



Some Ethnomedicinal Plants Used by the Kol Tribe of Satna District, Madhya Pradesh

Anju Pandey¹ & C. R. Magesh²

¹ Govt. Higher Secondary School Ajarha, Rewa (M.P.) –486001

² National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi–110003

anjut3600@gmail.com

Abstract: The present papers deals with 35 plants species, belonging to 34 genera and 25 families, being used by Kol tribe in Satna district, Madhya Pradesh. The plants are generally used as stomach disorders, skin diseases, aphrodisiacs, fever, tonic, ulcer, asthma, snake-bite, stomach disorder, pneumonia, piles, gynecological disorders, cough, eye disease, heart disease, arthritis, rheumatism, and diabetes.

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1. Introduction

The Satna district lies between 23° 58'-25° 12' N and 80° 21'-81° 23' E in Madhya Pradesh. It is situated in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. In the north the district boundary meets with that of Banda district of Uttar Pradesh state. Eastern boundary of the district runs with the Teonthar, Sirmour and Huzur tehsils of Rewa district and a very small portion of the Gopadbanas tehsil of Sidhi district. The entire western boundary of the district is made by Panna district while the southern boundary abut on the Murwara tehsil of Jabalpur district in the west lies Bandhogarh tehsil of Umaria district and Beohari tehsil of Shahdol district on the east. The total area of the district is 7,502 sq km; out of which 2238.92 sq km is under forest. Forests, which are mostly mixed forests cover an area of 1,702 sq km in the district. The breakup of the forests according to whether they are protected or reserved forests is given below for each range. Teak (*Tectona grandis*) occurs in about 10 square miles of Satna range, 8 square miles of Nagod range and 5 square miles of Maihar range. There is no Sal (*Shorea robusta*) in any one of the ranges. Except in Chitrakoot range which in roughly about 20ha. Bamboo is found in all the ranges. Other trees that occur in the district are Saja (*Terminalia alata*), Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Dhawai (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Dhawa (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Kari (*Miliusa tomentosa*), Mahul (*Bauhinia vahlii*), Sendha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Gurja (*Lannea coromandelica*), Dudhi (*Wrightia tinctoria*), Berri (*Casearia graveolens*), Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*) etc. The total population of the district is 18, 70,144 out of which scheduled tribe is 2, 68,104

(According to 2001 census). The tribal people mostly inhabit in the deep forest area and depend on the forest resources for their livelihood. The district has been the homeland of various tribal communities which their sub-tribe, who are found in different level of development depending upon their assimilation with the so called mainstream or modern communities. There are 40 tribes inhabited in this district which are 14.34% of the total population of the district. The dominated tribes of the district are Kol, Bharia, Gond, Kirwar, Majhi, Mawasi, Munda, Pao, Khairwar etc. The Kol tribe population is 1, 38, 749 out of which 1, 26, 542 are in rural areas and 12, 207 are in the urban areas. Although ethnomedicinal investigations have been done by various worker about how they use plants for curing various ailments. In the present study, author has surveyed certain important tribal pocket of the district and collected information about the medicinal uses of various plants that grow in that region. Although Sharma & Mamgain (1973) listed 392 species from Satna district. Besides, some work on ethnobotany in Chitrakoot region (Singh, 2001; Sikarwar, 2004, 2008a, 2008b; Singh, 2013). However, no ethnomedicinal study has been carried out in entire Satna district. Therefore, systematic documentation of traditional knowledge in this district is urgently needed.

2. Material and Methods

Extensive ethnobotanical surveys were carried out from January 2008 to March 2010 in the dominant Kol tribe villages of Satna district viz., Amirti, Baidaha, Badideeh, Baraudha, Jamuani, Mahtain,

Majhagawana, Medra, Sukwah, etc. The information regarding the uses of medicinal plants available in the local area for treating various ailments and diseases, was collected directly by contacting the elders, vadhya and the persons who have knowledge about these plants. The local names, parts used and mode of administration were noted during the interaction. Identification was done with the help of flora of

Madhya Pradesh (Verma *et al.*, 1993; Mudgal *et al.*, 1997; Singh *et al.*, 2001) and standard literature.

