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Original Research Article

Ethnomedicinal Plants Used by the Tribes of Anuppur District, Madhya Pradesh, Central India

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Abstract	Keywords
In the present study 31 ethnomedicinal 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 ethnomedicinal plants of District Anuppur has been carried out with co-operation of tribal villagers.	Anuppur District Ethnomedicinal plants Tribal people

Introduction

District Anuppur is one of the important districts of Madhya Pradesh. This District is located in the Central part of India. It is lying between 23°15' to 24°N Latitude and 81°0' to 81°45'E longitude. The total area of 3701 Sq. Km extends 80 Km. from east to west and 70 Km. from North to South. The district is habited by large number of tribals viz., Gond, Baiga, Panika, Kol, Agaria etc. who live in the remote forest areas and present a unique Physical rainfall of 244.68mm and on the whole District has a salubrious climate. District Anuppur is surrounded by Korea district (C.G.) in east, Shahdol and Umari district in west, Shahdol district in north and Dindori, Bilaspur (C.G.) district in the south area. It is called Plateau of Beghel Khand and due to very rich diverse flora, of District Anuppur Madhya Pradesh, Central India.

The ethnomedicinal utility in Madhya Pradesh viz., Dindori, Shahdol and Dindori Districts have been documented by Ahirwar and Singh (2011), Ahirwar

(2011 and 2014). As a part of the continuous study, the present study insights the ethnomedicinal lore among the tribal people of Anuppur District, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Materials 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 ethnobotanical point of view has been carried out in the present area of investigation. The present communication deals with 31 Ethnobotanical plant used by the Tribal communities in habiting the region of District Anuppur 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 vaidyas. 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 (2011 and 2015), Khan et al. (2008) and Verma (1995).

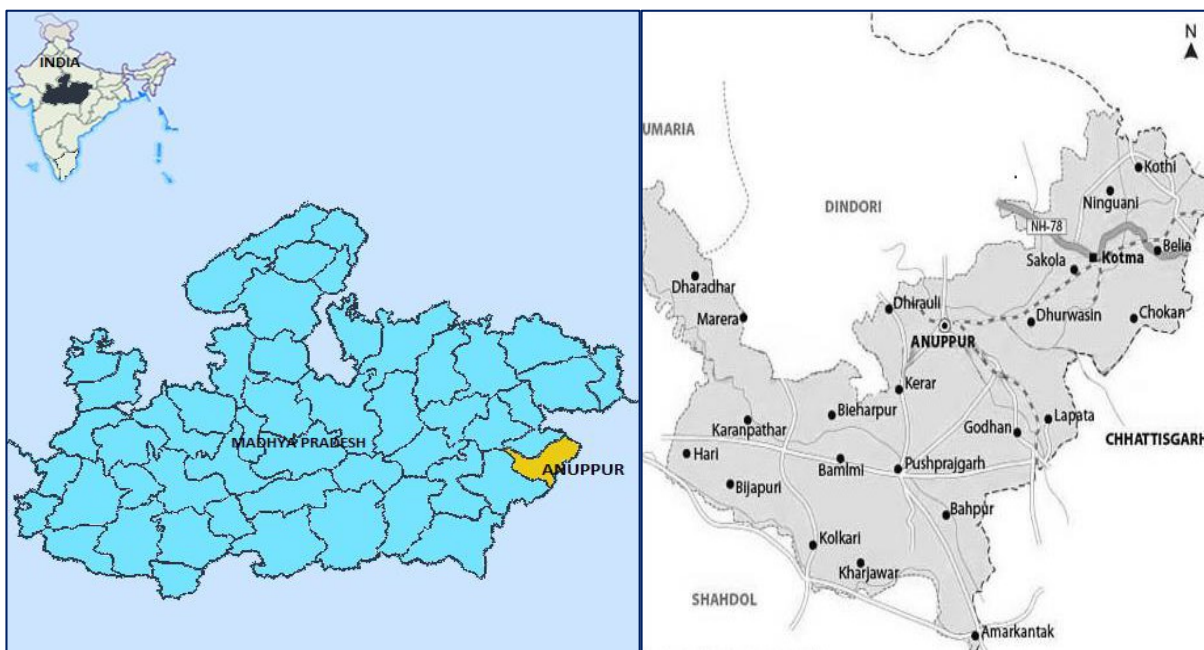


Fig. 1: Location map of district Anuppur in Madhya Pradesh.

Results

From the study area 31 ethnomedicinal plants have been identified, which were used by tribes of District Anuppur in

their daily life for the treatment of various diseases. Most of these plants are wild and some plants are cultivated. The ethnomedicinal plants have been listed alphabetically along with their family, local name and medicinal uses (Table 1).

Table 1. Ethnomedicinal plants used by tribes in District Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh, India.

S. No	Family	Botanical name	Local name	Ethnomedicinal uses
1	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</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>Eclipta prostrata</i> L.	Kala Bhegraj	Entire plant tonic is given in spleen enlargement and leaf juice given in eczema and as hair tonic.
3	Apocynaceae	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth.	Sarapgandha	Leaf juice is used as remedy for opacity of cornea. Root is sedative, reduces hypertension.
4	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</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	Acanthaceae	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	Adusa	Leaf decoction is used in cough bronchitis and rheumatism.
6	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schum)	Talmakhana	Leaves, seeds and roots are used as diuretics and also for jaundice, dropsy, rheumatism and urinogenital disorder.

S. No	Family	Botanical name	Local name	Ethnomedicinal uses
7	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Chirchitta	Used in cough and its decoction is given in renal dropsy and bronchial infection treatment of phyrhoeafever, enlargement of liver and spleen.
8	Bombacaceae	<i>Bombax ceiba</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>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Kundru	Juice from leaves and roots is used in diabetes.
11	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mil.	Nagphani	Baked fruit is given in whooping cough and a syrup of the fruit increases secretion of bile.
12	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltash	Root with black pepper and leaves of kathal applied to cattle for giving relief to swollen throat.
13	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Chakwda	Leaf and seeds used in skin disease for ring worm and itch.
14	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Seeds used in ulcer and liver disorders.
15	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Shorea robusta</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>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb	Shisham	Decoction of leaf Useful in gonorrhoea.
18	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna pruriens</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>Lawsonia inermis</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>Leucas cephalotes</i> (Wild.) (Roth) Spr.	Gumi	Leaf used as digestive antiseptic and earache and fever. Flowers are used in cough and cold.
21	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Kali tulsi	Leaf decoction is given in Maleria and abdominal diseases.
22	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (L.) Merr	Gurch	Root extract is fever, cold cough, as blood purifier, in acidity and jaundice.
23	Meliaceae	<i>Azadirachta indica</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>Albizzia lebbek</i> (L.) Willd	Siris	Bark and seeds given in piles and diarrhea.
26	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Punarnava	Root is laxative and used in asthma, jaundice and dropsy.
27	Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Pilikateli	Stem latex used in dropsy, jaundice and conjunctivitis.

S. No	Family	Botanical name	Local name	Ethnomedicinal uses
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 irriation of alimentary canal, fever and as tonic and cooling agent.
30	Sapotaceae	<i>Madhuca longifolia</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>Datura stramonium</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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