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Investigation on Ethnomedicinal plant diversity in Bhamragarh Taluka of Gadchiroli district (Maharashtra), India

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ABSTRACT: The present study focus on the Ethno-medicinal plants, used by tribes gond, madia, of the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra State. The study enumerates 15 plant species belonging to the 13 families used by the tribal herbal healers, called vaidu of the gadchiroli district. The information on plant was collected by interviewing the traditional herbal healers. These plant species are helpful in the treatment of different health problems, like Cough, worm, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Stomachache, Wound, Asthma, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Cold, Fever, Headache, Diabetic, Anemia, Eye disease, Paralysis, Piles, Urinary problem, Digestive problem, Delivery, Tuberculosis Acidity, Memory problem, Skin diseases, Tumor, Kidney stones, Heartburn, Bone fracture, Urinary tract infection, Sex power etc. The collection had documentation of the traditional use of plants is very crucial for conservation of the old age traditional knowledge and culture. More attempts should be made to authenticate and evaluate the efficacy of these herbs and products used by the tribal communities of gadchiroli district.

KEY WORDS: Ethno-medicinal plants, Gadchiroli district, Vaidu, Tribal communities, Gondmadia,

I. INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany crates a record of the human history and also gives the current state of human being. As a discipline ethnobotany gives us a profound understanding and appreciation of the richness and intimacy of relationships, between humans and nature. Indigenous people knows more about flora and fauna of their surrounding. Tribal people are very important part of this the ecosystem who protect and conserve the nature while living with it and they form a close linking of human with nature. Plants fulfill all the basic needs of human being and stands centers in the ecosystem.

The life, tradition, culture of tribal's have remained almost static since last several hundreds of years. The knowledge gathered by indigenous peoples by their observations, is transmitted from generation to generation through oral communication. This indigenous knowledge for the conservation of natural heritage receives more recognition (Posey, 1992). Most of the people living in district; are of tribal community. The population of tribal's in the district is 3,04,533 & it's percentage is 38.70% while the population of scheduled caste people is 95,996 .The major community of tribal's those reside in the district are Gond, Madia, Pardhan and Kolam. They have their own language as "Gondi, Madia" The tribal in the district have their own culture. They are used to perform worships of their God "Persa Pen" and others. The tribal community families reside in the dense forest of District.

II. MATERIALS & METHOD

A survey was carried out during July 2018 to Jan 2019 to collect information on the medicinal uses of plants found in the Gond and Madia inhabited villages of TahsilBhamragarh, Hemalkasa, Tadgaon, Mannerajaram, Arewada, Laheri. The information was documented involving field study by contacting and interviewing Vaidus, Ojhas for plants used to cure various types of fever. There were 5 informants (4 males and 1 females) between the ages of 40 to 79 in the study area.

Ethno-Medicinal data were collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain. The ethno- botanical data (local name, mode of preparation, medicinal uses) were collected through questionnaire, interviews and discussions among the tribal prac- titioners in their local language. The information recorded in field was further verified from the

literature pertaining to Indian ethno-botany and plants recorded by Chopra et.al. (1982), Nadkarni (1982), Jain (1981, 1991), Jain (1996), Sathpathy and Panda (1992). First hand information that was documented compared with already known, reported and published work of taxonomists and ethno-botanist and little known and unpublished work.

III. OBSERVATION

The recorded plants are arranged in tabulated manner (Table 1). Present study focuses on the Ethno-medicinal plants, used by tribes Gond, Madia, of the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra State. The study enumerates 12 plant species belonging to the 10 families used by the tribal herbal healers, called Vaidus of the Gadchiroli district. The studied plants are used on the different to control the diseases like Urinary problem, Digestive problem, Delivery, Tuberculosis Acidity, Memory problem, Skin diseases, Arthritis, Tumor, Kidney stones, Jaundice, Heartburn, Bone fracture, Urinary tract infection, , Sex power.

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IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The information generated from the present study, regarding the medicinal plant use by the Gond, Madia tribes, and help in creating mass awareness regarding the need for conservation of such plants and also in the promotion of ethno-medico-botanical knowledge within the region besides contributing to the preservation and enrichment of the gene bank of such ethnomedicinal important species. Before, they are lost forever. There is a lot to be done in this promising field with the active support of village people so that importance of these medicinal plants could be used for the benefit of our future generation. Medicinally important plants could be used for the benefit of our future generations.

