



Study of ethnomedicinal of plants used for various ailments of Bagicha Jashpur (C.G.) India

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Abstract

India is one of the world's 12 mega bio-diversity centers having rich vegetation with 47000 plant species and a wide variety of medicinal plants along with tradition of plant based knowledge distributed among the vast numbers of ethnic groups. Ethnomedicinal study is the traditional medicine practice by various ethnic groups and especially by indigenous peoples. The word ethnomedicine is sometimes used as a synonym for traditional medicine. Medicinal plants have been observed to be very effective in the treatment of various ailments. Medicinal plant species are described in which different parts of plants are used in different diseases. Among the plant diversity some of them have great potential to treat many diseases which are referred as medicinal plants. Ethnobotanical survey was conducted among the Oraon tribe of Jashpur during 2016 to 2017.

Keywords: ethnobotanicals, ailments, Bagicha Jashpur

1. Introduction

Medicinal plants are the plants which have potential capacity for treatment of varied diseases and are being used by people from past (Pei, 2001) ^[1]. Man has been utilizing plants for medicinal purpose since long ago. Significant importance towards health and for economical value, sustainable utility, conservation their floral assessment and documentation is essential. India is a rich diversity centre for medicinal and aromatic plants. Around 45,000 plants species nearly 15,000 plants are used for their specific medical value (Singh, 2003) ^[2]. Due to less side effect and rich potential herbal medicines are under highly demand in the world.

Bagicha Jashpur is a major District of Chhattisgarh state where Bagicha is a big block with the area of 84 panchayats. Climate of the area is tropical humid and monsoon type. Medicinal plants are remarkable diverse group of plants and major components for rural peoples as traditional medicine. Man has been utilizing plants as medicinal purpose since long ago. Significant importance towards health and for economical value, sustainable utility, conservation their floral assessment and documentation is essential. India is a rich diversity center of medicinal and aromatic plants. Around 45000 plant species nearly 15000 plants are used for their specific medicinal value. Due to less side effect and rich potential herbal medicines are under highly demand in the world. Distribution pattern of medicinal plants differ depending of their genetic makeup, related environment (Soil, Temperature, Water etc.) and geographical situation. Seasonal variation in plant composition and their biomass was studied by Singh (2003) ^[2] and forest vegetation study was carried out by Singh and Singh (1987) ^[3].

Ethno botanical work in relation to primitive tribe was done by several workers like Elwin (1943) ^[4] who provided valuable information with reference to Maria Gond of Bastar, Kamble and Pradhan (1980) ^[5] on Korkus tribe of Maharashtra, Rao and Niyogi (1980) ^[6] on Khasi and Garo

tribe of Meghalaya, Shrivastava (1985) ^[7] on Bhil tribe of Madhya Pradesh, Das and Mishra (1987) ^[8] on Deomali tribe of Koraput, Orissa, Lal (1988) ^[9] on Baiga tribe, Goel and Mudgal (1988) ^[10], Singh (2003) ^[11] on Santhal parhyanas tribe of Jharkhand, Jain (2002) ^[12] conducted the phytochemical study on plants used by tribals in Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh. Kritkar and Basu (1933-35) ^[13] had written medicinal plants (4-volumes). Ambastha (1986) ^[14] edited "The useful plants of India.

2. Methodology

Ethno botanical field work was conducted in several tribal rich villages of Bagicha Jashpur district. Data on uses were recorded in the field from experienced people. Some very common plants like well known trees were not collected for voucher specimens. Only information provided by the tribal people for these species was recorded. The Ethnomedicinal information was obtained from knowledgeable person, experienced people, medicine men, and heads and local inhabitants of the village, who have knowledge of plants for health and livelihood security. The First hand information was recorded during the field visits to the study area. Field work was done as per planned schedule of field visit. Information collected through questionnaire and personal interview on the spot was the basic source of the knowledge in the present study.

Ethnomedicinal studies were conducted in the two villages of Bagicha district Jashpur in Chhattisgarh state. All the villages were regularly visited and data was recorded by using following methods.

3. Result

25 Threatened species of wild herbal medicinal plants by local people of villages of Bagicha Jashpur district in their day to day life to cure various ailments have been documented along with their uses (Table - 1). A single species was used to cure more than one disease. Plants are very useful for dysentery,

Jaundice, fever, hair fall, eye infection, cough, joint pain, skin diseases, snake bite and diabetes. There are some important medicinal plants in *Ficus benghalensis*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Argemone maxicana*, *Curculigo orchioides*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Punica granatum*, *Cuscuta reflexa*. There are two wild medicinal plant belonging to the family Hipoxidaceae, two plants belongs to family Fabaceae, two plants belongs to family Convolvulaceae and other plants belongs to family Moraceae, Liliaceae, Papaveraceae, Zingiberaceae, Ebenaceae, Acanthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lythraceae and Apiaceae. Data on uses were recorded in the field from experienced people. Some very common plants like well known trees were not collected for voucher specimens.

