

Uses of Ethnomedicinal plants by the Tribes of Shahdol Division, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Abstract: Present study 31 ethnomedicinal plants have been identified for the treatment of various diseases. Harbarium has been prepared which contains information pertaining to botanical name, local name, plants used, their dose and process of administration. A survey of ethnomedicinal plants of shahdol division has been carried out with co-operation of Tribal villagers.

Keywords: Ethnomedicinal plants, Tribes, Shahdol Division

1. Introduction

Shahdol Division is north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh state. It is lying between 23°17'47" N latitude and 81°21'21" 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 Umaria district. The area is full of watersprings 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 ethnomedicinal plants.

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 plant used by the tribal communities in habiting the region of Shahdol division for various disease treatment by the Tribals. 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 tribals 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).

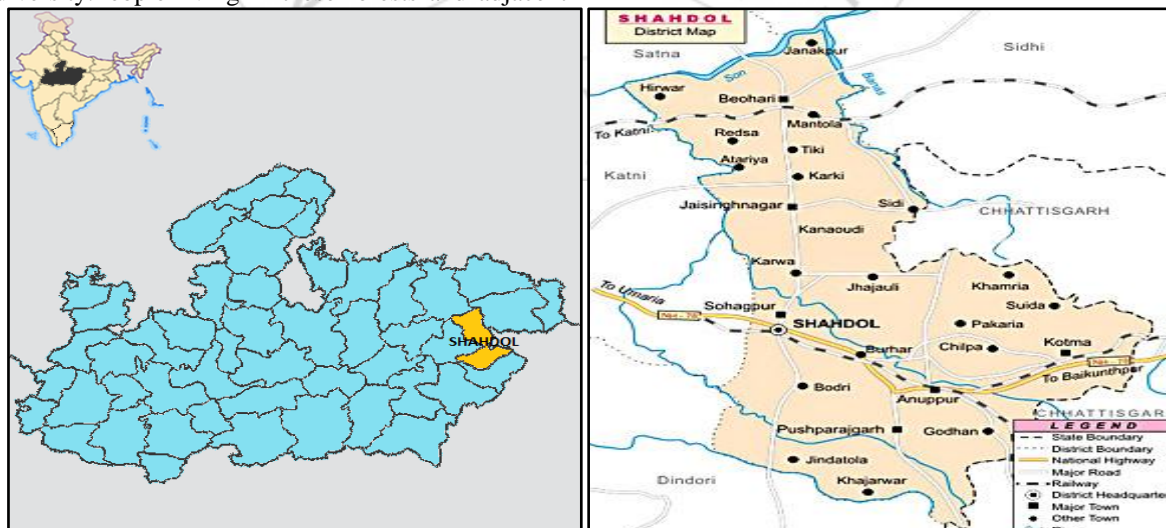


Figure 1: Location Map of Madhya Pradesh in Shahdol Division.

3. Results and Discussion

We have identified 31 Ethnomedicinal plants, which are used by tribals 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).

Table 1: Shows Ethnomedicinal plants uses of Tribes in Shahdol Division, Madhya Pradesh, India

S.No.	Name of Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Ethnomedicinal Used
1	Apiaceae	<i>Centellaasiatica</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>Ecliptaprostrata</i> L.	Kala Bhegraj	Entire plant tonic given in spleen enlargement and leaf juice given in eczema and as hair tonic.
3	Apocynaceae	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> (L.) Benth.	Sarapandha	Leaf juice is used as remedy for opacity of cornea. Root is sedative, reduces hypertension.
4	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropisprocera</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	Acantahceae	<i>AdhatodaVasica</i> Nees	Adusa	Leaf decoction is used in cough bronchitis and rheumatism.
6	Acantahceae	<i>Hygrophilaauticulata</i> (Schum)	Talmakhana	Leaves, seeds and roots are used as diuretics and also for jaundice, dropsy, rheumatism and urinogenital disorder.
7	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthesaspera</i> L.	Chirchitta	Used in cough and its decoction is given in renal dropsy and bronchial infection treatment of phyrhoafever, enlargement of liver and spleen.
8	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombaxceiba</i> L	Semur	Root is stimulant, tonic and chiefly given in impotency.
9	Combretaceae	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</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 lever.
10	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cocciniagrandis</i> (L). Voigt	Kundru	Juice from leaves and roots is used in diabetes.
11	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntiaelator</i> . Mil.	Nagphani	Baked fruit is given in whooping cough and a syrup of the fruit increases secretion of bile.
12	Caesalpinaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltash	Root with black pepper and leaves of kathal applied to cattle for giving relief to swollen throat.
13	Caesalpinaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Chakwda	Leaf and seeds used in skin disease for ring worm and itch.
14	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscutareflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Seeds used in ulcer and liver disorders.
15	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorearobusta</i> Gaertn f	Sal	Resin is used in skin diseases, diarrhea and dysentery.
16	Fabaceae	<i>Buteamonosperma</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>Dalbergiasissoo</i> Roxb	Shisham	Decoction of leaf Useful in gonorrhoea.
18	Fabaceae	<i>Mucunapruriens</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>Lawsoniainerdmis</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>Leucasephalotes</i> (Wild.) (Roth) Spr.	Gumi	Leaf used as digestive antiseptic and earache and fever. Flowers are used in cough and cold.
21	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimumamericanum</i> L.	Kali tulsi	Leaf decoction is given in Malaria and abdominal diseases.
22	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i> (L.)Merr	Gurch	Root extract is fever, cold cough, as blood purifier, in acidity and jaundice.
23	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachtaindica</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>Albizdialebbeck</i> (L.)Willd	Siris	Bark and seeds given in piles and diarrhea.
26	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaaviadiffusa</i> L.	Punarnava	Root is laxative and used in asthma, jaundice and dropsy.
27	Papaveraceae	<i>Argemonemexicana</i> L	Pilikateli	Stem latex used in dropsy, jaundice and conjunctivitis.
28	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaversomniferum</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>Aeglemarmelos</i> (L)Corr	Bel	Fruits is given in diarrhea dysentery irriation of alimentary canal, fever and as tonic and cooling agent.
30	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhucaalongifolia</i> (Koen) Mac Br.	Mahua	Decoction of bark is used in incurring bleeding gums and ulcers. Flowers are used in cough and bronchitis.
31	Solanaceae	<i>Daturastramonium</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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