

Ethno Medicinal Plants used by Tribal Communities in Vindhya region of Rewa and Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh, India

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Abstract: The present study deals with the Ethno-medicinal plants used by tribal communities in Vindhya region of Rewa and Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh India. An ethno medicinal survey was carried out the use of medicinal plants in Vindhya region, the information was gathered from Kol and goand tribes using an integrated approach botanical collections, group discussion and interview with questionnaire during 2012-13. Among 50 informants interviewed, 10 were tribal practitioners. A total of 26 Taxa belonging to 25 genera and 16 families are documented. In most of case, fresh parts of the plants was used for the preparation of medicine. These tribal people still depend on the medicinal plants to cure their diseases and disorders in Vindhya forest region. The documented ethno medicinal plants were mostly used to cure wound infections, skin infections stomachache, fever, cough, diabetes, diuretics, diarrhea, eye infections and general weakness.

Key words: Ethno medicine, Medicinal plants, Kol and goand tribe.

I. Introduction

Traditional medicine widely used the home of tribals and forest dwellers. More than 30% of the population consists of the tribal people with immense traditional knowledge. Traditional knowledge often includes practices based on observations. Multifarious uses of plants among multiethnic societies are all practice based observations. Study of traditional or folk medicines of tribals is called ethno medicine. A review of past literature on ethno botany indicates that sufficient research work has been done in various part of India. Traditional medicine and ethno botanical information play an important role in scientific research among the medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic medicines for their therapeutic action; some of these have been thoroughly investigated. Central India is known for its richness of medicinal flora. Vindhyan, Aravali ranges, Bailadilla, Hills, khurchel valley Kanger Reserve, and Amerkantak, pachmarhi and patalkote areas. Tropical forests which are rich in biodiversity. The present communication deals with the ethno medicinal plants which are used by tribal people of west Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, India. Topographically Vindhyan region is situated centrally in Northern part covered with Malawa Pathar scabs and Southern part with Satpura hill ranges. Geographically, Rewa district is situated between 23°10' and 25°12' north latitudes and 78°5' and 82°18' east longitudes. The Rewa district region was formerly known as vindhyan kagari. It is situated on the bank of Bihar River. The vegetation is the typical of arid regions with thorny trees like babul, soya bean, wheat, dhan, arhar, and juwar are main crops of this area. It is famous for the White Tiger and made Supadi toys production. The district is divided into 06 Tehsils, 1407 Villages and it has 23, 63744 population and the district of Sidhi is divided in 05 Tehsil and it has 11, 26515. About 40% of the population consists of tribal people, Kol, Bhilala, Barela, Tadvi, Banjara, Gond, and Mankar are most common tribes. Tribal communities have an intricate relationship with their surrounding vegetation. In the study, emphasis has been laid on plants species, it would also strengthen the credibility of plants, which are used at many regions for the same purpose, i.e. the collected information not only shows that many preparations are made from single plant but rarely mixture of several plants is used. Majority of the predations are taken orally and applied on the skin. In the studied area, many people still have faith in the herbal remedy which plays an important role in the life of these communities.

II. Material And Methods





The present study was done during 2012-2013. The information was collected from various tehsil of Rewa and Sidhi district (Sirmour, Tyother, Gurh, Raipur, Karchuliyan, Maughanj, Hanumana, Shihawal, Churahat, Rampur Naikien, Maghauri, and Kushmi). The information was gathered through questionnaire method and discussions with tribal, local healers. The herbarium sheets were prepared and identification was done following the standard literature. Plant collection carried out by standard method. Identification of plants done with the help of flora and other Taxonomic literature Information was gathered through questionnaire method and discussions with tribal, local healers. Plant keeps between fold of blotting paper. Dried the plant specimens by herbarium press Preserved Plant specimen Standard literature was followed. Plant survey carried

out by well planned schedule. All habitats of the study area surveyed carefully. Ethno medicinal data were collected by the suggested methodology. The data including local name mode of preparation, medicinal uses, parts used were collected using interview, questionnaire, collecting samples and dissections with the practitioners. Nomenclature of the specimens deposited in the Pharmacology and Pinnacle Biomedical Research Institute (PBRI) Bhopal.











