



# Indigenous Medicinal plants used by Tribal communities of district Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh

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## ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with 30 ethnobotanical plants have been identified for the treatment of various diseases. Herbarium has been prepared which contains information pertaining to botanical name, local name, plants used, their dose and process of administration.

**Key words:** Ethnobotanical plants, Tribes, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh.

## INTRODUCTION

Anuppur district is one of the important district 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 & Umaria district in west, Dindori district in north. district in the south area. It is called Plateau of *Baghel Khand* and due to very rich diverse flora, of district Anuppur Madhya Pradesh, Central India.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The area is very rich in occurrence of medicinal plants species. 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 surveys from ethnobotanical and ethnobotanical point of view has been carried out in the present area of investigation. The present communication deals with 30 ethnobotanical



**Figure 1:** Location Map of Study area District Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh

plants 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 vaidys. Parts of ethnobotanical 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. Some other workers who have contributed in the field of ethnobotany as Agrawal (1997), Ahirwar (2015), Chopra *et al.* (1956), Jain (1981,1991, 1963), kala

(2005), Khan *et al.* (2008), Maheswari (1964) and Oommachan & Masih (1989).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present study we have identified 30 ethnobotanical plants, which are uses 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 ethnobotanical plants have been listed alphabetically (Table 1).

**Table: 1.** Medicinal plants used by tribal communities of district Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Local name	Uses
1	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Delile	Leguminosae	Babol	Stem bark juice (15 ml) given once a daily early in the morning to cure diabetes.
2	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Chirchitta	Decoction of whole plant (10 ml) with a cup of water to cure cough and fever.
3	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	Acantahceae	Adusa	Leaf decoction is used in bronchitis and rheumatism.
4	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae	Bel	Fruit pulp is given in diarrhoea dysentery irritation of alimentary canal and a tonic and cooling agent.
5	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	Leguminosae	Sheris	Bark and seeds given in piles and diarrhoea.
6	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Pilikateli	Stem latex used in dropsy, jaundice and conjunctivitis.
7	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem	Bark, leaf and fruit decoction is antiseptic and used in ulcer, eczema and skin diseases.
8	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Root is laxative and used in asthma and jaundice.
9	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Malvaceae	Semur	Root is stimulant, tonic and chiefly given in impotency.
10	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Leguminosae	Palash	Seeds are internally administered as an anthelmintic in treatment.
11	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	Madar	Flowers are used in cold, cough and asthma powdered root bark used in dysentery.
12	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Leguminosae	Amaltash	Root with black pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) and leaves of kathal ( <i>Artocarpous heterophyllus</i> Lam.) applied to cattle for giving relief to swollen throat.
13	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Leguminosae	Chakunda	Leaf and seeds are used in skin disease for ring worm and itch.
14	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Kundru	Leaf and root juice (15 ml) given a cup of water once a day early in the morning to cure in diabetes.
15	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Amarbel	Seeds used in ulcer and liver disorders.
16	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC.	Leguminosae	Shisham	Decoction of leaf useful in gonorrhoea.
17	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Dhatura	Drug consists of dried leaves, flowering tops and seeds are used in treatment of asthma.
18	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Compositae	Kala Bhegraj	Entire plant tonic given in spleen enlargement and leaf juice given in eczema and as hair tonic.
19	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	Acantahceae	Talmakhana	Leaves, seeds and roots are used as diuretics and also for jaundice.
20	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Mehndi	Leaf paste is applied burns and skin inflammation. Seeds are useful in urinary troubles.
21	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> (Roth) Spreng.	Lamiaceae	Gumi	Leaf used as digestive antiseptic and fever. Flowers are used in cough and cold.
22	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J.Koenig ex L.) J. F. Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Mahua	Decoction of bark is used in bleeding gums and ulcers. Flowers are used in cough and bronchitis.
23	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Leguminosae	Keymach	Root mixed with honey is given in cholera.
24	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Kali tulsi	Leaf decoction is given in Malaria and abdominal diseases.
25	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> . Mill.	Cactaceae	Nagphani	Baked fruit is given in whooping cough and a syrup of the fruit increases secretion of bile.

**Table 1:** Continued...

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Local name	Uses
26	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Afeem	Flowers, fruits and Seeds have pain releasing and sleeping effects and useful in irritating cough and pneumonia.
27	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex Kurz	Apocynaceae	Sarapgandha	Root is sedative, reduces hypertension.
28	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn.	Dipterocarpaceae	Sal	Resin is used in skin diseases, diarrhoea and dysentery.
29	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Arjun	Leaf juice in earache, hypertension and as diuretic.
30	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae	Gurch	Root extract is fever, cold cough, as blood purifier, in acidity and jaundice.

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