

Ethnomedicinal Trends of Fabaceae Family Plants Used by Tribal's of Dhar District, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Abstract - The present paper deals with an ethnomedicinal trends was carried out during 2022-2024 in the Fabaceae families plants used by tribal's of Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh, India. A total of 23 plant species belonging to 19 genera of Fabaceae family from the study area. Such knowledge is transferred from one generation to another by word of mouth only and restricted to few families of the area recognized as 'Vaidyas' 'Badwa' and 'Ojhas'. Tribal do not approach doctors (physicians) due to lack of awareness and shyness or hesitation. Herbal healers and their patients who receive the treatment for any enquired the local names, parts used and method of administration. The binomial names are enumerated with utilization and dosages of these plants are like Viz. *Abrus precatorius*, *Butea superba*, *Crotalaria juncea*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Tephrosia purpurea* etc. The family Fabaceae is the second largest among the dicotyledonous plants of the study area.

Key words: Ethnomedicinal trends, Fabaceae family, Dhar district, tribal's, Madhya Pradesh.

Introduction - Dhar district is situated in the south-western part of Madhya Pradesh, India. The study area lies between 22° 00' to 23° 10' Northern latitude and 74° 28' to 75° 42' Eastern longitude. Covering 8153 Sq. Km study area and geographical area of 1214.8 Sq.km. Its population is 2184672 (Census 2011). Dhar The tribal people constitute over 83.93 percent of the population. The study area is mostly inhabited of tribal groups are *Bheel*, *Bhilala*, *Barela* and *Pateliya*. Majority of the population live in remote villages and depend on shifting cultivation and forest for their food, shelter and other requirements. These Tribal's live close to the forest and are largely dependent on the wild biological resources for their livelihood. Although the tribal people traditionally use many ethno-medicinal Fabaceae family plants used by tribal's of Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh. Such documentation has been done earlier. Keeping this in view, the present study was initiated with an aim to identify medicinal plants resources and traditional knowledge of tribal people of the study area. Literature survey of ethnobotanical work was done (Srivastava 1984, Samvatser *et al.* 2004, Jain 2004, Jadhav 2007, Alawa *et al.* 2012, Shaikh *et al.* 2012, Alawa 2015, Alawa *et al.* 2016, Alawa 2018). The present paper first time documented of the study area.

Materials and Methods: The present paper is outcome of extensive field survey of different tribal villages of Dhar district during 2022- 2024 to collect information on medicinal uses of different plant species. Herbarium of the collected plants specimen was prepared following customary method

(Jain and Rao, 1977). During field work, interviews were conducted with local knowledgeable villagers; local elders and experienced tribal peoples (both men and women) were interviewed and cross -interviewed again and again. Local 'Vaidyas,' 'Badwa' and 'Ojhas'. The collected plant species are arranged alphabetically along with their botanical name and family, local names, method of preparation of drug and mode of administration are given below in observation. The plant specimens were collected and identified with local flora available literature (Varma *et al.* 1993, Mudgal *et al.* 1997 & Khanna *et al.* 2001). Herbarium preserved in Department of Botany, PMB Gujarati Science College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

Enumeration of species: During ethnobotanical survey of Dhar district it was found that some wild medicinal plants are used by tribal of Dhar district Madhya Pradesh. The enumerations of field observation are given below:

1. ***Abrus precatorius* L.** (Fabaceae) V.Ns.-Ghumchi, Lal chirmi, Lal jurang, Ratti.

Uses: 1. Leaf paste with jaggery mixed is given twice a day for 2-3 days to control typhoid.

2. The leaves are chewed in mouth ulcer.

3. Seed powder is mixed with cow's ghee is used 1-2 drops to during conjunctivitis.

2. ***Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC.** (Fabaceae) V.Ns.- Gailia
Uses: 1. The pest of root is mixed with the leaf of Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*) is given to cure cough.

3. ***Atylosia scarabaeoides* (L.) DC** (Fabaceae) V.Ns.- Van

phalli

Uses: 1. The extract of leaves is given orally to cure diarrhea and gastric problem.

2. ***Butea monosperma*** (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Palas, Dhak, Khankro.

Uses: 1. Paste of seed with water is taken twice a day for 3 day to remove intestinal worms.

2. Powder bark is taken during bodyache and abdominal pain.

5. ***Butea superba*** Roxb.ex Willd. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Palasvel, Bodla.

Uses: 1. Dried root powder with cow's milk is given during debility.

2. Eczema is controlled by applying extract of fresh leaf.

6. ***Cajanus cajan*** (L.) Huth. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Arhar

Uses: 1. Paste of leaves is applied on mouth ulcer.

7. ***Clitoria ternate*** L. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.** Aparajita

Uses: 1. The extract of leaves is given orally to cure vermicide.

8. ***Crotalaria medicaginea*** Lamk. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Piliabuti

Uses: 1. Powder of roots is mixed in water and taken orally to cure jaundice.

9. ***Crotalaria Juncea*** L. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Sann, Sanai

Uses: 1. Seed powder with milk is given orally twice day to cure paralysis.

