

# ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR USES IN TREATMENT OF VARIOUS DISEASES BY RURAL TRIBES OF SARGUJA REGION

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## Abstract

The kingdom of Chhattisgarh in India is one of the exceptional representatives of the Deccan peninsular biogeographic location [20], gets deciduous forests wealthy in biodiversity. India is one of the 12 Mega Biodiversity Centers within side the international with wealthy flowers with 47000 plants, a huge form of species and medicinal plants, a culture of plant-primarily based totally understanding disbursed throughout a huge range of ethnic organizations have lived with inside the forests of Chhattisgarh considering the fact that ancient instances Important tribes of the kingdom are: Gond, Korwa, Oraon, Munda, Baiga, Nagasia, Agariya etc.The way of life of the tribal human beings relies upon at the land. Agriculture, hunting, fishing, series of wooded area products, bamboo paintings or [21] form of labour is their livelihood and those tribal and non-tribal organizations meet their everyday wishes from the encompassing wooded area resources. About forty four tribal groups stay within side the kingdom of Chhattisgarh. About forty four% of the geographical place of Chhattisgarh State is below numerous varieties of forests with wealthy plant diversity, lots of those species are of ethno-botanical importance. In order to preserve and keep the herbal populace of those ethno-botanical [22] species in addition to to satisfy their requirements, the Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Cooperative Federation has been established, which offers with numerous conservation, improvement and livelihood problems on the kingdom level.

## Introduction

The take a look at vicinity is positioned with inside the Surguja district with inside the northern a part of the Indian kingdom of Chhattisgarh. It is positioned among 23°37'25" to 24° 6'17" north range and 81°3'4'40" to 84°4'40" east longitude. 244.sixty two km (152.00 m) lengthy east to west and 67.37 km (41.86 m) extensive north to south, the land has a place of approximately 5.732 km2 (2.213 sq mi).

The general wooded area and tree cowl is 24.sixty two% of the full vicinity of the country. The general wooded area cowl is 7,75,228 sq km that is 21.71% of the geographical vicinity of the country. The tree cowl is 2.91% of the geographical vicinity of the country. In Surguja, rainfall varies among 100.two hundred cm. The common annual temperature is 260 ° C-270 ° C and humidity 60-80% ensuing in monsoon deciduous forests. The tree of such forests shed their leaves throughout spring and early summer time season whilst the garage of water is extra acute. Reduction of sub-soil water tables now no longer sufficient to permit the timber to maintain their leaves all of the 12 months around.

23

| Forest Area (Area in sq. Km) |                                |                 |                       |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Geographical Area            | Total Forest (Area in sq. Km.) | Reserved Forest | Uncategoriz ed Forest |
|                              | 3,287,469                      | 7,75,288        | 4,22,276              |
|                              |                                | 2,12,259        | 1,20,753              |

56

Recorded Forest Areas (RFA) in India as per ISFR- 2021.

Plants have been used for medicinal purposes almost as long as humans have been alive. People in the study area use medicinal recipes in their daily lives. In a region where the majority of the population is a migrant, not a tribe, the use of herbal remedies is common. Traditional medicine practitioners (Vaidyas, Ojhas, Gunias or Sirhas) suggest that the following medicinal plants are used by the local people in the study area: *Asparagus racemos*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Equine marmellus*, *Acacia catechu*, *Diospyros melanoxylan forum*, *Ocemo*., *Dioscorea bulbifera* and *Calotropis gigantea*. *Ficus religiosa* and *Butea monosperma*. It is mainly used to treat common problems like malaria (fever), cough, skin diseases, toothache, wounds, ulcers, heart diseases, U.I.T. Good for infections, skin diseases, epileptic seizures, liver complaints, tonic for

76 bronchitis, impotence, diuretic, antidiarrheal,  
77 stomach ailments, digestive problems, dysentery,  
78 bow, bow, oral gum disease, eye disease, as  
79 medicine, the cancer roots and seeds for tonic Tung-  
80 tree (*Vernicia fordii*) Although it is considered  
81 poisonous, there are some places. It is used to treat  
82 diabetes, including fruits and seeds, ulcers, swelling,  
83 scorpion stings. Laxative, urinary tract disorders,  
84 inflammation, astringent, flatulence, hemorrhoids,  
85 eye irritation, oral dewormed, etc.