3. Enumeration

The studied plants are enumerated alphabetically with their botanical name followed by family, local name, locality with collection number and their ethno-medicinal uses (Table 1).

Table 1. Enumeration of ethnomedicinal plants used by the Kol Tribe of Satna district, Madhya Pradesh

| Botanical Name, Family & Local Names | Ethnomedicinal Uses |
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| <i>Abrus precatorius</i> L. (Fabaceae) 'Ghughchi' | The fresh leaf juice is given four times a day as a cure for snake-bite. Dried seed powder (3 gm) with honey (1 ml) is given to children once a day for five days for the treatment of pneumonia. |
| <i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw. (Malvaceae) 'Kanghi' | The root powder of young plant (2gm) mixed with cow milk (5 ml) is given to woman twice a day for fifteen days as a cure for inducing lactation. |
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Delile (Mimosaceae) 'Bamoor' | The decoction of bark (10 ml) is given three times a day to control cough. The extract of the bark is mixed with honey is applied in the eyes to relieve conjunctivitis. |
| <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd. (Mimosaceae) 'Reujha' | A powder of bark (5 gm) is given to once a day continuously one month for the control of epilepsy and heart diseases. The leaves is dried in the shade and made in powder. The powder is (5 gm) mixed with honey (1 ml) is given in twice a day for five days for the cure of cough. |
| <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. (Amaranthaceae) 'Chirchita, Chichiri' | The extract of root two spoons is given twice a day for three days is referred for cough. The paste of root is locally applied as antidote to snake-bite. |
| <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> L. (Acanthaceae) 'Adusa' | The juice of leaves (15 ml) mixed with honey given orally for five days for the cure of cough. Juice of flower applied on eye to reduce irritation. |
| <i>Aegle marmelos</i> Correa. (Rutaceae) 'Bel' | The extract of leaves (15 ml) is given once a day in empty stomach continuously one month for the treatment of diabetes. The decoction of leaves (15 ml) is given in empty stomach twice a day continuously for three day as a cure for blood dysentery. |
| <i>Amorophallus paeoniifolius</i> Blume ex DC. (Araceae) 'Surankand' | The dried powder of tubers (3 gm) mixed common salt (2 gm) is given twice for fifteen days as a cure for chronic fever. |
| <i>Aristolochia indica</i> L. (Aristolochiaceae) 'Kalesher, Batilaha' | The decoction of leaves (15 ml) is given once a day continuously one month for the treatment of arthritis. The decoction of whole plant (10 ml) is given two times a day for three days to control fever. |
| <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'Kachnaar' | The paste of flower is applied locally in skin disease. |
| <i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae) 'Cheula, Dhak' | A dried powder of flower mixed with coconut oil (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) is locally applied in skin diseases. The powder of seed mixed with honey in the ratio of 5: is taken in empty stomach once in the morning for fifteen days against seminal weakness. |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. (Caesalpiniaceae) 'Kirwar, Dagdaau' | The paste of leaves is applied locally in ringworms and other skin infections. The decoction of root bark (5 ml) is given twice a day for five days for the treatment of fever. |
| <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad. ex Eckl. & Zeyh. (Cucurbitaceae) 'Indryan' | Decoction of root (5 ml) is given in empty stomach once for seven days for the treatment of malaria. The extract of fruit pulp is given two times a day to worms for the stomach. |
| <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels. (Menispermaceae) 'Patal Garudi' | The dried powder of whole plant (5 gm) with honey (1 ml) is given to woman once a day continuously one month for the treatment leucorrhoea. |

