

Analyzation of Relationship Between Plants and Panika Ethnic Community

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Abstract: According to census 2011 India has 104 million tribals consisting 8.6% of total population. They live cloistered exclusive, remote and inhospitable areas such as hills and forest. Their livelihood is based on primitive agriculture, a low-value closed economy with a low level of technology that leads to their poverty. The present investigation has been done at Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh (Figure-2, Map Of M.P. Showing Sidhi District). Six tribal village environment of Sidhi district (Forest based society - Parsili and Pondi Bastua, Agricultural based society - Samariha and Tala, Urban based society - Karwahi and Barambaba) are selected for the study. The data collected by the extensive field survey & interviewing with total ethnic population. All the data collected from these investigations gives ethnoecological pictures of Panika ethnoecological systems and gives more light on the management of tribal ethnic community.

Keywords: Agricultural based society, Ethnoecological picture, Field survey, Forest based society, Interviewing, Panika ethnic system, Urban based society.

I. Introduction

The Latin term, *tribus* means to identify a group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor (Fried, 1975). India is known to be the world's top twelve mega diversity countries with remarkable ethnoecological wealth, which has yet to be fully documented, conserved and utilized. India holds credibility of diverse social, cultural and medical heritage with an unbroken tradition coming. Forest and tribals have been co-existing since time immemorial. Tribals of this sanctuary are still in primitive stage of economic life and depend upon wild resources around them for their needs. India has the second largest tribal population in the world (FIGURE-1, MAP OF INDIA SHOWING TRIBAL POPULATION). Above 150 million tribal people live in more than 60 countries in the world. Near about 100 tribes live with their strict customs around the world. They always choose to reject contact with outsiders. Having intricate relationship with their surrounding vegetation the tribal communities always refuse to talk their living secrets to anybody. India has the second largest tribal population in the world. These tribal groups of people have been identified to live in more than one state of the country. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat are the states having more than half of the concentration of Indian tribal population whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified here as a specific tribal group. The term ethnobotany is the earliest expression and was first used by HARSHBERGER 1895 (DE, 1968) with the aim to record plants used by aboriginals. The term "ethnobotany" is perhaps the earliest expression and defined to deal with direct relationship of plants with man.

The tribal knowledge their relation to plants & animals have been recorded under different titles like "Ethnobotany", "Ethnozology", "Ethnobiology", Ethno-medicine from time to time. Saxena et al (1975) contributed in the flora of Bastar, Jain (2005) described the Magico-religious beliefs about plants in the tribals of Bastar. Jain (2004) also described the wooden musical instrument of Gond of central India. Jain (2002) reported on the wild plants used for food by the Bastar tribals. Bhaskar (2000) reported on plants of medicinal and other uses in various parts of the country under All India Coordinated Research Project on Ethnobotany. The subject matter of ethnobotany has been periodically reviewed by Saha (2002) Jain (2004) Aniket et al (1999) Jain (2002) Bhatt et al (1998).

Madhya Pradesh is known as the home of tribals having the largest concentration of tribal population in India and also vast indigenous, endemic plant species. The population of Scheduled Tribals (ST) is 21.1% of the state population (15.31 million out of 72.62 million), according to the 2011 census. About 154 lakh out of the total population of 677 million in India, which estimates about 22.75% of total tribal population. It is one of these regions of India where scheduled caste for 15% & schedule tribes constitutes 23% forming a total of 38% of the state population. The main tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh are Gond, Bhil, Baiga, Korku, Bhariya, Halba, Kaul, Mariya, Sahariya and Panika. The Panika are a Dravidian Hindu community found in the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh in India. They are also known as Panka/Panikar.

Panika are mostly reside in Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district. Panika ethnic community hold third position in terms of population among Sidhi (district) tribal community about 10-16%. (Figure-3, Map showing The Panika of

India). They are more advance & love to live connected to the outside society. They are hindu caste found in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The kotwar of Panika were the traditional watchmen of the south east Uttar Pradesh. According to their traditions, the name of Panika comes from word Pankha which is the hindi term of hand fan.

