

Ethno-Medico Observation of Certain plants used by Baiga Tribes of District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh, Central India

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Abstract: Present paper highlighted 30 Ethno-Medico plants have been identified for the treatment of various disease. Herbarium has been prepared which contains information pertaining to botanical name, local name, plants used, their dose and process of administration. A survey of Ethno-Medico plants of District Dindori has been carried out with co-operation of tribes villagers.

Keywords: Ethno-Medico plants, Tribes, Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

1. Introduction

Dindori District is lying between 80°12" to 23°12" N Latitude and 80°18" to 81°51" E Longitude and total area to 8771 Sqm. Dindori District is surrounding by North District Umariya, South District Kaverdha, Chhattisgarh State ; East District Shahdol. The District has average rainfall 1400 mm, and temperature 45°C Maximum in June and 02° C Minimum in December. Chanda forest is total area of 2181.14 hectare. Chanda forest is a very rich of Botanical wealth and a large number of diverse wild edible plants that are used by different Ethnic people for medicinal purpose grow wild in different parts of the country. The tribal people of the Chanda forest district Dindori practice a various range of occupation such as hunting, gathering, fishing, plough agriculture and shift agriculture is the main stay of the tribals. Regardless of their principal mode of subsistence they collect and consume major and minor forest product (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

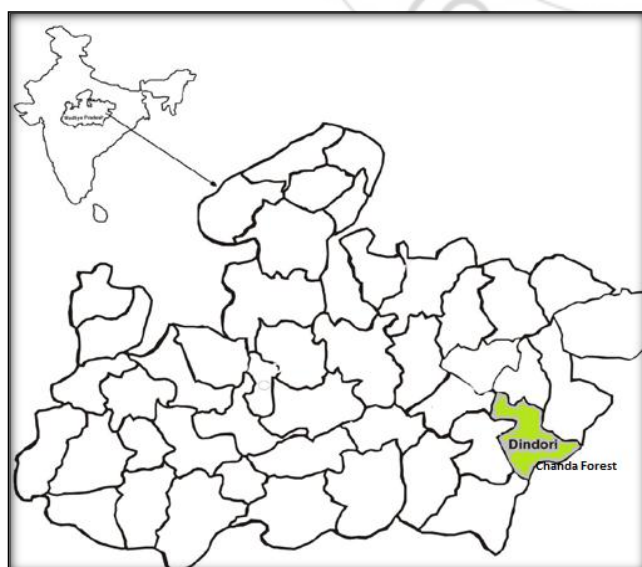


Figure 1: Location Map of India in Madhya Pradesh

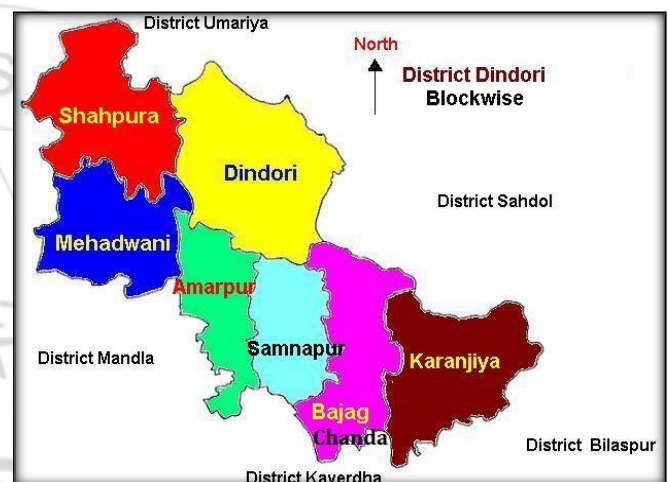


Figure 2: Location Map of study area, District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

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 Tribes 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 Ethno-Medico point of view has been carried out in the present area of investigation. The present communication deals with 30 Ethno-Medico plant used by the Tribal communities in habiting the region of District Dindori for various disease treatment by the Tribes. 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 Ethno-Medico plants used in the treatments of many types disease and other information's 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 *et al* (1995).

3. Results and Discussion

We have identified 30 Ethno-Medico plants, which are uses by Tribes of District Dindori in their daily life for the

treatment of various diseases. Most of these plants are wild and some plants are cultivated. The Ethno-Medico plants have been listed alphabetically (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Shows Ethnobotanical plants uses of Tribes in District Dindori, 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.	Sarapgandha	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	ction is used in cough bronchitis and rheumatism.
6	Acantahceae	<i>Hygrophilaautilculata</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 phyrrhoafever, enlargement of liver and spleen.
8	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombaxceiba</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 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>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>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>Albizdialebeck</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>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>Madhucalongifolia</i> (Koen) Mac Br.	Mahua	Decoction of bark is used in incurring bleeding gums and ulcers. Flowers are used in cough and bronchitis.

4. Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to their respective college authorities for granting permission to carry out of this work. They are also thankful to Tribes and rural people who co-operated in sharing their knowledge on Ethno-Medico uses.

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