

The Survey of Dominant and Traditional Medicinal Plants Used By Gond Tribe of Nagzira at Bhandara District, Maharashtra.

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Introduction

The ethnomedical survey was undertaken to collect information for dominant plant species and for traditional uses of the medicinal in Nagzira village of Bhandara and Gondia district of Maharashtra. Our country is called as the botanical garden of the world, owing to wealth of herbal medicines. Nagzira is located between Bhandara and Gondia district of Maharashtra. Closest National Highway is NH -53 . Nagzira it is wildlife sanctuary is located in the arms of nature and adorned with a picturesque landscape, luxuriant vegetation and serves as a living outdoor. The name of Nagzira is a temple of 'Naag' (Snake) which is exactly in the middle of nagzira and a temple of Mahadev. There was also a village inside the forest called as 'Nangthana' that adds up to the name of the forest. Nagzira got its name from this temple and 'zira' (zara) in Marathi means a perennial source of water that comes out from a hill in pongezara, Nagzira. In wildlife sanctuary of Nagzira 34 species of mammals, 166 species of birds, 36 species of reptiles and four species of amphibians. The invertebrate fauna includes a number of butterfly and other insect species. Large wild mammals found here include the tiger, leopard, Indian gaur, sambar, nilgai, chital, wild boar, sloth bear, barking deer, mouse deer and wild dog. There is also an elephant named Rupa. Nearly 30,000 tourists visit this sanctuary annually.

About Gond Tribe :-

The term Gond refers to the tribal people who live all over the Indians Deccan peninsula. They describe themselves as (hill people) or koi or koitur . Gond tribe Gondwana the Gond are tribe community mostly found in forest of central India. They are widely spread in the chindwada district of M. P , baster district of Chhattisgarh and also in the part of Maharashtra Andhra themselves is koi or koitur which means unclear gonds are one of the largest tribal group in the world.

Tribes like Gond believe in the theory of platonic with plants, animal and birds, as totem . These communities are religious minded who worship plants as a symbol of God. They have platonic relationship with plant like *Tectona grandis* (Teak) ,*Shorea robusta* (Sal) , *Musa indica* (Banana) , *Ficus benghalensis* (Banyan), *Gossypium herbaceum* (Cotton), *Butea monosperma* (Palash) etc. There are several myths, folklores, stories and taboos in support of existence of such relationships with plants. Joint Forest Management (JFM) program has been introduced in tribal dominated forest villages Gond tribe speak gondi language which is related to the tango and other travillion languages. In the northern part of Gond are often seen speaking the local Hindi and Marathi. Some of the gonds in the southern part also speak parsi or person. Gonds are mainly divided into four tribes namely Raj Gond, madia Gond, dhurve Gond, khatulwar Gond . Gonds means dhoti which is the long piece of cotton cloth wrapped around the waist passing through the legs. Women were soft cotton sarees along with choli or blouse (fig- 1) . Gond is a dominant tribe of India as well as of Nagzira, Chhattisgarh etc. This tribes is partially dependent on forests for their livelihood. They collect roots, tubers, and fruits from the forests. Hunting and fishing is one of their occupations. Gonds better agriculturists as compared to other tribes of the area. Tribal communities use plants in everyday life for food fodder and shelter.

The staple food gonds are the two millets known as kudu or kulki rice is the ceremonial feast of the gonds. Which they refer eating during fire of festivals. most of the gonds are the meat consumers. Gonds have been largely influence by the Hindus and for a long time have been participating the Hindus culture and traditions. It's populations growth rate over the decade 2001 – 2011 was 5.65% Bhandara has a sex ratio of 982 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 83. 76% .



(Figure – 1)

Geography :- Gondia district lies at latitudes 20.39 and 21. 38 north longitudes 79. 27 to 80. 42 east . The adjoining districts to Gondia are no northern side Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh and on eastern side Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh state . To the south and west Chandrapur district and Bhandara district of Maharashtra .

The district headquarters is situated at Gondia situated an Mumbai – Calcutta railway route which is 1060 km from Mumbai, capital of state .

