STUDY ON ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS AND PLANT PARTS SOLD IN THE LOCAL MARKET IN ALIRAJPUR DISTRICT, MADHYA PRADESH

Antimbala Dawar
Research Scholar
Department of Botany
Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan.
antimdawar9589125228@gmail.com

Dr. Komal Lata Nagpal
Research Guide
Department of Botany
Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan.

ABSTRACT
The Alirajpur district is located in Madhya Pradesh's far westernmost region. In communities, ethnobotanical surveys were conducted. The current research lists 11 ethnomedicinal herbs that local herbalists recommend and are sold locally.

Keywords: *Ethnomedicinal, Market Survey*

INTRODUCTION

One of Madhya Pradesh's tribal districts, Alirajpur is located between 21° 30' and 23° 55' North latitude and 73° 30' to 75° 01E longitude. Barwani District in the east, Maharashtra in the south-west, and Gujarat State in the north-west are its neighbors. The district is split administratively into the tehsils of Alirajpur, Jobat, and Bhabhra. Only the tehsils of Bhabhra and Alirajpur have forestland. The Kattiwada area is where the most thick woods are found. The tribal population of Alirajpur district is significant, making around 87% of the total population. Bhils and their related tribes predominate in the region.

Bhils are a native non-Aryan tribal group whose ancestry is Proto-Austroid. Bhil makes up 25%, Bhilala makes up 40%, Pateliyas make up 10%, and Barela makes up 14%, respectively. They have a vibrant indigenous culture and practice archaic rituals and vocations. Tribes do not trust in modern medicine and instead employ traditional medical practices to address illnesses. In most of the nations, tribal and some local groups still gather and preserve locally accessible, wild and cultivated plant species and use herbal medicine to treat a range of illnesses and disorders (Ignacimuthu et al., 2006). Tribal people seldom go outside for medical treatment and instead treat their illnesses with local traditional healers. Locally, these healers are referred to as Badwa or Bhupa. Merchants used to visit the neighborhood market and make very cheap purchases of medicinal plants and plant components. Every day, there is more and more demand for ethnomedicinal plants, and some of the forest's natural resources are being over-harvested and traded away. To meet their everyday requirements, tribes rely on forests for their non-timber forest products (NTFPS), which include root, flowers, fruits, fibers, gums, resin, dye, tannins, and honey. A review of the literature reveals that there aren't many publications on the market analysis of ethnomedicinal plants. (Wagh et al., 2010; Kadel et al., 2011; Patil and Patil, 2011; Sikarwar et al., 2012; Bharti and Kumar, 2014) Sinha and Nathawat in 1989; Sinha in 1991; Sinha and Dixit in 2003. Due to this, a research has been done to identify the herbal medications available on the local market that need particular preservation techniques.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A thorough field investigation was conducted in tribal areas that were highly populated. These locations are Ratanmal, Sorwa, and Uinrali. Kannada, Mandar, Chandpur, Khattali, Borzad, Nanpur, Chhaktala, Wan, Sondwa, Bhabra, Aambua, Walpur, Bhakhagard, Kadwal, Aamkhut, Jobat, Laxmani, Interviews were performed and data

was acquired from local merchants, informed and experienced people, and traditional healers. The Martin approach was used to perform an ethnobotanical market survey (2008). Plant specimens were collected, and they were preserved using accepted practices (Jain & Rao,1977). Flora (Jain, 1991; Verma et al., 1993; Samvatsar, 1995; Mudgal, 1997; Singh and Karthikeyan, 2000; Singh et al., 2001; Yadav and Sardesai, 2002) and readily accessible taxonomic literature were used to identify the plants.

S.No	Botanical & Family Name	Habit	Local Name	Uses	Rate of plant parts
1	Drimia indica (Roxb.)Jessop Asparagaceae	Herb	Jangali piyaj	Leaves are used to cure skin diseases.	Leaf: 20/Kg
2	Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn.) Roxb. Combretacae	Tree	Bahera	Seeds are prescribed to increase strength	Seed: 100/Kg
3	Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub Leguminosae	Tree	Palas, dhak Khakhra	Laddoos are prepared from gum and eaten by	Gum:150/Kg
4	Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.) wight And Arn. Combretacae	Tree	Arjun	Decoction of bark is used against fever.	Bark : 90/Kg
5	Syzygium cumini (L.) skeels Myrtaceae	Tree	Jamun	Fruits are used to cure diabetes	Fruit: 60/Kg
6	Cymbopogon citratus (DC.)Stapf Poaceae	Herb	Rusa ghas	Oil is extracted from leaf and is massaged to relieve pain.	Leaf: 70/Kg
7	Ricinus communis L. Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Arandi/Vendi	Seed oil is used to relieve pain	Seed oil: 40/Kg
8	Azadirachata indica A.Juss Meliaceae	Tree	Neem Neemboli	Bark is used to treat leucorrhoea. Soap and wine are prepared from fruit.	Fruit:30/Kg
9	Moringa oleifera Lam. Moringacaea	Tree	Sehajana	Pods are eaten to relieve rheumatie.	Pod : 30/Kg
10	Senna tora (L) Roxb. Leguminosae	Herb	Paudiya	Seeds are used against insect bite. Leaf paste is applied in skin disease	Leaves: 50/Kg

