

Indigenous Ethnomedicinal Plants Used by Baiga Tribes in District Mandla, Madhya Pradesh, Central India

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Abstract: Present paper deals with Indigenous Ethnomedicinal survey were carried out in Baiga Tribes villages of Madhya Pradesh on various aspect of tribal people which are commonly used by tribal peoples of Mandla district. The Botanical, local and family names of these plants along with the parts used and mode of administration are enumerated. The Baiga tribes of Madhya Pradesh is known for its its unique social, cultural and traditional aspects. Baiga villages mainly found in natural places and Baiga peoples also called of nature this paper aims to documented Ethnomedicinal plant mainly used by Baiga peoples for their disease and other disorderd.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, Mandla, Baiga, Madhya Pradesh, Central India.

1. Introduction

District Mandla is a Baiga tribes dominated district. Mandla district situated at 22° 35' 00" N. Latitude and 80° 21' 00" E. Longitude. This District is located in the hilly and forest areas of Maikal hill range of the Satpuras, in mostly scattered habitation. The District situated in the east- Central part of Madhya Pradesh lies almost entirely in the catchment of river Narmada and its tributaries. A District with a glorious history, Mandla comprises of numerous rivers and endowed with rich forests. "Kanha National Park" Located in this District, its world's famous Tiger Sanctuary. One of the hottest targets for both the domestic as well as Foreign tourist. The extreme length of this District is about 133 Kms. from north to south and extreme breadth is 182 Kms from east to west. It is covered a total area of 8771 Sq.km. and consists a total population of 10,53,522. There are 9 Block, 6 Tehsils and 1221 habitable village in the District. This District is total Tribals population 5,11,798 and total geographical area 8771 Kms scattered habitation in villages.

The rainfall varies considerably from year to year. The Survey of folk Medicinal Plants was conducted for one consecutive years in villages of 6 Blocks in Mandla District. Ethnomedicinal information collected from the native information. Oral interviews were held in villages and information recorded at the spot and Indigenous Ethnomedicinal Plants was collected and preserved for future users and marked by voucher numbers. The Plants species were identified with the help of available floras. Some doubtful Folk Medicinal Plants are confirmed at the herbaria of Forest Research Institute (F.R.I) Jabalpur (M.P) India and Botanical Survey of India (B.S.I) Central Circle Allahabad (U.P.) India.

2. Material and Methods

Present survey and documentation of Indigenous Ethnomedicinal plants data presented in this paper was conducted during the period of 2010-2011 in Baiga villages

of Mandla district four blocks as Niwas, Bichhiya, Nainpur and Mandla. The local tribal medicine man of Mandla district and their views regarding Ethnomedicine were documented as per in presented paper. The data were cross checked with the other local herbal healer and general conclusion was derived and different floras and monographs were consulted for identification of plants, interpreters were employed for translating the tribal language. The study report of some Ethnomedicinal plants commonly used by Baiga people in the Mandla forest area are documented and enumerated plants used to cure various diseases viz. Stomach disorder. Wound, Jandice, cold, cough, skin disease, joint pains. Headache, fever, asthma, malaria etc., most of the plants used of powder, paste and juice decoction. Some other workers who have contributed in the field of ethnobotany as Jain(1963), Ahirwar (2011), Khan *et al* (2008) and Verma(1995).



