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MEDICINAL PLANT USED BY TRIBAL PEOPLES OF CHAITURGARH

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ABSTRACT:

The Chaiturgarh region of Chhattisgarh have a great wealth of medicinal plants and traditional knowledge. Chaiturgarh is a hilly region of Korba district Chhattisgarh. Due to its unique geographic location and climatic condition, it has a rich biodiversity and variety of plant species. The present paper is the study of traditional knowledge of medicinal plant and its uses of local people of chaiturgarh. Medicinal plants play an important role of primary health care systems among the local people of chaiturgarh region. The primary cure of disease is based upon deep observation of nature and their understanding of traditional knowledge of medicinal practices. Tribal people of this region heavily use these traditionally available medicinal plants for health and

believe that these are easily available, less expensive and have no side effects as compare to modern medicine. The plants used for medicinal purposes in the primary health traditions are slowly become extinct due to development activities, population explosion, impact of tourism, deforestation and many more. The present paper focuses about the indigenous knowledge of different medicinal plants used in the chaiturgarh region. Ethnomedical uses of Medicinal plant species along with botanical name, family name and mode of treatment/ medicinal uses are given in this paper.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal plant, Traditional knowledge, Ethnomedical, Primary health care.

INTRODUCTION :

The Chaiturgarh range has a great wealth of medicinal plants and traditional medicinal knowledge. Medicinal plants have played an important role in primary health care system among the local people of Pali Block. As the local people of Chaiturgarh area are far from urban area they cannot take modern health care facilities so they are totally depended on traditional medicinal practices for their primary health care. Out of 15000 species of

flowering plants found in India about 17% have their medicinal value [1-2]. Local people of this region are partially or completely depended on forest resources for medicine, food and fuel [3] and medicinal species are steadily diminishing due to anthropogenic activities [4]. Chaiturgarh region has a rich variety of herbs medicinal and aromatic plant species documenting indigenous knowledge through ethnomedical studies are significant for the management and utilization of biological resources. The trade of non timber jungle products is mentioned in the 3000 years oil Ramayan [5]. During the last few

decades, there has been an increasing interest in the study of medicinal plants and their traditional use in different parts of the glob [6-8]. The WHO suggested that as many as 80 percent of worlds people depend on traditional medicine for their primary health care needs. There are significant economic benefits in the development of medicinal plants for the cure of various diseases [9].

Geography of Chaiturgarh

Chaiturgarh is situated around 70 km from Korba. It is well known as Lafagarh Fort about 19 km (12 mi) from Pali, Katghora tehsil, District - Korba, Chhattisgarh, India on the Korba-

Bilaspur road. Height from sea surface is 3060 feet (930 m), type – hill fort/ natural fortification, Coordinates – 22.5103° N 82.2714° E.

METHODOLOGY

The data was collected through secondary sources mainly from the Field work, Forest department of Korba district C.G., References from books.

S.No.	Comman Name	Botanical name	Family	Medicinal Use's
1	Akarkara	Acmella calva	Asteraceae	Toothache, oral infection, Neuralgia
2	Vaiwidang	Ambila ribs	Mycernaceae	Treatment of Stomach worms
3	Ghontu	Zizyphus xylopyra, Willd	Rhamnaceae	Tratment of Urinary disorders, Obesity, Snake bite, Insomnia, diabetes
4	Bhelwa	Anacardium semecarpus	Anacardiaceae	Increasing sperm count, curing diseases related to digestive system
5	Dhola / Dhawada	Anogeissus acuminata Wall	Combretaceae	Plant has anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity. It also uses in skin diseases like eczema, dermatitis, skin ulcers etc.
6	Satavar	Asperagus racemosus	Aspergaceae	Reduces blood pressure, General debility, Seminal debility
7	Ban Tulsi	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Lamiaceae	It is used in cold, coughs and bronchitis. It shows anti cancer properties
8	Mahul/ Mohline	Bauhunia vahlii, W. and A.	Leguminosae	Root used in post delivery treatment
9	Jungali Lajwanti/ Alambusa	Biophytum sensitivum	Oxalidaceae	Useful in Kidney stone and disorders
10	Ban Chainch	Bittneria herbasia		Useful in Energy tonic
11	Palash	Butea frondosa	Fabaceae	Useful in Intestinal worms.
12	Chinhi	Cajeria graviolance		Useful as Energy booster
13	Jamrashi	Elaeodendron glaucucum, Pers.	Celastraceae	Useful in joint pain
14	Chakramard	Cassiatora	Leguminosae	Skin disorders (Seed lotion with Teel oil)
15	Malkangani	Celastrus paniculatus	Celastraceae	Brain tonic, Joint pain, White Spots
16	Ban Kundaru	Cephlandram indica	Cucurbitaceae	It is used in abscesses, blood poisoning, inflammation
17	Shankhpushpi	Convolvulus pluricaulis	Convovulaceae	Reduces blood pressure and tension, Increase memory, Useful in mental disease.
18	Kutaj	Coriaholorina antidysentrica	Apocynaceae	Loose motion