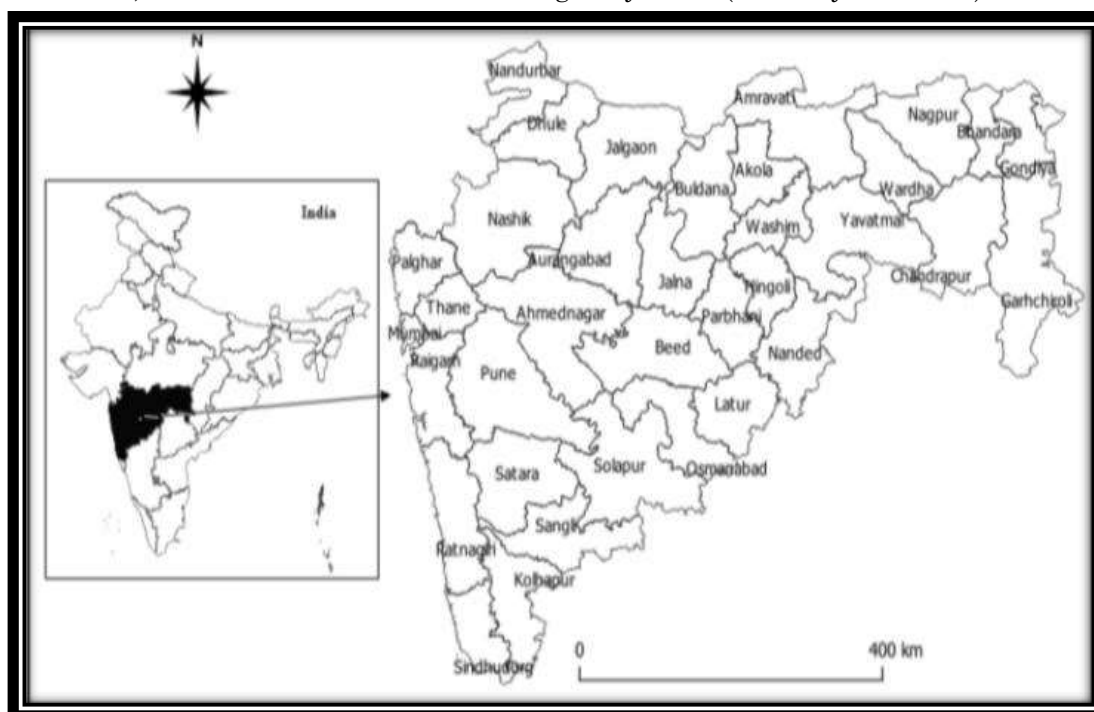
Soil :- The predominant soil cover in the district is clay, clay-gravel, sandy loam, deep black soil, radish and yellowish brown soil on the hill. Slopes, brown and gray soil of plains and laterite and lateritic soil .

Rainfall :- Average relative humidity is 62%. The average annual rainfall in this area is 1063 mm .

Temperature :- Gondia- Bhandara district experience extreme variation in temperture with very hot summer and very cold winter. The mean maximum temperature is 46.3’c and the mean minimum temperature of the district is 90’c .

Vegetation :- The vegetation of the area is of mixed deciduous type.

Distance Form Nagpur :- The distance of this village form nagpur is upto 120 km . Minimum 2 to 3 hours is required to reach this village or wild life sanctuary Nagzira form nagpur by bus via Bhandara, sakoli lakhni on the national highway No. 6 (Bombay- Calcutta) .



(Figure – 2)

The present work restricts to the exploration and documentation of dominant plants and traditional medicine uses of plants of cure various disease used by Gond tribe .

Methodology divided by following parts.