4. Discussion

The data shows that maximum medicinal plant species are family Fabaceae similar result have also been reported (Turkey, 2006) [15]. Out of the 25 medicinal plant species documented in which 7 are herb, 7 are shrub, 9 are tree and 2 climber. Similarly Ayyanar and Ignacimuthu (2005) [16] also reported medicinal importance of plant in Tamilnadu. These plant species have antibacterial, insecticidal, antiseptic, analgesic properties and they are useful in treatment of various skin diseases, allergic reactions and diarrhea treatment. Similarly Jain, *et al.* (2006) [17], Kala (2009) [18] have also reported antihelminthic, anticancer, antirheumatic, antiasthmatic and antidiarrheal activities of various plants.

Table 1: shows data related to plants which are used in different diseases.

S. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family	Parts used	Ethnobotanical / medicinal uses
1.	Aak/ Akwan	<i>Caltropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Fruit, whole plant	Cut and wound, leprosy, dropsy, rheumatic pain, asthma, bronchitis
2.	Aarandi	<i>Ricinus communis</i> (L.)	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf, Seed	Seed oil in purgative, piles, joint pain, hair fall, skin disease, headache
3.	Amarbel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Whole plant	Cojunctivitis, respiratory disorder, piles, ulcer, stomach problem.
4.	Anar	<i>Punica granatum</i> (L.)	Lythraceae	Fruit, Flower	Leucorrhoea
5.	Bargad	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (L.)	Moraceae	Latex, leaf, bark, root	Prevent loss of hair, pain killer in joint pain, diabetes
6.	Ber	<i>Zizyphus jujube</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Fruit, leaf, bark, stem	Ulcer, fever, wound, abdominal pain, asthma, vegetable
7.	Brahmi, Brahmi	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.)	Apiaceae	Leaf, whole plant	Insomnia, enhance memory, hair anxiety, b.p. problem, chicken pox
8.	Chota chirayata	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burn.f.) Wall.	Acanthaceae	Whole plant	Malarial fever, for feeding cattle's
9.	Dumar	<i>Ficus racemose</i> (L.)	Moraceae	Leaf, fruit, milk, root	Leucorrhoea, piles, Stomach pain, dysentery, fiver, ulcer
10.	Harra	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Fruit and bark	Digestion, skin problem
11.	Kalimusali	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Hipoxidaceae	Root juice	Dysentery
12.	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.)	Fabaceae	Seed, leaf	Leucoderma, parasiticide, malaria
13.	Kari	<i>Erycibe paniculata</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Leaf	Night blindness
14.	Karonda	<i>Carissa carandus</i> (L.)	Apocynaceae	Root, fruit	Anemia, constipation
15.	Keu	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (J.Koenig)	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Lever related disease
16.	Kochai	<i>Colocasia esulenta</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Leaves corm	Vegetable, constipation, weakness, alopecia
17.	Nimbu/ limbu	<i>Citrus medica</i> Linn.	Rutaceae	Fruit, leaf, root, whole plant	Throat disorder, constipation, antiseptic digestion, dandruff, fever, cough, juices
18.	Papita	<i>Carica papaya</i> (L.)	Caricaceae	Leaf, fruit, seed, latex	Liver enlargement, heart problem, piles, skin problem, cosmetics
19.	Pilikatere	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> (L.)	Papaveraceae	Yellow milk, oil, root, bark, leaf	Ring worm, abdominal pain, ulcer, jaundice, cough, asthma, male impotency
20.	Pudina	<i>Mentha spicata</i> Linn.	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Gastro intestinal disorder, fever, cholera, skin problem, cough and cold, sauces
21.	Ratanjot	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> (L.)	Euphorbiaceae	Seed oil	Rheumatic pain, night blindness
22.	Saal/ Sarai	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn.f.	Dipterocarpaceae	Fruit, seed, whole plant	Dysentery, antidote
23.	Satawar	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild.	Liliaceae	Whole plant	Piles, fever, wound, antitoxic, weakness, cough, Diarrhoea, headache, asthma, urinary disorder
24.	Shisham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Oil, leave, whole plant	Skin disorder, toothache, eye ailments, burning sensation, carpentry work
25.	Tendu	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Pulp, fruit, leaf	Healing of crack feet, edible, bad, breath, dysentery

5. Conclusion

Through this study, it could be concluded that study area

possess mixed vegetation. However, concentration of dominance was found to be shared by more than one species.

Different parts of plants are used in curing different diseases. Such information should be spread among other societies living in urban area and villages. The use of plants for the management and treatment of diseases has been in practice since ages. Because of their few toxic effects, easy availability and low cost plant derived medicines are more sought after than the synthetic alternatives. The most common preparations are infusions and decoctions. The delicate parts of plants like leaves, flowers and stem buds are used for infusion preparation. This method is better since it provides extraction of many active principles without altering their chemical structure thus all their properties are preserved. The hard parts of plant like roots, rhizome, seed and stem barks were used to prepare decoctions and herbal teas were made from them. Due to the rate at which the natural resources are being exploited and the indiscriminate use medicinal plants are depleting at a faster rate. Hence an initiative has to be taken to conserve and cultivate these resources of medicinal plants. Conservation of medicinal plants is the absence in protecting the traditional knowledge.

6. References

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