19	Vajradanti	Crotalaria albida	Fabaceae	Flower is useful Dental problems
20	Nagarmotha	Cyprus rotendus	Cypraceae	Loose motion
21	Jungali papita	Dillenia pentagyna	Dilleniaceae	T.B., Fistula, Sores, Carbonele
22	Jashmool	Elephentopus scaber	Asteraceae	Anti-alergic
23	Kaal megh	Endographics peniculata	Acanthceae	Malaria, Fever
24	Bhuneem	Endrographic miscela	Acanthceae	Malaria, Fever
25	Sabarbhaj tipanni	Flemingiya nana	Fabaceae	Useful as post delivery tonic
26	Sabarbhaj (long leaf)	Flemingiya stroberryfera	Fabaceae	Useful as post delivery tonic
27	Paprale	Gardenia latifolia	Rubiaceae	Antispasmodic, Insectiside
28	Khadhar	Gardenia Turgida	Rubiaceae	Anticancerous, Epilepsy, Pimple, Ringworm treatment
29	Jungali Sarso	Glimia Fleva	Brassicaceae	Use as cough suppressant, In treatment of respiratory infections
30	Marod Phali	Helicteres isora, Linn.	Sterculiaceae	Loose motion, Colic pain
31	Anantmool	Hemidesmus Indicus	Asclepedeaceae	Excretory system infection
32	Ban Bhindi / Dattua	Hibiscus cancelatus / Abelmoschus ficulneus	Malvaceae	Used as antidote in snake bites and as an insectiside
33	Karhu kand	Hispida dioscorea	Dioscoreaceae	Use as contraceptive
34	Neel	Indigofera pulchulla	Fabaceae	Used in natural hair darkening, removing worms in teeth and gums
35	Gunja	Abrus precatorius	Fabaceae	Promotes hair growth. A tea is made from leaves used for fever, cough and colds
36	Jaljamni	Cocculus hirsutus	Menispermaceae	The leaves juice is given to treat leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, tiredness, fever and ecess heat in body

Medicinal plants have strong acceptance in spiritual activities of Chhattisgarh inhabitant communities who worshiped the plants in the form of god, goddesses and their minor deities [10]. Due to the unavailability of modern health facilities, poverty, inconnectivity of urban centre, unawareness etc. People in rural areas are still relying on traditional medicines for their health care, many communities use wild plant parts for their primary health care due to belief in its effectiveness, easily available, lack of modern medicines, Apart from human use. Many plant species were also used in animal husbandry as the primary sources of healthcare [11-12]. Traditional knowledge provides the basis for problem solving strategies for local communities especially the poor. Diseases are the curse of civilization ever since its advent on this plane. Human have been struggle against a variety of disease since ancient periods finally humans developed a native system of medicine. For millennia human societies have been depending on forest and forest products like medicinal plants, aromatic plants, edible roots, food and many other things for their livelihoods as well as primary health needs. In certain areas these folk medical prescriptions are widespread and have survived through ages from one generation to the next generation through the word of mouth. They do not exist as on paper knowledge. Normally these systems of medicine depend on old people's experiences and practices.

CONCLUSION -

The people of Chaiturgarh region have a close relationship with nature. They are mostly depend upon the forest for food, fruits, fodder and medicines for their healthcare. Local people in this region, especially older age people, tribal people & woman heavily use these traditionally available medicinal plants for healthcare because of easily available, less expensive and have no side effects as compare to modern medicine. The present situation of traditional knowledge is gradually declining and disappearing of the country side due to deforestation, impact of tourism on natural vegetation of this region, population explosion and construction for development and changing of climate in this region and many more to responsible for its. Many animals of this region are lost their natural habitat and interfere in the life of peoples who nearly lived.

We have to make proper policies and do implements these to conserve the forests and medicinal plants. Farmers and local people should be involved in the cultivation of medicinal plants at least on their barren and fallow land.

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