



Original Research Article

Folklore claims on some ethno medicinal plants used by various tribes of district Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, India

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Present paper deals about some ethnomedicinal plants used by various tribal communities of district Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, India. A record on 34 plants species belonging to 22 families, used by tribes for curing various ailments human being and animal are given, uses of plants for other purpose are also mentioned

Introduction

Medicinal plants have been available in human societies since time immemorial. Indeed, the uses of plants were discovered by ancient people by the method of trial and error. The system of traditional medicine had their root in the uses of plants by these people and survived only by the oral communications from generation to generation. Obviously, plants have been prized for their aromatic, flowering and drug yielding qualities. Their drug values are lies in phytochemicals present in the plants. The forest and remote rural places have been the traditional sources of herbs. During the past decade, a dramatic increase in exports of valuable plants attests the worldwide interest in traditional health system. Most of these plants being taken from the wild, hundreds of species our now threatened with extinction because of overexploitation.

Since past decade there has been a considerable interest towards the uses of herbal medicine. Tribal and rural communities use a number of plants for the treatment of various human diseases and disorders.

The north-south length of this district is about 150 km, and its east-west breadth is about 85 km. Its total area is 6,205 km². It is lying between 22° 17' and 23° 15' North latitude and 83° 30' and 84° 24' East longitude. It is divided geographically into two parts. The northern hilly belt is called the Upper Ghat. The remaining, southern part, is called Nichghat. The upper ghat runs from LoroghatKastura, Narayanpur, Bagicha up to the Surguja district. This belt is a forest area and contains a reserve forest. It covers the Sanna, Bagicha and Narayanpur.

The upper ghat is an extension plateau covering 1384 km² which is about 1200 meters above sea level and is covered by a dense forest. The elevated plateau is called "Pat". The Upper Ghat is climbed through Loroghat. Loroghat is about 4 km in length and there are three turnings that are very dangerous. Nichghat is flat in general but also has many big mountains. In JashpurRaigarh road there are two more ghats, both climbing, Jhandaghat before Kansabel and Belaghat after Kansabel (Figure 1-2).

Materials and Methods

Jashpur district is rich in forest resources and has substantial coal reserves. Adequate information are available on herbal remedies and medicinal plant wealth of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattishgarh. Some of the noteworthy contributors are those of Ahirwar (2010, 2011, 2014, 2015), Brijlal and Dube (1992), Gupta *et al.* (1999) Gupta and Mishra (2000), Jain (1965), Jain *et al.* (1976), Khan *et al.* (2008), Khanna *et al.* (2004), Kumar and Sikarwar (2002), Maheshwari (1990), Oommachan. and Masih. (1993), Oommachan *et al.* (1986), Sahu (1983) and Verma *et al.* (1995). Survey of literature reveals that enough work have been done on various aspects of medicinal plants and herbal medicine. However, equivalent work on Medicinal plants of Korea district has not done, so far. Therefore, the present work was conceived. An extensive survey of Korea district of Chhattishgarh was made to enumerate the medicinal plants used by the tribal and rural people. Field work and collection of medicinal were made during 2010-2011. The specimens were processed as per method suggested by Jain and Rao (1976) and were deposited in the Department of

Botany, Pt. S. N. S. Govt. P.G. College, Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh India. The specimens were identified on the basis of their taxonomical characteristics as well as informations recorded in available literatures (Panigarhi. and Murti 1989; Sharma *et al.*, 1993; Verma *et al.*, 1993; Khanna *et al.* 2001). Personal interactions between tribal physicians and rural medicaments were carried out to gather the traditional medicinal knowledge and ethno medicinal uses of the species.

Results and Discussion

The Chhattisgarh state in district Jashpuris very rich in floristic diversity and we are recorded 34 plant species and belonging to 22 families this district. This area provides an enormous range of indigenous medicinal plants that are used by the tribal and local communities in the treatment of various diseases and disorders. Most of the tribal groups do not have modern health facilities. However, they use the traditional knowledge of locally available plants for medicinal purpose. Due to industrialization and over-exploitation and unscientific exploitation of natural resources, the valuable traditional knowledge is depleting very fast. These plants have adequate curative properties due to the presence of various complex chemical substance of different composition, which are found as secondary plant metabolites in one or more parts. These plant metabolites, according to their composition, are grouped as alkaloids, glycosides, saponins, corticosteroids, essential oils etc. However, it should be stated in all fairness that our-knowledge is still less about the biosynthetic pathway, leading to the formation of active constituents for which these plants are valued (Table 1).

