



Ethno-Medicinal Value of Fabaceae Family of Deeg District, Rajasthan

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The present study includes information about the medicinal value of the family Fabaceae of Deeg district, Rajasthan during January 2024 to March 2025. The medicinal plants have been very important and valued for human being. In this region medicinal plants were mostly used for treatment from various diseases like gonorrhoea, leprosy, asthma, anthelmintic, astringent, cough and cold, fever, diarrhoea, worm, cardiac disease, eczema, ulceration in mouth, snake-bite, ring worm, diuretic, bronchitis, dysentery, burning sensation, kidney disease, blood pressure, malaria, syphilis, cholera, ophthalmia, psoriasis, sciatica, paralysis, piles, whooping cough breast pain.

Keywords: Ethnobotany; Medicinal plants; Fabaceae; Ethnomedicinal; Phytochemical Properties.

Introduction

Fabaceae family fruits are legumes which also known bean or pea. All largest families of Angiosperms, Fabaceae is classified in 730 genera and 19,400 species and it is 3rd largest family of plant. The prevalent and major genera are Astragalus that is around 2,400 species, Mimosa is about 500 species, *Crotalaria* is around 700 species, *Indigofera* which is over 700 species and *Acacia* that is about 950 species which comprises about 9.5% of all families of flowering plants¹. Fabaceae is one of medicinally and economically valuable family which is known bean, pulse, legume or pea family.

Fabaceae name comes from the Faba now included in genus Vicia. Fabaceae family is one of the most important family for its unique characters and they are used by humans being for many purposes as food, crops, fodder for-ages and green manures. These plants are also using to produce a large scale of natural products including dyes, poison².

Medicinal Plants are classified on the basis of specific bio-chemical composition and their effects on the biological systems³. Poaceae and Fabaceae are the largest plant families having therapeutically and medicinally useful all over the world.⁴⁻⁶. Information about the plant and plant part and their usages collected by the traditional groups show important phyto-chemical and therapeutic properties of the plants. In various ethnomedicinal and ethnobotanical plant studies showed that certain plant families and advanced taxonomic category are more useful than other plant families⁷.

Fabaceae family is used as sources of traditional medicines, dyes, fuels timber, food, insecticides and gums. It is traditionally, economically, therapeutically and medicinally important throughout the world.^{8,9,10}.

Plant collection and identification-Deeg district positioned approximately at 27.1°N Latitude and 77.0°E longitude. Deeg district is strategically situated in the northern part of Rajasthan, India, nestled within the Bharatpur division. Ethnomedicinal information about the therapeutic and medicinal properties, local plant name and Plant parts, their usages were collected through interviewing tribal groups, local villagers, village Sarpanch, priests, herbal healer, traditional healers, ayurvedic doctors and tribal folks. To determine the reality

of information collected during fieldwork, repetitive verification of data from different informants and at different times was done^{11,12,13,14,15,16,17}. All information were collected and arrange in a tabular form (Table)

Result and Discussion

The present study gives information about ethno-medicinal plants of Fabaceae family used by tribal people of Deeg District, Rajasthan. Total 14 medicinal plants of this family were identified which used by the tribal people, local villager and traditional healers for the treatment of various diseases. According the above table mostly plants species found in tree Habit. The result showed that tribal groups and villagers of Deeg district use these ethno-medicinal plants for treatment of various diseases. *Acacia catechu* flower tops are given in case of gonorrhoea. Wood is used for curing tonsils, mouth ulcer and throat infection. Roots treat rheumatism. *Acacia nilotica* bark is curing skin problems and piles bleeding. Leaves are used to mouth sores, eye sore and throat infections. *Calotropis procera* is useful to cure diabetes, bleeding, urinary and vaginal discharges. The pod is effective in impotency and urogenital disorders. *Albizia lebbbeck* seed powder is used in the treatment of diarrhoea and piles. Leaves treat ophthalmia. Flowers are used in swelling, eruption and act as antidote to poison. Flowers of *Bauhinia variegata* is used for haemorrhage. Root powder is used in treatment of intestinal diseases and as antidote to snake poison. Bud powder is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark is used for inflammatory disorder, skin diseases, ulcers and throat diseases.

Bark powder of *Butea monosperma* is useful in bleeding piles. Resins are used for treatment of snake bite. Leaves and flowers are used in fever, cough, cold, menstrual disorder and treatment of jaundice. *Cassia fistula* seeds and leaves are anti-periodic and laxative. Bark powder is important in cardiac problem and diabetic disorders. Fruit pulp is useful for relieving gastric disorders and constipation. Root paste is useful to cure syphilis and skin infections. *Cassia occidentalis* seed with methi, Ajwain and Gur are used in swelling.

Table 1. Plants List of Fabaceae family with ethno-medicinal property.

S,No,	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Plant Part	Medicinal Uses
1	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babul, Kikar	Tree	Bark, Leaves, Pod, Flowers, Gum	Leaves and bark cure tooth problem and throat disease. Pod is used in the treatment of urinogenital diseases. Gum is used to prepare Laddus, used after delivery as a health tonic.
2	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair / Katha	Tree	Gum, Root, Heart wood, Flower, Twig	Stomach-ache, Asthma, Cough, Diarrhoea, eruptions of the skin, leprosy and gonorrhoea.
3	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Kumta	Tree	Gum, Bark	Gum is curing swelling of intestine and burning sensation, sore nipples and leprosy. The bark is use as a gargle and mouth wash in throat infections.
4	<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	Siris Tree	Tree	Seeds, Leaves, Flowers	Stem bark is used in pimples, boils and ulcers. abdominal tumours, Conjunctivitis, Cough, Lung ailments.
5	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Kachnar	Tree	Bud, Flowers, Roots, Bark	Diarrhoea, Leprosy, ulcers, gastrotestinal problem Laxative, Skin problems.

6	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palash Dhak/ Jangal ki aag	Tree	Leaves, Flowers, Resin, Bark and Twigs	Chronic dysentery, dyspepsia flatulence, guinea worm, leprosy, sprain, fracture (after delivery- kamarkas). Stem is used to the wounds and cuts. Seeds are used to cure leukoderma. Fruit is used in correcting menstruation.
7	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Tree	Stem, Bark, Seed	Diarrhoea, Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Laxative. Seed extract is used to treat ring worm, stomach diseases fever, cold, and thoracic obstructions.
8	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Kasaunda	Herb	Leaves, Seed	Fractured bone, typhoid, Hepatitis Oral and Gum problems. Seeds powder is used in treat diabetic problem.
9	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Chokar, Reli	Herb	Seed, Root	Galactagogue, Ring worm, Asthma and used in weight loss. Root is purgative. Seeds with mustard oil and turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.) is used in skin infections and eczema.
10	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Sheesha m	Tree	Leaves, Root	The root is used for gonorrhoea Leaves Juice cures aphthous ulcers and is used as gargles for sore throat, blood purifier and to cure urinary-tract disease, leucorrhoea and menorrhoea.
11	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Touch-me-not plant/ chhui-mui	Herb	Leaves	Diabetes, obesity, Wounds, Skin problems, Gynaecological Disorders, cancer, and urinary infection. leave is used to heal the fresh cuts and wounds.
12	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Jangal jalebi	Tree	Bark Stem	Dysentery, haemorrhages, Toothache, indigestion diarrhoea.
13	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Tree	Seed oil	Rheumatic pain, boils, piles, Dental caries, skin problems and Ulcer.
14	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Khejri	Tree	Fruit, Flower	Fruits are useful in rheumatism and arthritis. Flowers powder with sugar use in miscarriage.

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