					Seed: 65/ kg
11	Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb.exDc.) Combretaceae	Tree	Dhawada	Gum is taken by ladies to increase strength after delivery.	Gum: 400/Kg

Table 1: Ethnomedicinal Plants and Plant Parts Sold by Herbal Healers in Study area

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 11 plants described in the current research are divided into 28 genera and 17 families. The local market is where most of the plants are sold. These plants and plant parts are bought by traders from local sources for very little money and then sold in the market for a high price. Anogeissus latifolia has the highest market price, and the gum from this plant is sold at the neighborhood market (Hut bazaar) for Rs 400/kg. According to the needs of the merchants, tribal members used to harvest these plants from the woods.

Since there is such a huge demand for these plants, they are overused. Anogeissus latifolia, Asparagus racemosus, Acacia catechu, Baliospermus montanum, Buchatiania cochinchinensis, Gymnema sylvestre, and Phyllanthus amarus are just a handful of them. It is absolutely necessary to cultivate these plants in their native environment. Sustainable applications of these plants have been recommended since commerce in these plants directly affects tribal economies.

REFERENCES

1. *Bharti A and Kumar M (2014). Traditional drugs sold by herbal healers in Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, NISCAIR 13(3) 600-605. Ethnobotany 15 127 -128.*

2. Ignacimuthu S, Ayyanar M and Sankarsivaraman K (2006). Ethnobotanical investigations among tribes in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu, India. Journal ofEthnobiology and Ethnomedicine 2 1-25.

3. Jain SK (1991). Dictionary of Indian Folk Medicine and Ethnobotany, (Deep Publications, New Delhi, India).

4. Jain SK and Rao RR (1977). A Hand Book of Field and Herbarium Method, (Today and Tomorrows Oxford and IBH Publishing House, New Delhi, India).

5. Kadel C, Wagh VV and Jain AK (2011). Some ethnomedicinal plant species of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, NISCAIR 10 538-540.

6. Martin GJ (2008). Ethnobotany. A Method Manual, (Earthscan, London, UK).

7. Mudgal V, Khanna KK and Hajra PK (1997). Flora of Madhya Pradesh, 2, (BSI Publication, Kolkata, India).

8. Patil YA and Patil MV (2011). Ethnomedicinal claims of some botanicals sold by vendors in North Maharastra (India). Journal ofEcobiotechnology 12 40-42.

9. Samvatsar S (1995). The Flora and Western Tribal ofMP, (Scientific Publisher, Jodhpur, India). Sikarwar RLS, Tripathi M and Pathak B (2012). Ethnomedicinal Plants sold by herbal vendors in the Kamadagiri Parikrima marg in Chitrakut (MP). Ethnobotany 24 114-118.

10. Singh NP and Karthikeyan S (2000). Flora of Maharashtra State, Dicotyledones, 1, (BSI Publication, Kolkata, India).

11. Singh NP, Khanna KK, Mudgal V and Dixit RD (2001). Flora of Madhya Pradesh, 3, (BSI Publication, Kolkata, India).

12. Sinha BK & Dixit RD (2003). Ethnomedicinal plants sold in Omkareshwar, Madhya Pradesh.

13. Sinha RK (1991). Anti Tumour activities of some traditional Plants used by the mobile tribal medicine men (the street herbal vendors) in India. Journal of science Research Plant 12 1-5.

14. Sinha RK and Nathawat GS (1989). Medicinal Plants and Plant Product used in the treatment of some respiratory disorder by street herbal vendors. Journal of Science Research Plant 10 1-5.

15. Verma DM, Balakrishna NP and Dixit RD (1993). Flora of Madhya Pradesh 1, (BSI Publication, Kolkata, India).

16. Wagh V, Jain A and Kadel C (2010). Role of non timber forest products in the livelihood of tribal community of Jhabua district (MP). Biological Forum 2 45-48.

17. Yadav SR and Sardesai MM (2002). Flora ofKolhapur District, (Shivaji University, Kolhapur, India).