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Ethnobotanical Notes on Some Wild Plants for Non-Medicinal Purpose by the Tribals and Rurals of Chitrakoot District (U.P.)

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Abstract: An ethnobotanical survey was carried out among the tribals and rurals of Chitrakoot district during different season of February 2013 to July 2014. The study mainly focused on the wild plants used by the tribals and rurals for various non-medicinal purposes (mat, net, broom, baskets and rope making, construction, dye and tannin, gum and resin, industrial purposes, hedge/fencing, religious, to ward off evil spirits, insect repellents etc.) through the consultation with the old and knowledgeable people. A total of 27 plant species belonging to 26 genera and 19 families were identified as economically important plants. With respect to the habit, 9 plants are herbs (1 plant is bamboo), 5 plants are shrubs and 13 are trees. Of these are used for 4 plants are basketry, 3 brooms, 2 mats, 2 nets and 4 ropes, 6 plants as fencing, 3 plants for dying and tanning, 9 plant as religious, 4 plants for evil spirits, 2 as insect repellent, 2 fertilizer, 1 alcoholic drink, 3 toothbrush, 1 plates and bowls, 1 soil erosion, 4 plants household and building material and other miscellaneous uses of these plants are also recorded. Non-medicinal uses of plants with their Botanical name, local name of plant species, Family, part used and non-medicinal uses are described in detail. The investigation underlines the potential of ethnobotanical research and needs to document the traditional knowledge pertaining to the uses of plants for greater benefit of mankind.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Religious, Fencing, Evil spirits, Traditional Knowledge, Chitrakoot

1. Introduction

Chitrakoot district lies between 24°12'and 25°12'N latitude and 80°58' and 81°34' E longitude. The larger part is included in the district Chitrakoot of U.P. and the district Satna of M.P. Distance covered by from East to west is 62 km and north to south is 57.5 km. The majority of the population living here is tribal. The main tribal communities are Kols, Gonds etc. They are extremely hard working and can survive without the help of modern facilities.

India has a rich tradition of plant-based knowledge distributed amongst a vast number of ethnic groups (Anthropological survey of India, 1994). Apart from plants being used against a number of diseases by many indigenous communities in traditional medicine, plants are also used in building materials, fodder, weapons and other commodities of economical importance. Worldwide, ten thousands of species of higher plants and several hundred lower plants are currently used by human beings for a wide variety of purposes such as, households, rituals, food, fuel, fiber, medicine, oil, spices, as forage and fodder for domesticated animals (Heywood, 1992). But due to entrance of market economy, urbanization, industrialization and pollution, forests are disappearing faster than any other biome in the world. The tribal people are economically backward ethnic group and constitute separate socio-cultural groups (Nagda, 2004).

Some ethnobotanical work on non-medicinal plants have been done in different parts of the country (Singh *et al.*, 2002; Pandey and Gupta, 2003; Kant and Dutt, 2005; Gaur, 2008; Ayyanar and Ignacimuthu, 2010; Sharma *et al.*, 2012). To fill up the gaps in our knowledge the present study was carried out on useful plants, which are being used by the tribals of the district for non-medicinal purpose.

2. Materials and Methods

The information about the non-medicinal and other economic uses of plants were recorded by personal interviews with the vaidyas, foresters, dwellers, herbalists, cowherds, goatherds, shepherds and old experienced villagers living in the tribal and rural areas under study. The collected plants were identified by their vernacular names through consultations with the local people, photographed and sample specimens were collected for the preparation of herbarium. Herbarium has been deposited in the herbarium at Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.).

3. Results

Ethnobotanical Enumeration

The plant species were enumerated with its botanical name, family, local name, part used and uses. The plant species have been arranged alphabetically on the basis of their botanical name (Table-1).

4. Discussion

The present study reports the usage of 27 plant species belonging to 26 genera of 1 Monocot and 18 Dicot families. These plant resources were used for preparation of broom, mat, basket, measuring device of grains, insecticide to store grains etc. and rituals like marriage, worshiping different trees by local people of Chitrakoot.Important and authentic ethnobotanical literature was consulted to verify information (Kumar and Yadav, 2004, 2010; Chhetri, 2005; Mohantyet al., 2011; Sandhya Sri et al., 2011; Shanmugamet al., 2012; Shingh and Krishna, 2012; Singh et al., 2014).

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Table 1: Enumeration of some wild plants for non-medicinal purpose used by the tribals of Chitrakoot District, U.P.

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Family name	Local name	Medicinal uses
1.	Abutilon indicum L.	Malvaceae	Kanghi/	Stem yield strong coarse fiber used in making ropes and nets.
			Kakai	
2.	Acacia Arabica	Mimosaceae	Desi	Dry branching is used to prepare fencing surrounding the crop lands.
	Willd.		Babool	Stem used in preparation of Plough (Hal). Dried stem used as fuel.
				Plant is used for tanning and dying leather black, tooth brushes
				(chewsticks), trees tapped for arabic gum. Because of its resins, it repels
				insects and water.
3.	Aeglemarmelos	Rutaceae	Bel/	Leaves are dried and burnt in the houses and in the cowsheds to ward off
	(Linn.) Corr		Belpatra	evil spirits. In India, Bael tree is considered to be very sacred because it is
				associated with Lord Shiva. The fruit, flowers and leaves of the tree are all
				sacred to Shiva in Shivratri, Haritalika, SawanSomwar etc. Leaves are also
				considered as symbol of Goddess "Durga".
4.	Albizzialebbek(Linn.)	Mimosaceae	Sirisha	Saresh- a type of gum is obtained from Siris.
	Benth			
5	<i>Ammaniabaccifera</i> Li	Lythraceae	Aginbuti/	Dried leaves are burnt and the patient is exposed to the smoke to ward off
	nn.		Ban mirich	evil spirits.
			/Jungli	
		D	mehendi	
6	Argemonemexicana	Papaveraceae	Peelikateeli/	Leaves are used to take out evil spirits by rotating around the body and
	Linn	D	Satyanashi	over the head of the patient.
7.	Bambusaarundinacea	Poaceae	Bans/	The Culm is used for making various types of baskets (locally called
	(Retz.)		Lathi Bans	"Tokari" or "Tokari"), ladders, hats and fans. <i>Bansuri</i> is actually a flute
	Willd./Dendrocalamu			made of bamboo. Culm strips are generally used for making partition wall,
	sstrictus (Roxb.)			boundary wall, hut wall, gate wall etc. It is frequently used for making fish
	Nees, Linnaea		I	catching implements. Bamboo is largely used in paper and Agarbatii

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26.	VitexnegundoLinn.	Verbenaceae	Indrani	The leaves serve as febrifuge. The branches of this plant are kept over stored grains to keep of insects.
27.	Ziziphusjujuba (L.) Gaertn.	Rhamnaceae	Ber	Whole plant used as hedge. Stem used in agricultural implements "Sati", Plough, "Data" and is an excellent fuel.

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