1. Study period
2. Study Area
3. Study Method

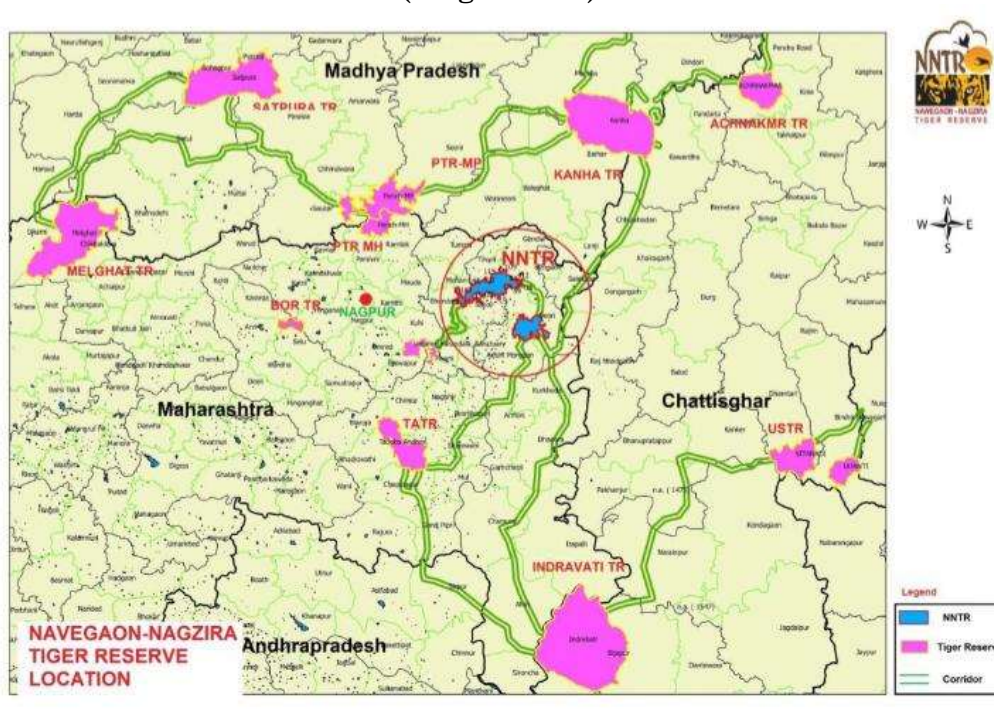
The survey was carried out during March to April 2022 Nagzira is located in state Maharashtra district Gondia and Bhandara . Tahsil- situated in Arjuni (sadak) Goregaon & Tiroda Thasil of Gondia district and Sakoli Bhandara, Lakhni Tahsil of Bhandara district.

Circle :- Geographically the area of this sanctuary comes under the Nagpur circle of the state forest department. The administration and management of this sanctuary comes under the control of the chief conservation of forest (wildlife) , Nagpur.

Division :- The administration and management of this sanctuary comes directly under conservation of forests (wildlife) , Bhandara and Gondia.

Ranges :- The area of this sanctuary comes under the Nagzira range.

(Figure – 3)



Study Method :-

The field survey was conducted to collect information during April 2022. Information was collected mainly from Gond's medicine men or Baiga, help was taken from the village headmen and experienced old Gond persons, local forest officials, village headmen about the medicinal uses of plants, local names of plants and their medicinal uses

The study was carried out by participatory method to explore information for the treatment of various diseases by using traditional plants by tribal people of Nagzira from Gondia and Bhandara district of Maharashtra state. The information was documented involving field study and interaction with Gond tribal people through the interview and group discussion. Local people include knowledgeable person, tribal communities and traditional herbal healers family, common name and their medicinal uses were enumerated. The information on the use medicinal plant was collected during field surveys in Nagzira area of Bhandara and Gondia district. Gond tribes like other tribes believe in God or super natural power they believe land mark things like tree and forest grooves as the dwelling places of the souls of their ancestors and super power. Before going to collection of medicinal plants NWFPs they declare about it in the village and collect the NWFPs in sustainable manner. They never cut the plants which are used in their socio-religious customs like *Mangifera indica* (Aam), *Ficus benghalensis* (Barh), *F. religiosa* (Peepal), *Aegle marmelos* (Bel), *Syzygium cumini* (Jamun), *Woodfordia fruticosa* (Dhawai), *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) and *Embelia tajriam-cotton* (Baibidang). The time of collection of under ground part viz. tuber, rhizome and bulb, they leave some part of it for regeneration and avoid viz tube repeated collection from the same place. Similarly collection of whole plants or branches fruits or flowers, they avoid to cut the trees particularly the main trunk and collect only required part in required quantity. Their collection time and method causes least harm to the plants.

During the survey of medicinal plants that used the Gond tribal into the treatment of various disease.

Observation

The Table Include The Information About Dominant plants And Their Ethnobotanical

Sr. No	Botanical name of plants	Local name	Family	Ethnobotanical & Ethnomedicinal Uses
1	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Biba	Anacardiaceae	The fruit of this species are eastern to relieve indigestion. The oil from the seed of this plant is anthelmintic & it has been also reported to be good for the treatment of scabies.
2	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	Garadi	Phyllanthaceae	The plant have; antiseptic, antifungal, insecticidal and larvicidal property.

