

# ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDIES IN THE FOREST OF BAGDARA GAME SANCTUARY SIDHI (M.P.)

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**ABSTRACT:** Madhya Pradesh the heart of India comes under central zone of Tribals areas. Besides M.P. The ethnobotany of a specific area is a very intricate or convoluted process. This paper documents the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants that are used in the treatment of different health related disorders and diseases by the rural people of Bagdara Sanctuary of Sidhi District. The survey was carried out by first hand questioning among traditional health practitioners and educated people. The present survey focuses 28 plant species for 11 different health disorders. Each entry includes the botanical, family parts used, traditional method of preparation and mode of administration.

**KEYWORDS:** Bagdara Game Sanctuary Sidhi, Ethnobiology, Ecology.

## INTRODUCTION:-

The state houses a diversity of ecosystems including plateaus, ravines, ridges, valleys, riparian areas and flat plains. With four major forest types, nine National Parks and 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries, the Tiger state houses one of the richest floral diversity. With around 5000 plant species, Home to six tribes with distinct customs, practices and diverse cultures, the biological diversity sustains livelihoods and ensures food security to two-fifth of the state's 66 million population. Indigenous health systems nurtured by rich traditional knowledge woven around over 1000 medicinal plants contribute significantly to health security in rural areas.

Ethnobotany is the systematic study of the inter-relationship between people and plants. Lion part of the world's population in developing countries still rely plants for their primary healthcare systems to treat various ailments (Albuquerque et al., 2012). The research attributes of ethnomedicine are staggering, as it is a complex multi-disciplinary system in healing for people for millennia (Abbasi et al., 2010). The last few decades have witnessed an explosion in finding healing powers from plants. The emergence of drug resistance pathogens and toxic side effects of currently using medicines paves the way for developing new treatment testimonials from plant sources. The treatment system

followed by the indigenous people is considered as the cornerstone of drug development programmes.

Sidhi district is well known for rich population of tribal. Sidhi district of Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh is situated to the North – East corner of the state and abounds in hilly forest tracts inhabited by tribals such as, Kol, Gond, Baiga, Agaria, Bhumiya, Bhils, Muriya, Bhariya, Paliha, Khaiswar, Korwa, Panika, Bhilals, Abujmaries, Korku, Mariya, Bhatras, Purwas, Pradhans, Dhur, Dorlas, Bhaines, Bheinjwar, Birhas, Dhanwar, Sawars, Sahariyas, halbas, Kamars, Khondas, Majhias, Parjas, Oraons, etc.

The Indian subcontinent represents the greatest emporia of the Ethnobiological wealth. A large number of Tribal Communities who live in remote and accessible part of the country depend on this group for their fundamental needs and livelihood. Human culture has been influenced direct or indirectly. It has been changed by animal kingdom since pre-historic times.

As Ethnobiology includes the economics, sociology, ecology and eugenic study of Tribal relation to Ethnobotany and Ethnozoology. It is too difficult to mention the literature of Ethnology as such. The subject is so vast that nobody can dare to work complete Ethnobiology of the Tribes so piece of works on different topics have been taken by majority of researchers as a result literature on Ethnobiology is available in the following forms.

- 1- Ethno-economic
- 2- Ethno-sociology
- 3- Ethno-ecology
- 4- Ethno-zoology
- 5- Ethno-population Ecology
- 6- Ethno-genetics
- 7- Ethno-medical botany

## STUDY AREA:-

Bagdara wild life sanctuary that was established in the year 1978 wide the GOMP Gazette notification no 15/15/77/10/3 dated: 15.2.1978. Bagdara sanctuary is located in the Singrouli district of Madhya Pradesh. Total geographical area of the sanctuary is 478 Sq. kms. The area composition is 231.047 Sq. kms. as protected

forest and 246.953 Sq. kms. as revenue and other land. There is no reserve forest in the sanctuary.

**APPROACH AND ACCESS:-**

Bagdara sanctuary is situated in the northern portion of the Sidhi district. It is 75 km away from the Sidhi district head quarter. Nearest railway station is Mirzapur in U.P (100km) and Rewa in M.P. (170 km.). Nearest aerodrome is Banaras in U.P.(170 km).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS :-**

The study was under taking during the preparation of flora of Bagdara Game Sanctuary Sidhi district. During the year 2016-17 this paper deals with the survey of vegetational and florastic region with the various plant species identification and herbarium voucher. The traditional knowledge about the plants for treating the common diseases was collected from peoples, especially traditional healers and village medicine-men. Monthly visit and interviews of local and tribal peoples of villages were carried out for gathering the information about the ethnomedicinal plants and documents their knowledge for future generation. The plants are arranged alphabetically. The family, habit, locality and used of the plants.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:-**

The present study was primarily aimed to investigate the plants used by the local and tribal peoples of villages for

their medicinal values. During the present investigation 28 different plants species used for a medicinal purposes by local and tribal peoples. A brief information including botanical name, family, parts used and their medicinal value by the peoples is given in Table No.1. The local people and the tribal villagers are using these plants to cure many diseases like Cough, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Wound healing, Diabetes, Jaundice, Sunstroke, Fever, Vomiting, Skin diseases, Fatigue, Blood purifier, Antipreganancy, Urinogenital disorder, Toothache, Menstrual disorder, Hypertension, Headache etc. They prepare the plant product as decoction, oral treatment, ointment etc. The parts of the plants used for medicinal purposes are root, stem, leaves, fruits or whole plant use as a medicine. The extracts and the paste are the two main methods for treatments of diseases.