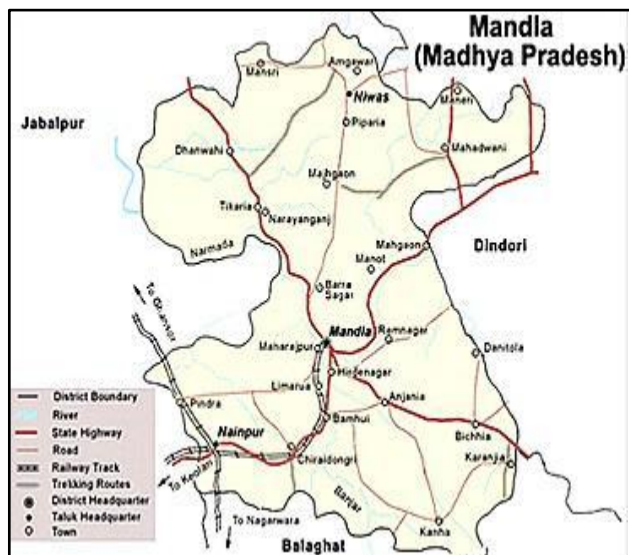


Figure 1: Location Map of India and study area of District Mandla.

3. Results and Discussion

The present paper deals with 25 Indigenous Ethno medicinal plants species being utilized as various diseases in small and large scale by different Baiga tribes of Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh. The information reported about 25 Ethnomedicinal plant species is summarised in here. The plant species have been arranged alphabetically according to botanical name, family, local name, plant part used and also the way to use. Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh has a vast emporium of medicinal plant wealth. The medicinal plants have been collected from different study site and mentioned alphabetically, each species with following sub-headings:

1 Botanical Name

2 Local Name

3 Family

4 Medicinal Importance

1. 1 *Abrus precatorius* Linn.

2 Ghumchi

3 Fabaceae

4 (i) Root extract is prescribed in the treatment of cough and cold.

2. 1 *Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) Sweet.

2 Kanghi

3 Malvaceae

4 (i) Leaf juice is useful in wounds and boils.

(ii) Root powder is given in cough.

3. 1 *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del. Syn. *A. arabica* (Lamk.) Willd.

2 Babool

3 Mimosaceae

4(i) Bark decoction is prescribed in the treatment by diarrhoea.

(ii) The gum is roasted and safely given in weakness and anaemia.

(iii) Leaf poultice is used for veterinary fracture.

Stem bark is useful in colic of cattles.

4. 1 *Achyranthes aspera* Linn.

2 Chirchita, Latjra

3 Amaranthaceae

4 (i) Root paste is applied on scorpion sting.

(ii) Roasted and powdered seeds are useful in asthma.

(iii) Root paste with heeng is given to cows and oxen for bronchitis.

5. 1 *Acorus calamus* Linn.

2 Bach

3 Araceae

4(i) The dried powdered rhizome with honey is effective to cure common cold and whooping cough. It removes catarrhal matter and phlegm from the bronchial tube and thus is highly beneficial in the treatment of bronchitis and asthma.

(ii) Leaf paste is applied on wounds to destroy maggots. Rhizome powder is useful in dyspepsia.

6. 1 *Adhatodavasic* Nees.

2 Adusa

3 Acanthaceae

4 (i) Decoction of leaves is recommended in cough and bronchitis. Flowers are used as anti-spasmodic in pulmonary affections.

(ii) The powder of dried leaves along with lahsun is prescribed to cure asthma and bronchitis.

7. 1 *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr.

2 Bel

3 Rutaceae

4(i) Leaves are regarded as an effective remedy for peptic ulcer, nausea and vomiting.

(ii) Ripe fruit pulp is recommended in gastric disorders including diarrhoea and dysentery.

8. 1 *Aloe vera* Linn. Syn.

2 Ghritkumari, Gwarpatha

3 Liliaceae

4(i) Fresh leaf juice is prescribed to the delivered women to increase the flow of blood and also aid to clear the uterus.

Leaf pulp have a soothing effect and useful in burn and headache.

(ii) Mucilaginous pulp of leaves is a native remedy to cure swelling of feet and prevent miscarriage in cattles.

9. 1 *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees.

2 Kalmegh

3 Acanthaceae

4 (i) The tribal and rural people widely use decoction of whole plant for malaria and jaundice with remarkable success.

10. 1 *Annona squamosa* Linn.

2 Sitaphal

3 Annonaceae

4(i) Roots and leaves are used to kill the worms in sores as a valuable bio-insecticide.