3	<i>Diospyros melanoxyton</i>	Temburin	Ebenaceae	The leaves have also been extensively used in Indian traditional medicine as a diuretic, styptic, laxative, and carminative.
4	<i>Buchanania cochinchinesis</i>	Char	Anacardiaceae	Seeds are often crushed to create a powder that is then used as a flavoring or spice in many authentic Indian dishes.
5	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mohful (Mahua)	Sapotaceae	Mahua preparations are used for removing intestinal worms, in respiratory infections and in cases of debility and emaciation. The astringent bark extract is used for dental-related problems, rheumatism, and diabetes.
6	<i>Bambusa bamboo</i>	Bas	Poaceae	The branches of tree used in making thatching of huts , ladder . Stem- splits used manufacturers of basket and mats.
7	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Wood of this species of chief source of household fuel.
8	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Dhavda	Combretaceae	The tree is the source of Indian gum, also known as ghatti gum, which is used for calico printing among other uses.
9	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Hirda	Combretaceae	Fruit are used in ayurvedic preparation called triphala churna.
10	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Kate savar	Malvaceae	The fruit floss used for stuffing of pillows, cushions. Wood is used making of light furniture.
11	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sag tree	Lamiaceae	It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture and boat decks.
12	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Subabul	Fabaceae	Leaves are used feed in domestic animals.
13	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Bahawa	Fabaceae	The fresh leaves & flower used the treatment of skin disease.
14	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae	The wood of this tree is used in the manufacture of furniture.
15	<i>Holarhena antidysentrica</i>	Kuda	Apocynaceae	Flowers are used in cooking purpose.
16	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>	Karanji	Fabaceae	The oil and residue of the plant are toxic and induce nausea and vomiting if ingested in its natural form, the fruits, sprouts and seeds are used in traditional medicine.
17	<i>Phaenix dactylifera</i>	Shindi or kharjuri	Arecaceae	Branches are used in broom cleaning floor
18	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Aavda	Phyllanthaceae	Used in Ayurveda as a potent rasayana and in traditional medicine for the treatment of diarrhea,

				jaundice, and inflammation.
19	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	They may help decrease pain, promote relaxation, and relieve cold symptoms.
20	<i>Acassia arebica</i>	Babul	Fabaceae	It's a dietary fiber that can dissolve in water. As a medicine, acacia is taken by mouth to reduce cholesterol levels and to help increase weight loss.
21	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Bor	Rhamnaceae	The fruit is used to make medicine. Zizyphus is used for improving muscular strength and weight, for preventing liver diseases and stress ulcers, and as a sedative.
22	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem or kadunimb	Meliaceae	Entire plant used as medicine in various diseases.
23	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bael	Rutaceae	Tribal & local people use the fruits of this tree for making of pickles. The leaves, bark, root, fruits and seeds are used in traditional medicine.
24	<i>Feronia limonia</i>	Kavat	Rutaceae	It is ayurvedic plant used for the treatment of nausea, vomiting acts as antidote against some poisons.
25	<i>Bauchinia racemosa</i>	Aapta	Fabaceae	It is medicinal plant phytochemicals and pharmacological activities.
26	<i>Careya arborea</i>	Kumbhi	Lecythidaceae	Careya arborea is an Ayurvedic herb used for the treatment of ulcer, cough, eruptions in the skin, wound and promotes digestion.
27	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Umbar	Moraceae	Latex of stem useful in piles and diarrhea.
28	<i>Sapindus mukarossi</i>	Reetha	Sapindaceae	It is medicinal plant is given treatment of hair fall and dandruff.
29	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Chinch	Fabaceae	It is used in food making.
30	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peempal	Moraceae	Root are used in medicine
31	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Chnchbeelai	Fabaceae	The bark is used as an astringent for dysentery .
32	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango or amba	Anacardiaceae	The dried seed powder is given in cough.
33	<i>Sterculia urens</i>	Karu	Malvaceae	Remove the hand rashes
34	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambolan	Myrtaceae	The powdered bark of this species is give to relieve stomach problems.

