

Ethnomedicinal study of plants used by Tribal person for fever diseases in Tikamgarh district M.P.

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Abstract

Madhya Pradesh is a central state of India and Tikamgarh is a district of Madhya Pradesh it is located in the Northern part of this state. It lies on the Bundelkhand plateau between the Jamni a tributary of Betwa and Dhasan. Since ancient time several tribal communities like Kol Gond Mawasi are lives in district. They have been suffering from fever for a long for the treatment of fever several plant species are being used by the tribes in the present study highlights 41 Ethnomedicinal plants traditionally utilized by the Tribal person.

Keywords: ethno medicinal, tikamgarh, fever, Kol, gond, mawasi

Introduction

Medicinal plants grow naturally around us. Over centuries, cultures around the world have learned how to use plants to fight illness and maintain health. These readily available and culturally important traditional medicines form the basis of an accessible and affordable health-care regime and are an important source of livelihood for indigenous and rural populations Medicinal plants as a group comprise approximately 8000 species and account for around 50% of all the higher flowering plant species of India. Millions of rural household's use medicinal plants in a self-help mode.

Over one and a half million practitioners of the Indian System of Medicine in the oral and codified streams use medicinal plants in preventive promotive and curative applications. Various contributors have worked on medicinal plants of Central India (Jain, 1963 ^[9]. a, b and c; Jain and Tarafdar, 1970 ^[10]. Bhatnagar *et al.* 1973 ^[4]. Sahu, 1982 ^[30]. 1983 ^[31]. Mishra and Sahu, 1984 ^[17]. Saxena, 1986 ^[32]. 1989; Lal, 1988 ^[14]. 1993 ^[15]. Rai and Ojha, 1989 ^[26]. Oommachan *et al.* 1990 ^[18]. Shah and Singh, 1990 ^[33]. Pandey *et al.* 1991 ^[20]. Jain, 1992 Rai and Nonhare, 1992 ^[25]. Bhalla *et al.* 1992 ^[2]. 1996 ^[3]. Khan *et al.* 1994 ^[11]. Maheshwari, 1996 ^[16]. Khan and Singh, 1996 ^[12]. Bajpai and Mitra, 1997 ^[1]. Kumar and Jain, 1998 ^[13]. Dubey *et al.* 2001) ^[5]. Few ethno-botanical works have been done in Patalkot valley (Rai, 1987 ^[22]. Rai *et al.* 1999) ^[24]. Ethno-botanical studies have also been done in Central India and Chhattisgarh (Rai and Nath, 2005 ^[28]. Rai *et al.* 2002) ^[29] but there are some tribal pockets in Tikamgarh district where indigenous knowledge of herbal healer could not be properly documented due to lack of scientific manpower in such remote areas for the search of traditional medicines. Therefore, the study has been taken up in Tikamgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh, India.

Material and method

Tikamgarh Districts of Madhya Pradesh, located on region of Bundelkhand in India it is spread from 78.26 to 79.21° (Longitude) and 24.26 to 25.34° (latitude). The total Geographical area of Tikamgarh District is 5,048.00 km² and the total population is 1 202 998. The northern margin is very irregular. The maximum length of the district is about 119 km from North to South and width about 80 km. Tikamgarh District is bounded by Chhatrapur district to east, Lalitpur district to West, Jhansi to North and Sagar to South.

The study was carried out at the 4 Tribal villages in each site were visited through periodical tour. Special attention was paid to record information from local traditional Herbal Healer (Vaidya). The information on home remedies using the preventive and curative values of different plant species documented involving the ethical guidelines adopted International Society of Ethno-biology. During the field trips local guide, villagers, Traditional Herbal Healers (Vaidya). Tribal heads and Tribal persons are contacted and enquired to gather related information. Identification of plants has been made through the local name of plant with the help of existing literature. The directory of Indian folk medicines and Indian Material Medica were consulted to confirm the identification and the medicinal use of plants mentioned in the paper.

An Ethnobotanical survey was conducted during the period of September 2015 to February 2016 in Tribal areas of district Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh. An extensive data sheet was prepared regarding the utility of plants and food and medicine, their application, doses and duration. The distribution was obtained by Tribal map of Madhya Pradesh, Showing Map of Madhya Pradesh and map of Tikamgarh district

