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## DOCUMENTATION OF ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY THE TRIBES OF AHOD TALUKA, DAHOD DISTRICT, GUJARAT.

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### ABSTRACT:-

The selected study area is Dahod Taluka, Dahod District in Gujarat State. The study was aimed to document the traditional healers knowledge of the local people about the use of different plant species through personal interview. The purpose of study was to collect indigenous traditional knowledge about medicinal plants, focus on identifying medicinal plants, which parts of the plants is used, method of preparation, diseases treatment method. The data collected revealed that about 91 Different Plants Species belonging to different 43 families were recorded to use of medicinal uses. The common disease treated by the traditional healers like Dermatological Disorder, Poisonous animal bite, Diabetes, Leucoderma, Skin diseases, Gynecological problem, Fever, Kidney stone problem, Digestive system problem, Cough and diarrhea, Urinary problem, Gastric problem, Asthma, Acidity, and Sore and piles etc.

### KEY WORDS:-

Ethnomedicinal uses, traditional healers, Dahod taluka.

## INTRODUCTION:-

Ethnobotany deals with the study of the natural and inter-relationship between man, plants and domesticated animals. India is very rich in ethnobotanical heritage. There are total 400 different tribal people and other ethnic groups in India. Part of the tribal people and groups, many other rural people also possess different and unique knowledge about different plants species. Proper documentation enable its validation, quantification and spread of this valuable knowledge. A fragment of such folklore and traditional have also survived among urban societies (Patel, et al, 2015).

The heritage of Vedic Literature in India, which dates back to 2000 to 1000 B.C contains valuable information regarding medicinal plants. Sarmah ( 1968-69) has listed about 248 botanical drugs from Atharva Veda and Rig Veda itself. Singh and Chunekar (1972) shade a full glossary of medicinal plants included in the ancient classical works of Charaka Samhita and, Sushurta Samhita and Astanga Hridiyam. The history of medicine and surgery dates back perhaps the origin of the human. In India the reference to the curative for handling properties of certain hubs in the Rigveda is estimated to be between 3500 and 1800 B.C (Bhandari, et al,1951).

Ethnobotany is a combination of two terms “Ethnology” meaning study of the culture and “Botany” meaning study of the plants. Ethnobotany is most important field exploring the relationship between plants and people. (Birhanu, et al, 2015). The term “Ethnobotany” was first time used by a botanist named John William Harshberger in 1895 to describe plants used by the primitive and aboriginal people.(Harshberger, 1896). Ethnobotany mostly say states that “the study of plants the relationship between human being and vegetation plants species in their environment, including medicinal useful purposes”. He also said that the term ethnobotany come from the Greek word “ethnos”, which means ‘people’ and “Botane” which means ‘Herb’. That can belonging translated as the study of people and herbs or medicinal plants, which usually is generalized as 'the study of people and plants'. (Jain, et al, 2002).

In 1753 Carl Linnaeus wrote a book of “Species Plantarum”, which included information on about different 5,900 plants species. Carl Linnaeus is famous for inventing the binomial scientific method of nomenclature for plants, in which all species plant get a two part name (genus, species). Later he concept of ethnobotany was largely elaborated and include the involvement of Botany, Ethnobotany, Archaeology, Sociology, Mythology, Literature, Linguistics, Forestry, Ecology, Agriculture, Medicinal science, Economics, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology, Veterinary medicine, etc. (Jain, et al, 1999).

In most of the tribal villages, they are usually one or two local practitioners of traditional medicine, locally known as “Bhagats”. (Joshi et al, 2013). These practitioners have acquired the knowledge mostly oral or non-codified for treating patients, mostly from the elders of the family members.