86 Chatterjee (2014) studied the medicinal  
87 plants used among the tribes of Sarguja region (C.G.)  
88 and found that the Sarguja people developed  
89 extensive knowledge about plants. Some plants are

90 said to be used for specific purposes (such as joint  
91 pain, kidney stones, worms, allergies, malaria,  
92 impotence, etc.). The plants used for the successful  
93 treatment of respiratory diseases by the Uraon people  
94 of Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh are similar to  
95 those studied by such workers (Aniwal et al. (2006);  
96 Chandel et al. (1996); Focho et al. (2009). This study  
97 showed that using local plants and shrubs as  
98 medicine not only cures the diseases of the travelers  
99 but is very valuable for the migrant population.

## 100 Review of Literature

101 The people of Sarguja have found. The social  
102 services they have been fulfilling since ancient times  
103 through their traditional activities. This irreplaceable  
104 knowledge must be recorded quickly. Traditions may  
105 disappear with the rise of modernity. The use of

106 certain herbs for certain reasons (such as joint pain,  
107 kidney, worms, allergies, malaria, weakness, etc.) is  
108 limited to only certain people, and most of the time  
109 they are reluctant to share their knowledge with  
110 outsiders.

111 R. et al. (2022) identified 93 useful  
112 medicinal plants belonging to 55 genera and 85  
113 genera of which Euphorbiaceae and Asteraceae  
114 families were widely used in the region. This study  
115 supported the hypothesis of random selection of  
116 medicinal plants. Among the plant parts, the leaves  
117 are the most used. An ethno-medicinal study of  
118 medicinal plants used by the Mizo tribes of  
119 Champhai District, Mizoram, India.

120 Khajuria et al. (2021) included a total of 236  
121 species belonging to 80 families and 188 genera for  
122 the treatment of 82 diseases. Asteraceae (23 species),  
123 Rosaceae (16 species) and Lamiaceae (13 species)  
124 were the most common families. Medicinal plants  
125 (57.2%) were the most consumed live form, while  
126 leaves (24.5%) were the main part of the plant.

127 Chatterjee (2014) studied the medicinal  
128 plants used among the tribes of Sarguja region (C.G.)  
129 and found that the Sarguja people developed  
130 extensive knowledge about plants. Some plants are  
131 said to be used for specific purposes (such as joint  
132 pain, kidney stones, worms, allergies, malaria,  
133 impotence, etc.). The plants used for the successful  
134 treatment of respiratory diseases by the Uraon people  
135 of Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh are similar to those  
136 studied by workers such as Chandel et al. (1996).  
137 Focho et al. (2009). The study showed that using  
138 local plants and shrubs as medicine, the immigrants  
139 not only cure diseases, but it is very expensive for the  
140 resident population.

141 Sunigrahi (2013) researched the traditional  
142 knowledge of medicinal plants and stated that  
143 indigenous traditional knowledge is a collection of  
144 non-written and verbal knowledge that is passed  
145 down from generation to generation. It is done by the  
146 people of the iwi, from the forest, fern. The red clay  
147 background of Purulia district in W.B. Traditional  
148 knowledge is based on eco-friendly health methods  
149 with few side effects and low costs.

