IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

 $International\ Open-Access,\ Double-Blind,\ Peer-Reviewed,\ Refereed,\ Multidisciplinary\ Online\ Journal$

Volume 3, Issue 2, July 2023

Ethnomedicinal Study of Fabaceae Family Plants, Found in The Area of Narmadapuram District of Madhya Pradesh

Dimpla Devi¹, Bharti Khare², Priyanka Tiwari³

Research Scholar, Government M. L. B. Girls P. G. Autonomous College, Bhopal, MP, India Guide, Government M. L. B. Girls P. G. Autonomous College, Bhopal, MP, India SAM, Global University, Bhopal, MP, India

Abstract: Ethnomedicinal plants have been used in healthcare since ancient times. Studies have been done globally to verify their efficacy and some of the findings have led to the production of plant-based medicines. In this paper, an ethnomedicinal survey of plants of the Fabaceae family found in the Narmadapuram area has been done, in which special emphasis has been given to the current strategic approach to disease prevention. A total of 31 medicinal plant species belonging to 24 genera of the Fabaceae family presented was reported. Medicinal plants play an important role in disease prevention and their promotion and use fit into all existing prevention strategies. However, conscious efforts are needed to properly identify, identify and position medicinal plants in the design and implementation of these strategies. These approaches present interesting and emerging perspectives in the field of medicinal plants. Recommendations are proposed to strategize the future role and place for medicinal plants in disease prevention.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, Fabaceae Family, Narmadapuram District

REFERENCES

- [1]. D cruz, Lancelot 2007. Ethnobotanical studies on Leguminous plants of Dediapada forests. Ethnobotany vol 19 pp.73-77.
- [2]. Jain S.K. and Mudgal, V. A Handbook of Ethnobotany. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehradun 1999.
- [3]. Jain SK, Rao R. Today and tomorrow. In: A handbook of field and herbarium. New Delhi: Printers and Publishers; 1977.
- [4]. Malik ZA, Bhat JA, Ballabha R, Bussmann RW, Bhatt BA. Ethnomedicinal plants are traditionally used in health care practices by inhabitants of western Himalaya. J Ethnopharmacol. 2015;172:133–44.
- [5]. Mukherjee P., Trees of India, World Wildlife Fund India/Oxford University Press 2008, Flowering Trees and Shrubs in India, D.V. Cowen
- [6]. Negi C, Nautiyal S, Dasila L, Rao K, Maikhuri R. Ethnomedicinal plant uses in a small tribal Community in a Part of central Himalaya. India J Hum Ecol. 2002;14(1):23–31.
- [7]. Oommachan M. and Shrivastava J.L., Flora of Jabalpur. Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur. 1996 pp. 354.
- [8]. Parthiban R, Vijayakumar S, Prabhu S, Yabesh J. Quantitative traditional knowledge of medicinal plants used to treat livestock diseases from Kudavasal taluk of Thiruvarur district, Tamil Nadu India. Braz J Pharmacognosy. 2016;26:109–21.
- [9]. Rai R. Nath, V. Use of medicinal plants by traditional herbal healers in central India. Indian Forester 2005;131(3): 463-468.
- [10]. Sahu T.R. An ethnobotanical study of Madhya Pradesh I- Plants used against various disorders among tribal women. Ancient sci. Life, 1982; 1(3): 178-181.
- [11]. Saxena H.O. Observations on the Ethnobotany of M.P. Bull. Bot. Surv. India, 1986; 28 (1-4): 149-156.
- [12]. Shrestha PM, Dhillion SS. Medicinal plant diversity and use in the highlands of Dolakha district, Nepal. J Ethnopharmacol. 2003;86(1):81–96.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-12148

2581-9429

IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 2, July 2023

- [13]. Tangjanga S, Namsa N, Arana C, Litin A. An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants in the eastern Himalayan zone of Arunachal Pradesh, India. J Ethnopharmacol. 2011;134:18–25.
- [14]. Verma D.M., Balakrishnan, N.P. and Dixit, R.D., Flora of Madhya Pradesh. Volume 1. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. 1993.

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-12148