2. Root powder with leaf of (*piper betle*) beetle is given twice a day for a week to cure jaundice.

10. ***Dalbergia sissoo*** Roxb. ex DC. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Sissoo, Sisham.

Uses: 1. Leaf Juice with sugar candy is given twice a day for 3 days to cure diarrhoea.

2. Paste of leaves is given orally cure for diabetes.

3. Oil of wood is also massage to cure for paralysis.

11. ***Desmodium gangeticum*** (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Chipti

Uses: 1. Root powder with honey is given orally twice a day to cure cough and fever.

12. ***Desmodium triflorum*** (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Kodawla

Uses: 1. Paste of fresh leaf is applied wounds twice a day to relive fast healing.

2. Root powder with Kukad kand (*Geodorum densiflora*) to made into "Laddu" given to one week in early morning in the empty stomach to cure spermatorrhoea.

13. ***Indigofera tintoria*** L. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Neel, Nili.

Uses: 1. Powder of root with water is given orally to cure for cardiac, hepatic and dropsy.

14. ***Malilotus indica*** (L.) Ali. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Van methi

Uses: 1. Leaves with salt to eaten in case of constipation.

15. ***Mucuna pruriens*** (L.) DC. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Kevach, Konch

Uses: 1. Root paste is given twice a day for 3 days to cure dysentery.

2. Burn seeds are eaten to cure for cough and cold.

16. ***Ougeinia oogeinsis*** (Roxb.) Hocker. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Tinsa

Uses: 1. Bark paste is given twice a day for 3 days to cure diarrhea and dysentery.

17. ***Pongamia pinnata*** (L.) Pierre. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Karanj, Karanji, Kanji.

Uses: 1. Seed oil is applied on skin for itching, ringworm and eczema.

2. Seed powder with cow's milk is given twice a day for bodyache.

3. Leaf juice is applied as ointment in the cure of urinary.

18. ***Pterocarpus marsupium*** Roxb. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Karanj, Bija-sal, Bilawa.

Uses: 1. Decoction of stem bark is given twice a day for a week to cure anemia.

2. Decoction of stem bark is given twice a day for only women after delivery.

19. ***Pueraria tuberosa*** (Roxb.) DC. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Patal tumbadi, Bhui kumbra

Uses: 1. Tuber powder is given twice a day for 3 days to cure urinary disorder.

2. Decoction of leaves and tuber is given twice a day for a week to treat increase male potency.

20. ***Sesbenia bispinosa*** (Jacq.) Steud. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Dadon, Daden

Uses: 1. Seed powder is given with water twice a day for arthritis.

2. Seed paste is applied as an ointment on cuts, burns and wounds.

21. ***Tephrosia candida*** L. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Safed serpunkha

Uses: 1. Root powder is given orally to cure diarrhea.

22. ***Tephrosia Purpurea*** (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Sarpankha, Bayonia

Uses: 1. Decoction of root is given twice a day for 3 days to cure diarrhoea and urinary disorder.

2. Decoction of plant is used for children to cure blood purification.

23. ***Uraria picta*** (Jacq.) Desv.ex.DC. (Fabaceae) **V.Ns.-** Prastparni

Uses: 1. Root powder is given to cure fever.

Results and Discussion: The present study includes information on the total 23 plant species belonging to 19 genera of Fabaceae family. Generally local medicine men are known as 'Badwa' or Vaidyas. The rich treasure of indigenous knowledge of local medicinal plant is also under serious threat in rural areas due to the availability of allopathic medicines and treatment of ailments and disease. The indigenous knowledge of the tribal communities must be properly documented and preserved so that their knowledge could be passed on the future generation. Such studies and documents provide important for understanding the complex heritage of tribal communities and their association with environment and nature. the important medicinal plants were used again cough and cold, diarrhea

and urinary disorder of 3 species; abdominal pain, intestinal worms, typhoid, jaundice, mouth ulcer, eczema, paralysis, fever of 2 species each and arthritis, male impotency, diabetes, anemia, dysentery, spermatorrhoea and blood purification of 1 species. The collection of remote areas of Fabaceae family plants of photo graphs (Fig. 1 to 4).



Fig.1 Abrus precatorius L. Fig.2 Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.

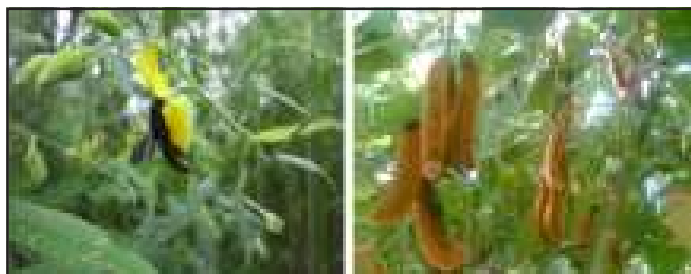


Fig.3 Crotalaria juncea L. Fig.4 Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.

Some Fabaceae plants of Dhar district (M.P.) India

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