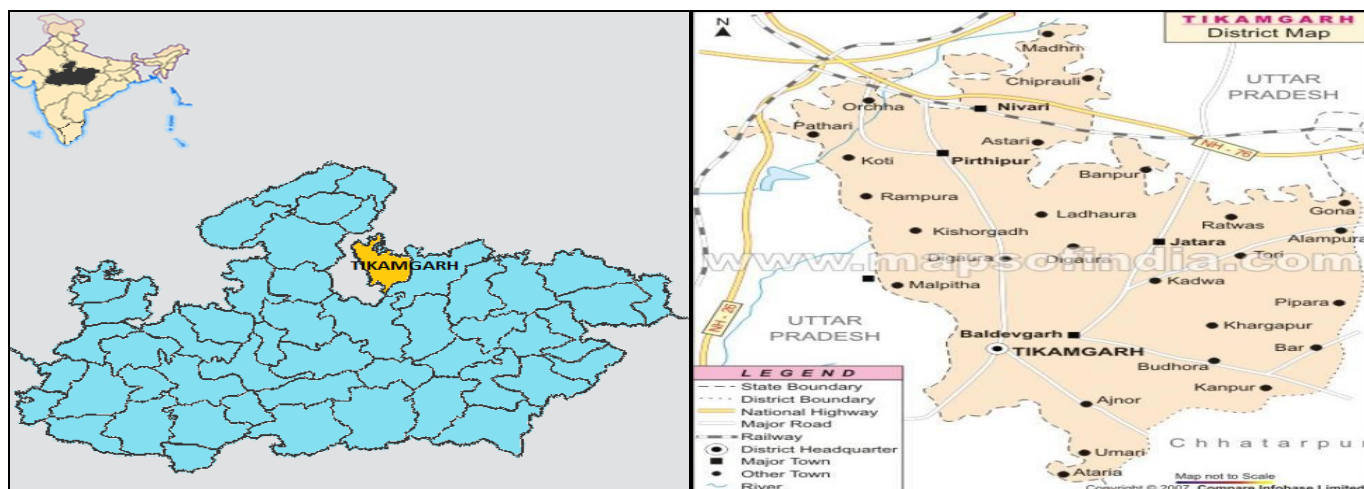


Fig 1

Result and discussion

Surveys in tribal villages of four Tribal Village of Tikamgarh has been conducted. The details are as follows The enumeration of 41 medicinal plants being used by the traditional herbal healers (Vaidya,Ojhas, Guniyas) have been documented from Tikamgarh district. The Tribal uses different parts of plants which are locally available, incurring various types of diseases like Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Fever, Cough, Jaundice, Asthma, Skin disease, Piles etc. In case of

fever village people contact their local medicine practitioner to whom they call Vaidya (Traditional Herbal healer). The traditional herbal healing properties contain much medicine for a single ailment out of the various medicines one is selected by the Herbal Healer for curing a Out of 41 plant species, 16species of herbaceous plants, 6 species of shrubs, 23 species of trees and 4 species of climbers and 1species under shrub and 2 species of grass are used in preparation of traditional medicines.

Table 1: Ethnomeditional survey of medicinal plants of Tikamgarh

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family name	Habit	Part used	Mode of administration
1	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> Willd.	Reunja/ Safed Kikar	Fabaceae	tree	Bark	Bark of plant is used in fever
2	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Latjeera/ Addhajhara	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Root	Root decoction is applied for treatment of fever
3	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Vasa Bach	Acoraceae	Herb	Root	Root juice is given orally in fever
4	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Leaves are boiled with water and extract is used twice a days in fever
5	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Linn.	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Roots bark	Root bark is very effective in fever Root juice is given orally in fever
6	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Gwarpatta	Liliaceae	Herb	Leaves	Fresh juice is useful in fever
7	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Sus.L	Katelichaulai	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Leaf	Leaves are boiled for making bhaji (local food item)which is useful for fever
8	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Wall.Nees	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Herb	Whole plant Leaves	Decoction of whole plant is given twice a days in fever Leaves are pounded with mixed mustard oil is very effective for fever
9	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> Roxb.	Ghawa	Combretaceae	Tree	Root	Decoction of root is used in fever
10	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Kaligulisar	Aristolochiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Leaf decoction with mixed black pepper is applied in fever
11	<i>Artemisia indica</i>	-	Asteraceae	Herb	Tender shoot	Powder of dried tender shoot is given orally in fever
12	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Satawar	Asparagaceae	Climber	Root	Decoction of root is applied for high fever
13	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Stem bark	Decoction of stem bark is given orally twice a day for the treatment of fever
14	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	Salai	Burseraceae	Tree	Flower	Flower are dried than made a powder and given orally in fever
15	<i>Carissa spinarum</i> A.Dc.	Karonda	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Fruit are used in fever
16	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Root bark	Extract of root bark is used for fever
17	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	Punwar	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Root	Decoction of root is given orally in fever
18	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Entire plant	Plant juice are given orally in fever
19	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Nagarmoth	Cyperaceae	Grass	Roots	Decoction of root are useful in fever