150 Benoham et al. (2006) reviewed medicinal  
151 plants with potential antidiabetic activity and  
152 identified 176 species belonging to 84 families,  
153 demonstrating the importance of medicinal plants in  
154 the treatment of diabetes. The families are  
155 Leguminosae (11 species), Lamiaceae (7 species),  
156 Liliaceae (8 species), Cucurbitaceae (7 species),  
157 Asteraceae (6 species), Moraceae (6 species),  
158 Rosaceae (6 species), Euphorbiaceae (5 species) and  
159 Araliaceae (5 species), the most studied species are:  
160 *Citrullus colocynthis*, *Opuntia streptacantha* L.  
161 (Cactaceae), *Trigonella foenum graecum* L.  
162 (Leguminosae), *Momordica charantia* L.  
163 (Cucurbitaceae), *Ficus bengalensis* L. *Polygala*  
164 *senega* L. (Polygalaceae) and *Gymnema sylvestre*  
165 *R.* (Asclepiadaceae).

166 Painkra et al (2015) reported 50 medicinal 210 •  
 167 plant species belonging to 29 families, Euphorbiaceae 211  
 168 being the largest recorded family with 4 plant species 212  
 169 (8%). Shrubs show the most presence (34 percent), 213  
 170 followed by trees (32 percent), medicinal plants (20 214  
 171 per cent) and climbers (14 percent) in the assessment 215  
 172 of the knowledge of medicinal plants and their use in 216  
 173 the nomadic region of Jashpur (Chhattisgarh) 217  
 174 provided by them. 218  
 175 Ahirwar (2015) studied the Boridand forest 219  
 176 of K<sup>3</sup> district, Chhattisgarh, India and reported 41 220  
 177 plant species belonging to 26 families and 37 genera, 221 •  
 178 of which 10 are herbaceous plants, 8 are small trees, 222  
 179 11 trees and 4 riders in the field. Plant species such as 223  
 180 *Abrus precatorius*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Adhatoda* 224  
 181 *vesica*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Andrographis paniculata*, 225  
 182 *Argemone mexicana*, *Dalbergia sisso*, *Butea* 226  
 183 *monosperma* and others dominated the area. 227  
 184 **Research and methodology** 228  
 185 The study area is Bhagwanpur, Pahad Garment, 229  
 186 Pandonagar, Latori, Nammakala, Udaypur, in Sarguja 230  
 187 district. 231  
 232  
 233

188 • Data Collection - The field of study is important 234  
 189 for ethnographic studies which show the status 235  
 190 of various ethnic communities Gond, Baiga, 236  
 191 Oraun, Panika, Kurva, Ruijwar, Pandu etc. The 237  
 192 questions were designed to identify basic plant 238  
 193 knowledge. The treatment of the local people, 239  
 194 the specimens of the recorded plants, shrubs and 240  
 195 trees were identified using the local flora and 241  
 196 historical documents, and many studies were 242  
 197 conducted and expatriates and local doctors. 243  
 198 • Research Method - This is the main method of 244  
 199 collecting data from the local community and 245  
 200 Ayurveda Hospital in Ambikapur Government 246  
 201 District, Survey research is a commonly used 247  
 202 method of collecting information's about local 248  
 203 tribal peoples of interest. The main aim of the 249  
 204 survey was to gather information about the 250  
 205 different wild and native ethno-medicinal plant 251  
 206 species which are used by the local tribal people 252  
 207 for treatment of diseases. Survey for 253  
 208 identification and distribution of ethno-medicinal 254  
 209 plant species in Sarguja. 255  
 256

## 234 Result and discussion

235 The results of the study are presented (Table 2) where 236  
 237 the plants are classified according to their culture. 91 238  
 239 species of plants belonging to 42 genera have been 239  
 240 recorded in Sarg<sup>6</sup> for medicinal purposes. For each 240  
 241 common name, their botanical name, family name, 241  
 242 meaning, medicinal properties and medicinal uses. 242  
 243 The actual use value for the plant species found in the 243  
 244 plant species used by the rural people or traditional 244  
 245 health practitioners (THP) were collected, identified 245  
 246 and recorded (Table 1.1). The highest nutritional 246  
 247 value for plant species was found in the Korva tribe 247  
 248 (18.7 percent) followed by the Oraun tribe (15.4 248  
 249 percent). The most edible family is Fabaceae 249  
 250 (13.19%), followed by Euphorbiaceae (7.70%), 250  
 251 Apocynaceae (6.60%), Zingiberaceae (5.50%), 251  
 252 Combrretaceae, Moraceae (4.40% each), Acanthaceae, 252  
 253 Anacardiaceae 3.0%, Amaranthaceae, Asparagaceae, 253  
 254 Asteraceae, Cruciferae, Menispermaceae, Myrtaceae, 254  
 255 Poaceae, Rutaceae, Sapotaceae (2.19%), 255  
 256 Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Araceae, Asclepiadaceae, 256  
 257 Cyvolaceae, Lamioidea, (Asphodelaceae), 257  
 258 Lythraceae, Meliaceae, Moringaceae, Musaceae, 258