Table.1 Shows Ethno medicinal observation of 34 plants species of District Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, India

S.No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Ethnomedicinal uses
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Ghumchi	Fabaceae	Root powder is given for the treatment of whooping cough with Slightly warm water, two teaspoonful a day for seven days.
2.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Chirchita	Amaranthaceae	Decoction of Plant root along with bark decoction of <i>Terminaliabellirica</i> (Gaestn.) Roxb . <i>Terminaliachebula</i> . Retz and <i>Ficusreligiosa</i> L. mixed with on Kg. Cow or Goat milk and heated to prepare curd 100 to 200 gm. treatment of Asthama. <i>religiosa</i> L. mixed with on Kg. Cow or Goat milk and heated to prepare curd 100 to 200 gm. treatment of Asthama.
3.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Adusa	Acanthaaceace	Leaf decoction is given fifteen days for the treatment of Asthma, one glass twice a day.
4.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Bel	Rutaceae	Baiga Tribe used its Kernal of fruit mixed with powder of black peper , is given for a month every evening for the treatment or Syphillis or Gonorrhoea . Five to six tender leaf with powder of black peper chewed seven days at a time for the treatment of acidity of other Stomach discover.
5.	<i>Andrographs paniculata</i> (Burm. F.) Wall	Bhullimb/Kal megh	Acanthaceae	Baiga use its root to treat fever. A tea spoonful powder mixed with a glass of cow milk or Slightly warm water is given seven days, twice a day after meal.
6.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Pila Dhatua	Paperveraceae	Latex of Plants is suggested to apply one drop in eye lid for the treatment of conjunctivitis, once a day for three days. Root juice of Plants, one tea spoon full mixed with equal proportion of cow butter. Its given at once for the treatment of Eczema and other skin problems.

7.	<i>Asparagus racemes</i> Willd.	Sataveri	Liliaceae	Decoction of Plant is used to treat Uraemia (Blood in urine), two times a day, a full of glass till the effect observed. Root Powder also used as vital effective.
8.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Seed oil one tea spoon full or crushed seed mixed with glass of water is given 15 days every morning for the treatment of Piles. Aqueous solution prepared with bank of Plants is given seven days every morning empty stomach, to treat Eczema.
9.	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> (Wt &Arn.) Benth.	Mohlain	Caesalpiniaceae	Root paste mixed with a glass of water to prepare aqueous solution and one glass solution is given to treat Syphilis or Gonourhea for 15 days every morning.
10.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spr.	Chaar	Anacardiaceae	Baiga use its bark and leaf to treat snake bite. Two are three tender leaf paste, mixed with a glass of water and also mixed 3-4 tea spoonful sugar to prepare aqueous solution. One glass solution is given 5-7 days at a time to treat Syphilis.
11.	<i>Butea monospera</i> (Lamk.)Taub	Palas	Fabaceae	Juice of stem bark, two or three tea spoon full mixed with a glass a water thrice a day is given 3-4 days for the treatment of dysentery is summer season.
12.	<i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> Roxb.	Gataran	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf Juice 2-3 tea spoon full mixed with equal part of <i>Tramarindusindica</i> L. bark ash, two times a day, is given for 15 days to treat Asthma or other cough complaints.
13.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> Br.	Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Ash of flower mixed with honey one teaspoonful twice a day taken to cure whooping cough and asthma.
14.	<i>Chlorophytma rundinacuem</i> Baker.	Safedmusli	Liliaceae	Five gram paste of tuber is mixed with water is taken orally three time a day for treatment of frequent nocturnal emission's.