20	<i>Delonix regia</i> Linn.	Gulmohar	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark	Bark extract mixed with black pepper and garlic
21	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> Linn.	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves	Leaves are chewed orally for the treatment of fever
22	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> L.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Seed	Infusion of seed is given in fever
23	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn.	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole Plant	Leaf juice are used in fever
24	<i>Justicia zeylanica</i> Medic.	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Leaf of the plant is used in fever
25	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F Gmel.	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Tree	Flower	About 100 g flower paste 250jaggery and 50 water is mixed and given twice daily to cure cattle fever
26	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Bakin	Meliaceae	Tree	Bark seed	Bark decoction and seed powder is used in fever
27	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i> Linn.	Harshingar	Oleaceae	Tree	Leaves	Leaves are very useful in fever
28	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Decoction of tulsi,black pepper, adarak mixed with salt is good treatment for fever
29	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> L.Webster.	Bhumi Amala	Phyllanthaceae	Herb	Leaves	Leaves extract is also treated for fever
30	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> L.	Hajarmani	Phyllanthaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Plant is used in fever
31	<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i> Roxb. Benth.	Jangal Jalebi	Mimosaceae	Tree	Bark	Bark powder is taken orally for fever
32	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Bihi	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves	Decoction of fresh leaves is applied in fever
33	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Bija Sal	Fabaceae	Tree	Gum	Gum is applied for the treatment of fever
34	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Makoi	Solanaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Decoction of whole plants is applied in fever Plant juice is given orally in fever
35	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Bhatakatarari	Solanaceae	Herbs	Whole plant	Decoction of whole plants is applied for pneumonic fever
36	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.	Kuha	Combretaceae	Tree	Bark	Decoction of bark is used in fever
37	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Harr	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruit	Fruit are given orally in fever
38	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> L.	Gurbel	Menispermaceae	Climber	Whole plant	Plant juice with mixed sugar is very effective in fever Decoction of pieces of stem mixed with leaves of adhatoda is applied for fever
39	<i>Vitex nigundo</i> Linn.	Nigundi	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Roots	Decoction of roots are very useful in fever
40	<i>Zingiber officinalis</i>	Adrak	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is given in fever
41	<i>Zizyphusnummularia</i> Burm.F.	Jharberi	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Root	Decoction of roots are used in fever

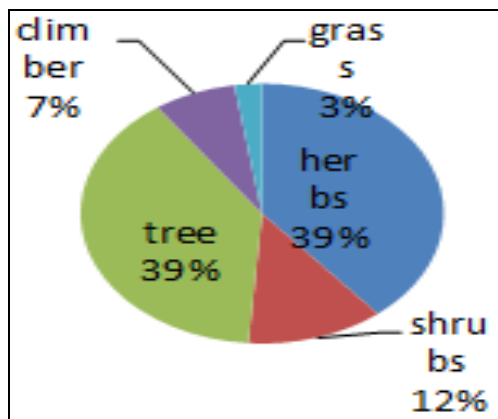


Fig 2: Showing Habit pattern of plant

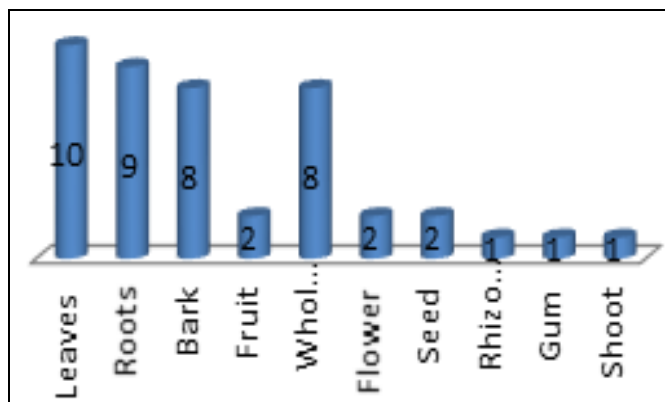


Fig 3: Showing Parts of medicinal plants used for fever

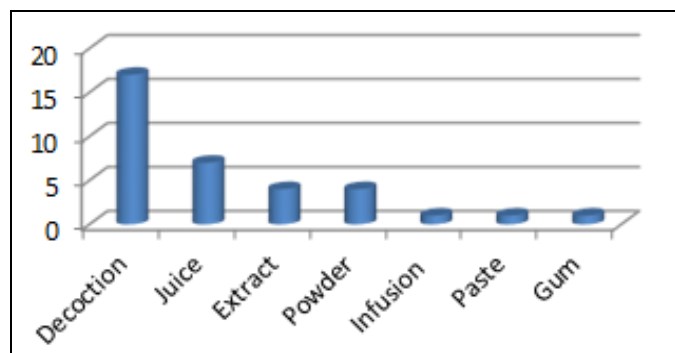


Fig 4: Showing the Mode of preparation of medicine

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