The table includes the information about medical plants used for various ailments by Gond tribe

Sr. No	Botanical name of the plant	Local name	Family	Plant part use	Uses and mode of administration
1	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Ranaavri	Phyllanthaceae	Entire plant	Yellow fever The entire plant are crushed and made water

					extract 1 cup is orally in 3- 5 days.
2	<i>Martynai diandra</i>	Waghnakhi	Martyniaceae	Fruit	Jaundice Fruits oil are used in the treatment of jaundice pain .
3	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Sadafuli	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Blood suger 2½ leaf are used in control blood suger
4	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Shelvat	Boraginaceae	Bark	Yellow fever Brak are crushed remove the extract these extract give in 4 to 5 days in the treatment of yellow fever.
5	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Kutri	Amaranthaceae	Root	An aqueous extracts of this plant is used in the treatment of eye disorders and for treatment of cough and indigestion.
6	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Jaundice Paste of 5gm leaves ricinus communis and lawsonia inermis is applied to the leg for the treatment of jaundice pain.
7	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Dhavda	Combretaceae	Bark	Itching 5gm of bark crushed and made fine peast given the treatment of itching part of body.
8	<i>Cassia Tora</i>	Tarota	Caesalpinaceae	Entire plant	Psoriasis A whole plant extract of this species is used to cure psoriasis.
9	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambolan	Myrtaceae	Bark	Kidney stones 5gm dired powder mixed with one glass of water is given for the treatment of kidney stones.
10	<i>Careya arbarea</i>	Kumbhi	Lecythidaceae	Bark	White discharg One glass extract of bark are one month given to the treatment of White discharg in female
11	<i>Calatropis procera</i>	Rui	Ascalpidiaceae	Leaves	Bal cough Honey & kamyasindur are apply in leaves an

					warm gently and put in children chess. These given treatment of bal cough.
12	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Kutri	Amaranthaceae	Root	Bite of dog, Scorpion, Ringworm Bangla pan and root of kutri plant mixed with and give in dog bite or scorpion bite person.
13	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Kate savari	Malvaceae	Root	Dysentery 2 spoons of water extract of roots are given to the patients for the treatment of dysentery.
14	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Methi	Fabaceae (caesalpinioideae)	Seed	Jaundice 5gm of seed dired powder mixed with one glass of water is given the treatment of jaundice.
15	<i>Terminalia belarica</i>	Beheda	Combrataceae	Stem, branches & fruit	Cough, fever, leprosy, piles etc . The dried fruit of this tree is used in the treatment of cough, fever, indigestion, dropsy, etc. The fruit has long been used in the ayurvedic preparation called triphala churna.
16	<i>Sapindus laurifolius</i>	Reetha	Sapindaceae	Fruits	Hair growth A shampoo made form the fruits of this tree is reputed to promote hair growth.
17	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves, seeds, oil	Swelling 1.The leaves of this species is used in the treatment of swelling. 2. Castor oil is given to mother before & after childbirth.
18	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Kali tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cold, cough and skin infection Leaves of this species is often used as a tonic , leave are helpful treatment of skin

					infection. Leaves added to tea or honey to relieve symptoms of cold & cough .
19	<i>Asparagus adscendens</i>	Satawari	Liliaceae	Rhizome	Digestive, jaundice & liver. Rhizome of this plant used to treat digestive problem, jaundice & liver ailments.
20	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Leave, root,& fruit	Diarrhea & piles The fruit of this species used to treat diarrhea and piles. Leaves are good for diabetes.
21	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Flowers and fruits	Burning and skin disease An extracts of flower of this tree used of burning sensation & other skin disease.
22	<i>Cymbopogon flexuous</i>	Gauti chai (Tikhadi)	Poaceae	Entire plant	Cough & blood disorders Specific use lies in the treatment of blood disorders, coughs & indigestion.
23	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Lajari	Mimosaceae	Root	Snake bite Against snake bite root paste mixed with raw rice water is given orally.
24	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Root	Insomnia The powdered root of this species taken with butter is used in the treatment of insomnia.
25	<i>Calatropis procera</i> (Wild)	Rui	Ascalpidiaceae	Entire plant and latex	Dog bite, cough & asthma A paste made the entire plant of this species is mixed with sugar & applied over dog bite. Dry leaves are smoked as a treatment for cough & asthma .
26	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Umber	Moraceae	Wood, leaves, latex & fruit	Mouth wash & diarrhea Leaves used as a mouth wash for spongy gum.