Panika total population	-	1,129,000
Continent	-	Asia
Regions with significant population	-	South Asia
Country	-	India
Languages	-	Hindi, Chhattisgarhi and Oriya
Religion	-	Hinduism 100%

Related ethnic group-Kotwar, Bhind, Sahariya.

Their habitat is hilly undulating terrain & extremely forested. They speak hindi and have scheduled caste status. The Panika are divided into no. of exogamous clans known as Kuris, Biragat, Chikogia, Rathia, Korwa, Marai, Paneria, Parwar, Kumariya, Gaigor, Sarima and Sunayani. They use sir-names like Pankia, Pankha, Panika, like other hindu caste they are strictly endogamous.

II. Material And Method

The present study was done during 2012-2013, in six villages of Sidhi district i.e. Parsili, Pondi bastua, Samariha, Tala, Karwahi and Barambaba. The entire field survey is based on the interview, observation and discussion with the local people. These local people are tribal as well as non-tribal also Vaidhyas, Hakims, Ojhas, Gunias, etc. A person who was resident of a village and who has ability to identify the medicinal plants, Specialists in the field of herbal medicine, ability to identify the uses of plants and forest. Field trips were conducted in different seasons. The collected plants were preserved and kept in the laboratory of School of Environmental Biology Department of A.P.S. University Rewa. The plant species record have been arranged followed by their family, local names, and uses as reported by the tribals. The tribal people live in interior village deep inside dense forests and are dependent on many medicinal plants growing nearby. All the informations, discussions, observations etc are arranged in tabulated or data form.

Geographical Location:-

Sidhi district (**Fig. No. 2 map showing Sidhi district**) lies between 23°47' & 24°42' N Latitude and 81°18' to 82°41' E longitude. This district is **10526 Sq. Km** having average height from sea level in **609 M**. On east this district bounded by Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. On west of Shahdol on north by Rewa and on south by Sarguja district of Chattisgarh. The tropic of cancer passes through the center of Sidhi district.

For the tribals of Sidhi district forest plays an important role by providing them food, medicine, housing materials & many other products by which it becomes central axis of life around which tribal life & their habitat revolving & gaining their existence. There is an intensive relationship between the two entities i.e. forest and tribals. This relationship has been more static. It is always in flux of change. Jain (2005) creditably contributed to the subject and published "Bibliography of Ethnobotany" based on Medical Botany, Economic Botany, works under the title of ethnobotany. Flora which mention the local use of plants. Yinegar et al (2008) conducted ethnomedicinal study to document indigenous medicinal plant knowledge and use by Oromo ethnic group in South Western Ethiopia. They reported that ethnomedicinal plant species used as healers are under serious threat due to several factors and needs urgent attention for sustainable utilisation. Human culture has been impacted directly or indirectly by plant kingdom since prehistoric time. (Pal and Shrivastava 1976)

Panika ethnic community used a large number of plant species for the various purposes has been analyzed using ethnic botanical approach. Different types of data is formed on the basis of these purposes. Some plants used by them are wild as well as they also cultivate food. In the same manner plants and their products are used by Panika ethnic community. They also grow their native medicine, **Jari-Buti** and other variety of domestic articles and materials like hunting tools, musical instruments etc. Some plants used by them as dye, tannin, fibre, timber, and oil. Woods are cut for fuel. Some plants are worshiped by them as **God** and some used in religious ceremonies. On the basis of these informations tribal plants usage divided into following eleven groups.

1. Edible Plant

- I) Wild
- II) Cultivated
 - a) Cereals, Pseudocereals and Pulses
 - b) Vegetables
 - c) Fruits
 - d) Condiment

2. Medicinal Plants
3. Timber & wood work
4. Oil & oil seeds
5. Gum & Resins
6. Dyes
7. Musical Instruments
8. Religious Ceramics
9. Chongi & Bidi making (Country Smoke)
10. Umbrella making
11. Wine (country)

With each group the Plant names (Botanical & Local) Family and Plant used are presented in the text in a tabulated form.