15.	<i>Cissampelo spareira</i> L.	Pathar/ Paat Korea	Menispermaceae	Baiga use its root to treat fever. Root decoction used as mild tonic, diuretic and stomach.
16.	<i>Costus specious</i> (Koen) Sm.	Keokand	Costaceae	Juice of rhizome is used to cure leprosy. The Juice a tea spoon full, along with equal part of <i>Azadirachtaindica</i> Juss. Bark powder is used two times a day for 15 days to treat Jundice.
17.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Kalimusli	Hypoxidaceae	Baiga use its tuber for a period of 15 days empty stomach for the treatment of impotency.
18.	<i>Cuscutare flexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Cuscutaceae	Juice of this twinner acts as antiseptic on wounds. Decoction of Plant is given for bath to cure skin disease.
19.	<i>Dalber giasissu</i> Roxb.	Shisham	Fabaceae	Paste of four to five tender leaf is prepared and mixed with a glass of water. Give for a day to treat syphilis or other venereal disease.
20.	<i>Daturastra monium</i> L.	Dhatura	Solanaceae	Leaf decoction is used by Baigas to cure joint complaints. The slightly warm decoction administered throughout the complaint area till the effect absorbed. Dry leaf used for smoking to treat Asthma.
21.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L) DC.	Balraj	Fabaceae	Whole Plant is pounded in little water to prepare paste and is given to apply on fore head to cure recurring headache.
22.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Its fruits used in fever vomiting, indigestion habitual constipation, digestional troubles.
23.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L.	Bad	Moraceae	Tip of aerial roots are crushed and applied on lesions caused due to Syphilis. Latex of Plant drenches in sugar cake and used 21 days every morning as Physical Tonic.
24.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pepal	Moraceae	Tenders Leaves or bark heated with milk and given seven days at a time for the treatment of Gonorrhea. Leaves mixed with rice is given to dumb child, So that his tongue will begin to tremble.
25.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn.	Dumer	Moraceae	Latex is used Piles diarrhea and dysentery. Fruits are used in

				urinary trouble and roots are used as anti-diabetic.
26.	<i>Glorio sasuperba</i> (L.)	Kalihari	Liliaceae	Root powder of about 20 gram mixed with oil of Linum is given to animals to treat dysentery.
27.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Bhakranda	Euphorbiaceae	Baiga use its stem as tooth brush to cure toothache till the effect observed.
28.	<i>Madhu calatifolia</i> Roxb.	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Paste of dry flowers are prepared and slightly warm paste is applied on aching muscle to relief pain. Seed oil is used to treat crack on heel .Baiga use its flower paste as ointment in scorpion sting to cure pain and Liquesprepared by flower used orally.
39.	<i>Mimods apudicea</i> L.	Chunimui	Mimosaceae	Seed about 5 gram mixed with equal part of sugar is given daily for three days to treat v eneral diseases.
30.	<i>Mucuna puriens</i> L. DC.	Kemach	Fabaceae	Baiga use its roots decoction to cure joint disease. A glass decoction is given a day for 15 days to treat gout.
31.	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Fabaceae	Seed oil used to apply externally throughout the affected area for the treatment of seasonal Exzema. Baiga use its tender branch as tooth stick to treat toothache and gum trouble.
32.	<i>Shorearo busta</i> A.W. Roth.	Sal/Sarai	Dipterocarpaceae	Fruits are used for dysentery and scorpion sting.
33.	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i> (L.) Skeel	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Seed are dried and powdered about 5 gram powder is dissolved in half a glass of water and after some time is given orally twice a day for 15 days to treat diabetes.
34.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.ex. Dc.) WT.&Arn.	Kahua /Arjun	Combretaceae	Paste of unripe fruit is used as an stringent while ripe fruit paste is used as purgative.

Figure.1 Location Map of Chhattisgarh in District Jashpur, India

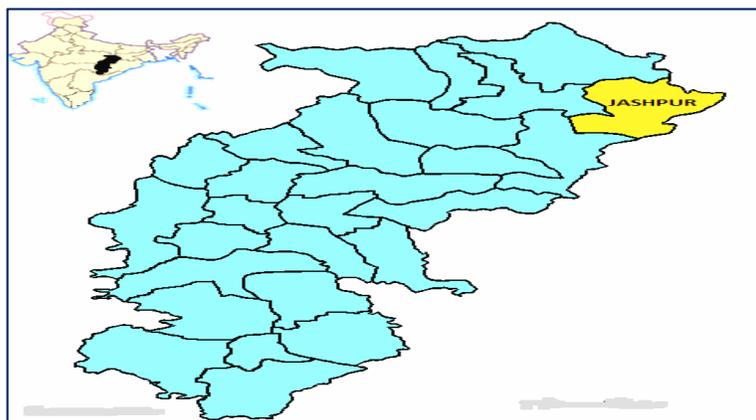


Figure.2 Location map of study area district Jashpur, Chhattisgarh



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