6 Tribal Community - Survival of ethnobotanical 6  
 knowledge was evident in the abundant 7  
 economic important data gathered in this study, 8  
 from published and unpublished sources from 9  
 historic and contemporary times, and from 10  
 interviews with living elders belong to The 11  
 district spread over a vast mountainous area 12  
 inhabited by many different people groups such 13  
 as the Gond, Bhumij, Oraon, Panika, Korva, 14  
 Bhuiya, Kharwar, Munda, Chero, Rajwar, 15  
 Jagesia, and Santal 16  
 Target Groups - To gather specially target of 17  
 groups in my research works like, field survey, 18  
 local tribal people, different families of 19  
 medicinal plant and ethno-medicinal importance. 20  
 The Ethno-medicinal data were gathered from 21  
 the tribal medicine men, Baigas i.e Vaidyas, who 22  
 practices ethno-medicine among their 23  
 communities since time immemorial. In my field 24  
 research, plants from different families of 25  
 medicinal plants were collected which are a 26  
 source of medicinal herbs for local people for 27  
 treating flu, jaundice, cold and cough, fever, 28  
 headaches, asthma, wounds, skin diseases, etc. 29

257 Oleaceae, Papaveraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae,  
 258 Sapindaceae, Verbenaceae, Vitaceae (1.10% each).  
 259 The types of plants used in the preparation of  
 260 traditional medicine are shown in (Figure-1). It was  
 261 determined that trees (38.6%) were the most common  
 262 plants, followed by shrubs (27.47%), medicinal  
 263 plants (24.17%), and climbers (9.90%).

264 **fig 1: life form of medicinal plant in study site**



265

266 **Table 1 : medicinal plant species families**

| Sr.No. | Family Name    | No of species | Percenta get(%) |
|--------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Fabaceae       | 12            | 13.19           |
| 2.     | Euphorbiaceae  | 07            | 7.70            |
| 3.     | Apocynaceae    | 06            | 6.60            |
| 4.     | Zingiberaceae  | 05            | 5.50            |
| 5.     | Combretaceae   | 04            | 4.40            |
| 6.     | Moraceae       | 04            | 4.40            |
| 7.     | Acanthaceae    | 03            | 3.30            |
| 8.     | Anacardiaceae  | 03            | 3.30            |
| 9.     | Malvaceae      | 03            | 3.30            |
| 10.    | Solanaceae     | 03            | 3.30            |
| 11.    | Amaranthaceae  | 02            | 2.19            |
| 12.    | Asparagaceae   | 02            | 2.19            |
| 13.    | Asteraceae     | 02            | 2.19            |
| 14.    | Cruciferae     | 02            | 2.19            |
| 15.    | Menispermaceae | 02            | 2.19            |
| 16.    | Myrtaceae      | 02            | 2.19            |
| 17.    | Poaceae        | 02            | 2.19            |