III. Result And Discussion

The extensive field survey was conducted in different villages of Madhya Pradesh where more than half of the Indian tribal population is concentrated. The plant species have been arranged followed by their family, local names, and uses as reported by the tribals. The tribal people live in interior village deep inside dense forests and are dependent on many medicinal plants growing nearby. All the informations, discussions, observations etc are arranged in tabulated or data form. It revealed utilization of forest. As a result of survey, many interesting and useful information about the plants were identified. Most of the plants used are found by them either from the community or they cultivate itself. The data of **Table no. 1** shows that wild plant from forest community are found 18 in numbers and cultivated plant species are 36 in numbers in which cereals are 14, vegetables are 13, fruits are 6 and condiments are 3 in numbers. **Table no. 2** shows the data of medicinal plant in which 19 human diseases (A) and 10 cattle diseases (B) have been recorded. Plants & their parts are used to cure them. 10 plants have been described with reference to use for timber and wood work in **Table no.3**, 8 plants for oil and seeds have been described in **Table no.-4** in which 6 are cultivated and 2 are wild. **Table no.5** shows 6 plants for gums & resins. **Table no.6** shows 2 plants for dyes. **Table no.7** shows 5 plants for Musical instruments. **Table no.8** shows 7 plants used for the religious ceremonies. **Table no.9** shows 3 plants for Chongi or Bidi making. **Table no.10** and **Table no. 11** shows 3 plants used for umbrella making and 1 plant used for country wine respectively.

The Panika community totally depend on the plant kingdom for food, fodder, fuel, housing articles, domestic implements, medicines, narcotics, hunting tools and weapons for Hand crafts & Musical instruments. Some plants used by them in social & religious ceremonies .

IV. Conclusion

The main economy is based on forest which provide them food, medicines, housing materials and many other products. The forest product comes free of cost to this present ethnic population as any prior investment does not required by them for this production. The Tribal communities have a close relationship with forest. Their customs, religious practices, social fabric & folk lore have greatly been influenced by forest. They depend on forest for their food, medicinal herbs, material to build houses, fuel and fodder. The life of tribals is intimately interwoven with the forest and wild life. Forest & tribals coexisted like hobbes an twins and are inseparable. Forest resources system is vital as it acts as life Supporting to this ethnic population.

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Figure-1 Map Of India Showing Population Of Tribes.

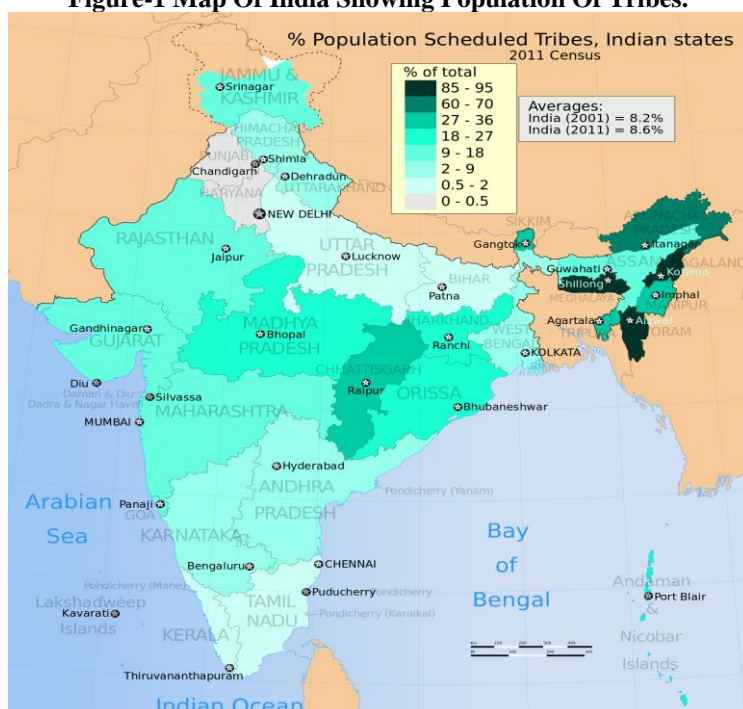


Figure-2 Map Showing Sidhi District.

