



Documentation Of Ethno Medicinal Plants Used In Tribes Of Narmada District, South Gujarat.

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Abstract

During 2021-2022 field visit to Narmada district has obtained information about identification of various medicinal plants and their uses. Narmada district was formed on October 2, 1997 in the southern part of Gujarat. The district is bounded by Vadodara district to the north, Tapi district to the south, Maharashtra state to the east and Bharuch district to the west. Rajpipla is the headquarters of this district. Medicinal plants available in various forests of Narmada district and useful to local tribal people are mentioned here. The total forest area of Narmada district is 114709.33 ha. The area of this district towards Dediypada and Nandod is surrounded by dense forests. Dediypada area in this district has maximum forest area of 64340.94 ha. Enumeration and uses of medicinal plants comprising 570 species belonging to 108 family have been demonstrated during field work visits. Here the species of trees (126), Shrubs (93), Herbs (269), climbers (30), twinners (22) etc. were recorded during the visit with most flora belonging to *Papilionaceae* and *Poaceae* families.

Introduction

Traditional medicines have been used for the care of human health since ancient times. Both traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge are based on medicinal plants. Indigenous knowledge is essential for conservation of cultural heritage, biodiversity.

Traditional knowledge has contributed a lot to health care. (Toledo et al, 2009). Traditional knowledge of medicinal plants has become useful for health care in modern times. Indigenous knowledge is gradually disappearing. The growth of medicinal plants and their uses can be known through traditional knowledge. India is the only country in the world that has 12 mega biodiversity. A variety of plant genus are also found here.

Among the plant genus found in India, 9.33% of the total plant genus are found in the state of Gujarat. (GOI, 2006). Many such plants have been studied as ethno medicines in recent times. The documentation presented is intended to serve as a basis for our cultural heritage and health care in the future. Information on medicinal plants for the treatment of various ailments has been documented. Nowadays, the use of tribal medicine i.e. herbal medicine is increasing more than medical medicine. WHO has included traditional healers, herbal medicines. Medicinal plants are used by 40% people as herbal medicine.

Ethnobotany deals with food, medicine, cosmetics, dyeing, textiles, building, musical instruments, rituals and social relations. (Ruchi Bansal et al, 2016). Tribal people live locally in many districts of Gujarat. Those who use the plants available from the forests for food, building, clothing, religious rituals, besides medicine. Nowadays people are using more herbs than ever before. People have started curing various diseases through the use of herbal medicine. Nowadays people are turning back to herbal medicine. People are getting cured through home remedies. Many districts of Gujarat have forest area. The tribal people use the plants available from the surrounding forests

as medicinal medicine. The relationship between humans and plants has evolved through generations of local people's experience and practice. (Baghel, 2002). Numerous cultivated wild plants play an important part. Tribal people are mainly dependent on agriculture and forest products. Food, fiber, medicine and other livelihood items are obtained from forest products.

Methods and Material

Area of the study

Study area in Narmada District, South Gujarat. Narmada district is located in the Southern part of Gujarat between 21.24° and 22° North latitude, 72.4° & 73.15° east lines. Narmada district was formed on October 2, 1997. This newly formed district includes 3 talukas of East Bharuch district Nandod, Dedyapada, Sagbra and Tilakwadataluka of Vadodra district. Narmada district of Gujarat state of India is Considered as an administrative district. Rajpipla is Considered to be the headquarters of this district. This district is bounded on the north by Vadodara district, on the south by Tapi district, on the east by the state of Maharashtra and on the west by Bharuch district. This district Covers an area of 2755 km with a Population of 590,297 (2011) and 10.44% urban population. Narmada district includes talukas like Tilakwada, Garudeshwar, Nandod, Rajpipla, Dadiapada. Narmada district is inhabited by Castes like Halpati, Choudhary, Bhil, Gamit, Kotwalia, Kukana, Dhodia. (Ruchi Bansal, 2016). The geographical area of then 114709.33 sq. Km. forest area in Narmada district. 41.66% total area. (Ruchi Bansal, 2016). The forest area of this district is divided into 3 types of forests.

- (1) Reserve forest
- (2) Unclassified forest
- (3) Protected forest.

