



**ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY GOND /MADIA TRIBES OF
ETAPALLI, BHAMARAGARH, GADCHIROLI, DISTRICT GADCHIROLI.**

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Abstract :-

The present investigation was carried out in Etapalli, Bhamaragarh, Tahsil, Gadchiroli, District Gadchiroli, a region dominated by the Gond / Madia tribes. A large number of traditional herbal healers, exist belonging to the tribal community and are utilizing local plants in ethno-medicinal practices prevalent in the area and resulted in the documentation of 50 medicinal plant species. The study thus underlines the potentials of the ethnobotanical research and the need for the documentation of traditional ecological knowledge pertaining to the medicinal plant utilization for the greater benefit of mankind in different regions.

Key words :-

Ethnobotanical studies, Gond/Madia tribe, Traditional ecological knowledge.

Introduction :-

Ethnobotany records the history and current state of human kind, even while foretelling the future. As a discipline ethnobotany gives us a profound understanding and appreciation of the richness and intimacy of relationships, between humans and nature. Indigenous people throughout the world possess knowledge of their surrounding flora and fauna. Tribal people are the ecosystem people, who live in harmony with the nature and maintain a close link between man and environment. Plants are the basis of life on earth and are central to people's livelihoods. The life, tradition, culture of tribal's have remained almost static since last several hundreds of years. The knowledge accumulated by them, through a long series of observations, from one generation to another is transmitted oral communication for power possessed by medicinal plants in cure of various diseases and ailments. The need for the integration of local indigenous knowledge for a sustainable management and





conservation of natural resources, receives more and more recognition (Posey, 1992). Moreover, an increased emphasis is being placed on possible economic benefits especially of the medicinal use of tropical forest products instead of pure timber harvesting (Pimbert and Pretty, 1995).

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.

Materials & Method :-

A survey was carried out during 2010 to 2013 to collect information on the medicinal uses of plants found in the Gond inhabited villages of Mahgaon, Bori, Khamencheru, Indaram, Wangepalli, Devalmari, Kistapur, Chinchgundi, Ummanur, Repanpalli, Venkatapur, Mosam, Arenda, Gadaheri, Nandigaon and Nagepalli. The information was documented involving field study by contacting and interviewing Vaidus, Ojhas for plants used to cure various types of fever. There were 26 informants (22 males and 4 females) between the ages of 35 to 82 in the study area.

Ethnobotanical data were collected according to the methodology suggested by Jain. The ethnobotanical data (local name, mode of preparation, medicinal uses) were collected through questionnaire, interviews and discussions among the tribal practitioners 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 was





these compared with already known, reported and published work of taxonomists and ethno-botanist. and little known and unpublished work.

Observations :-

Sr. No.	Local Name	Gond/ madia Name	Botanical Name	family	Part Uses	Uses
1	Yen	Madimarha	Terminalia tomentosa	Combretaceae	Bark	Bone fracture
2	Aghada	Aghadamarha	Acharanthus aspera	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Cough
3	Adulsa	Adulsamarha	Adathoda vesica	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Asthama
4	Apta	Bhanarammarha	Bahunia racemosa	Leguminosae	Leaves	Wound healer
5	Awala	Usarimarah	Phyllanthus emlica	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits	Burning pain
6	Bambu	Veddukmarha	Dendrocalamus strictus	Gamineae	Young Stem part	T. B., Cough
7	Biba	Coccamarha	Sernecarpus anacardium	Anacardiaceae	Seeds	Hart disease, Asthama
8	Boar	Rengamarha	Zizyphus jujuba	Rhamanaceae	Fruit	Toothache
9	Bel	Belpatrimarha	Aegle marmelos	Rrtaceae	Leaves	Dibities
10	Kambarmodi	Kambarmodi arvi	Tridax procumbens	Asteraceae	Leaves	Kraking foot
11	Katekorante	Sonerimarha	Barleria Prionites	Acanthaceae	Leaves, Flowers	Paralysis
12	Kawath	Marmmimarha	Feronia limonia	Moraceae	Fruits	Shwet pradara
13	Kaddipatta	Kaljamaraha	Murraya koeniggi	Rutaceae	Leaves	Digestion
14	Palas	motkumarha	Butea monosperma	Leguminaceae	Leaves	Kidney diseases
15	Parijatak	Pungarmarha	Nyctanthes arboritristis	Oleaceae	Leaves	Rhumatism
16	Kathematha	Dogalkusari	Amaranthus spinosus	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Constipation
17	Amaba	markamarha	Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae	Fruits	Typhoid
18	Sadafuli	Pugarniarha	Vinca rosea	Apocynaceae	Flower, Leaves	Leukaemia
19	Suran	Surandmatti	Amorphophallus campanulatus	Araceae	Rhizome	Dysentery
20	Rui	Ruimarha	Calatropis procera	Asclepiadaceae	Milk	Cough
21	Tarota	Tagaresmarha	Casiatora	Caeselpiniaceae	Leaves	Skin disease
22	Chinch	Hitamarha	Temarindus indica	Caeselpiniaceae	Fruits	Fevers





