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**Observation of Traditional Knowledge of Tribe Peoples of
Gurur, District Balod, CG**

Sohan Lal¹, Vanee Masih², Pankaj K. Sahu^{2*} and Indu Soni³

1, Department of Botany, Govt. P. G. College, Balod, (CG) - India

2, Department of Botany, Dr. C.V. Raman University, Bilaspur, (CG) - India

3, Department of Botany, Govt. K. K. B. College, Sakti (Janjgir-Champa), (CG) - India

Abstract

Ethno-botanical study on traditional medicinal plants was conducted in Gurur block of Balod district of Chattisgarh, India and documented different types of traditional medicinal plants used by the indigenous peoples. The study was focused on identifying medicinal plants with botanical name, family, local name, parts used, methods of preparation, administration and ailments treated are provided. Baiga, Gond and Oraon are common tribal communities of Balod district and completely or partially dependent on forest product for their survival and livelihood. The data was collected using interview and questionnaires by selecting 16 healers using purposive sampling method. A total number of 28 species of plants belonging to 25 genera and 18 families have been recorded in study area of Gurur, Balod. Total number of species, genera and families of both cultivated and wild category was studied. The present study highlights on traditional knowledge and ethno-medicinal observation in different areas of Gurur, district Balod CG. The ethno medicinal information of tribal's peoples was collected from of the study sites and brief description of the plants will be discussed later.

Key-Words: Medicinal; Ethno-botany; Balod; Tribes

Introduction

India is one of the mega biodiversity countries in the world and Chhattisgarh state is not only rich in floral diversity, medicinal important but also rich in faunal diversity. Chhattisgarh, the 26th state of the country, has ample variation in physical and cultural features with 44% of its total geographical area covered with forests. Balod Dist is located in South north center Chhattisgarh and lies between latitude 20.73 North and longitude 81.20 East. The area of the district is 2, 78,000 km², of which 44.49% is forest area. Balod Dist is five block, Dondi, Sanjari- Balod, Gurur, Gunderdehi, Dondi lohara. Gurur block from district Balod Chhattisgarh is one of the diversity rich in plant species. Total forest area of Gurur 16241.707 sq. ha is having great variability in plants. India contains about 8% of world's biodiversity on 2% of the earth's surface, making it one of the 12 mega diversity countries in the world. The common tribal communities of area are Baiga, Gond, Bharia, Bhils, and Oraon. Since the beginning of human civilization, diversity of utilization plants has been used by humankind for its therapeutic value.

Tribes are partially or completely dependent on forest product for their survival (Chopra *et al.*, 1969, Jain, 1981 & 1989). The plant-based, traditional medicine systems continues to play an essential role in health care, with about 80% of the world's inhabitants relying mainly on traditional medicines for their primary health care (Owolabi *et al.*, 2007). Gond tribal societies, related to sterility, conception, abortion etc. and the use of abortifacients. Very little work has been done on the ethno-gynecological use of plants in the treatment and health care program of women as evidenced by the literature and references (Sahu, 2010). The distinct tribes have rich indigenous traditional knowledge system on the uses of component of biodiversity for their daily sustenance like food, fodder, shelter and healthcare. The knowledge and utilization of local plants depends on the ethnic group they belong to and also their remoteness from the modern world.

Diversity within species or genetic diversity refers to variability in the functional units of heredity present in any material of plant, animal microbial or other origin species. The forest constitutes a 66% of the area against 34% areas with other land uses including agricultures. India with its diversity agro-climatic condition is regional topography has been considered as the treasure house of plant genetic resources hence

*** Corresponding Author**

E.mail: sahu.pankaj1@gmail.com

India is recognized one of the increase rapid expansion of area under food crops, deforestation in the ruler area etc., is considerable depletion of plant genetic resource. Many of them being becoming extraction divided (Vijayata 2004). Medicinal plants are plants containing inherent active ingredients used to cure disease or relieve pain (Okigbo *et al.*, 2008). There by the wild growing plants could be brought under systematic cultivation could be brought under systematic cultivation and the exotics introduced may also be cultivated if climatic conditions are favorable (Kumar *et al.*; 1997).

Material and Methods

In present study the identification of plants, documentation, Ethno-medico observation and photography of plant species was done in study areas of block Gurur, district Balod CG. Identification of plant species was done by Flora of Madhya Pradesh and Local flora of District. Ethno-botanical information was gathered from tribal people, vaidyas and ethnic peoples. The collection of voucher specimens of plant species with vernacular name and field notes were also discussed during field trips. The first-hand information on the medicinal plants used by the villagers was arranged alphabetically with common name and families name in (Table 1).