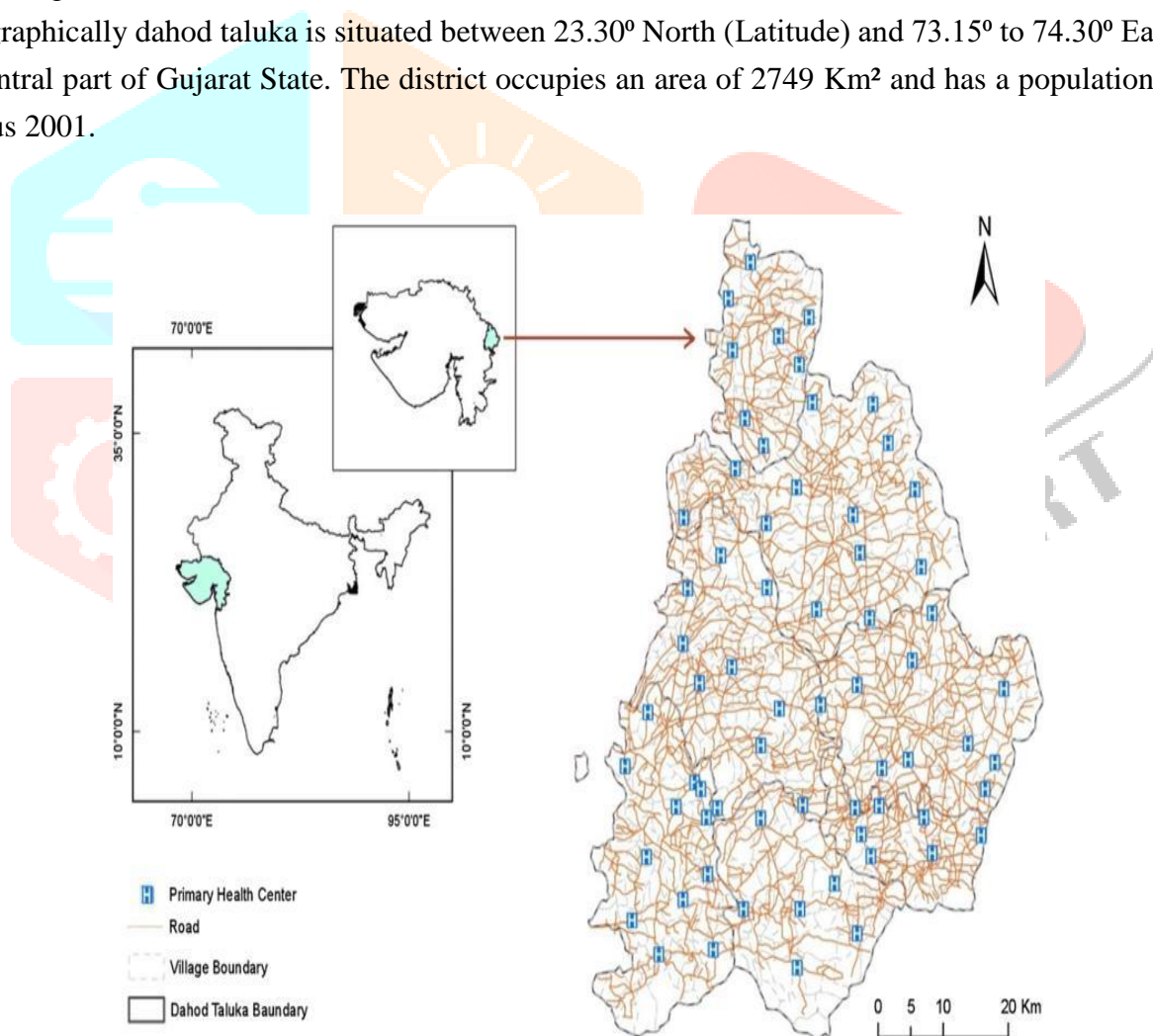
Gujarat is one of the largest state of the India. Many people from the different tribes are scattered in different areas of the Gujarat state. Gujarat state with its rich floral diversity in various and different types of forest and non forest areas holds with rich natural medicinal plants. The present invention of a strength of Ayurvedic and natural medicine pharmaceutical and popularity of wide range of traditionally medicine and medical part of ethnobotanical practice several the evidence of the rich medicinal flora species of Gujarat

especially in the tribal belt of the state. (Pandey et al., 2005). Many different research working area site related to ethnobotany and ethnomedicinal has been carried out in Gujarat like (Santapau, 1954) made a huge contribution to the ethnomedicinal. The Dahod is a very rich in Biodiversity. The present studied deals with the study of medicinal plants used for the treatment of different illness by the tribal belonging to the Dahod taluka.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS:-

#### Study area:-

The Dahod taluka is very rich in biodiversity. The study has been done among the people living in the Dahod taluka situated in the Dahod District, Gujarat, India. The name is dahod is “Dohad” means “two borders” due to its location of border between the regions of Gujarat, Malwa and Wagad (in Rajasthan). According to folklore, Rishi Dadhichi once meditated at the banks of Dudhimati stream in dahod. Geographically dahod taluka is situated between 23.30° North (Latitude) and 73.15° to 74.30° East (Latitude) of central part of Gujarat State. The district occupies an area of 2749 Km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 3,68,484 census 2001.



**Type of soil:-**

Soil pattern of the district shown in the types varies with the physiognomy of the area. On the hill sides there are soil in the district are very shallow, red soils (gravel or sandy) that have poor water retention properties. The area under deep black and gray brown is small Deep black, shallow black, grey brown and mixed red. The soil texture in the district is Black or mixed red brown, dahod has undulating topography and hard rocky terrain, with medium black soil having low fertility.

**Climate:-**

Through three distinct seasons viz monsoon, winter, and summer are visible in a year, the districts climate is characterized by a usually hot summer and dry in the non rainy season. Due to rain delays, dahod has to go through drought sometimes. The dry period is felt for a long period. It also considered as a drought prone area it is regarded as a rain fed area. Monsoon usually start from December and last up to March the climate is very hot and winter season is mostly start from December to February followed by the hot season starts from March to May.