The number of researcher work and studied on ethnomedicinal plants in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and other states of India by P. K. Dwivedi and M Salim; (2016), S.S. Ahirwar; (2014), R. P. Mishra; (2016), Ahmed and Sinha, (2009); Ahmed and Perween, (2009); Prasad (2009); Borkar and Theng, (2010); Iqbal et al.,(2010); Ahir el al., (2011), Borkar et al., (2012); Zingare, (2012); Khonde et al., (2012); Dhore et al., (2012).

**Table No. 1. List of Medicinal plant of used of tribal people of Bagdara Sanctuary.**

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Family	Type of Plant	Parts Used	Name of the Disease/Uses
1.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaf & Bark	Used in skin diseases and in killing lice. leave are used in chicken pox and pest of leaves used in ulcer
2.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Harb	Leaf	Leaves along with paper used for scorpions ting.
3.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Leaf	Skin diseases, ripe fruit is laxative
4.	<i>Annona sauamosa</i>	Annonaceae	Tree	Leaf and unripen fruit	Root is used in syphilis and epilepsy.
5.	<i>Abroma angusta</i>	Sterculiaceae	Shrub	Leaf and fruits	Leaves and fruits used in medicines fruits is fulfill from nutrients
6.	<i>Aeglemarmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Tree	Leaves and fruit	Used skin diseases fruit juice used for stomach disorder and diabetes and control summer problems
7.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Dried seed	Dried seed after pressing used as carminative agent and sometimes applied to ulcer control
8.	<i>Anthocephalus</i>	Rubiaceae	Tree	Bark and	Bark after grind used for dyspeptic

	<i>cadamba</i>			Leaf	tonic and in amoebic dysentery. The leaf juice as tonicoter child birth.
9.	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Leaf	Leaf decoction is antidiabetic
10.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Capparidaceae	Herb	Leaf	Leaf decoction has annodynic properties
11.	<i>Coccinia cordifolia</i>	cucurbitaceae	Shrub	Leaf & Fruit	The leaf and fruit decoctions are used by tribal as tonic.
12.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Menispermaceae	Shrub	Leaf	Leaf juice of plant is taken with salts to reduce enlarge liver and also against jaundice
13.	<i>Datura metal</i>	Soanaceae	Shrub	Leaf	Used in the treatment of asthma
14.	<i>Datura sramonium</i>	Soanaceae	Shrub	Leaf & Seed	The leaves and seeds are narcotic and sometimes used for criminal poisoning it is used in medicine in the treatment of asthma.
15.	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Shrub	Leaf	The leaves are source of a drug which is used as a cardiac stimulant and tonic in heart disease
16.	<i>Digitalis lanata</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Shrub	Leaf	The leaves are the source as a drug which is used as a cardiac stimulants and tonic.
17.	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaf	Used for cosign eye phobia.
18.	<i>Eupatoriumodoratum</i>	Asteraceae	Shrub	Leaf	The leave are put specifically for stopping internal heamorrhage
19.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Root & Leaf	Root decoction used against amoebic dysentery and leaves extract used in human female milk production
20.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Fruit	The fruit decoction used for making tonic
21.	<i>Ficushispida</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves	The leaves of the plant are used in preparing an intoxicating beverage known as bhang
22.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Tree	Seeds	The young root fibers used for curing 17omitting after juice and seeds mixing it with young seeds.
23.	<i>Gloriosasuperba</i>	Lilliaceae	Shrub	Root	Climber tuberous root is poisonous small quantity are used in abortions and in fevers.
24.	<i>Gynmasylvestre</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Leaves are used or diabetes.
25.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	Herb	Leaf	The leaf decoction is very powerful for pre-treatment of eye.
26.	<i>Jatrophacurcas</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Root	Root powder cures intestinal ulcers and wounds.
27.	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Verbeneceae	shrub	Leaf	Leaf extract used in skin diseases and used in insecticides.
28.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	shrub	Leaf	Leaf decoction is used to control high fever leaves in curries

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:-**

Bagdara sanctuary is famous for black bucks. Its frequency of occurrence is very much. It is one of the most spectacular and numerous of wild animals living in close proximity to human settlement. It can be seen in

any season in the sanctuary. There are many rock paintings of the stone period. More research is needed from archeological department regarding these rock paintings. Few caves and rock shelters are very attractive. Son River makes the southern boundary of the

sanctuary. There are few beautiful view point spots at hillocks.

#### VEGETATION:-

According to revised classification of forest types in India by champion and Seth, the forest can be broadly classified in the "northern dry mixed deciduous forest" Almost all sanctuary area is covered by poor quality of mixed forests. The density of crop varies from 0.1 to 0.5 interspersed with many blanks.

#### ANIMALS:-

The main aim for creation of Bagdara sanctuary is to give protection and increase in the population of the black buck. Cheetah was the main predator of Black buck. Due to extinction of Cheetah and protection from poaching, Black buck population is increasing constantly in the Bagdara sanctuary. Population of Black buck is highest in the Bagdara sanctuary after popular sanctuary in M.P.

#### TOURISM:-

Sanctuary is well known for black buck population. Black bucks can be seen in any season very easily. Blue bulls are also seen in abundance. Apart from wild life, some rock painting of stone periods, rock-shelters and view spots are the attractions for tourists. With the development of infrastructures, more tourists can be attracted.

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