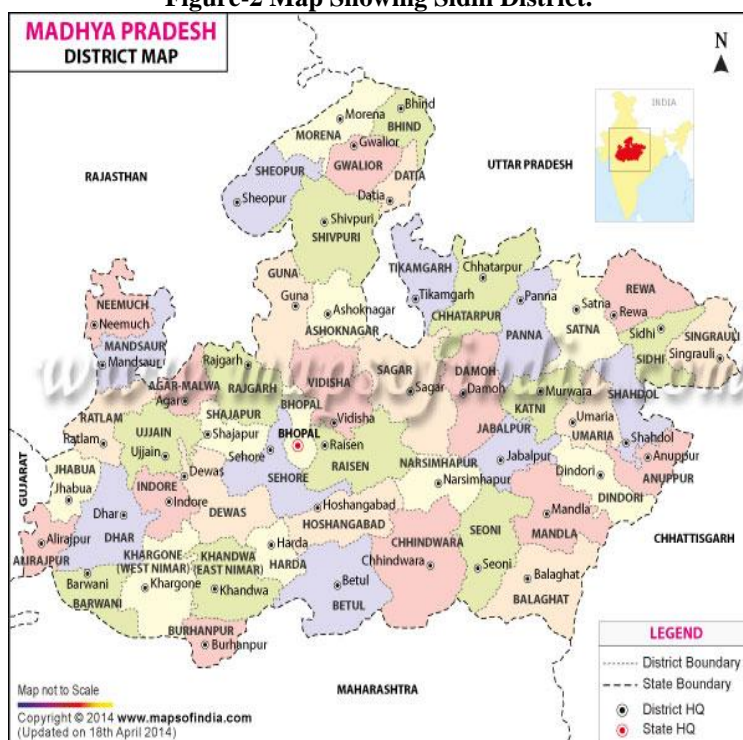
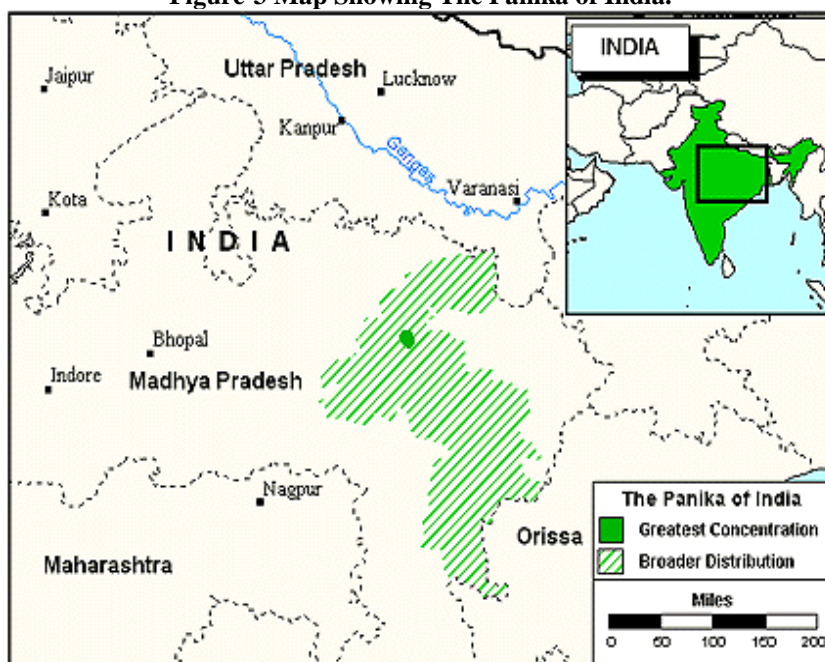


Figure-3 Map Showing The Panika of India.