**Field survey and data collection:-**

The Dahod taluka and their villages was visited twice a week. The field work was carried out from December 2021- March 2022. The information about useful ethnomedicinal plants was gathered through Interviews with traditional knowledgeable local inhabitants who possess the knowledge on different plants growing wild in around their villages. Individual interview were taken of group interviews. Individual person was selected at random on the way or entering a hut finding out knowledgeable person from the village. They are locally called as “Bhagat”, “Badava”, “Bhuva” or the headman or healer. Relevant information collection through personal interview has been noted down in the field diary. During the field work photographs of the plants along with their habitat, leaves and floral part were taken. Field notes were taken so as to have information on the plants name, habit, habitat, and characteristics of the species along with the plant family.

**Result And Discussion:-**

| Sr . no | Scientific name             | Local name | Family     | Part used          | Disease                      | Ethno-botanical uses  |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1       | <i>Annona reticulata L.</i> | Ramfal     | Annonaceae | Leaf, Root, Fruit. | Louse and Dandruff .         | Dried leaves and seed powder are used for remove louse and dandruff.  |
| 2       | <i>Abutilon indicum L.</i>  | Khapat     | Malvaceae  | Leaf, Root.        | Piles and Burning urination. | Half teaspoonful leaf paste is applied on piles. One cup decoction of root is given orally to cure burning urination.   |
| 3       | <i>Allium cepa L.</i>       | Dungli     | Liliaceae  | Leaf, Blub         | Earache, Sunstroke.          | 1-2 drops of bulb juice are used to relief earache. Blub is eaten as a raw to prevent from sunstroke.   |
| 4       | <i>Allium sativum L.</i>    | Lasan      | Liliaceae  | Leaf, Blub.        | Blood purifier, earache.     | 1-2 leaf are taken orally in the morning for healthy heart and it is also used as a blood purifier. Blub is boiled in sarso oil filtrated it, two drops are used to cure earache. |

|   |                               |              |              |                     |  |   |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 5 | <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill. | Kunvarpathu  | Liliaceae    | Leaf                | Cure constipation, burning, cure pimple. | Two teaspoonful leaf pulp is used to cure constipation. Leaf pulp is applied on the burning part to cure it. Leaf pulp is applied on the face to cure pimple.               |
| 6 | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> L.  | Limdo, Neem. | Meliaceae    | All parts           | Fever, Asthma, Hepatitis, Abscess.       | Approx. 20 gm leaf is given to treat in fever, asthma, and hepatitis. Inner bark past is applied on abscess.  |
| 7 | <i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> L. | White Darudi | Papavaraceae | Root, Flower, Seed. | Skin, Sting of Scorpion .                | The Ash of whole plant is mixed with castor oil and applied on affected parts to cure skin diseases. Fresh root juice is applied on sting of scorpion for relief from pain. |
| 8 | <i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.   | Darudi       | Papavaraceae | Root, Flower, Seed. | Skin, Sting of Scorpion.                 | The Ash of whole plant is mixed with castor oil and applied on affected parts   |

|    |                           |         |            |                          |   |   |
|----|---------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|---|---|
|    |                           |         |            |                          |   | to cure skin diseases.<br>Fresh root juice is applied on sting of scorpion for relief from pain.  |
| 9  | <i>Aegle marmelos L.</i>  | Bili    | Rutaceae   | Leaf, Fruits.            | Diabetes, Stomach problem.                        | Juices from 2-5 leaves are used to control diabetes. One cup juice is prepared from the pulp of the Ripenn fruits is used to cure dysentery or stomach problem. |
| 10 | <i>Annona squamosa L.</i> | Jamphal | Annonaceae | Leaf, Root, Fruit.       | Stomach and hypertension .<br>Louse and Dandruff. | Leaf juice is used to treat stomach pain and hypertension. Dried leaves and seed powder are used for remove louse and Dandruff.                                 |
| 11 | <i>Acacia nilotica L.</i> | Baval   | Mimosaceae | Stem, fruits, leaf, gum. | Gingivitis, tooth brush, Good lactation.          | Inner bark decoction is used for as gargle for gingivitis. Twig is used as tooth brush. Green leafy branches and pods are                                       |