267

|              |                  |           |            |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 18.          | Rutaceae         | 02        | 2.19       |
| 19.          | Sapotaceae       | 02        | 2.19       |
| 20.          | Annonaceae       | 01        | 1.10       |
| 21.          | Apiaceae         | 01        | 1.10       |
| 22.          | Araceae          | 01        | 1.10       |
| 23.          | Asclepiadaceae   | 01        | 1.10       |
| 24.          | Convolvulaceae   | 01        | 1.10       |
| 25.          | Cucurbitaceae    | 01        | 1.10       |
| 26.          | Cyperaceae       | 01        | 1.10       |
| 27.          | Dipterocarpaceae | 01        | 1.10       |
| 28.          | Ebanaceae        | 01        | 1.10       |
| 29.          | Hypoxidaceae     | 01        | 1.10       |
| 30.          | Lamiaceae        | 01        | 1.10       |
| 31.          | Liliaceae        | 01        | 1.10       |
| 32.          | Lythraceae       | 01        | 1.10       |
| 33.          | Meliaceae        | 01        | 1.10       |
| 34.          | Moringaceae      | 01        | 1.10       |
| 35.          | Musaceae         | 01        | 1.10       |
| 36.          | Oleaceae         | 01        | 1.10       |
| 37.          | Papaveraceae     | 01        | 1.10       |
| 38.          | Rhamnaceae       | 01        | 1.10       |
| 39.          | Rubiaceae        | 01        | 1.10       |
| 40.          | Sapindaceae      | 01        | 1.10       |
| 41.          | Verbenaceae      | 01        | 1.10       |
| 42.          | Vitaceae         | 01        | 1.10       |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>91</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table no. 2 List of documented medicinal plant's

| 21 TREE'S |             |                      |               |                                      |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| S.n       | Common name | Botanical name       | Family        | Uses                                 |
| 1         | Bael        | Aegle mormelos       | Rutaceae      | Clean stomach<br>Relief in head pain |
| 2         | Bargad      | Ficus benghalensis   | Moraceae      | Weakness                             |
| 3         | Aam         | Mangifera indica     | Anacardiaceae | Syphilis, wounds and ulcers          |
| 4         | Mahua       | Madhuca indica       | Sapotaceae    | Cooking and adulteration of Ghee     |
| 5         | Harra       | Terminalia chebula   | Combretaceae  | Cough                                |
| 6         | Bahera      | Terminalia bellirica | Combretaceae  | Cough and digestive.                 |
| 7         | Munga       | Moringa oleifera     | Moringaceae   | Blood pressure balance               |
| 8         | White fig   | Ficus infectoria     | Moraceae      | Dysentery                            |
| 9         | Amrud       | Psidium guajava      | Myrtaceae     | Eye infection, Stomach pain          |
| 10        | Semal       | Bombax ceiba         | Malvaceae     | Dysentery.                           |

|    |                |                        |               |                                                      |
|----|----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | Karanj         | Pongamia Pinnata       | Fabaceae      | Cough, piles, liver pain and skin irritation         |
| 12 | Aonla          | Emblia officinalis     | Euphorbiaceae | Jaundice disease<br>Asthma and digestion problem     |
| 13 | Sapota         | Manilkara zapota       | Sapotaceae    | anti-inflammatory                                    |
| 14 | Chhatiyan tree | Alstonia Scholaris     | Apocynaceae   | Breast/chest pain                                    |
| 15 | Rohini         | Mallotus Philipinensis | Euphorbiaceae | Pain relief                                          |
| 16 | Nimbu          | Citrus limonum         | Rutaceae      | Antipyretic cold and stomachic                       |
| 17 | Tendu          | Diospyros melanoxylon, | Ebanaceae     | Gives relief from diarrhea                           |
| 18 | Neem           | Azadirachta indica     | Meliaceae     | Gives relief from diarrhea.<br>Treatment of Diabetes |
| 19 | Dhawa          | Anogeissus lantifolia  | Combretaceae  | Gives relief from diarrhea.                          |
| 20 | Jamun          | Eugenia jambolana      | Myrtaceae     | Treatment of Diabetes                                |

