

# Ethnomedicinal Practices of Koltribes in Shahdol Division Madhya Pradesh India

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**Abstract:** A survey of ethnomedicinal plants of Shahdol division has been carried out with co-operation of Kol tribal villagers. During study 31 ethnomedicinal plants have been identified for the treatment of various disease. Herbarium has been prepared which contains information pertaining to botanical name, local name. Plants used their dose and process of administration.

**Keywords:** Ethnomedicine, Kol tribe, Shahdol division, Practices

## 1. Introduction

Shahdol division is north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh state. It is lying between 23°17'47" N latitude and 81°02'21" E longitude. Total geographical area sums up to 5671 sq./Km. and has a population of 908148. Shahdol is rich in vast resources of forest and minerals. It is bounded in the north by Satna and Sidhi district, in the east by Korea district, in the south by Anuppur district, in the west by Umari district. The area is full of water springs which come out on the top hill slopes. The Shahdol division is average rainfall is 85.11% and above temperature 13.6 °C. The Kol tribes living in some villages situated in and around Shahdol division. They depend solely on their surrounding forest for most of their requirement for food to medicines.

## 2. Material and Methods

The area is floristically very rich and harbours a wide range of biodiversity. People living in these forests and adjacent rural areas depend upon plants for their daily needs and food. Kol tribal villagers have good knowledge about medicinal plants and their uses in different types of diseases. A perusal of literature shows that no systematic study and survey from ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal point of view has been carried out in the present area of investigation. The present communication deals with 30 ethnomedicinal plants used by the tribal communities in habiting the region of Shahdol division for various disease treatment by the Koltribals. The plants are arranged alphabetically each by botanical name, family, local name and use of plants. Plants were collected during flowering period with the help of tribals and vaidys. Parts of ethnomedicinal plants used in the treatments of many types disease and other informations were recorded as stated by the Koltribals and vaidyas. The specimens were identified with the help of published flora and relevant authorities. Some other workers who have contributed in the field of ethnobotany as Jain(1963), Ahirwar (2010), Khan et al (2008) and Verma (1995).



Figure 1: Location Map of Shahdol Division



Figure 2: Location Map of study area.

## 3. Results and Discussion

We have identified 31 ethnomedicinal plants, which are used by Koltribals of Shahdol division in their daily life for the treatment of various diseases. Most of these plants are wild and some plants are cultivated. The ethnobotanical plants have been listed alphabetically (Table-1).



Figure 3: Showing of Kol tribe women bought Madhuca longifolia at Market.

Table 1: Shows Ethnomedicinal plants uses of Kol tribes in Shahdol division Madhya Pradesh, India

S.No.	Name of Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Ethnomedicinal Used
1	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban	Bramhi	Entire plant used as nervine tonic, and skin diseases as weak sedative, cardio depressant, hypotensive and in leprosy.
2	Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Kala Bhegraj	Entire plant tonic given in spleen enlargement and leaf juice given in eczema and as hair tonic.
3	Apocynaceae	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth.	Sarapgandha	Leaf juice is used as remedy for opacity of cornea. Root is sedative, reduces hypertension.
4	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i> Br.	Madar	Flowers are used in cold, cough and Asthma Powdered Root bark used in dysentery. Fresh leaves in ulcer and as wormicidal.
5	Acantaceae	<i>Adhatoda Vasica</i> Nees	Adusa	ction is used in cough bronchitis and rheumatism.
6	Acantaceae	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum)	Talmakhana	Leaves, seeds and roots are used as diuretics and also for jaundice, dropsy, rheumatism and urinogenital disorder.
7	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Chirchitta	Used in cough and its decoction is given in renal dropsy and bronchial infection treatment of phyrroa fever, enlargement of liver and spleen.
8	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Semur	Root is stimulant, tonic and chiefly given in impotency
9	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Am.	Arjun	Bark infusion used in heart troubles and leaf juice in earache, hypertension and as diuretic and has tonic effect in cirrhosis of liver.
10	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Kundru	Juice from leaves and roots is used in diabetes.
11	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mil.	Nagphani	Baked fruit is given in whooping cough and a syrup of the fruit increases secretion of bile.
12	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltash	Root with black pepper and leaves of kathal applied to cattle for giving relief to swollen throat.
13	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Chakwda	Leaf and seeds used in skin disease for ring worm and itch.
14	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Seeds used in ulcer and liver disorders.
15	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn f.	Sal	Resin is used in skin diseases, diarrhea and dysentery.
16	Fabaceae	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk) Tamb	Palas	Seeds are internally administered as an anthelmintic in treatment of round worms. Gum is used in treatment of diarrhoea.
17	Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb	Shisham	Decoction of leaf Useful in gonorrhoea.
18	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L) DC	Kemmach	Root used in paralysis seeds are used as nervine tonic, menses troubles and as vermifuge, strong infusion of roots mixed with honey is given in cholera.
19	Lythraceae	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Mehndi	Lea paste or decoction used as gargle in sore throat, burns, bruises and skin inflammation, Seeds useful in urinary troubles.
20	Lamiaceae	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> (Wild.) (Roth) Spr.	Gumi	Leaf used as digestive antiseptic and earache and fever. Flowers are used in cough and cold.
21	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Kali tulsi	Leaf decoction is given in Malaria and abdominal diseases.
22	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (L.) Merr	Gurch	Root extract is fever, cold cough, as blood purifier, in acidity and jaundice.

23	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Neem	Bark, leaf and fruit decoction is antiseptic and used in ulcer, eczema and skin diseases.
24	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del.	Babul	Bark used in diarrhea, dysentery and diabetes.
25	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Willd	Siris	Bark and seeds given in piles and diarrhea.
26	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Punarnava	Root is laxative and used in asthma, jaundice and dropsy.
27	Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Pilikateli	Stem latex used in dropsy, jaundice and conjunctivitis.
28	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.	Afeem	Flower, fruits and Seeds have pain releasing and sleeping effects and useful in irritating cough, pneumonia, ulcers, gastritis and influenza
29	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr	Bel	Fruits is given in diarrhea dysentery irritation of alimentary canal, fever and as tonic and cooling agent.
30	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koenig) Mac Br.	Mahua	Decoction of bark is used in incurring bleeding gums and ulcers. Flowers are used in cough and bronchitis.
31	Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Dhatura	Drug consists of dried leaves, flowering tops and seeds are used in treatment of asthma. Stramonium as one of the main ingredients is used as expectorant, antispasmodic, demulcent and anodyne in cough and asthma. (Leaves and seeds are narcotic and sometimes used for criminal poisoning).

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