

Chapter-8**Ethnic uses of Bio resources by PTGs OF ODISHA****¹Kalpita Bhatta, ²Prasad Kumar Dash and ¹Bhagyajyoti Baral**

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ABSTRACT

Ethnobotanical studies are considered as an effective tool for the conservation and documentation of the falling traditional knowledge of tribal peoples. India is having a rich vegetation with a wide variety of plants, because of the extreme variations in geographical and climatic conditions prevailing in the country. The ‘Gandhamardan hill’ range in Bargarh and Bolangir district’s borders and the ‘Trikutparbat’ of Subarnapur district are known as the two venerated hills of the western Odisha. These two ancient prominences have been reported as an opulent source of potential medicinal plants from ages ago. The surrounding population of these areas shows ascendancy of tribes or forest dwellers. Habitation of Saoura and Khadias, two group of primitive tribe among the 13 PTGs of Odisha are spotted in these regions. Apart of them some Ethnic tribes such as- Kondh, Gond and Binjhal are also found in and around near these hills. The present research was conducted to recognize the indigenous traditional knowledge of PTGs of the above mentioned areas by following the Biological Diversity Act for their protection and conservation. During the present study we found a symbiotic relationship between the Primitive tribes and the bio-resources. The traditional medicine is still the most important form of treatment for a lot of peoples. This knowledge provides a great platform for identification and study of new pharmaceutical plants or components, which is of great importance for new drug formulation. In the study 7 plants belonging to 7 different families has been well documented which has been used by the tribe for curing the disease. An attempt has been made to record the plants which are used as bioresource.

Key words: Gandhamardan hill, Trikutparbat, Saoura, Khadia Biological Diversity, Bioresource