|    |          |                    |               |                                                     |
|----|----------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 21 | Amaltash | Cassia fistula     | Fabaceae      | Bark for glands, Laxative, Leprosy, Skin disease    |
| 22 | Arjun    | Terminalia arjuna  | Combretaceae  | For snake bite, Cardiovascular disease, congestive  |
| 23 | Babool   | Acacia nilotica    | Fabaceae      | Toothache, antiseptic for wounds, Dysentery         |
| 24 | Char     | Buchanania lanzan  | Anacardiaceae | Tonic, Astringent, Coiling, Depurative constipating |
| 25 | Gamhar   | Gmelina arborea    | Verbenaceae   | Ulcer, Asthma, stomach                              |
| 26 | Goolar   | Ficus glomerata    | Moraceae      | Ulcer, asthma, stomach                              |
| 27 | Haldu    | Adina cordifolia   | Rubiaceae     | Bark for Dysentery, Bruises and wounds.             |
| 28 | Kusum    | Schleichera oleosa | Sapindaceae   | Analgesic, Antibiotic                               |

|    |         |                               |                  |                                                                              |
|----|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 | Palas   | Butea monosperma              | Fabaceae         | Urinary disorder, worms, diabetes, inflammation, Astringent cosmetics, Piles |
| 30 | Pipal   | <sup>19</sup> Ficus religiosa | Moraceae         | Diarrhea, Piles, Eye trouble, Mouth Ulcer                                    |
| 31 | Sal     | Shorea robusta                | Dipterocarpaceae | Fruit for dysentery and Scorpion weakness, Diabetes, Nerve complaints        |
| 32 | Shisham | Dalbergia sissoo              | Fabaceae         | Skin disease, Dysentery, Gonorrhea, Itching                                  |
| 33 | Siris   | Albizia lebbek                | Fabaceae         | Antitode, Asthma, Piles, Diarrhea                                            |
| 34 | Sitafal | Annona squamosa               | Annonaceae       | Constipation, Vomiting, Cough, Purgative                                     |

|    |      |                 |               |                                                                                   |
|----|------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 35 | Tund | Vernicia fordii | Euphorbiaceae | The tund tree is poisonous in all of its parts, including the fruit and the seeds |
|----|------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### HERB'S

| Sr. No. | Common name             | Botanical Name            | Family       | Uses                                  |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | Ashwagandha             | Withania somnifera        | Solanaceae   | fat control and enhance force         |
| 2       | Ghrit kumari            | Aloe vera                 | Liliaceae    | Skin protection                       |
| 3       | Baraira                 | Sida acuta                | Malvaceae    | Ring worm                             |
| 4       | Beng sag, Brahmi buti   | Centella asiatica         | Apiaceae     | Increase hungriness                   |
| 5       | Aakand (aok)            | Calotropis gigantea       | Apocynaceae  | Fevers, rheumatism, indigestion       |
| 6       | Safed musli             | Chlorophytum borivilianum | Asparagaceae | Sexual enforcement                    |
| 7       | Mirch                   | Capsicum annum            | Solanaceae   | Teeth pain, Hyper-lipidemia           |
| 8       | Mustard                 | Brassica compestris       | Cruciferae   | Antimicrobial, skin diseases and cold |
| 9       | Bhanwar malli (Parijat) | Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis  | Oleaceae     | Fever                                 |

|    |             |                        |               |                                                       |
|----|-------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | Lajwanti    | Mimosa pudica          | Fabaceae      | Stomach problem                                       |
| 11 | Satyanashi  | Argemone maxicana      | Papaveraceae  | Leprosy and skin-diseases                             |
| 12 | Castor      | Ricinus communis       | Euphorbiaceae | Jaundice                                              |
| 13 | Tulsi patta | Ocimum sanctum         | Lamiaceae     | Fever and cough                                       |
| 14 | Tikhur      | Curcuma angustifolia   | Zingiberaceae | Stomach problem                                       |
| 15 | Lal bhaji   | Amaranthus cruentus    | Amaranthaceae | Women fertility and mouth ulcer                       |
| 16 | Jharberi    | Ziziphus nummularia    | Rhamnaceae    | Gives relief from diarrhea                            |
| 17 | Bans        | Dendrocalamus strictus | Poaceae       | Antifertility agent, Astringent                       |
| 1  | Gurhal      | Hibiscus rosa sinenses | Malvaceae     | Alopecia                                              |
| 19 | Kaner       | Nerium indicum         | Apocynaceae   | Swelling, Skin disease, ulcer, Bronchitis             |
| 20 | Karonda     | Cassia carandus        | Apocynaceae   | It sometimes used in treatment of anemia anti scorbic |