Ethno botanical analysis of Panika Ethnic Community

Table No.1

S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family Name	Part Used
1. Edible Plants				
(i)	Wild Plants			
1.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.)	Bael	Rutaceae	The pulp of ripe fruit
2.	<i>Buchanania lanzan spreng</i>	Char , Chironji	Anacardiaceae	Fruits
3.	<i>Coccinia granadis</i> (L) vaigt	Kundru	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits
4.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> (H) loc	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits
5.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umar	Moraceae	Ripe fruits
6.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn,	Pipal	Moraceae	Ripe fruits
7.	<i>Ipomea aquatica</i> forsk	Latapat	Convolvulaceae	Leaves and young twig
8.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Imli	Fabaceae	Fruits
9.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Jangali ber, Chinee apple	Rhamnaceae	Ripe fruits
10.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (LINN)	Makoya, Petty morel	Solanaceae	Ripe fruits
11.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> , (LINN)	Kachnar	Leguminosae	Flower
12.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Bara, Banyan	Moraceae	Ripe fruits
13.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> B.	Tendu, Kendu	Leguminosae	Ripe fruits
14.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Flower (fresh and dried)
15.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L) Skeels	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Ripe fruits
16.	<i>Semecarpusanacardium</i> L.F.	Bhilama	Anacardiaceae	Ripe fruits
17.	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.)	Bans, male bamboo	Poaceae	New shoots
18.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Khaita, Wood-apple	Rutaceae	Fruits
(ii)	CULTIVATED PLANTS			
a.	Cereals, pseudocereals, pulses			
19.	<i>Panicum trypheron</i> .Schult	mejhri	Poaceae	Seeds
20.	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> .L.	Kodo	Poaceae	Seeds
21.	<i>Pennisetum americanum</i> .L.	Bajra, Pearl millet	Poaceae	Seeds
22.	<i>Sorghum</i>	Jawar	Poaceae	seeds
23.	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	Mung	Fabaceae	Seeds
24.	<i>Zea mays</i>	Bhutta, Corn	Graminaceae	Seeds
25.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L) millsp.	Arhar	Fabaceae	Seeds
26.	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Chana	Fabaceae	Seeds
27.	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Tau	Fabaceae	Seeds
28.	<i>Lens culinaris</i> medik	Masuri	Fabaceae	Seeds

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S.No	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family Name	Part Used
29.	Oryza-sativa h.	Dhan	Poaceae	Seeds
30.	Pisum-sativum L.	Matar	Fabaceae	Seeds
31.	Phaseolus mungo (L.)	Urad	Fabaceae	Seeds
32.	Triticum aestivum (L.)	Genhu	Poaceae	Seeds
b.	VEGETABLES			
33.	Basella alba L.	Poi, Red wine spinach	Basellaceae	Leaves and stems
34.	Colocasia esculenta	Glaiuaruia	Araceae	Rhizomes
35.	Abelmoschus esculentus	Bhindi, Lady's fingers	Malvaceae	Fruits
36.	Brassica oleracea (L)	Brassica, cabbage	Brassicaceae	Flower
37.	Aonorphophalliun campanulatus	Suran	Araceae	Corns
38.	Nelumbo nucifera	Kamal	Nelumbonaceae	Rhizomes
39.	Cyperus sp.	Gondola	Cyperaceae	Rhizomes
40.	Cucurbita maxim	Kaddu, Dutch, Pumpkin	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit
41.	Doliches lab lab (I)	Sem, Seim bean	Fabaceae	Fruits, seeds
42.	Luffa acutangula (Roxb.)	Taroi	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits
43.	Luffa cylindrica (I) run	Rerua	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits
44.	Solanum Tuberosum (L.)	Alu	Solanaceae	Root tubers
45.	Solanum melongena (L.)	Bhata, Brinjal	Solanaceae	Fruits
c.	Fruits			
46.	Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.	Baer	Rhamnaceae	Ripe fruits
47.	Annona squamosa (L.)	Sitaphal, Custard apple	Annonaceae	Ripefruits
48.	Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels	Jamun	Myrtaaceae	Ripe fruits
49.	Psidium guajava	Amrud	Myrtaaceae	Fruits
50.	Citrus indica (L.)	Nibu, Lemon	Rutaceae	Fruits
51.	Magnifera indica (L.)	Aam, Mango	Anacardiaceae	Fruits
d.	Condiments			
52.	Allium cepa(L.)	Piyaz, Onion	Amaryllidaceae	Edible bulbs
53.	Allium sativum (L.)	Lahsun	Amaryllidaceae	Bulbs
54.	Capsicum frutescens(L.)	Mircha	Solanaceae	Fruits