III. Result And Discussion

During investigation medicinal plant uses of many as reveled in all 26 Taxa belonging to 25 genera and 16 families it is evidence from the data given in table 1 village of Rewa and Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh India. Important Taxa which are used by the tribal people are *Achyranthes aspera*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Butea monosperma*, *Calotropis procera*, *Datura metal*, *Clitoria ternatea*, *Tamarindus indica* and others. The above results were compared with ancient literature and recently published research papers and journals. These useful plants need protection and more cultivation in the present context, so that the tribal people may more be benefited and our valuable flora may also survive. Ethno medicinal Wealth, which are used by local inhabitants for various aliment including cough joint pain, cholera, urinary, trouble kidney, stone diabetes, fever jaundice, syphilis male sterility and gonorrhea, diseases of liver skin and stomach (nayak et al.2000,Sharma 1990). These medicinal plant are fold to the dealers are crude drugs for which they happen to be main economic sources of the tribal people realizing that the plant diversity of rewa and sidhi district is a boon to the tribal people and it is emphasized that the flora should be conserved for future generations and the tribal population should be an encouraged for growing these medicinal plants on a large scale for optimizing their economic conditions there is also an argent need to documents the indigenous knowledge about medicinal plant are existing still two day in Rewa and sidhi district Madhya Pradesh.










TABLE 1:- Medicinal plants used by goand and kol tribs




S.N.	Botanical name	Local name	Family name	Plant Picture	Part of used for
01.	<i>Acacia arabica</i> , Willd.	Babul	Leguminosae		Leaves Bark used in Mouth Fresh
02	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , Willd.	Khair	Leguminosae		During dysentery bark extract is given twice a day for 2-3 days.
03	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , Willd.	Reunja	Leguminosae		Flower& root Used in asthma.
04	<i>Aeglemarmelos</i> , Correa.	Bel	Rutaceae		Used Fruit in dysentery, & root checks vomiting leaves cure fever.

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05	Anogeissus latifolia, Wall.	Dhaora	Combretaceae		Leaves used in During vomiting bark extract is given
06	Azadirachta indica, A. Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae		Seed are used in skin diseases bark in malaria fever, dry fruit
07	Butea frondosa, Roxb.	Palas	Leguminosae		Seeds used to cure ringworm
08	Dalbergia latifolia, Roxb.	Shisham	Leguminosae		Leaves used in gonorrhoea.
09	Phyllanthus emblica, Linn.	Aomla	Euphorbiaceae		Leaves & Fruits used to cough & hair growing
10	Tamarindus indica, Linn	Imli	Leguminosae		Dry bark powder used in relives gastric pain; leaf plaster is applied for curing acne.
11	Tectona grandis, Linn.	Sagon	Verbenaceae		Bark used in infection
12	Terminalia arjuna, Bedd.	Arjun	Combretaceae		Bark decoction is used as tea heat troubles an stomachic.
13	Terminalia belerica, Roxb.	Bahera	Combretaceae		Bahera Fruits & leaves mixed powder used in stomachic.
14	Bauhinia purpurea, Linn.	Keolar	Leguminosae		Flower used laxative & root, bark used in Hemorrhoids.

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15	Bauhinia variegata, Linn.	Kachnar	Leguminosae		Flower used in Laxative & stem Astringent in Diarrhea
16	Cassia fistula, Linn.	Amaltas	Leguminosae		Leaves and flower used in ringworm and other skin infection ,roots in fever
17	Semecarpus anacardium, Linn.	Bhilma	Anacardiaceae		Seed oil is applied on the painful spot.
18	Adhatoda vasica, Neer.	Adusa	Acanthaceae		Used leaves in Asthma and Dysentery & flower used in eye disorders & root used in stillness.
19	Argemone mexicana, Linn.	Siarkanta	Berberidaceae		Root powder mixed with sugar is taken. Skin diseases.
20	Calotropis gigantea,	Aak	Asclepiadaceae		Used in boil and to remove the thorn from the body.
21	Opuntia dillenii, Hair	Nagphani	Cactaceae		Root powder used in mind pain.
22	Hygrophila spinosa	Talmakhana	Acanthaceae		During headache, leaf paste applied over forehead.
23	Cassia auriculata, L.	Tarawa	Leguminosae		Root pest is used in asthma.

24	Ficus religiosa, Linn	Pipal	Moraceae		Used in lueu caolara, asthma, whooping cough and genitalurinary troubles.
25	Pterocarpus marsupium, Roxb.	Bijasal	Leguminosae		During acidity. Root juice and extract is taken before each meal for awake. plant latex is good in curing diarrhea, dysentery, leaves used in gonorrhoea
26		Bara	Urticaceae		
27	Ficus bengalensis, Linn.	Shisham	Leguminosae		
	Dalbergia latifolia, Roxb.				

IV. Conclusion

The study concludes that the role of herbal medicine for the treatment of various diseases and disorders among tribe is crucial. They used many different forest plants, weeds, flowers, seeds, bark in their traditional treatment. Beyond documented plants. These people use several other plants for non medicinal purposes. The collection information not only shows that many preparations are made from single plants but rarely mixture of several plants is used. Majority of the preparations are taken orally and applied on the skin. In the studies area, many people still have faith in the herbal remedy which plays an important role in life of these communities

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