|    |          |                  |               |                                         |
|----|----------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 21 | Mehandi  | Lawsonia inermis | Lythraceae    | Skin disease,<br>Hair tonic,<br>Burning |
| 22 | Ratanjot | Jatropha carcus  | Euphorbiaceae | Ulcer,<br>Tuemor,<br>Constipation       |

#### HERB'S

| Sr. No. | Common name             | Botanical Name          | Family        | Use                                         |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Bhui-neem               | Andrographis paniculata | Acanthaceae   | Malaria fever and purification of blood     |
| 2       | Banana                  | Musa paradisiaca        | Musaceae      | Leprosy, fevers and hemorrhages<br>Diarrhea |
| 3       | Raksha Karun<br>Kurunji | Strobilanthes heyneanus | Acanthaceae   | Stomach pain of animal                      |
| 4       | Dub ghas                | Cynodon dactylon        | Poaceae       | Increase hunger                             |
| 5       | Chirchita               | Acaranthus aspera       | Amaranthaceae | Pain killer,<br>Liver problem               |
| 6       | Motha                   | Cyperus rotundus        | Cyperaceae    | Ulcer                                       |

|    |           |                     |               |                                                                                            |
|----|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7  | Vanhaldi  | Curcuma aromatica   | Zingiberaceae | Gives relief from diarrhea.                                                                |
| 8  | Haldi     | Curcuma longa       | Zingiberaceae | Body strain,<br>Ulcer and skin treatment,<br>Pain killer                                   |
| 9  | Muli      | Raphanus sativus    | Cruciferae    | Jaundice                                                                                   |
| 10 | Dhatura   | Datura stramonium,  | Solanaceae    | Anti-dandruff.                                                                             |
| 11 | Bhui-onla | Phyllanthus niruri, | Euphorbiaceae | Gives relief from diarrhea                                                                 |
| 12 | Akarkara  | Anacyclus pyrethrum | Asteraceae    | Tonic for nervous system,<br>Digestion relieves toothache and aphrodisiac                  |
| 13 | Anantmool | Hemidesmus indicus  | Apocynaceae   | Blood purifier,<br>bronchitis,<br>skin disease,<br>Purgative,<br>Antiviral, Boil Ringworm. |
| 14 | Bach      | Acorus calamus      | Araceae       | Stomachic,<br>Purgative,<br>Anthelmintic,<br>Fever,<br>Gastric,                            |

|    |           |                      |                |                                                                           |
|----|-----------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |           |                      |                | Urinary Problem                                                           |
| 15 | Charota   | Cassia tora          | Fabaceae       | Dermatosis, Cough and respiratory disease, Skin disease                   |
| 16 | Flemengia | Flemengia vestita    | Fabaceae       | Treatment of soft bodied intestinal worms                                 |
| 17 | Giloy     | Tinospora cordifolia | Menispermaceae | Immunomodulator, antioxidant, Piles, Prevent Respiratory illness,         |
| 18 | Hazardana | Phyllanthus niruri   | Euphorbiaceae  | Jaundice, Gonorrhea, Swelling, Itching, Skin ulcer, Frequent menstruation |
| 19 | Kachnar   | Bauhinia variegata   | Fabaceae       | Piles, Cough and asthma, Diarrhea and thyroid                             |
| 20 | Kalimusli | Curculigo orchoides  | Hypoxidaceae   | Jaundice, skin ailments, anticancerous                                    |