2. MEDICINAL PLANTA human – diseases

Table No.2

S.No.	Nameof Disease	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Part Used
1.	Fever	Aegle marmelos (L.)	Bael	Rutaceae	Leaf juice
2.	Diarrhoea & dysentery	Aegle marmelos corr	Bael	Rutaceae	Fruits pulp
3.	Jaundice	Andrographis paniculata(Brum.f.)	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Whole plant
4.	Snake bite's	Achyranthes Gynandropsis Nicotiana Tabacum Ziziphus sp.	Chirchiri Kurhur Tambaku Baer	Amaranthaceae Capparidaceae Solanaceae Rhamnaceae	Shoot Shoot Leaf Leaf
5.	Scorpion sting	Achyranthes aspera	Gwari	Amaranthaceae	Yaws root
6.	Gout & lumbago	Ficus religiosa Linn. Dhaturo Stramonum Nicotiana Tabacum Linn	Peepal Dhaturo Tambakhu	Moraceae Solanaceae Solanaceae	Root and bark Vapour of leaves Leaf (decoction)
7.	Rheumatism	Asteracantha Longifolia Euphorbia Nivulia Buch ham	Talmakhana Sehura	Acanthaceae Euphorbiaceae	Hot leaf Formation
8.	Amoebiasis	Acacia nilotica Wild Bombax Malabaricum Ficus racemosa Limonia acidissima	Babul Semal Umar kaitha	Fabaceae Bombacaceae Moraceae Rutaceae	Gum bark Decoction Milk juice Fruit-bulb
9.	Anemia & weakness	Boerhaavia diffusa Linn	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Root decoction

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		Convolvulus Pluricaulis	Shankh Puspi	Gentianaceae	Shoot decoction
		Tinospora Cordifolia (Wild) Miers	Guduchi	Menispermaceae	Root Stem extracts
10.	Asthama & bronchitis	Boerhaavia diffusa Linn.	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Root
		Datura Stramonium Linn.	Datura	Solanaceae	Seed
		Solanum Xanthocarpum	Bhartkataiya, tube flower	Solanaceae	Root,seed
11.	Cough	Acacia nilotica Wild	Babul	Fabaceae	Bark, Leaf juice
		Asteracantha Longifolia Ness	Talmakhana	Acanthaceae	Root and seed used
12.	Menstrual disorder	Aloe vera Tourn.ex linn. Saraca indica linn.	Grithkumari	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp
			Asoka	Fabaceae	Bark
13.	Piles	Aloe barbadensis Mill	Aloe vera	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp
		Ficus glomerata Roxb	Umar	Moraceae	Milky juice
		Solanum nigrum Linn	Makoya	Solanaceae	Root
14.	Headache	Aloe Vera tourney Ex. Linn	Ghrithkumari	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp
		Brassica nigra (koch)	Rai	Brassicaceae	Seed
15.	Stomach pain	Ricinus Communis Linn.	Arendi	Euphorbiaceae	Seed oil used
16.	Gastric disorder	Termi-chebula	Harra	Fabaceae	Fruits
		Terminalia bellirica	Baheda	Combretaceae	Fruits
		Emblica Officinalis (gaertn)	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits
17.	To increase lactation	Asparagus racemosus wild	Satwar	Asparagaceae	Tuberous root
18.	Tooth and gum trouble	Calotropis Procera	Madar, aak	Asclepiadaceae	Latex with cotton used
		Boswellia serrata (roxb.) Psidium guajava (L).	Salai	Burseraceae	Bark decoction is used
			Amrud	Myrtaceae	Leaf juice
19.	Impotency	Semecarpus anacardium L.F.	Bhilama	AnaCardiaceae	Decoction of young plant

