

Multifarious Plants Uses in Various Diseases by Tribes of Amarkantak Plateau District Anuppur (M.P.) India

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Abstract: *The paper highlighted of some important medicinal plants which are used in various disease by the tribals. Anuppur is one of the important district of Madhya Pradesh, for forest resources. The district is mainly inhabited by people, belonging to scheduled cast and scheduled tribes. They depend much upon the forest and forest products, for their various daily needs, particularly medicines. During present survey and collection, an attempt has been made to score the folklores pertaining to the medicinal utility of these plants. 30 plants species of angiosperms are enumerated. The botanical names, families, local names, locality of collection and distribution are given along with their medicinal uses.*

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Disease, Tribes, Amarkantak, Anuppur.

1. Introduction

The state of Madhya Pradesh is inhabited by a large number of tribals, viz., Gond, Santhal, Bhil, Bhilala, Paliha, Baiga, Korku, Muria, Maria etc., who live in the remote forest areas and present a unique physical and ethnic diversity. It is a fact that even today, 75 to 90% of the world's rural population rely on herbal traditional medicines as their primary health care. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recognised that it will not be possible, perhaps even desirable to replace this herbals medicine with western techniques, leading to revival to interest in wild medicinal plants. A review of available literature shows that only a few workers explored the medicinal wealth (Jain 1981), Khanet *al.* (2008), Oommachan and Masih (1989), Brijlal and Dubey (1992), Ahirwar (2011).

Anuppur district in Amarkantak plateau is a one of the important district of Madhya Pradesh with interesting flora which is floristically and ethno botanically unexplored. To fulfil the above gap in our knowledge the present workers undertake regular survey of the plants of this region with special emphasis on its medicinal and ethno botanical utility. Observation on certain plants used in various disease by the tribals.

2. Materials and Methods

District Anuppur is one of the important district of Madhya Pradesh. This district is located in the central part of India. It is lying between 23°15' to 24°N Latitude and 81°0' to 81°45'E longitude. The total area of 3701 Sq. Km extends 80 Km. from east to west and 70 Km. from North to South. The district is habited by large number of Tribals Viz. Gond, Baiga, Panika, Kol, Agaria etc. Who live in the remote forest areas and present a unique Physical rainfall of 244.68mm and on the whole district has a salubrious climate. District Anuppur is surrounded by Korea district (C.G.) in east, Shahdol & Umaria district in west, Shahdol

district in north and Dindori, Bilaspur (C.G.) district in the south area. It is called Plateau of Beghel- Khand and due to very rich diverse flora, of district Anuppur Madhya Pradesh, Central India.

Periodic extensive survey have been made from April 2011 to March 2012. Collection of medicinal plants were made from different localities of Anuppur district and adjoining areas. The details of the plants such as habit, habitate, phenology and medicinal uses were recorded in the field book. The specimens were carefully investigated and identified with the help of flora of Madhya Pradesh. (Figure 1-2)

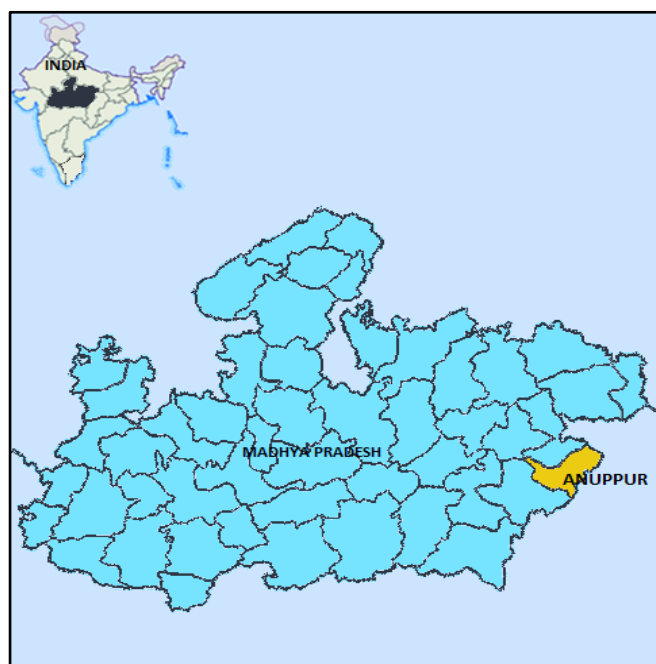


Figure 1: Location map of Madhya Pradesh and district Anuppur.

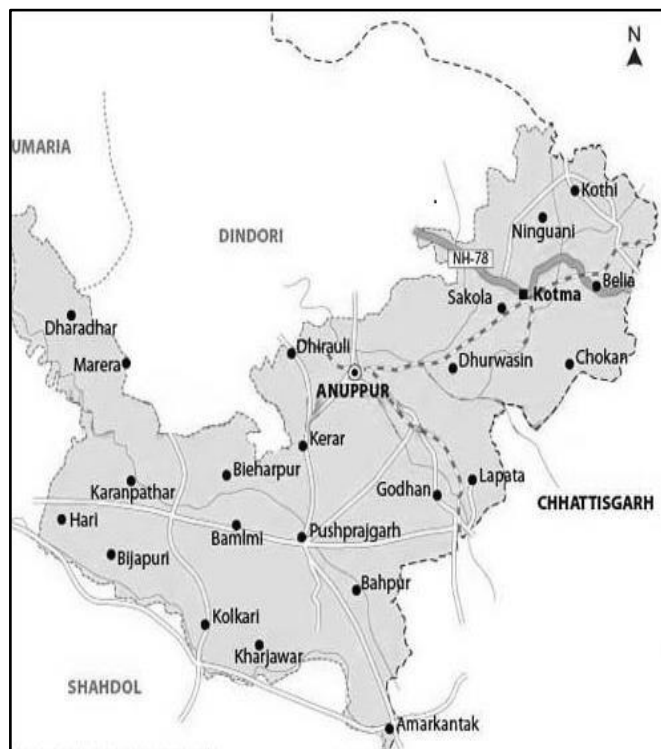


Figure 2: Location map of study site in district Anuppur, Amarkantak

3. Results and Discussion

A total number of 30 plant species and samples have been collected and stored with detailed information about locality and uses for future reference and study. All the species are widely used by the tribals of this regions for various types of diseases. The plant species have been arranged alphabetically followed by their family, local names, use are reported by the tribals. The tribal people live in interior village deep inside dense forests and are dependent on many medicinal plants growing nearby. This study deals with traditional knowledge on 30 medicinal plants used by the tribals of Anuppur district in Amarkantak plateau the treatment of various diseases and disorders. The knowledge of proper use of medicinal plants is essential for the treatment to those people who cannot afford costly allopathic drugs. (Table 1)

Table 1: Showing here some Multifarious enumerated of Ethno medicinal plants of Amarkantak plateau district Anuppur, 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 | Leaf decoction 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 pharyngeal 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. |

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|----|------------------|--|------------|--|
| 14 | Convolvulaceae | <i>Cuscutareflexa</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> (Koen) Mac Br. | Mahua | Decoction of bark is used in incurring bleeding gums and ulcers. Flowers are used in cough and bronchitis. |

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