|           |              |                         |                | s potential.                                                             |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21        | Kalmegh      | Andrographis paniculata | Acanthaceae    | Blood purifier, jaundice, fever, diabetes                                |
| 22        | Keukand      | Costus speciosus        | Zingiberaceae  | Burning, Skin disease, bronchitis, fever, stimulant                      |
| 23        | Lajwanti     | Mimosa pudica           | Fabaceae       | Allergy, Ulcer, Bleeding, Asthma                                         |
| 24        | Sarpgandha   | Rouffia serpentine      | Apocynaceae    | Blood pressure, Malaria, Ulcer, Snake Bite, Joint pain, Nerve complaints |
| 25        | Sankh-pushpi | Convolvulus prostratus  | Convolvulaceae | Brain tonic, Antiasthmatic, antidiarrhetic, bronchitis,                  |
| CLIMBER'S |              |                         |                |                                                                          |
| Sr. No.   | Common name  | Botanical Name          | Family         | Uses                                                                     |
| 1         | Shatavari    | Asparagus recemosus     | Asparagaceae   | Enforcement of power                                                     |

|   |                  |                       |                |                            |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 2 | Chinhaul / Murva | Marsdenia tenacissima | Asclepiadaceae | Gives relief from diarrhea |
| 3 | Kapur Kachri     | Hedychium spicatum    | Zingiberaceae  | Sexual enforcement         |
| 4 | Hadjod           | Cissus quadrangular   | Vitaceae       | Bone fracture              |
| 5 | Samdudri         | Elephantopus scaber   | Asteraceae     | Bone fracture              |
| 6 | Padhi            | Cissampelos Pareira   | Menispermaceae | Anti-poisonous, Fever      |
| 7 | Sattarkowa       | Morus alba            | Moraceae       | Stomach pain               |
| 8 | Kheera           | Cucumis sativus       | Cucurbitaceae  | Cure to kidney stone       |
| 9 | Gumchi           | Abrus precatorius     | Fabaceae       | Gives relief from diarrhea |

**Conclusion** - Total 91 plant species belonging to 42 families' plants species are used by the rural tribes or traditional healthcare practitioners (THP) were collected, identified and documented. A total 30 people were interviewed. More than 90% of the respondents were male. Data on botanical name, vernacular name, family, common name, habit, habitat are documented for their healing properties in Sarguja. Vernacular names are

names that are called locally, Common names of plants were given mostly in Hindi and some were in English, etc.

The most important medicinal plant species are Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Apocynaceae, Zingiberaceae, Combretaceae, Moraceae, Acanthaceae, Anacardiaceae, Malvaceae, Solanaceae, Amaranthaceae, Asparagaceae, Asteraceae, Cruciferae, Menispermaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae, Sapotaceae, Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Araceae, Asclepiadaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Cyperaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Ebanaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Lamiaceae, Liliaceae (Asphodelaceae), Lythraceae, Meliaceae, Moringaceae, Musaceae, Oleaceae, Papaveraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae, Sapindaceae, Verbenaceae, Vitaceae. Analysis of medicinal plant types used as medicinal plant indicated that about 35 are trees, 25 are herbs, 22 shrubs and 9 climbers.

#### Traditional Practice and preparations of ethno-medicine by traditional healers

Traditional ethno-medicine prepared by traditional healers in the form of Decoction, Extract, Fresh Juice, Paste, Pills (Tablets), Powder, Fumigation, Infusion Ointment (Unguent) etc.

- **Jaundice** : mix the juice of lemon, mango root, Bija bark and give it to drink for 10 days
- **Bone fracture** : hadjod paste is applied in the fractured area and its juice is given in the evening for 5 or 7 days.
- **Dysentery** : mixing the peel of mango in 50 gm. of lime is and given to drink

- **Joint pain** : Making the juice of mothagrasse root for relief joint pain.
- **Vomiting** : 1 lemon + ½ half tea spoon salt.
- **Shingles** : mixing Tutiya + lemon juice or sulfer stone +oil is applied in the shingle area.
- **Kideny stone** : Use the juice of papaya root 15 day continuously.
- **Diabetic** : Use regularly juice of neem bark in small amount.

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