Data collection :-

The geographical area of then 114709.33 sq.Km forest area in Narmada district. Each medicinal plant has been identified by the local people living around the forests. Information about each plant has been collected from the local people through questionnaires and interviews. The identity of each plant has been collected by nomenclature from 'Literature of Medicinal Plants' and 'Flora of Gujarat'. Each plant specimen is mounted on a herbarium sheet and stored. Each herb is collected by pressing between two sheets of paper, drying. After each plant has dried, the specimen is pasted by glue on a herbarium sheet and the plant is stored. Each

medicinal plant is used for each disease by questioning through a questionnaire. His information was obtained. Information was collected by discussing the effects of medicinal plants on various diseases. Local people living in this district also cure various diseases as they have knowledge of traditional healing methods. Information on various medicinal plants has been documented through interviews and discussion.

- (1) What is the local name of the plant?
- (2) In which season does this plant flower?
- (3) In which form is this plant found? Herbs, Trees, Shrubs ?
- (4) What is the medicinal use of this plant?
- (5) How can this plant be used other than medicinally?

Local healers, doctors, informants, youths, women, men and elders have been asked these types of questions to obtain information on various different medicinal plants. (Fulesh K et al, 2016). Information about many medicinal plants was obtained through an interview with Rathwabhai, the keeper of health plants at Kevadia in Narmada district. The record of each plant and the botanical name of the plant have been worked out from the International Code.

The information presented shows the medicinal plants used as medicinal plants. All this information has been obtained by visiting the Halapati, Chaudhary, Bhil, Gameet, Kotwalia, Kukana, Dhodia tribal tribes of this district. The present record has been collected during 2022 by frequently visiting the tribal people living in Dedyapada, Nandod, Garudeshwar taluk of Narmada district and obtaining medicinal plant information. In the present field work, local name, scientific name, genus, useful parts and medicinal uses etc. of plants have been collected and shown. (Gamit Sandip B et al, 2018).

Results :-

The uses of medicinal plants useful by the tribal people living in the forests of Narmada district are shown here. Medicinal uses of some of the plants highlighted in the present study are as follows:-

(1) *Alangium salvifolium*

- Local name of the plant :- Ankol
- Family name of the plant :- *Alangiaceae*
- Useful part of the plant:- Root, Bark, Leaf, Seed, Fruits, Oil
- Plant type :- Tree
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Fever, epilepsy, itching, scabies, asthma, hypertension, worms, piles, vomiting, diarrhea, backache, skin diseases, blood disorder, herpes, rheumatic

pain, therapeutic, wound healing, diabetes, jaundice, headache, scorpion sting, snake bite, flu, arthritis, cough

(2) *Bridelia retusa*

- Local name of the plant :- Asan / Ahsal
- Family name of the plant :- *Euphorbiaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Whole plant
- Plant type :- Tree
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Sexual problem, wound healing, liver problem, jaundice, fever, snake bite, dysentery, diarrhea, Diabetes, rheumatism, astringent, urinary problem, hemiplegia, lumbago

(3) *Bachanania laban*

- Local name of the plant :- Charoli
- Family name of the plant :- *Anacardiaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Bark, Leaf, Seed, Fruit, Gum, Oil
- Plant type :- Tree
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Expectorant, aphrodisiac, snake bite, diabetes, blood dysentery, burning sensation, fever, diarrhoea, hemorrhage, analgesic, purgative, digestive, skin diseases

(4) *Baliospermum mentanum*

- Local name of the plant :- Jamalgota
- Family name of the plant :- *Euphorbiaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Leaf, Seed
- Plant type :- Shrubs
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Snake bite, paralysis, edema, bleeding disorder, wounds, piles, toothache, headache, gastric problem, bronchitis, skin diseases, leprosy, rheumatism, stimulant, purgative, asthma, jaundice, dropsy, diuretic, pungent

(5) *Cochlospermum religiosum*

- Local name of the plant :- Jerani
- Family name of the plant :- *Bixaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Bark, Leaf, Flower, Fruits, Gum
- Plant type :- Tree
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Piles, bone fracture, tuberculosis, epilepsy, paralysis, throat infection, empty stomach, increase the memory power, eye problem, asthma, stomachache, pharyngitis, dysentery, diarrhea, cooling, trachoma, syphilis,

gonorrhoea, cough, sedative, stimulant

(6) *Crataeva nirvana*

- Local name of the plant :- Karvo
- Family name of the plant :- *Capparidaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Leaf, Bark
- Plant type :- Tree
- Medicinal use of the plant :- gastric problem, snake bite, cancer, obesity, thyroid disorder, urinary problem, vomiting, Chester infection, tumors, dyspepsia, stomache, spleen enlargement, wounds, rheumatism, weakness, laxative, weak immune system, memory loss, joint problem, fever, blood purifier