					Latex of stem useful in piles & diarrhea.
27	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Satawari	Asparagaceae	Root	Calcium deficiency 5 to 10gm dried root powder mixed with one glass of milk it gives for the treatment of calcium deficiency
28	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Bhui neem	Acanthaceae	Entire plant	Fever, cough, cold. 1 cup extract of leaves are given to the treatment of cough, cold, fever
29	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	Root	Calcium deficiency 15 to 20gm dried root powder mixed with one glass of milk it is given for the treatment of calcium deficiency.
34	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Asthma The decoction of leaves are given to cure asthma and other bronchial troubles.

Dominant Plants In Nagzira Forest



Madhuca longifolia



Semecarpus anacardium



Aegle marmelos



Holarrhena antidysentrica



Careya arboreal



Buchnanian cochinchinensis



Diospyros melanoxylon



Anogeissus latifolia



Casia fistula



Terminalia bellirica



Boswellia serrata



Terminalia chebula



Dalbergia sissoo



Millettia pinnata



Soymida febrifuga



Gymnosporia senegalensis



Cleistanthus collins



Bauchinia racemosa

Medicinal Plants Used By Gond Tribe In Nagzira



Asparagus adscendens



Adathoda vasica



Ocimum basilicum



Butea monosperma



Tridax procumbens



Cymbopogon flexuosus



Ricinus communis



Catharanthus roseus



Solanum xanthocarpal



Tephrosia purpurea



Calatropis procera



Medicine stored in dried form by the local people



Interview with the local people and gond people of Nagzira village

Results And Discussion

During the interaction with people, discussion revealed some traditional plants were used to cure various diseases. It was found that plant species belonging method drug preparation, mode of administration probable dosage and duration of treatment. The value of medicinal plant to the mankind is very proven. This Ethnomedicinal survey reveals that the people of Gond community have vast knowledge of herbal medicines and even today they rely on traditional medicinal practices inherited this knowledge from generation to generation.

This study documented the Ethnobotanical information of 34 species in dominant plants belonging to 18 families and the ethnomedical information of 34 species in medicinal plants belonging to 28 families useful in treatment of about 23 ailments (Diseases) most of these plants species are growing wild plant used in the treatment were Herbs, trees, climbers and shrubs. These 34 plants are used for treatment of disease.

Rakhi Gupta, M.G. Vairale, S. Wate (2009) carried out survey in Ethnomedicinal plants used by Gond tribe of Bhandara Districts Of Maharashtra in the treatment of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. The survey reported 38 plants species belonging to 27 families. They found that the plants such as *Lawsonia inermis* is used to treat Diarrhoea Ground roots with Neem and Ginger leaves & paste is given with boil water to check Diarrhoea in babies, *Tridax procumbens* whole plant made into paste and taken orally in Diarrhoea, *Aegle marmelos* fruit pulp is given internally to cure diarrhoea for 3-5 days, *Butea monosperma* crude leaf extract used internally twice a day to cure Diarrhoea. But during my Study it was found that the Gond people of Nagzira village used these some plants *Aegle marmelos* for treatment of Diarrhoea, *Tridax procumbens* used in diarrhoea in babies, *Butea monosperma* used as burning and skin disease.

Praveen S. Qureshi (2014) carried out similar survey in Gondia District and documented 22 plants species belonging to 18 families in Ethnomedicobotany of Gondia District (M.S) India, 3 plants species documented by them are also recorded by me. The plant species are *Bombax ceiba* - root decoction to cure irregular menstruation and Dysentery, *Asparagus recemosus* - root, stem to control excess bleeding discharge during menstruation but Gond people in Nagzira village used in calcium deficiency, *Withania somnifera* - root powder used in calcium deficiency.

P.T. Humane (2017) carried out survey in local people of Bhandara District (M.S) the Medicinal plants used as *Terminalia arjuna* of the family Combrataceae it is used in treatment of cough and stomach problems, *Andrographis paniculata* of family Acanthaceae used in the cough, cold and fever. *Semecarpus anacardium* of family Anacardiaceae used in the treatment of cough, piles and boils, *Asparagus adscendens* of family Liliaceae it is used in treatment of digestive problem, jaundice and liver ailments. In similar Study were also noted by me in Nagzira region their use in medicinal plants is also same to the Bhandara region.

