ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Morphology

STUDIES OF VEGETABLE PLANTS PARTS SPECIALLY LEAVES AND TENDER SHOOTS SOLD IN TRIBAL MARKET OF ALIRAJPUR (M. P.), INDIA

KEY WORDS: Alirajpur, tribal community, ethnomedicinal plants

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the traditional knowledge of plants parts specially Leaves and tender shoots used for vegetable in tribal part of Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh, India used by tribal communities, Tribal's like Bhil and Bhilala are residing in the area. These people have valuable information about edible and medicinal property of many plants. A large number of traditional people exit belonging to the tribal community and are utilizing local plants for vegetable in the area. In this paper 20 species belonging to 16 genera and 14 families being used by tribal's are documented. Two species are aquatic herbs, three species are climbing herbs, 14 are herbs and one species are tree which is used for vegetable in tribal part of Alirajpur. Genera, scientific name, Family, habit and habitat are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany deals with studies among the tribal and rural people for recording their unique knowledge about plant wealth and for search of new resources of herbal drugs, edible plants and other aspect of plants. The research in the field of Ethnobotany in India was incited by Dr. E. K. Janki Ammal from Botanical Survey of India sometime in mid fifties, who made intensive studies on the food plants of certain tribes. The work is followed by Jain (1963, 1981, and 1991). India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity country of the world, having rich vegetation with a wide variety of plants of medicinal value. In the world 85% of the traditional medicines used for primary health care are derived from plants.

Leaves and tender shoots vegetable obtained from plants are nutritious. Man uses wild plants to supply medicine, crafts and cosmetics to rural and urban areas. Plants have been associated with the health of mankind from times immemorial. They have been one of the important sources of medicines used by man from prehistoric times for relieving suffering and curing ailments. In addition wild plants are a source of income and employment particularly in the rural areas (Balick, 1996; Pascaline et al.2011).Traditional ethno botanical information plays an important role in scientific research. Particularly when the literature and field work data have been properly evaluated.

Study area

Alirajpur is predominantly a tribal district of M.P. This district are situated on western border of M.P.in the North-West it touch the state of Rajasthan while in the West it is surrounded by border of Gujarat, Dhar and Ratlam district of M.P., make its boundaries. Alirajpur district lies between 220 18'North latitude and 74020' East longitude. Its major part of is covered with dense forest in which various tribal like Bhil, Bhilala &Pateliya are living in majority. Alirajpur district has 84% tribal of these Bhilala are dominant. the aims of the study was to evaluate uses of vegetable plants used by the tribals of Alirajpur in their Traditional practice and conservation strategy and documentation of Traditional knowledge on vegetable plants parts specially Leaves and tender shoots sold in tribal market of Alirajpur

Methodology

Reconnaissance surveys were under taken of some village of Alirajpur region of M.P. The information was gathered through interview and discussion with the herbal gardens/Krishi forms/ large scale formers, and Officials of the forest department beside ethnic groups. The information about modes of Preparation and how to use for vegetable were also recorded. The scientific name and family of plant species where identified by using standard literature (Hooker 1872-1897; Ray 1984; Mudgal et al.1997; Singh, et al. 2001; Sinha and Shukla 2007, Verma et al. 1993)

Results and Discussion

In this paper 20 species belonging to 16 genera and 14 families being used by tribal's are documented. Two species are aquatic herbs, three species are climbing herbs, 14 are herbs and one species are tree which is used for vegetable in tribal part of Alirajpur. Present study was done in 15 village of Alirajpur of M.P. A total of nearly five large scale formers, fifteen practicing traditional medical practitioners, five officers of the forest department,15 different tribal market, were interviewed for the present study. A forest from these, 15 markets, eight Krishi forms, and five herbal gardens was also visited. Vegetable plants help in the health improvements of most common ailments. This study shows that most of the species recorded are of significant importance for health as well as nutritional value. Distribution of vegetable plants parts specially leaves and tender shoots sold in tribal market of Alirajpur district of M.P. is present in table-1 .The survey reveals that many of the herbs used by the rural people for treatment of various diseases as well as Vegetable are very common, easily available at low cost and hence affordable. The results of the growth form analysis of taxa showed that one tree species made of highest proportion followed by herbs (14 species), and aquatic herbs (2 species) climbing herbs (03 species) .

Conclusion

This study shows that knowledge and usage of herbal vegetable among tribal's population is still a major part of their life and culture. The result of our study revealed that use of plant species belonging to 14 families used for different vegetable. The ethno information provided in this study is new, as they not been reported earlier important taxa, which we used by the tribal people are and others these useful plants need protection and more cultivation in the present context, so that the tribal people may more be benefited and our valuable flora may also survive.

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Table-1: Distribution of vegetable plants in tribal market of Alirajpur district of M.P.

Sr. no.		Botanical name	Family	Habit & Habitat
1.	Amaranthus	Amaranthus cruentus L.	Amarantha ceae	H
2.	Amaranthus	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Amarantha ceae	H
3.	Amaranthus .	Amaranthus tricolor L.	Amarantha ceae	H
4.	Amaranthus	Amaranthus viridis L.	Amarantha ceae	H
5.	Cocculus	Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Theob.	menisperm aceae	CH

6.	Dendrocalamus	Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees	poaceae	H
7.	Ipomoea	Ipomoea aquatica Forssk.	convolvulaceae	CH
8.	Melochia	Melochia corchorifolia L.	sterculaceae	H
9.	Nymphoides	Nymphoides indica (L.) Kuntze	menyanthaceae	AH
10.	Ottelia	Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.	hydrocharitaceae	AH
11.	Oxalis	Oxalis corniculata L.	oxalidaceae	H
12.	Oxystelma	Oxystelma esculentum (L. f.) Sm.	apocynaceae	CH
13.	Pergularia	Pergularia daemia (Forssk.) Chiov.	asclepiadaceae	H
14.	Phyla	Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene	verbinaceae	H
15.	Persicaria	Persicaria glabra (Willd.) Gomez	polygoniaceae	H
16.	Polygonum	Polygonum plebeium R.Br	polygoniaceae	H
17.	Portulaca	Portulaca oleraceae L.	portulacaceae	H
18.	Portulaca	Portulaca quadrifida L.	portulacaceae	H
19.	Senna	Senna tora (L.) Roxb.	fabaceae	H
20.	Sesbania	Sesbania sesban (L.) Merr.	fabaceae	T

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