi.

Mode of use – Single fruit hole with nail and they warm on flame. Warm oil is directly applied on heel and hot onion bulb crushed and bandage over heel.

**Sesamum orientale** L. (Pedaliaceae). Local name – Til. Two – 3 leaves expressed in one cup of cow milk and then mixed well. It gives thrice a day in stomach ache.

**Tinospora cordifolia** (Wild.) Hook.f. and Thoms. (Menispermaceae). Local name- Gulwel. Take 2-3 inches of stem and make decoction. This decoction is given for decreasing the sugar level. The plant parts take only from on *Azadiricha indica* plant.

**Tribulus terrestris** L. (Zygophyllaceae), Local name - Gokharu. Whole plant is washed and then crushed and mix with curd. This freshly prepared mucilaginous solution is taken for three weeks to treat kidney stone.

**Vinca rosea** L. (Apocynaceae) Local name - Jagannathi

Mode of use - 3-4 plant roots washed with water, then crushed and extract juice. 2-3 teaspoon of original juice given 2-3 times in one day for used in diarrhea.

**Watakaka volubilis** (L.f.) Stapf (Asclepiadaceae). Local name- Harandodi, Ikdodi. One handful of roots crushed and mixed with 20-25 gm of jaggery made into small laddus given thrice a day for 5 days in jaundice.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The present communication deals with the medicinal plants uses 13 family member of 18 genera and 18 different species of angiosperms for different ailments. Some therapeutic uses of such plants in Pandharkawada region were documented. The present information is used in drug standardization and estimation of compound content for further studies.
CONCLUSION
Traditional knowledge systems cure different diseases by the tribal’s of Pandharkawada region. They use plant as a source of drug through trial and error method and the process is experienced over hundreds of years.

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