Results and Discussion

Ethno-botanical study on traditional medicinal plants was conducted in Gurur block of Balod district, Chattisgarh, and documented different types of traditional medicinal plants used by the indigenous peoples. The study was focused on medicinal plants with botanical name, family, local name, parts used, methods of preparation, administration and ailments treated are provided. Baiga, Gond and Oraon are common tribal communities of Balod district and completely or partially dependent on forest product for their survival and livelihood. The data was collected using interview and questionnaires by selecting 16 healers using purposive sampling method. A total number of 28 species of plants belonging to 25 genera and 18 families have been recorded in study area of Gurur, Balod CG. Total number of species, genera and families of both cultivated and wild category was studied. Some interesting findings on ethno medicinal uses of 104 plants of tribes of Dantewada, C.G. in different ailments have been reported (Sahu *et al.*, 2014). The present work was focussed on traditional knowledge and ethno-medicinal observation in different areas of Gurur, district Balod CG., present study sites are Biodiversity rich, diverse geomorphology, climatic variations and vegetation with various ecosystems i.e. forest, scrub, grassland,

water bodies. Ethno- botanical studies has been done in various part around the world viz. Africa (Houessou *et al.*, 2012), Canada (Uprety *et al.*, 2012), Malaysia (Ong *et al.*, 2012), Nepal (Singh *et al.*, 2012), Pakistan (Qureshi *et al.*, 2007). Ethno-botany accounts for the study of relationship between people and plants for their use as medicines, food, shelter, clothing, fuel, fodder and other household purposes (Balick, 1996). Ethno-botanical information was collected by standard method of (Jain, 1963; Jain and Rao, 1977). The ethno medicinal information was gathered from interviews with living elders belonging to Madiya, Muriya, Gond and Bhatra tribes of the study area reported by (Sahu *et al.*, 2014). The information was collected by interviewing local vaidya and local herbal-healers of forty four plant species representing 23 families have been reported to be in use among in Barsur and its villages of Geedam block Dantewada, CG were reported by (Vaneet *et al.*, 2013). The survey indicated that, the study area has plenty of medicinal plants to treat a wide spectrum of human ailments. Earlier studies on traditional medicinal plants also revealed that the economically backward local and tribal people of studied area.

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Table 1: Representing the ethno medicinal uses of different plant species in Gurur, Balod

S./N	Botanical Name	Common name	Family	Ethno-medicinal Uses
1.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Linn	Bel	Rutaceae	Dried powder of Unripe pulp is used to cure diarrhea.
2.	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> Roxb.	Haldu	Fabaceae	Bark paste is used for wounds.
3.	<i>Annona reticulate</i> Linn	Ramphal	Annonaceae	Used to make the tonic and unripe fruit for Diarrhea
4.	<i>Arthocarpus integrifolia</i> Linn.	Kathar	Moraceae	Root for diarrhea and along with milk for Swellings
5.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn	Peeli kateri	Papavaraceae	Yellow colored latex extracted from fresh stem is used to cure wounds.
6.	<i>Azadiracta indica</i> .Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Crushed leaves are used to cure many skin diseases, very frequently used by people.
7.	<i>Buchnanania lanzan</i> (Spreng) Roxb.	Char	Anacardiaceae	Powder of leaves is used during loose-motion
8.	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	Charota	Fabaceae	Used to cure skin Disease
9.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Linn.	Nariyal	Arecaceae	Fruits are given in Liver weaknesses
10.	<i>Cocculus vilosa</i> DC.	Patal Kumdha	Menispermaceae	Tuber used as Tonic
11.	<i>Curcuma aromatic</i> Linn	Ban Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Used for Blood purification and fever
12.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Shisham	Leguminosae	Leaves are used for Diabetes
13.	<i>Datura alba</i> Linn.	Kala Dhatura	Solanaceae	Used for hair oil preparation and Leaves are used as smoking for Asthma.
14.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Tendu	Ebenaceae	Gum is useful for eye disease
15.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.	Peepal	Moraceae	Leaves Juice is used for mouth Ulcer
16.	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i> Gmel.	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Fresh heated leaves are tied to cure swelling and wounds.
17.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (Linn) DC.	Kewash	Fabaceae	Seeds are used as Tonic
18.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> Linn.	Chhind	Arecaceae	Fruit Juice is given as Tonic
19.	<i>Phyllanthus embelica</i> Linn.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit powder is used as purgative and used as cooling agent for stomach
20.	<i>Semecarpus anarcardium</i> Linn.	Bhilawa	Anacardiaceae	Fruits is used to cure cancer and Asthma
21.	<i>Syzygium jambolana</i> Linn.	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Seed powder is given in Diabetes
22.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.	Imli	Fabaceae	Bark ash used for Cough
23.	<i>Lantana camara</i> Linn.	Machhimudhi	Verbenaceae	Plant twig is not affected by pests or disease, has low water requirements, and is tolerant of extreme heat, skin disease
24.	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb	Behera	Combretaceae	Fruits powder is used in Digestive trouble.
25.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Roxb.	Harra	Combretaceae	Seeds for Leucorrhoea and Indigestion

26	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	10 gm paste of roots of three year old plant is used to stop abortion. Oil of seeds use as purgative
27	<i>Zizyphus numularia</i> (Burm.f.) Wt. & Arn.	Ber	Rhamnaceae	15 ml extract of bark is used for 7 day, thrice a day to cure diarrhea
28	<i>Zizyphus ragosa</i> Lamk.	Makoi	Rhamnaceae	Leaves are used for peptic ulcer.

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