|    |                                    |                |               |              |  |   |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--|---|
|    |                                    |                |               |              |  | collected as a fodder for domestic animals for good lactation.  |
| 12 | <i>Adhatoda vasica L.</i>          | Ardushi        | Acanthaceae   | Leaf, Stem.  | Cold and cough, Swelling.                                    | 1 to 2 teaspoonful decoction of leaf is given to cure common cold and cough. Leaf paste is applied on swelling.   |
| 13 | <i>Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.</i> | Dunglo         | Asphodelaceae | Seed         | Healing wound  | Seed paste is used in healing wound area.   |
| 14 | <i>Brassica juncea L.</i>          | Rai            | Brassicaceae  | Seed oil     | Pain relief, cough and close nostril problem. Teeth problem. | Oil is applied on painful part for relief from pain. Oil is applied on chest and elder free from cough and close nostril problem. Oil is applied on teeth and gum for painful and moving teeth and payoria. |
| 15 | <i>Butea monosperma L.</i>         | Khakhro kesudo | Fabaceae      | Whole plant. | Cough, menstrual period, dye,                                | 1-2 teaspoonful diluted gum in water is used to cure cough and excessive perspiration.  |



|    |   |          |                |             |                        |  |
|----|---|----------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
|    |   |          |                |             |                        | Half teaspoonful Dried flower powder is mixed with honey and given days during after menstrual period, to cure irregular menstruation. Tribal are used flower colour to playing holi in Holi festival. |
| 16 | <i>Capsicum annuum L.</i>               | Marcha   | Solanaceae     | Fruit       | Arthritis              | Fruit past is applied to the skin for arthritis pain.  |
| 17 | <i>Calendula officinalis L.</i>         | Galgoto  | Calenduleae    | Flower      | Sunburn                | Some flowers and Aloe Vera gel mixer is applied on skin for sunburn relief.  |
| 18 | <i>Chloris barbata Sw.</i>              | Mindadiu | Poaceae        | All parts   | Good health            | Dried ash of infloranses is given to pregnant women for good health of newborn.  |
| 19 | <i>Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf.</i> | Lili cha | Poaceae        | Leaf        | Cough                  | Tea is prepared by boiling the leaves and drunk.   |
| 20 | <i>Calotropis procera Ait R. Br.</i>    | Akado    | Asclepiadaceae | Fruit, Root | Migraine, Dental pain. | Smoke of the dried fruit is inhaled by the   |

|    |                                  |         |                 |              |                          |  |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|
|    |                                  |         |                 |              |                          | Calotropis stem pipe, is used to cure head ache migraine. Root is used as a toothbrush for relief in dental problem.   |
| 21 | <i>Catharanthus roseus L. G.</i> | Barmasi | Apocynaceae     | Leaf         | Diabetes, Leucoderma     | 1-2 teaspoonful leaf decoction or 5-7 leaf chewing to treat diabetes. Mixture of one teaspoonful Dried powder of Barmasi and Mahudo is given as a drink to treat Leucoderma. |
| 22 | <i>Carica papaya L.</i>          | Papaya  | Caricaceae      | Leaf         | Fever                    | Some leaf paste juice is given to patient to cure dengue fever.  |
| 23 | <i>Cajanus cajan L.</i>          | Tuver   | Fabaceae        | Whole plant. | Good lactation           | Dried pot coat and leaves are used as a fodder for goat good lactation. Fruit are used as a food.  |
| 24 | <i>Cassia fistula L.</i>         | Garmalo | Caesalpiniaceae | All parts    | Constipation , indicator | ½ teaspoonful fruit pulp is given to children and one teaspoonful  |

|    |                                      |                  |          |              |   |  |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|---|--|
|    |                                      |                  |          |              |   | for adult in a day time to avoid constipation. Flower is used as a bio indicator (more amount of flowers are indicate to increase heat and less amount of flowers are indicate to decrease heat from the atmosphere. |
| 25 | <i>Cicer arietinum L.</i>            | Chana            | Fabaceae | Whole plant. | Jaundice.                               | Roasted seeds are given to Jaundice patients.  |
| 26 | <i>Cissus quadrangulare L. Mant.</i> | Hadsakal, Hadjod | Vitaceae | Leaf, Stem.  | Earache, Borne fracture.                | One to two drops of the leaf juice is used to relief from earache. Stem extract of 2-3 small piece is given orally to relief from borne fracture.  |
| 27 | <i>Citrus limon (Burm) L.</i>        | Limbu            | Rutaceae | Fruits       | Vomiting and weakness, teeth whitening. | Fresh ripen fruit juice mixed with salt and sugar cube prepare juice is used to relief from vomiting and weakness. Fruit juice mixed with the Salt and is  |