(ii) Leaf extract is useful in veterinary wounds. Seed powder destroys the cattle maggots and ectoparasites.

11. 1 *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.)

2 Dhava

3 Combretaceae

4(i) The roots are useful in Kapha, vata, and abdominal disorders.

(ii) The bark is useful in wounds and ulcers.

(iii) The leaf juice is good for otopyorrhea.

(iv) The fruits are useful in diarrhoea and dysentery.

12. 1 *Argimonemexicana* Linn.

2 Pilikateli

3 Papavaraceae

4(i) Latex is useful in scabies and ringworm.

(ii) Seeds poultice is applied on boils.

13. 1 *Asparagus racemosus* Willd.

2 Satawar

3 Liliaceae

4 (i) The powder of massive roots alongwith milk is given during pregnancy to increase the body weight and growth of foetus. It is also good to restore the weakness and anaemia in nourishing women.

(ii) Root powder with boiled water stops white discharge and bleeding during pregnancy.

14. 1 *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

2 Neem

3 Meliaceae

4 (i) Leaves has antiseptic, cooling and disinfecting properties and used in skin diseases. Also spread on bed of measles and chicken pox patients.

(ii) Leaves are appetizer and expel the intestinal worm in cattles.

15. 1 *Barleriapronitis* Linn.sp.

2 Bajradanti, katsariya

3 Acanthaceae

4 (i) Leaf juice used in cough, ear complains, glands swelling, and gum troubles.

16. 1 *Bauhinia variegata* Linn.

2 Kachnar

3 Caesalpiniaceae

4 (i) Bark decoction is used to wash the oral ulcer. It is also useful in dysentery.

17. 1 *Bixaorellana* Linn.

2 Sinduri

3 Bixaceae

4 (i) Leaves are externally applied as a poultice in swelling and inflammation.

18. 1 *Biophytumsensitivum* (L.) DC. Syn. *Oxalis sensitivum* Linn.

2 Lajauni

3 Oxalidaceae

4 (i) The paste of whole plant is a safe remedy for burn.

(ii) The extract of plant is given to children to put them to sleep.

19. 1 *Boerhaaviadiffusa* Linn.

2 Punarnaba, Patharchatta

3 Nyctaginaceae

4 (i) The root is useful in anaemia, nervous weakness, constipation and stomach disorders. Root has antiviral properties and prescribed in jaundice.

20. 1 *Bombaxceiba* Linn. Syn. *B. malabaricum* DC.

2 Semal

3 Bombaceae

4 (i) Bark decoction is effective in diarrhoea and dysentery.

(ii) Bark is used in bone fracture of cattles.

21. 1 *Buchanania lanzan* Sprengel Syn. *B. latifolia* Roxb.

2 Char, Chironji

3 Anacardiaceae

4 (i) The gum that exudes from the stem is considered efficaceous in diarrhoea.

(ii) The seeds are very nutritive and given in general weakness.

22. 1 *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub. Syn. *B. frondosa* Koen. ex Roxb.

2 Palaas, Chhiula

3 Fabaceae

4(i) Gum roasted and prescribed for diarrhoea and dysentery.

(ii) A decoction of leaves is used as a mouth wash in throat and upper respiratory tract infection.

23. 1 *Caesalpinia cristita* Linn. Roxb.

2 Gatayan

3 Caesalpiniaceae

4 (i) Seed powder is a native remedy for malarial fever.

The leaves poultice are used in external application for inflammatory swelling.

24. 1 *Calatropisprocera* (Ait.) R. Br.

2 Madar

3 Asclepiadaceae

4 (i) Fresh leaves are used in the formentation for swelling.

(ii) Latex is useful in toothache.

25. 1 *Cassia alata* L.

2 Dadmurdan

3 Caesalpiniaceae

4 The leaves and stem have antiseptic and laxative properties. Both are prescribed for constipation.

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