(7) *Coixla chryma*

- Local name of the plant :- Kahudo
- Family name of the plant :- *Poaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Stem, Leaf, Seed
- Plant type :- Shrubs, Grass
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Lung cancer, amenorrhoea, jaundice, beriberi, oedema, eczema, urinary infection, appendicitis, tuberculosis, fever, gonorrhoea, leucorrhea, dysuria, borne diseases, hypertension, diarrhea, skin diseases, cardiovascular disease, stomach, diuretic, discharge pus

(8) *Cocculu shirsutus*

- Local name of the plant :- Vevdi
- Family name of the plant :- *Menispermaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Leaf, Fruits
- Plant type :- Climber
- Medicinal use of the plant :- urinary problem, fractures, tuberculosis, ulcers, burns, wounds, preventive infection, sedative, stomach problem, abdominal pain, Syphilitic cachexia, rheumatism, gonorrhea, dyspepsia, eczema, eye problem, kidney problem, skin diseases, joint pain, fever, diuretic, demulcent, laxative

(9) *Dalbergia paniculata*

- Local name of the plant :- Patrako
- Family name of the plant :- *Papilionaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Whole plant
- Plant type :- Tree
- Medicinal use of the plant :- leprosy, gonorrhea, ulcers, dyspepsia,

- dysentery, diarrhea, stomache, scabies, fever, asthma, cough, scar healing, wound, insecticidal, therapeutic
- (10) *Eleusine indica*
- Local name of the plant :- AdhenBadli
 - Family name of the plant :- *Poaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Root, Seed
 - Plant type :- Shrubs, Grass
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- Pulmonary troubles, oedema, venereal diseases, epilepsy, paralysis, swelling, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhea, eye problem, pain killers, stimulant, headaches, liver complaint, kidney problem, urine problem, hypertension, influenza, laxative, diuretic, depurative
- (11) *Impatiens balsamina*
- Local name of the plant :- Takmaria
 - Family name of the plant :- *Balasaminaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Leaf, Flower, Seed
 - Plant type :- Shrubs
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- Swelling, diuretic, anticancer, cathartic, emetic, antiseptic, urinary problem, jaundice, dysentery, hair growth, gastritis, constipation, fracture, rheumatism, burns, snake bites, warts, skin disease
- (12) *Lepidagathi strinervis*
- Local name of the plant :- Harancharo
 - Family name of the plant :- *Acanthaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Leaf, Flower, Fruits
 - Plant type :- Shrubs
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- bitter tonic, itch, ringworm, blotches, swelling, rheumatic problem, piles, syphilis, scabies, adenitis, application to sores, fever, cure piles
- (13) *Mucuna pruritus*
- Local name of the plant :- Kavach
 - Family name of the plant :- *Fabaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Root, Leaf, Seed, Flower
 - Plant type :- Twinners
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- amenorrhea, Purgative, constipation, debility, inflammation, fever, ulcers, dysmenorrhea, dropsy, Worms, tuberculosis, irritant, gout, fertility, itching, diuretic, cholera, ulcers,
- leucorrhoea, syphilis, sores, snake bite, scorpion sting, ring worm, pain, cough, fracture
- (14) *Melilotus officinalis*
- Local name of the plant :- Janglimethi
 - Family name of the plant :- *Fabaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Whole plant
 - Plant type :- Shrubs
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- Itchiness, diuretic, tumors, edema and thermal injury, soreness of joints, much, diarrhea, menstrual colic, cold, headaches, gastrointestinal disorder, respiratory disorder, carminative, abscesses, swollen glands, swelling, leucoderma, aches, pain
- (15) *Maytenuse marginata*
- Local name of the plant :- Vico
 - Family name of the plant :- *Celastraceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Root, Stem, Leaf, Fruits
 - Plant type :- Shrubs
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- gastrointestinal disorder, rheumatism, asthma, purify blood, jaundice, heal sores, wounds, toothache, vermifuge, mouth ulcer, dysentery, arthritis, cancer, fever
- (16) *Oldenlandia corymbosa*
- Local name of the plant :- Parpat
 - Family name of the plant :- *Rubiaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Leaf
 - Plant type :- Shrubs
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- necrosis, cold, cough, sore throat, bronchitis, colic, constipation, dyspepsia, hyperdypsia, jaundice, gynecologic infection, snake bite, urinary infection, hepatitis, pneumonia, leprosy, inflammatory diseases, skin problem, ulcers
- (17) *Securine gavirosa*
- Local name of the plant :- Pichrun
 - Family name of the plant :- *Euphorbiaceae*
 - Useful part of the plant :- Root, Leaf, Bark, Fruit
 - Plant type :- Shrubs
 - Medicinal use of the plant :- Stomachache, ear diseases, arthritis, rheumatism, epilepsy, fever, wounds, debility, pregnancy, depressants, diuretic, kidney –liver problem, vermifuge, dysentery, diarrhoea,