|    |                                    |                 |               |             |                            |   |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|
|    |                                    |                 |               |             |                            | rubbed on teeth for whitening.  |
| 30 | <i>Clitoria ternatea L.</i>        | Garni           | Fabaceae      | Leaf, Seed. | Earache, laxative.         | 1-2 drop of leaf juice is dropped in ear to relief from earache. Half teaspoonful crushed seed paste is given to children orally as a laxative. |
| 31 | <i>Clerodendrum multiflorum L.</i> | Arni            | Verbenaceae   | Stem        | Fever                      | Decoction of stem bark is given to cure fever.  |
| 32 | <i>Coriandrum sativum L.</i>       | Khothmir, Dhana | Apiaceae      | Leaf        | Maintain Hemoglobin level  | Mixture of fresh leaf juice and beet juice is given to lady to maintain hemoglobin level.   |
| 33 | <i>Colocasia esculenta L.</i>      | Advi            | Araceae       | Leaf        | Body pain                  | Leaf juice is given to cure body pain.  |
| 34 | <i>Cucumis sativus L.</i>          | Kakadi          | Cucurbitaceae | Fruit       | Remove blood clotting      | Slice of fruit is applied on eyes to remove blood clotting and cooling affect in eyes.  |
| 35 | <i>Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.</i>       | Amar vel        | Cuscutaceae   | Stem        | Break horn part of animal. | Stem past of Amar vel mixed with neem inner bark past ties on break horn part of  |

|    |  |          |                 |                 |                                 |  |
|----|--|----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
|    |  |          |                 |                 |                                 | domestic animal.   |
| 36 | <i>Cyamopsis tetragoloba</i><br>L. Taut. | Guwar    | Fabaceae        | Stem,<br>Pod.   | Fuel,<br>increase<br>lactation. | Dried stem branches is used as a fuel. Dried pod is given to all domestic animals as a fodder for increase good lactation. |
| 37 | <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.            | Sisam    | Fabaceae        | Stem,<br>Root.  | Dysentery,                      | 1 Cup root decoction is used to cure dysentery. Wood is used to make agriculture implement and pillars of house.           |
| 38 | <i>Datura metel</i><br>L.                | Dhaturo  | Solanceae       | Leaf            | Burning                         | Heated leaf paste is bandage on boils overnight for maturation of boil.  |
| 39 | <i>Delonix regia</i><br>(Boj) Raf.       | Gulmohar | Caesalpiniaceae | Flower,<br>Leaf | Good health                     | Flower is edible and is eaten by tribal children for good health. Green and dried branches are used as a fence.            |
| 40 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> L.            | Nilgiri  | Myrtaceae       | Leaf,<br>Seed.  | Cold cough                      | Leaf smoke is inhale to cure common cold cough. Seeds oil is applied on  |

|    |                                    |                  |               |       |  |   |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|--|---|
|    |                                    |                  |               |       |  | chest to remove cough from the body.  |
| 41 | <i>Euphorbia tirucali L.</i>       | Kharsani         | Euphorbiaceae | Stem  | Joint pain.                                  | Small laddu is made from the mixture of 50gm fresh stem, 500gm of wheat millet and 200gm of cow ghee is given in morning time in empty stomach to cure joint pain.    |
| 42 | <i>Erythrina variegata L.</i>      | Pangaro<br>Katro | Fabaceae      | Leaf  | Sore and piles, burning.                     | Leaf paste is applied on sore and piles. Paste of the Stem bark is applied on boil.   |
| 43 | <i>Emblica officinalis Gaerth.</i> | Aambla           | Euphorbiaceae | Fruit | Cure scurvy, burning vaginal tract.          | Fruit juice is used to cure scurvy. 1 glass of fruit juice prepare with yellow sugar used early morning time with empty stomach to relief from burning vaginal tract. |
| 44 | <i>Foeniculum vulgare Mill.</i>    | Variyali         | Apiaceae      | Fruit | Remove extra heat from body, Gynace problem. | Dried fruit are soaked in water for whole night and use in the morning time   |

|    |                                       |             |                |                      |                  |   |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|---|
|    |                                       |             |                |                      |                  | to remove extra heat from body. Fruit of this plant is used with galo, setur, nadina muliya, and sugar is given to women for gynecological problem. |
| 45 | <i>Gossypium herbaceum L.</i>         | Kapas       | Malvaceae      | Stem, Seeds.         | Animal lactation | Dried seeds coats are used as a fodder for domestic animals for better lactation.   |
| 46 | <i>Gymnema sylvestre Retz. Shult.</i> | Madhunasini | Asclepiadaceae | Leaf                 | Diabetes         | 5-7 leaf are given orally empty stomach at morning time to control diabetes.  |
| 47 | <i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis L.</i>      | Jasud       | Malvaceae      | Flower               | Hair dye         | Oil is prepared from Dried flowers, paste is mixed with coconut oil, and henna, heated 5 to 10 minutes, it is used for long and dark black hair.    |
| 48 | <i>Kalanchoe pinnata, pers.</i>       | Panfuti     | Crassulaceae   | Leaf                 | Stone problem.   | 5-8 leaves are given orally to cure stone problem.  |
| 49 | <i>Lablab purpureus L. Sweet.</i>     | Valpapdi    | Fabaceae       | Pod and fruit, leaf. | lactation.       | Plant is used as a fodder for   |



