



**Hon. Nishikant Bhosale-Patil
(Dada)**

Founder, Prakash Shikshan
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Prakash Shikshan Mandal's

LOKNETE RAJARAMBAPU PATIL

AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL,

P.G. INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTER, ISLAMPUR

DIST-SANGLI (MAHARASHTRA) INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF DRAVYAGUNA



BAKUCHI

Marathi:

Botanical name:

Synonyms:

Family:

Common name:

Bavachi

Psoralea corylifolia

Cullen corylifolium (L.) Medik

Fabaceae (Pea family)

Scurfy Pea, Blackdot

Scurfy Pea is an erect, annual herb generally found in peninsular India. Leaves are simple, roundish-ovate, undulating-toothed. Stipules are narrow lance-shaped, recurved. Flowers are borne in dense spike-like racemes on long solitary stalks in leaf axils. Flower-stalks are much shorter than the sepals. Flowers are small, pale lilac, with the wings and keel dark purple-tipped. Scurfy Pea flowers in the cold season. Found flowering: January.

Attributes:

Rasa- Katu, Tikta, Veerya- Ushna, Vipak- katu, Guna- Laghu, Ruksha.

Medicinal uses:

Jvara, Krimiroga, Kushthaghna, Meha, shvitra.

The seeds of the plant constitute the drug. Seeds laxative, diuretic, diaphoretic and aphrodisiac. The seeds contain an essential oil, which is very effective on certain bacteria causing skin diseases. The drug is, therefore, useful in leucoderma and leprosy as an external application in the form of ointment, as well as for taking internally. The seeds are also useful for promoting urination and as antihelmintic. Due to its use in leprosy, the drug has been called in our indigenous system as Kushtha nashini. Roots of the plant are reported to be useful in caries of teeth; and the leaves in diarrhoea.