laxative, stomach problem, eye treatment, sedative, pain killers

(18) *Tephrosia purpurea*

- Local name of the plant :- Sartankho
- Family name of the plant :- *fabaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- whole plant
- Plant type :- shrubs
- Medicinal use of the plant :- respiratory disorder, laxative, stomach ache, syphilis, vomiting, allergic, leprosy, ulcers, gonorrhea, leucoderma, scabies, skin diseases, pimples, boils, fever, dysmenorrhea, anaemia, bronchitis, asthma, skin disorder, inflammation, diarrhea, dyspepsia, kidney problem, spleen, liver problem, cough, wounds

(19) *Teramnus labialis*

- Local name of the plant :- Valiovelo
- Family name of the plant :- *Fabaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Whole plant
- Plant type :- Twinners
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Catarrhs, nerve disorder, tuberculosis, rheumatism, headache, paralysis, neuropathy, inflammation, swelling, nasal bleeding, gastritis, Fever, abscess, menorrhagia, bleeding disorder, skin disease, blood disorder, diarrhea

(20) *Zornia gibbosa*

- Local name of the plant :- Samarapani
- Family name of the plant :- *fabaceae*
- Useful part of the plant :- Root, Stem, Leaf
- Plant type :- Shrubs
- Medicinal use of the plant :- Breathlessness, tremor, diarrhea, cancer, liver cirrhosis, dysentery, eyes – kidney disease, cardiovascular disease, loss of weight, polydipsia, immune disease, diabetes

During 2021 - 2022, information on different medicinal plants has been collected from doctors, local healers, older people, elders, men, Bhagat living in the villages of forest areas of Narmada district. The tribal people living in the villages of Narmada district use different medicinal plants to cure many ailments. During the visit, the information of tree species (126), Shrubs (93), Herbs (269), climbers (30) and twinners (22) has been obtained. It also includes monocots and dicots plants. As many as 108 different species of family plant have been recorded here. In the present study the medicinal uses of some plants have been shown.

Information has been obtained through frequent visits and discussions with the tribal.

Discussion

Medicinal plants are recorded here for the purpose of future use of various medicinal plants as well as traditional medicine. All the medicinal plants shown in the present study are used to treat diseases like headache, stomachache, leg pain, backache, skin diseases, swelling, irritation, diarrhea, vomiting, cough, bone diseases, indigestion, tonic, muscle diseases, diabetes, herpes. Is performed. Apart from this, all these plants are used for medicinal purposes and the wood of each plant is also used for making furniture, construction, utensils, huts, baskets, matchboxes, packing boxes, agricultural implements, decorative utensils, fuel, handles etc. The present study mentions the same herbs that are useful in the treatment of each disease. Medicinal uses of useful parts of each plant are indicated.

Conclusion

In the present study, about 20 medicinal plants have been identified in which the parts like seeds, bark, flower, stem, root, leaf are used as medicine. Each plant species has been shown to be used as a cure for various diseases. The uses of various plants for the diseases and ailments of the tribal people of Narmada district of Gujarat are shown here. Plants of the family *Papilionaceae* and *Poaceae* are used by most people to treat various ailments. People living in Narmada district are mostly engaged in agriculture. So they should be encouraged to cultivate medicinal plants so that the destruction of medicinal plants can be prevented. (Ruchi Bansal et al, 2016).

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