|    |                                    |          |               |             |                                      |   |
|----|------------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|    |                                    |          |               |             |                                      | domestic animals for good lactation.  |
| 50 | <i>Lantana camara L.</i>           | Abhagani | Verbenaceae   | Leaf        | Skin itches                          | Leaf paste is applied on effected parts and relief from skin itches.                                |
| 51 | <i>Lawsonia inermis L.</i>         | Mehndi   | Lythraceae    | Leaf, Bark. | Hair color, Jaundice.                | Dried leaf powder is used as a hair dye.<br>1 Cup of extract of the Bark is given to cure Jaundice. |
| 52 | <i>Lycopersicon lycopesicum L.</i> | Tameta   | Solanaceae    | Fruit       | Blood purifier                       | Two fruits are eaten regularly for purification of blood.   |
| 53 | <i>Madhuca indica J. F. G.</i>     | Mahudo   | Sapotaceae    | Stem        | Cure burning                         | One cup decoction from the Stem bark are used to cure burning sensation in vaginal tract.           |
| 54 | <i>Manilkara zapota L. Van.</i>    | Chiku    | Sapotaceae    | Leaf        | Lactation                            | Leaves are used as a fodder to Goat for good lactation.   |
| 55 | <i>Mangifera indica L.</i>         | Keri     | Anacardiaceae | All parts   | Sunstroke, earache, mouth freshener. | Unripe mango pulp is used to make juice for protection of sunstroke.<br>Leaf extract from 2-3       |

|    |                             |                |             |                      |  |  |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|--|--|
|    |                             |                |             |                      |  | leaves are dropped in ear to cure earache. Seeds pieces are boiled in salted water is eaten as mouth freshener.  |
| 56 | <i>Melilotus alba Lan.</i>  | Jangli methi   | Fabaceae    | Arial parts          | Good lactation.                                    | Arial part is used as a fodder for domestic animals for good lactation.  |
| 57 | <i>Mentha longifolia L.</i> | Fudino         | Lamiaceae   | Leaf                 | Gastric problem, Asthma, stomachache and headache. | Dried leaf powder is used in gastric problem. Powder of the fresh leaf is mixed with tea without milk and sugar is given to treat Asthma. Tea is prepared from fresh leaf and give to relief stomachache and headache. |
| 58 | <i>Moringa oleifera L.</i>  | Mitho saragavo | Moringaceae | Fruit, leaf, flower. | Joint pain.  | Juice is extracted from leaf and a cup of juice is given orally for a week to relief from arthritis (joint pain) and   |

|    |                            |             |             |       |  |  |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|--|--|
|    |                            |             |             |       |  | rheumatism problem.  |
| 59 | <i>Morus alba L.</i>       | Setur       | Moraceae    | Leaf  | Progeny less                                 | Equal mixture of <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (Variyali) and sugar and dried leaves powder of plant is given orally progeny less. |
| 60 | <i>Mimosa pudica L.</i>    | Lajamani    | Leguminosae | Leaf  | Swelling                                     | Paste of leaf is used about the swelling place.  |
| 61 | <i>Murraya koenigi L.</i>  | Mitho limdo | Rutaceae    | leaf. | Acidity, Spices and condiment.               | One teaspoonful leaf paste is used to cure acidity. Leaf is used as a carry patta spice and condiment.                         |
| 62 | <i>Nerium oleander L.</i>  | Lalkaren    | Apocynaceae | Leaf  | Bronchitis and cough.                        | 1-2 teaspoonful of leaf extract is mixed with honey and used to treat in bronchitis and coughs.                                |
| 63 | <i>Ocimum basilicum L.</i> | Damro       | Lamiaceae   | Leaf  | Bruises to avoid thought infection , earache | Crushed fresh leaf are placed on bruises to avoid thought infection. 2-3 drop of leaf extract is                               |

|    |                                    |              |                |              |                             |  |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
|    |                                    |              |                |              |                             | used to treat earache.   |
| 64 | <i>Ocimum sanctum L.</i>           | Tulsi        | Lamiaceae      | Leaf         | Cold, cough, gas trouble.   | Mixture of the fresh leaf, zinger and piper is given with tea without milk and sugar is used to cure in cold, cough and gas trouble. |
| 65 | <i>Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.</i> | Biyo         | Fabaceae       | Seeds, Leaf. | Scabies, Fuel.              | Seed paste is applied externally on scabies. Dried branches are used as a fuel.  |
| 66 | <i>Pithecellobium dulce L.</i>     | Goras aambli | Mimosaceae     | Bark.        | Diarrhea, Constipation      | One cup decoction of stem bark is given to cure diarrhea and Constipation.   |
| 67 | <i>Psidium guajava L.</i>          | Jamphal      | Myrtaceae      | Fruit        | Remove effect of bhang      | 2 to 3 ripenn fruits are given to remove cough of “Bhang” (Cannabis).  |
| 68 | <i>Punica granatum L.</i>          | Dadam        | Punicaceae     | Fruit        | Dysentery and stomach pain. | Powder of dried fruit coat is used to cure dysentery and stomach pain.   |
| 69 | <i>Plumbago zeylanica L.</i>       | Chitrak      | Plumbaginaceae | Root         | Abscess                     | Paste is made from the root ¼ salts are applied on Abscess.  |
| 70 | <i>Rosa damascena L.</i>           | Gulab        | Rosacea        | Flower       | Skin care                   | Flower paste is applied on   |