Sikarwar, R.L.S, and J.K. Maheshwari (1992) carried out survey in some unrecorded Ethnomedicinal plants from Amarkantak M.P. The survey reported 202 plant species belonging to 64 families they found that the plant such as *Ricinus communis* it is used to treat yellow fever, *Anogeissus latifolia* is used to treat Burning and Skin disease, *Syzygium cumini* is used to treat stomach problems. But during my Study it was found that the Gond people of Nagzira village used these same plants *Ricinus communis* for treatment of jaundice, *Anogeissus latifolia* for treatment of itching, *Syzygium cumini* for treatment of kidney stones.

R. Rathinamoorthy and G. Thilagavathi (2014) carried out *Terminalia chebula* on Pharmacological and Biochemical studies. *Terminalia chebula* is one of the most commonly used plants in traditional system of medicine in Indian subcontinent. The plant *Terminalia chebula* - fruit are used in ayurvedic preparation called triphala churna. But in my Study area their use was different i.e used to treat different disease such as Stomach problems and cough.

Similar Study was carried out by Ved. Prakash (1996) They provided data on 35 medicinal plants 2 plants in their study were also noted by me but their use was different (i.e used to treat different disease). The plant *Sapindus laurifolius* fruit paste Used as hair growth and dandruff, *Ocimum basilicum* leaves are used for cough, cold and skin infection

The Indian subcontinent provides the ethnobotanist with an excellent outdoor laboratory for the study of biodiversity. Several regions have been well explored for ethnomedicines, and these areas are today documented in the literature (Bhatnagar et al., 1973; Bhalla et al., 1992; Bajpai & Mitra, 1997; Dubey et al., 2001; Jain, 1963; Kamble & Pradhan, 1980; Koche et al., 2008; Naik, 1986; Rothe 2005 and Rothe et al., 2004). Still some core areas remain Undisturbed. However, the illiteracy of the tribals regarding the natural wealth conservation, the plant biodiversity is Now seems to be depleting. Therefore, it is necessary to increase awareness in the tribal community and document. The indigenous knowledge they have. Increasing awareness and making tribals accountable to conserve the existing Biodiversity may help to insure our natural wealth.

Similar study was carried out by S. B. Shambharkar, D. P Gogle (2017). They provided data on 25 medicinal plants 6 plants in their study were also noted by me but their use was different (i.e used to treat different disease). The plant *Syzygium cumini* (Bark) used in kidney stones, *Aegle marmelos* (leaves) used in diarrhoea and piles, *Butea monosperma* (fruits and flower) used in swollen part of rachies, *Ricinus communis* (leaves) used in swelling, *Boswellia serrata* (Bark) used in injury, *Terminalia chebula* (fruit) used in cough and ayurvedic medicine.

During the present survey percentage of male was higher as female. Female were not available and no any coined of medicinal information. The interviews age ranged between 45 to 70 years. The old people are very much knowledgeable than that of young people but some young people are knowledgeable about traditional medicine.

Conclusion

The current study was carried out to get knowledge about the medicinal plants which are used in tribal people in the various diseases.

Present studies, therefore bear special significance. To be first of its kind to document the traditional knowledge of Gond is one of dominant tribe of Nagzira as well as India tribe is one of developed tribe with a systematic recording the plants. The survey of the people of Gond tribes has indicated their dependence on natural products, derived mostly from the forest. This is indicated in the form of their efforts for sustainable utilization of forest products.

Study was carried out among Gond tribe of Nagzira from Gondia and Bhandara district of Maharashtra state. Interaction with these Gond people was done through personal interviews and group discussion total plants were enlisted for treatment of various diseases. Man always tries to adjust himself with different difficult situations and problems and needs to overcome his problems. Disease is common in human society but method of combating diseases varies from place to place. There are huge number of plants which are used as herbal medicines and people prefer them because of their less side effects and have more benefits as a result of the combinations of medicinal constituents joined with natural components. Conventional folk medicines have great importance because they include experiences of native people and also have information about ethno botanical plants. In digenous medication is popular in both rural and urban areas because they are effective, secure and low priced through ethno Botanical surveys from native people and practitioners is collected and recognised in order to identify plants that can be source of drug against various infection.

In Nagzira district detailed study on ethno Botany of medicinal plants used in various diseases were reported. The study represent a contribution to the existing knowledge of folk remedies that are of various diseases, which to be most common ailment amongst rural population, because of their unhygienic living condition. The documentation of such knowledge plants an important role in forming the health policies for the people and also for the extraction and characterization of the bioactive compounds so that people in the same or in other regions can make use of it.

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