

Original Research Article

Some Ethnomedicinal Perceptions of Tribal Communities of District, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh, India

Vijay Singh Shakya¹ and Ramesh Kumar Ahirwar^{2*}

¹Department of Botany, Govt. P.G. College Tikamgarh-472001, India

²Department of Botany, Govt. College Birsinghpur Pali, Umaria-484551, India

*Corresponding author

A B S T R A C T

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Tikamgarh is a rich in ethnic and biological diversity since ancient times. Several tribal communities like Kol, Gond, and Mawasi inhabit Tikamgarh region and utilize wide variety of plant resources for food, fodder, fiber, medicine etc. An ethnobotanical study among the tribal communities of Tikamgarh has been carried out during 2011–2012. In the study, ethno medicinal uses of 19 plant species have been reported. The plant parts most commonly used in the treatment of various diseases are root, leaves, whole plant and bark. Mode of drug administration in different ailments is discussed.

Introduction

In India uses of plant based drugs and chemicals for curing various ailments and personal adornment is as old as human cultivation. Plants and Plant-based medicaments are the basis of many of the modern Pharmaceutical we use today for our various ailments (Abraham, 1981; Ahirwar, 2015). The use of the traditional medicine is widely accepted by tribal in Tikamgarh. Tikamgarh District is located in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. It forms the northwestern part of Sagar District. It lies on the Bundelkhand Plateau between the Jamni, a tributary of Betwa and Dhasan rivers.

It extends between the latitude 24 degree 26 minute and 25 degree 34 minute N and

between 78 degree 26 minute and 79 degree 21 minute Longitudes. The shape of district is triangular. 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 Chhatarpur district to east, Lalitpur district Uttar Pradesh to West, Jhansi to North and Sagar to South. The western and Eastern boundaries are formed by two big rivers.

The District takes its name from the headquarters town as Tihri, in Orchha State. In 1783 Raja Vikramajit shifted his capital from Orchha town to Tihri and renamed it Tikamgarh but it was officially recognised

in 1887. The name adopted in the honour of Lord Krishna, Tikam being one of his appellations.

It is famous of its religious importance, elegant environment and spiritual peace (Sharma, 2003, and Prasad and Tulsidas, 1994). Several tribal communities like Kol, Gond, Mawasi etc. reside in Rewa forest area and utilize a wide variety of plants for food, fodder, fuel, medicine, dye, gum, tannin, household, etc. The age-old tribal knowledge of plants in an important aspect of ethnobotanical research. The tribal fact is an important aspect of ethnobotanical research. The tribal facts are the store house of information and knowledge on the multiple uses of plants.

Materials and Methods

An ethnobotanical survey was conducted by me during the period of November 2011 to July 2012 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, Tribal Welfare Office and Block Development office regarding their population and location. The ethnobotanical data were obtained from tribal people, Vaidyas, Ojhas, Village Pradhan and many other experienced informants having knowledge of Herbal drugs used by different tribal people. The plants were collected with the help of floristic literature (Oomanchanl and Shrivastava, 1996) and their herbarium was prepared as per standard protocol as described by Varghese (1996), Verma (2014) and Ahirwar (2015).

The collected plants thus pressed, mounted and properly numbered were identified with the help of local floras and other useful

works viz. Hooker (1872-1897), Haines (1921-1924).

Results and Discussion

The study revealed that the Tikamgarh is rich in ethnomedicobotanical diversity. The tribal people use locally available plant species for the treatment of human as well as livestock ailments and diseases (Dwivedi, 1999; Jain, 1962 and Maheshwari, 1986). Out of 19 species reported, *Abutilon indicum*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Madhuca longifolia* and *Terminalia arjuna* are used in veterinary medicine and rest are used in the treatment of human ailments. It is revealed that a number of plants are of wide application in day to day life of the tribal, especially for medicinal uses.

Acacia catechu (Mimosaceae)

Local Name - Khair

Part used- Bark

Bark paste is applied in skin diseases. Warm decoction of entire wood about 50gm, boiled in a cup of water) is taken 2-times a day for 3-4 days to relieve throat infection and cough.

Abutilon indicum (Malvaceae)

Local Name - Kakai

Part used- Leaf

Crushed leaf powder with wheat roti is given to cattle to treat diarrhoea.

Achyranthe aspera (Amaranthaceae)

Local Name - Latjira

Part used-Whole plant and root

Whole plant extract is given orally once as antidote in snakebite. Root decoction is used in stomach pain, fever and cough. Six inches long piece of root is taken, its one end is tied with thread, which is held in hand, and the

other end is placed at the mouth of the uterus. The child, dead or alive will come out at the time of delivery. The root is immediately taken out to avoid uterus damage.

***Aegle marmelos* (Rutaceae)**

Local Name - Bel

Part used- Leaf, fruit and root bark

Leaf ash is used to kill of animal wound worms. Ripe fruits are used in summer season for cooling and stomach disorders. Root bark is used in fever.

***Amaranthus spinosus* (Amaranthaceae)**

Local Name - Atelichauli

Part used- Leaf and root

Boiled leaves and roots are given to children as laxative.