|    |                                      |                 |                 |                 |                                   |   |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|    |                                      |                 |                 |                 |                                   | face as a toner for oily skin, prone to acne.   |
| 71 | <i>Raphanus sativus L.</i>           | Mulo            | Brassicaceae    | Leaf            | Urinary                           | One cup of leaf juice is given to cure urinary problem.   |
| 72 | <i>Ricinus communis L.</i>           | Aerando, divelo | Euphorbiaceae   | Seed            | Light laxative                    | One half teaspoonful seed oil is given with tea as a light laxative.                                |
| 73 | <i>Santalum album L.</i>             | Chandan         | Santalaceae     | Leaf            | Lactation                         | Leaf is used as a fodder for good lactation.  |
| 74 | <i>Sapindus laurifolius Vahl.</i>    | Aritha          | Sapindaceae     | Fruit.          | Hair loose                        | Juice of the fresh fruit and dried powder are used for washing hair and remove hair loose problem.. |
| 75 | <i>Salvadora persica Garc.</i>       | Piludi, Vakhdo  | Salvadoraceae   | Leaf, Twig      | Earache                           | 2-3 drop of leaf extract is used to cure earache. Twig is used as a toothbrush.                     |
| 76 | <i>Saraca asoca (Roxb.) De Wild.</i> | Ashok           | Caesalpiniaceae | Bark            | Leucorrhoea and white discharge.  | One cup decoction of stem bark is given to cure leucorrhoea and white discharge.                    |
| 77 | <i>Soymida febrifuga (Roxb) L.</i>   | Rayan           | Meliaceae       | Wood Stem bark. | Snake poison, musical instrument. | One half cup extract of the Stem bark is given orally   |

|    |   |           |                 |                                     |  |   |
|----|---|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|    |   |           |                 |                                     |  | to cure snake poison. Wood is used to prepare as a musical instrument “Ravan hathho”. In addition, string is made from horse hair.                        |
| 78 | <i>Solanum surattense</i><br>Burm. F.   | Bhoringni | Solanceae       | Fruit ,<br>leaf.                    | Dental<br>problem                                      | Smoke of leaf and dried fruit are given through open mouth for relief in dental problem.  |
| 79 | <i>Syzygium cumini</i><br>L.<br>Skeels. | Jambu     | Myrtaceae       | Leaf ,<br>Seed.                     | Diabetes   | Leaf and seed powder are boiled in water and the decoction is used to treat Diabetes. Dried seeds powder is directly use with water to treat in diabetes. |
| 80 | <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.             | Amla      | Caesalpiniaceae | Leaf,<br>flower,<br>fruit,<br>Seed. | Wound and<br>Ulcer,<br>laxative,<br>mouth<br>freshener | Leaf paste is applied on wound and Ulcer for fast healing. Fruit are used as a laxative. Roasted seeds are eaten after dinner as a mouth freshener.       |

|    |                                     |              |                |           |   |   |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|---|---|
| 81 | <i>Tectona grandis L.f.</i>         | Sag          | Verbenaceae    | Seed      | Kidney stone.                                 | 10-15 seed paste is given to remove kidney stone. Wood is commonly used to make agriculture implement and construction.   |
| 82 | <i>Tinospora cordifolia L.</i>      | Gulvel, Galo | Menispermaceae | All parts | Jaundice, Cure wound, Cure fever, Cure piles. | Stem is cutting into small pieces and make garland wearing in neck to cure Jaundice. Stem bark of neem is mixed with mustard oil and make paste is used to cure wound. Half tea cup of stem extract is given to cure fever. One teaspoonful decoction of stem is given thrice in a day to cure piles. |
| 83 | <i>Trigonella foenum graecum L.</i> | Methi        | Fabaceae       | Seed      | Joint pain, Good health                       | 10-15 seeds are given in the night time with water to cure joint pain problem. Dried seeds powder is mixed  |



