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# Traditional Medicinal Knowledge about Some Herbaceous Plants Used by Baiga Tribes of Bajag Forest, District Dindori Madhya Pradesh India

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**Abstract:** ***The present study an Traditional Medicinal plants diversity was carried out at Bajag Forest, District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh. The study was mainly focused on the Medicinal plants uses of Baiga Tribes treatment of various ailments by the nearby village inhabitants. The information was collected by questionnaire and consulting local Baiga Tribes. In this study was entirely focused on revealing the Medicinal potential possessed by the plants growing wild in this area and their sustainability for better of main kind.***

**Keywords:** Traditional Medicinal Knowledge, Baiga Tribes, Bajag Forest, Madhya Pradesh, Herbaceous.

## 1. Introduction

Dindori District is located in the Central part of Madhya Pradesh. It is lying between 80˚12" to 23˚12" N Latitude and 80˚18" to 81˚51" E Longitude and total area to 8771 Sqm. Dindori District is surrounding by North District Umaria, South District Kaverdha, Chattishgarh State ; East District Shahdol and South District Jabalpur Divison.The district has average rainfall 1400 mm, and temperature 45˚C Maximum in June and 02˚ C Minimum in December. The present study was find out the possibilities of utilizing traditional medicinal plants of Bajag forest in Dindori district for permanent relief from some diseases, which is alternative of allopathy.

A large number of medicinal plants are in the Traditional Knowledge system of medicine, grown in wild state under undisturbed habitats in the nature.

Bajag forest is a very rich of Botanical wealth and a large number of diverse plants that are used by different Ethinc people for medicinal purpose grow wild in different parts of the country.

This knowledge of valued plants has helped the people to develop a sense of responsibility in utilizing the plant resources and also to conserve and pass on the wisdom of plant resource utilization to the prosperity. About 75% of drugs and prefumary product used worldwide are available in natural state in India. Traditional Medicinal and Ethnobotanical uses of many of these species were document by various researches from different parts of the Madhya Pradesh based an the information provided by the local Baiga tribes people.

## 2. Materials and Methods

Present survey was undertaken to collect information from Traditional knowledge to get Baiga tribes on the use and management of natural resources frequent visits were carried out to Bajag forest during different seasons from March 2013 – October 2013. Some Twenty five Herbaceous Medicinal plants were collected from Bajag forest different sites of the area, identified by their local names with help of villagers. The data on Traditional Medicinal plants uses of plants was collected through general conservation and questionnaire with people of the area of Bajag forest.

The Photographs of these plants species were taken during the field visits. Medicinal Plants proper data regarding each plants species was collected by assigning botanical and local names along with habits, habitat, general description and distribution of each plant species. Collected specimens were maintained by Harbarium Prepartion, The identification of the collected specimens was done by using Standered flora. Identified is Botany Research Lab the Pt. S.N.S Govt P.G College, Shahdol M.P India.


**Figure 1:** Location Map of the Study Area District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh (India)

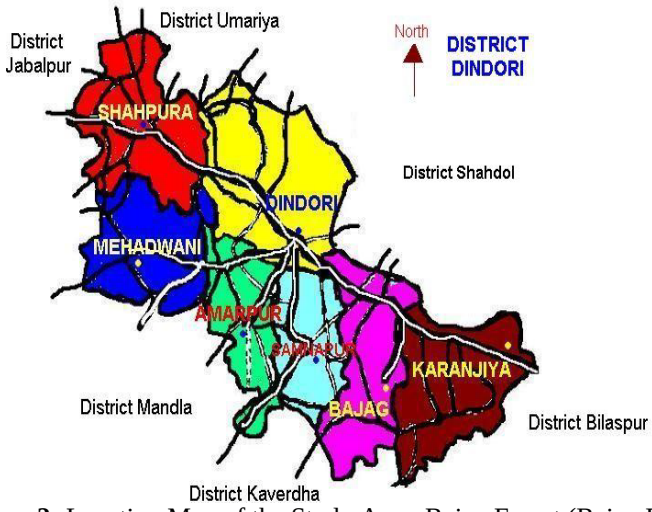


**Figure 2:** Location Map of the Study Area, Bajag Forest (Bajag Block)

**Figure 3:** Forest Vegetation of Bajag, District Dindori (M.P.) India

**Figure 4:** Baiga Tribes of Bajag Village

## 3. Results and Discussion

During Survey it was observed Bajaj forest District Dindori has very rich plant diversity and has a very rich Ethnomedicinal Flora due to its wide range of altitudes and climatic conditions. A few Traditional Herbaceous Ethnomedicinal plants reported from Bajag forest are shown in figure no.02. All most all the aromatic and medicinal plants grow wild in valley forest. Some Herbaceous Traditional Ethnomedicinal important plants documented from Bajag forest with their ethnomedicinal importance are shown in figure It is specific following by family name, local name, and its Traditional Medicinal uses.

***1.Achyranthes aspera*** **Linn (Amranthaceae) LN. 'Chirchira'**.
**Medicinal uses -** *The juice of leaves is applied on the spot of* Scorpion bite to relieve the pain. Powder of roof is applied on the spot of Snake bite.