B. Cattle – Disease

S.No.	Name of Disease	Botanical name	Local name	Family name	Parts used
1.	Tick & Licos	Annona Indica juice	Sitiphal	Annonaceae	Leaf juice
		Azadirachta A. Indica juss	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaf juice
2.	Worms (dewormer)	Azadirachta A. Indica juss. Brassica Nigra(L)	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaf juice
		Schleichera Oleosa (Iour)	Rai(black mustard)	Crucifera	Seed with curd Seed parted
			Kusum	sapindaceae	
3.	Cold & cough	Ricinus Communis Linn.	Rendi	Euphorbiaceae	Seed oil with Lime water
		Linum Usitatissimum	Alsi	Linaceae	Seed oil With kali
4.	Lung diseases	Acacia Nilotica (L)	Babul	Mimosaceae	Bark

S.No.	Name of Disease	Botanical name	Local name	Family name	Parts used
		Adhatoda Vasia Nees	Arusa	Acanthaceae	Leaf
5.	For including oestrus	Cicor Auriefinum (L)	chana	Fabaceae	Germanized seed
	Cow & Buffalow	Triticum Aestivum (I)	Gehun, common wheat	Poaceae	Germinalid Seed
6.	Anti helementic	Azadirachta A. Indica juss Chenopodium album	Neem Bathua	Meliaceae Chenopodiaceae	Leaf Flower
7.	Boil	Azadirachta A. Indica juss Limonia acidissima Ricinus Communis	Neem Kaitha Rendi	Meliaceae Rutaceae Euphorbiaceae	Leaf Leaf Leaf
8.	Conjunctivitis	Aegle Marmelos Linn. Correa	Bael	Rutaceae	Leaf juice
9.	Cuts and wounds	Eclipta alba Hassk Aegle Marmelos Linn. Azadirachta A. Indica juss	Ghamira Bael Neem	Compositae Rutaceae Meliaceae	Leaf Leaf juice Leaf part & seed oil
10.	Foot and mouth disease	Azadirachta A. Indica juss Linum Usitatissimum	Neem Alsi	Medicine Linaceae	Oil Oil

3. Plant For Timber And Wood Work

Table No.3

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Plant parts used
1.	Butea monosperma (lamk)	Palash	Fabaceae	Wood
2.	Mudhukaindica J.F. Gmel	Madhu	Sapotaceae	Wood
3.	Albizia-lebbeck (L.) Benth	Siris	Fabaceae	Wood
4.	Syzygium cumini (L.)	Jamun	Myrtaaceae	Wood
5.	Acacia nilotica (L.) Wild	Babul	Fabaceae	Wood
6.	Haldina- cordifolia (Roxb.)	Haldi	Rubiaceae	Wood
7.	Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb.)	Dhawa	Combretaceae	Wood
8.	Dalbergia sisso (Roxb.)	Shishem	Fabaceae	Wood
9.	Tectona grandis Linn.	Sagon	Verbenaceae	Wood
10.	Pterocarpus indicus Marsupium	Bija	Fabaceae	Wood

4. Plants For Oil And Seeds :

Table No.4

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Plant parts used
(a)	Cultivated			
1.	Brassica rapa L. vor	Sarson, Mustard	Brassicaceae	Seeds
2.	Brassica campestris L.vor.	Pilarso,	Brassicaceae	Seeds
3.	Brassica juncea L. ozone	Rai, Black mustard	Brassicaceae	seeds
4.	Linum- usitatissum	Alsi	Linaceae	seeds
5.	Ricinus communis Linn.	Andi, Castor oil	Linaceae	seeds
6.	Seramum prientable L. syn.	Tili	Pela linaceae	seeds
(b)	Wild			seeds
7.	Madhuca indica Gmel	Mahua	Sapotacea	seeds
8.	Azadirachta indica Juss	Neem	Meliaceae	seeds