Due to over exploitation and destruction for natural habitats many of these plants have become threatened. Under the study of different villages of Tahsil Bhamragad observe that some genuine medicinal plants are threatened. They are on the way of extinction. The plant species, like *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Dilaniapentagyna Curculigo archioides*, *Drimys indica*, *Clerodendron infortunatum*, *Tribulus terrestris* are threatened in this biodiversity region therefore ex-situ and in-situ conservation measures should be taken to protect the medicinal plants of this region from further depletion with special focus to endemic and threatened species.

Fig. 1. Plants observed during study

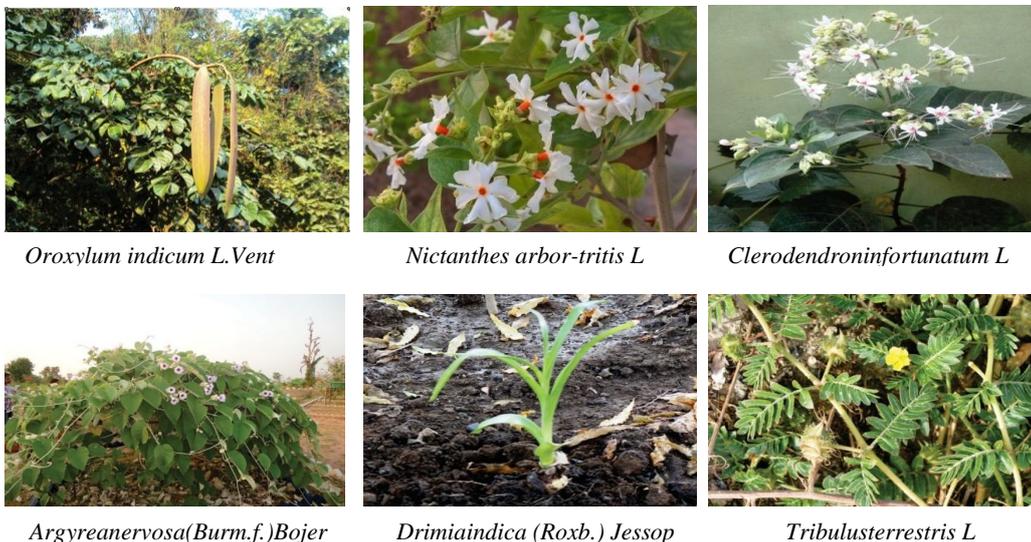


Table 1. Studies on Ethnomedicinal plants from Bhamragarh Tahsil of Gadchiroli District Forest Area						
Sr. No.	Local Name	Gond/ madia Name	Botanical Name	family	Part Uses	Uses
1	Khobervel	Khoberveli	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root, Bark, Leaves.	Cough, Worm, Urinary problem, Rheumatism
2	Tettu	Tattumarha	<i>Oroylum indicum L. Vent.</i>	Bignoniaceae	Fruits, Flowers, Bark, Leaves, Roots	Digestive problem, Wound, Delivery, Tuberculosis
3	Malkangni	Malkangni	<i>Celastrus Paniculatus willd.</i>	Celastraceae	Seed, Roots	Acidity, memory, worm
4	Vidhara	Vidhara	<i>Argyreanervosa (Burm.f.) Bojer</i>	Convolvulaceae	Leaves	Skin disease, Arthritis
5	Gedakedi	Gedakedi	<i>Dileniapentagyna Rob.</i>	Dilleniaceae	Bark	Skin disease, Tumor
6	Palas (Yellow)	Murarmarha (Piwala)	<i>Butea-Monosperma L.</i>	Fabaceae	Flower juice, seed, Gum, Bark, Leaves	Kidney, wound, urine Stone
7	Kali musali	Kali musalimarha	<i>Curculigo archioides</i>	Hypoxidaceae	Roots	Jaundice, Heartburn, Skin problem
8	Jangli Kanda	Gedaullimarha	<i>Drimiaindica (Roxb.) Jessop.</i>	Liliaceae	Bulb	Urinary problem, cardiac problem, cough
9	Ranamba	GedaMarka	<i>Litsea glutinosa (Roxb.)</i>	Lauraceae	Bark, Leaves	Arthritis
10	Parijatak	Parijatakmarha	<i>Nictanthes arbor-tritis L.</i>	Oleaceae	Leaves, Flower	Dicoction
11	Khanduchakka	Khanduchakkamarha	<i>Clerodendron infortunatum L.</i>	Verbenaceae	Leaves	Bone fracture, Arthritis, Skin disease
12	Gokhru	Gokhrujaddi	<i>Tribulus terrestris L.</i>	Zygophyllanceae	Fruit	Urinary tract infection, Sex power, Rheumatism

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