***2.Acorus calamus*** **L. (Araceae) LN. Bach**.
**Medicinal uses - Rhizome used in Asthma,Cough & Epilepsy.**

***3.Amorphophallus Paeoniifolius*** **(Dennst) Nicolson (Araceae) LN. Jangli Suran.**
**Medicinal uses**- Tuber used in Paralysis, Cronic fever, Dysentery and Piles.

***4.Antidesma diandrum*** **Roth.( Euphorbiaceae ) LN. Amti.**
**Medicinal uses-** The decoction of leaves is taken in hepatic disorder. The Piles of leaves are given in dog an Jackal bite.

***5.Boerhaavia diffusa*** **(Linn.) (Nyctaginaceae) LN-Patharchata.**
**Medicinal uses**- The powder of root is used as an expectorant. The powder is given twice in a day for seven days. Leaves are cooked and eaten for in urinal troubles.

6.***Centipeda minima*** **(L) R.Br. & Aschers (Asteraceae) LN. Nakchhikni.**
**Medicinal uses-** Leaves used in headache.

7. ***Centella asiatica*** **(L.) (Apiaceae) LN. Brahmibuti :-**
**Medicinal uses-** The decoction of plants is used as treatment for Leprosy.

***8.Costus Speciosus*** **(J. Koenig) Sm. (Costaceae) L.N. Kevkand.**
**Medicinal uses-** The juice of rhizome is used to cure white Leprosy. The juice of the rhizome along with bark of *Azadirachta Indica* is used to treat of Jaundice.

9. ***Curcuma angustifolia*** **Roxb.(Zingiberaceae) LN. Van haldi.**
**Medicinal uses-** 5 gram paste of the root is given to ladies along with little milk and black peepar powder to increase lactation.

10. ***Cyperus scariosus*** **Br. (Cyperaceae) LN. Gondila.**
**Medicinal uses-** The decoction of rhizome is given for the treatment of Diarrhoea.

11. ***Echinops echinatus*** **Roxb.(Aateraceae) LN. Utkatar.**
**Medicinal uses-** The powder of root is mixed mustard oil and applied on head to kill lice.

12**.** ***Equisetum debile*** **Roxb.ex Vauch.(Equisetaceae) LN. Hadjod**
**Medicinal uses-** Plants usesd in bone fracture.

13**.** ***Eulophia herbacea*** **Lindl (Orchidaceae) LN. Bilaikand.**
**Medicinal uses-** Used as tonic and it is highly aphrodisiac.

*14.* ***Girardinia diersifolia*** **(Link) Friis (Urticaceae) LN. Phasakanda.**
**Medicinal uses-** Root used in impontenncy and asthenia.

15.***Gymnema sylvestre*** **(Retz) R.Br (Asclepiadaceae) LN. Gurmar.**
**Medicinal uses-** Leaf extract and seed powder, of *Trigonella foenum graecum* (L). LN**.(Methi)** both one teaspoon are mixed and given twice daily before meals for seven days.

*16.***Hygrophilla auticulata ( Acanthceae) LN. Talmakhana.**
**Medicinal uses-** Leaves, and roots are used as diuretics and also for Jaundice and urinogenital disorder.

17. ***Mimosa pudica*** **L. (Mimosaceae ) LN. Lajni.**
**Medicinal uses-** Seeds used as tonic and for the treatment of Pneumonia.

18. ***Musa rosacea*** **Jaca.(Musaceae) LN. Jangli Kela.**
**Medicinal uses-** Root used in Piles,urinary disorder and inflammation.

19. ***Oxalis corniculata*** **Linn ( Oxalidaceae ) LN. Tin patti, Khattibooti.**
**Medicinal uses-**The fresh juice of plant is given in dyspepsia and Dysentery.

*20.* ***Remusatia vivipar a*** **(Roxb) Schott (Araceae) LN. Bramhrakesh.**
**Medicinal uses-** It is medicinally important, and used in leprosy, Cancer and Scorpion bite.

21. ***Solanum incanum*** **(Linn) Kuntz.( Solanaceae) LN. Jangli Bhata.**
**Medicinal uses-** The piece of dried fruit is chewed to relive toothache.

22**.** ***Tinospora cordifolia*** **(Linn) Merr. (Menispermaceae) LN. Gurbel.**
**Medicinal uses-** The juice of stem is given with lime water for the treatment of Jaundice. The stem juice is also used to promote sex strength. (Bone fever, malaria and Dyspepsia).

23.***Tridex procumbens*** **Linn,(Asteraceae) LN. Barahmasi.**
**Medicinal uses-** The paste of leaves is used as an antiseptic for cuts and wounds.

24.***Urgenia indica*** **Kunt (Liliaceae) LN. Jangli Piyaj.**
**Medicinal uses-** It is used as abortificent, cardiac, stimulant, fiver, rhematison and in skin diseases.

25.***Viscum articulatum*** **Burm. F(Loranthaceae) LN. Banda**.
**Medicinal uses-** The paste of stem and leaf is used for the treatment of bone fracture.


***Hygrophilia auticulata*** **Linn.** ***Achyranthes aspera*** **Linn.**


***Boerhaavia diffusa*** **Linn.** ***Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*** **Dennst.**


***Mimosa pudica*** **L.** ***Centella asiatica*** **L.**


***Gymnema sylvestre*** **Retz.** ***Equisetum debile*** **Roxb.ex.**

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