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| <i>Convolvulus prostratus</i> Forssk. (Convolvulaceae) 'Sankhpushpi' | The juice of whole plant (5 ml) mixed with a cup of water and is given in empty stomach for the treatment of blood dysentery. |
| <i>Cordia macleodii</i> (Griff.) Hook. f. & Thomson (Boraginaceae) 'Dahiman' | The paste of leaves is applied locally in skin disease. The decoction of bark (5 ml) is given for stomach sore. |
| <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb. (Convolvulaceae) 'Amarbel' | The paste of whole plant is applied locally in itching and white spot of skin. |
| <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb. (Fabaceae) 'Shisham' | Decoction of stem bark (5 ml) mixed with honey (2 ml) is given to woman twice a day after food for ten days for the treatment of gonorrhoea. |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> L. (Solanaceae) 'Dhatura' | The paste of un matured fruit is applied on skin infection. The paste of fresh leaves mixed with "Ghee" applied on old ulcer. |
| <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb. (Ebenaceae) 'Tendu' | The paste of outer bark is applied twice a day for healing of septic wounds. |
| <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffrey (Cucurbitaceae) 'Shivlingi' | The powder of seed (5 gm) mixed with un boiled cow milk (10 ml) is given twice a day for the treatment of impotency of man. |
| <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'Dudhi' | The dried plant powder is smoked as cigarette once a day for the treatment of asthma. The whole plant (5 gm) mixed with 7 long pipers (<i>Piper longum</i>) and made into a paste. The paste is applied on piles. |
| <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. (Moraceae) 'Bargad' | The latex of the plant (1 ml) mixed with Mishri (sugar) is given twice a day continuously three days for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery. The dried powder of leaves (5 gm) mixed with honey (2 ml) is given once a day in empty stomach continuously one month as a cure of rheumatism. |
| <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae) 'Jaruhava' | The decoction of root (15 ml) is given once a day in continuously five days for the treatment of fever. The dried powder of leaves (5 gm) mixed with honey (1 ml) is given to once a day continuously one month for the treatment of diabetes. |
| <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr. (Anacardiaceae) 'Bijaka' | The extract of bark is applied twice a day continuously three days for healing of septic wounds. |
| <i>Leucas cephalotes</i> Spreng. (Lamiaceae) 'Gooma' | The decoction of whole plant (10 ml) is given twice a day for five days to cure fever. |
| <i>Limnophila indica</i> (L.) Druce (Scrophulariaceae) 'Katari' | A spoonful powder of whole plant mixed with milk (20 ml) is given orally for children to improvement of memory. |
| <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) Robinson (Lauraceae) 'Maida' | The paste of stem bark is applied on bone fracture. The powder of stem bark (5 gm) is taken once a day in empty stomach continuously one month for the treatment of diabetes. |
| <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Exell. (Celastraceae) 'Raktabilar' | The decoction of root bark (15 ml) is given twice a day before food and washing the infected portion of skin as a cure of eczema. |
| <i>Ougeinia oojeinensis</i> (Roxb.) Hochr. (Fabaceae) 'Tinsa' | The decoction of stem bark (5 ml) is given to women twice a day continuously for one month against post natal complication. |
| <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae) 'Amara' | The dried fruit powder (5 gm) with honey (1 ml) is given to early morning once a day continuously one month for the treatment of diabetes. |
| <i>Sauromatum venosum</i> (Aiton) Schott (Araceae) 'Kalasindhia' | The tubers are used as tonic to restore vitality. |
| <i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss. (Meliaceae) 'Rohina' | The decoction of stem bark (10 ml) mixed with honey (2 ml) given to woman twice a day continuously one month against post natal complication. |
| <i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> (L.) f.) DC. (Bignoniaceae) 'Ardhakapari' | The decoction of stem bark (10 ml) is given to woman twice a day continuously fifteen days for the treatment of colic pain. |
| <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. (Caesalpinaceae) 'Imli' | The dried powder of stem bark (5 gm) with honey (1 ml) is given to twice a day after food continuously five day for the treatment of gastric pain. |

4. Discussions

The present papers deals with 35 plants species, belonging to 34 genera and 25 families, being used by Kol tribe in Satna district, Madhya Pradesh. The tribal people depend totally on herbal medicines as there is no clinic in the village. The plants are generally used as stomach disorders, skin diseases, aphrodisiacs, fever, tonic, ulcer, asthma, snake-bite, stomach disorder, pneumonia, piles, gynecological disorders, cough, eye disease, heart disease, arthritis, rheumatism, and diabetes. There is need of training on conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants. There is a greater need to develop a garden of medicinal plants of the area. The Kol tribe people can also be encouraged to take up this job as an income generation activity.

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Corresponding Author:

Dr. Anju Pandey
Govt. Higher Secondary School Ajarha
Rewa, Madhya Pradesh 486001, India
E-mail: anjut3600@gmail.com

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