Fresh roots collected on saturday are given to chew daily in the morning for three days in spermatorrhoea.

***Argemone mexicana*(Papaveraceae)**

Local Name - Bharbhanda

Part Used- Latex and root

Latex used in dropsy, jaundice and eye troubles. Roots paste is applied in scorpion sting.

***Balanites aegyptiaca*(Simaroubaceae)**

Local Name - Ingua, Hingot

Part used- Fruit

Fruit pulp is taken once a day for a mouth to cure tuberculosis. Unripe fruits are used for whooping cough and skin trouble.

***Butea monosperma*(Fabaceae)**

Local Name - ChihulaPalas

Part used- Leaf and flower

Fresh leaves coated with mustard oil and warmed are bandaged in rheumatic pain. Dried flowers soaked in water are used for taking bath for preventing sunstroke.

***Calotropis procera* (Asclepiadaceae)**

Local Name - Madar

Part used- Leaf and root

Ash of roots is used to remove pus from the fums. Ash of the leaves mixed with sugar is used to cure asthma and bronchitis.

***Dalber giasisoo* (Fabaceae)**

Local Name - Sheesham

Part used- Bark

Powdered bark is given with water to relieve body pain and decoction is given twice a day in diarrhoea.

***Ficus virens* (Moraceae)**

Local Name - Pakri

Part used- Bark

Bark decoction is used as gargle and as a wash for ulcers.

Bark extract are given to cure leucorrhoea.

***Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*(Malvaceae)**

Local Name - Gurhal

Part used- Flower

Flower extract is used in urinary problems. Fresh flower is chewed thrice a day to cure bronchitis and whooping cough staminal column is used as diuretic in kidney troubles.

***Madhuca longifolia*(Sapotaceae)**

Local Name - Mahua

Part used- Leaf, fruit and flower

Leaves are warmed in mustard oil and tied over the testes in case of hydrocele. Fruits are cooked with milk and given daily for

strength and vitality. Flowers decoction is given to calf to expel stomach worms.

***Ricinus communis*(Euphorbiaceae)**

Local Name - Rendi

Part used- Leaf and seed

Leaves coated with mustured oil and wormed are applied externally on the chest and stomach during pheumesnial fever. Luke warm seed oil is massaged over joints in rheumatism.

***Shorea robusta*(Dipterocarpaceae)**

Local Name - Sal

Part used-Gum

Gummixed with curd is given in dysentery.

***Syzygium cuminii*(Myrtaceae)**

Local Name - Jamun

Part used- Bark

Fresh juice of bark is given with goat's milk in diarrhoea.

***Terminalia arjuna*(Combretaceae)**

Local Name - Kahua

Part used- Leaf and root

Leaves of kahua, Jamun (*Syzygiumcuminii*), and Khair (*Acacia calechu*) pounded together is given to cattle for treatment of diarrhoea. Root paste is applied on headache.

Tender leaf paste with sugar and milk is given once a day for 20 days for the treatment of Spermatorrhoea.

***Withania somnifera*(Solanaceae)**

Local Name - Ashwagandha

Part used- Root

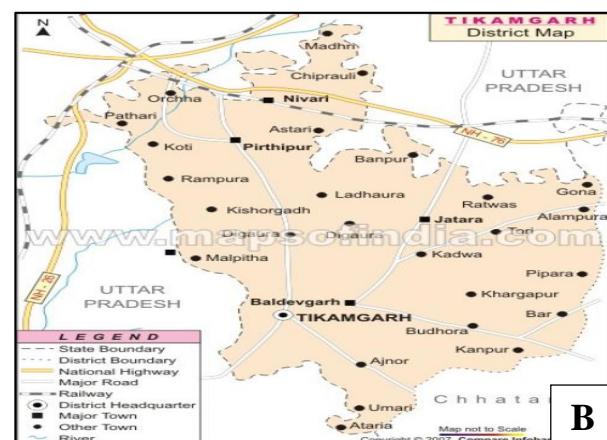
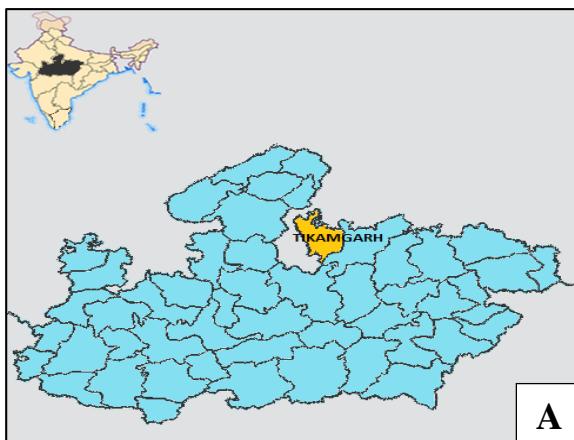
Dry root powder with cow's milk is taken daily for one month to increase the fertility in women for conception.

***Ziziphus enoplia*(Rhamnaceae)**

Local Name - Jharberi

Part used- Fruit

Ripe fruits are eaten to check dysentery and get relief of burning sensation during urination.



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