|    |  |                 |             |                    |  |   |
|----|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|--|---|
|    |  |                 |             |                    |  | with Dried ginger powder and jaggery to prepare laddu in winter season for good health.   |
| 84 | <i>Triticum aestivum L.</i>              | Ghav            | Poaceae     | Seed               | Remove kidney stone, urinary inflammation. | Dried seeds are soaked in water for overnight, crushed and filtered it, filtrate is taken in the morning time in empty stomach to remove kindly stone and urinary inflammation. |
| 85 | <i>Tridax procumbens L.</i>              | Pardesi bhangro | Asteraceae  | Leaf               | Skin disorder, Cure wound.                 | Leaf paste is applied on skin disorder. Leaf paste is used to cure wound.   |
| 86 | <i>Thevetia peruviana Pers. Merrill.</i> | Pili karen      | Apocynaceae | Flower             | Suck from base part.                       | Flower base having sweet juice children suck from base part.  |
| 87 | <i>Vitex negundo L.</i>                  | Nagod           | Verbenaceae | Leaf, Stem.        | Join pain problem.                         | One cup decoction of 5-7 leaves and 5 gm stem past is given to relief in join pain problem.   |
| 88 | <i>Withania somnifera L.</i>             | Asavagandha     | Solanceae   | Leaf, Root.        | Swelling and rheumatism, Bleeding wound.   | Fresh root paste is applied on painful swelling and rheumatism. Root paste is applied on bleeding wound to fast healing.  |
| 89 | <i>Zizyphus xylopyra (Retz) Willd.</i>   | Bordi nu zad    | Rhamnaceae  | Leaf, Fruit, Wood. | Domestic animals good lactation.           | Leaves are used as a fodder for Goat for good lactation. Fruit is edible and sold in local market.  |

|    |  |       |               |             |  |  |
|----|--|-------|---------------|-------------|--|--|
|    |  |       |               |             |  | Wood is used to make agriculture implements.   |
| 90 | <i>Zingiber officinale</i><br><i>Roscoe.</i> | Aadu  | Zingiberaceae | Rhizome     | Cure digestive disorder, cough and cold.   | 30ml zinger juice is used in early morning empty stomach it is very useful in health.  |
| 91 | <i>Zea mays L.</i>                           | Makai | Poaceae       | Whole plant | White discharge problem, menstrual period. | Two teaspoonful ash of comb style is given to cure white discharge problem, menstrual period pain and strengthen the Womb after childbirth in women. |

### Discussion:-

The present work deals with the study of 91 Ethnomedicinal plants belonging to different 43 families shown in the table. The most utilized plants belong to families were Fabaceae (11 Species);, followed by Solanaceae (5 Species);, Caesalpiniaceae, Verbenaceae, Poaceae (4 Species);, Malvaceae, Papavaraceae, Rutaceae, Liliaceae, Apocynaceae, Myrtaceae (3 Species);, Annonaceae, Meliaceae, Brassicaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Apiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Sapotaceae, Lamiaceae etc.

It has been observed that the medicine men and midwives of the study area follow various ways of remedy preparation for various disease. The modes of remedy preparation were decoction, Powder, Paste, Decoction, Juice, Eaten row, Boil, Cooked oil, Chewed and other methods.

All plants species collected during the survey period were used to heal several diseases. A tribal person has good Knowledge about the uses of many plants. The common sickness in the study areas included Dermatological Disorder (wound, swelling, cuts and skin disease), Piles and Burning urination, Earache, Sunstroke, , Blood purifier, Cure constipation, burning, cure pimple, Fever, Asthma, Hepatitis, Abscess, Poisonous animal bite (like Snake bite, Scorpion bite), Hypertension, Nose bleeding, Domestic animals lactation problem, , Menstrual period problem, Cough and diarrhea were the major diseases found followed by Kindly stone, Migraine problem, Dental pain, Diabetes, Leucoderma, Jaundice, Borne fracture, Body pain, Vomiting, Blood clotting, Dysentery, Sore and piles, burning vaginal tract, Gynecological problem etc.

The broadly used plant part is observed to be leaf (47 Species);, followed by fruit (19 Species), seed (14 Species), stem (12 Species), flower (9 Species), root (9 Species), whole plant (8 Species), other parts like bulb, pod, bark, clove were been used.

### Conclusion:-

The people of Dahod Taluka have a close relationship with nature as they as they are full depends on food, Shelter, fodder and medicinal plants for their health care. The tribal people have been using various plants species for using medicinal and other useful plants products. Local people especially old age traditional healers heavily used these traditionally available medicinal plants for health. Mostly medicinal plants are getting very rare in selected area as confirmed by traditional healers and as observed during the field work too. These are because plants are easily available, they less expensive as compared to the other medicine. Many plants have medicinal importance, but there is a need to explore their important properties and develop awareness among the local communities who are unaware of the importance of these plants. It is most important to document and preserve this wealth of traditional knowledge for future generations. There fore encouraging the people to grow different medicinal plants species in the farm and protected the wild plants species for incoming future.

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