Sr. No.	Local Name	Gond/ madia Name	Botanical Name	family	Part Uses	Uses
23	Ambadi	Pulakorha	Hibiscus cannabinus	Malvaceae	Leaves	Sunstroke
24	Lajalu	Lajulimarha	Mimosa pudica	Mimosaceae	Leaves	Toothache
25	Tendu	Tumadimarha	Diospyros Melanoxylon	Ebnaceae	Seeds Leaves	Antipregnancy
26	Bhuineem	Kaymurmharha	Andrographis paniculata	Acanthaceae	Root	Leaf extract is used in fever and killing worms of stomach
27	Kalakuda	Nallakuda	Wrightia tinctoria	Apocynaceae	Bark	Extract of Bark is used in skin diseases and constipation
28	Dudhi	Anikkaya	Euphorbia hirta	Euphorbiaceae	Aerial parts	Decoction of plant is used in asthma, bowel complaint and worms
29	Pandhari Rui	Telhamarha Dudhmarha	Caltropis procera	Asclepiadacea	Root	The juice of leaves is used with milk to cure dog bite and leprosy
30	Khobervel	Khoberveli	Hemidesmus indicus	Asclepiadaceae	Root	Roots are used in getting relief from stomach pain and
31	Uttranvel	Uttranveli	Pergularia daemia	Asclepiadaceae	Aerial parts	Leaves extract mixed with jiggery is given in fever. White milky Juice is used in skin diseases.
32	Hastipata	Hastipatamarha	Elephantopus scaber	Asteraceae	Root	Root preparation is given in fever, Bleeding piles.
33	Katesawari	Sawarimarha	Bombax ceiba	Bombaceae	Bark	Stimulant in masculine power, mixed with sugar used as tonic
34	Tarota	Charotamarha	Cassia tora	Caesalpinhiaceae	Leaf	Leaf extract is used as germicide and antiparasitic in ring worms
35	Amaltas	Amaltashmarha	Cassia fistula	Caesalpinhiaceae	Leaf	Leaf extract I used in skin infections
36	Kashi	Telhamarha	Bridelai retusa	Euphorbiaceae	Bark Root	Used to remove urinary concretions Root and bark is used as astringents
37	Kakai	Kakaimarha	Flacourtia indica	Flacourtiaceae	Bark	Gum is used in the treatment of cholera
38	Rohan	Rohanimarha	Soyamida febrifuga	Meliaceae	Bark	Bark is used in general debility and fever
39	Chilati	Chilatimarha	Mimosa hamta	Mimosaceae	Bark Root	Bark is used in fever root powder is used in urinary complaints.
40	Parjatak	Parijatakmarha	Nyctanthes arbortristis	Nyctanthaceae	Bark	Powdered bark mixed with honey is used to





Sr. No.	Local Name	Gond/ madia Name	Botanical Name	family	Part Uses	Uses
						cure cough
41	Haldu	Haldimarha Kamkamarha	Adina cardifolia	Rubiaceae	Leaf	Crushed tendered leaves are applied on wounds for healing
42	Lokhandi	Lokhandimarha	Ixora arborea	Rubiaceae	Root Fruit	Roots and fruits are used for urinary problems
43	Kapalphodi	Kapalphodi-marha	Cardiospermum helicacabum	Sapindaceae	Leaf	Leaf extract is used in ear ache, wounds and in arthritis
44	Kusum	Kusummarha	Sapindaceae	Sapindaceae	Seed	Seed oil is used in skin diseases and seed powder in ulcers
45	Karanj	Karanjimarha	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Seed	Seed oil is used in skin diseases
46	Bawchi	Bawchimarha	Fabaceae	Fabaceae	Seed	Seed oil is used in leuchoderma and other skin diseases
47	Chandan	Chandanmarha	Santalum Album	Santalaceae	Steam Oil	To reduced the heat of body
48	Arjun	Arjunmarha	Terminalia Arjuna	Combretaceae	Bark	Heart dieses
49	Audumbur	Audumburmarha	Ficus Glomerata	Moraceae	Roots	To reduced the Cancer
50	Umber	Umbermarha	Ficus Racemosa	Moraceae	Roots	Use for kidney stone

Result & Discussion :-

The present investigation comprises 50 plants of ethno-medicinal. For each species botanical name, family, local name, and ailments treated are provided. Traditional healers, are using these plants to cure many diseases like stomachache, headache, diarrhea, fertility problems, skin problems, cold, fever, cough, toothache, jaundice, wounds, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis, bone fractures, urinary problems.

Gond/Madia tribal practitioners use specific plant parts and specific dosages for the treatment of ailments. The plant products are consumed raw or in the form of a decoction, as infusion for oral treatment and as burnt product, ointments or raw paste when applied externally. The parts of the plant used for medicinal purposes, in decreasing order are leaves, root, stem, fruits, the





complete aerial parts, the whole plant, barks (root and stem) and flowers (including the flowering heads, seeds). Extract and paste are the main methods of preparation, either for oral or for external administration. One important thing is that tree species are mostly used as compared to herbs in this region because of less under growth. Several plant ingredients are mixed, to prepare the medicine for instant or quick relief. Generally, fresh part of the plant is used for the preparation of medicine. When fresh plant parts are not available, dried parts are also used. Majority of medicinal plants, are used as simple drugs and some plants are used with some other plant parts. It is interesting to note that such a way of life, particularly with respect to healthcare practices, has hardly undergone any change even in the present day.

Conclusion :-

The information generated from the present study, regarding the medicinal plant use by the Gond/Madia tribes needs a thorough phytochemical investigation including alkaloid extraction and isolation, along with few clinical trials. This could help in creating mass awareness regarding the need for conservation of such plants and also in the promotion of ethno-medico-botany knowledge within the region, besides contributing to the preservation and enrichment of the gene bank of such economically important species before they are lost forever. Unsustainable use of land resources has serious negative effect on the flora of this region. Sometime, over exploitation of a particular species can also lead to the incidental disappearance of other non-targeted species. People of that region realize on ethnomedicine and in most problems they gone to Ojhas, Gunias and Bhumkas because of the poor health care condition. There are a lot to be done in this promising field with the active support of village people so that importance of these economically important plants, could be rejuvenated for the benefit of our future generations and also need to improve health care condition.





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