5. Plants For Gums And Resins:

Table No.5

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family
1.	Acacia nilotica(L) willd ex. Del.	Babul	Mionosoidae
2.	Buteamonosperma (lamk) Taub .	Palash	Fabaceae
3.	Sterculina utens Roxb.	Kullu	Stercutiaceae
4.	Acacia catechu wild	Khair	Mimosoidere
5.	Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb) Wall ex. Bedd	Dhawa	Combretaare
6.	Shorea robusta gaertn	Sal	Dipter carpaceae

6. Plant For Dyes:

Table No.6

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family name	Plant parts used
1.	Monosperoma (Lamk.)	Palash	Fabaceae	Flowers
2.	Indigofera cassiodes Rottle ex. Dc	Garmul	Fabaceae	flowers

7. Plant For Musical Instruments

Table No.7

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Plant parts
1.	Boswellia serrata	Salai	Burseraceae	Wood
2.	Magnifera indica (L.)	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Wood
3.	Salmalia malabaricum	Salmalia	Malvaceae	Wood
4.	Pterocarpus marsupium (Roxb.)	Biza, Mukwa	Fabaceae	Wood
5.	Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.)	Bans, Solid bamboo	Poaceae	Wood

8. Plant Used For Religious Ceremonies.

Table No.8

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family
1.	Azadirachta indica	Neem	Meliaceae
2.	Ficus religiosa L.	Pipal	Moraceae
3.	Ocimum sanctum	Tulsi	Lamiaceae
4.	Aegle marmelos (L.)	Bael	Rutaceae
5.	Ficus benghalensis(L.)	Bara, Banyan	Moraceae
6.	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	Sapotaceae
7.	Emblica officinalis	Amla	Euphorbiaceae

9. Plants for Chongi or Bidi making

Table No.9

S.N.	Botanical name	Local Name	Family	Plant part used
1.	Shorea robusta	Sal	Dipterocarpaceae	Leaf
2.	Diospyros melanoxylon B.	Tendu, Kendu	Leguminosae	Leaf
3.	Magnifera indica (L.)	Aam, Mango	Anacardiaceae	Leaf

10. Plants used for Umbrella Making.

Table No.10

S.N.	Botanical name	Local Name	Family	Plant part used
1.	Madhuca longifolia	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Leaf
2.	Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.)	Bans, Solid bamboo	Poaceae	Stem.
3.	Monosperoma (Lamk.) Taub.	Palash	Fabaceae	Leaf.

11. Plant used for country wine:

Table No.11

S.N.	Botanical name	Local Name	Family	Plant part used
1.	Madhuca longifolia	mahua	Sapotaceae	Flowers

Figure-4 Agricultural View Of Village Pondi Bastua.



Figure-5 A View Of Panika Dense Forest.



Figure-6 Domesticated Animal Of Tala Village.

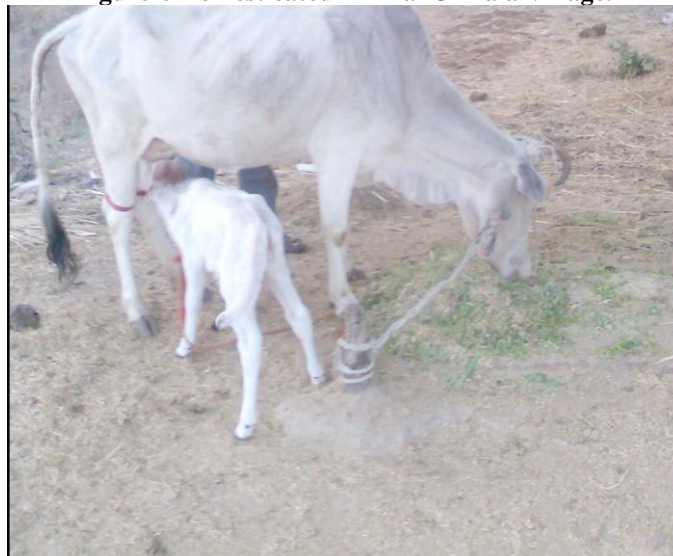


Figure-7 A View Of Village Vegetation Of Samariha.

