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*RESEARCH ARTICLE*

# 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 that 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 through out 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, Nagesia, 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 any 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 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,

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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.

| GeographicalArea (Area in sq.Km.) | Forest Area (Area in sq. K.m) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Forest | Reserved Forest | Protected Forest | UncategorizedForest |
| 3,287,469 | 7,75,288 | 4,42,276 | 2,12,259 | 1,20,753 |

**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:

**Asparges racemos, Terminalia chebula, Equine marmellus, Acacia catechu, Diospyros melanoxylan forum, Ocembo. 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 bronchitis, impotence, diuretic, antidiarrheal, stomach ailments, digestive problems, dysentery, bow, bow, oral gum disease, eye disease, as medicine, the cancer roots and seeds for tonic Tung-tree **(**Vernicia fordii**)** Although it is considered poisonous, there are some places. It is used to treat diabetes, including fruits and seeds, ulcers, swelling, scorpion stings. Laxative, urinary tract disorders, inflammation, astringent, flatulence, hemorrhoids, eye irritation, oral dewormed, etc.

Chatterjee (2014) studied the medicinal plants used among the tribes of Sarguja region (C.G.) and found that the Surguja people developed extensive knowledge about plants. Some plants are said to be used for specific purposes (such as joint pain, kidney stones, worms, allergies, malaria, impotence, etc.). The plants used for the successful treatment of respiratory diseases by the Uraon people of Sarguja district of Chhattisgarh are similar to those studied by such workers (Aniwal et al. (2006); Chandel et al. (1996); Focho et al. (2009).This study showed that using local plants and shrubs as medicine not only cures the diseases of the travelers but is very valuable for the migrant population.

## Review of Literature:-

The people of Sarguja have found. The social services they have been fulfilling since ancient times through their traditional activities. This irreplaceable knowledge must be recorded quickly. Traditions may disappear with the rise of modernity. The use of certain herbs for certain reasons (such as joint pain, kidney, worms, allergies, malaria, weakness, etc.) is limited to only certain people, and most of the time they are reluctant to share their knowledge with outsiders.R. et al. (2022) identified 93 useful medicinal plants belonging to 55 genera and 85 genera of which Euphorbiaceae and Asteraceae families were widely used in the region. This study supported the hypothesis of random selection of medicinal plants. Among the plant parts, the leaves are the most used. An ethno-medicinal study of medicinal plants used by the Mizo tribes of Champhai District, Mizoram, India.

Khajuria et al. (2021) included a total of 236 species belonging to 80 families and 188 genera for the treatment of 82 diseases. Asteraceae (23 species), Rosaceae (16 species) and Lamiaceae (13 species) were the most common families. Medicinal plants (57.2%) were the most consumed live form, while leaves (24.5%) were the main part of the plant.Chatterjee (2014) studied the medicinal plants used among the tribes of Sarguja region (C.G.) and found that the Surguja people developed extensive knowledge about plants. Some plants are said to be used for specific purposes (such as joint pain, kidney stones, worms, allergies, malaria, impotence, etc.). The plants used for the successful treatment of respiratory diseases by the Uraon people of Surguja district of Chhattisgarh are similar to

those studied by workers such as Chandel et al (1996). Focho et al. (2009.) The study showed that using local plants and shrubs as medicine, the immigrants not only cure diseases, but it is very expensive for the resident population.

Sanigrahi (2013) researched the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants and stated that indigenous traditional knowledge is a collection of non-written and verbal knowledge that is passed down from generation to generation, It is done by the people of the iwi, from the forest, fern. . The red clay background of Purulia district in W.B. Traditional knowledge is based on eco-friendly health methods with few side effects and low costs.Benoham et al (2006) reviewed medicinal plants with potential antidiabetic activity and identified 176 species belonging to 84 families, demonstrating the importance of medicinal plants in the treatment of diabetes. The families are Leguminoseae (11 species), Lamiaceae (7 species), Liliaceae (8 species), Cucurbitaceae (7 species), Asteraceae (6 species), Moraceae (6 species), Rosaceae (6 species), Euphorbiaceae (5 species). and Araliaceae (5 species), the most studied species are: Citrullus colocynthis, Opuntia streptacantha L. (Cactaceae), Trigonella foemum greacum L. (Leguminosea), Momordica charantia L. (Cucurbitaceae), Ficus bengalensis L. Polygala senega L. .(Polygalaceae ) and Gymnema sylvestre R. (Asclepiadaceae)

Painkra et al (2015) reported 50 medicinal plant species belonging to 29 families, Euphorbiaceae being the largest recorded family with 4 plant species (8%). Shrubs show the most presence (34 percent), followed by trees (32 percent), medicinal plants (20 percent) and climbers (14 percent) in the assessment of the knowledge of medicinal plants and their use in the nomadic region of Jashpur (Chhattisgarh) provided by them.Ahirwar (2015) studied the Boridand forest of Korea district, Chhattisgarh, India and reported 41 plant species belonging to 26 families and 37 genera, of which 10 are herbaceous plants, 8 are small trees, 19 trees and 4 riders in the field. Plant species such as Abrus precatorius, Achyranthes aspera, Adhatoda vesica, Aegle marmelos, Andrographis paniculata, Argemone mexicana, Dalbergia sisso, Butea monosperma and others dominated the area.

## Research and Methedology:-

The study area is Bhagwanpur, Pahad Garment, Pandonagar, Latori, Namnakala, Udaypur, in Sarguja district.

- Data Collection - The field of study is important for ethnographic studies which show the status of various ethnic communities Gond, Baiga, Oraun, Panika, Kurva, Rajwar, Pandu etc. The questions were designed to identify basic plant knowledge. The treatment of the local people, the specimens of the recorded plants, shrubs and trees were identified using the local flora and historical documents, and many studies were conducted and expatriates and local doctors.
- Research Method – This is the main method of collecting data from the local community and Ayurveda Hospital in Ambikapur Government District. Survey research is a commonly used method of collecting information's about local tribal peoples of interest. The main aim of the survey was to gather information about the different wild and native ethno-medicinal plant species which are used by the local tribal people for treatment of diseases. Survey for identification and distribution of ethno-medicinal plant species in Sarguja.
- Tribal Community - Survival of ethnobotanical knowledge was evident in the abundant economic important data gathered in this study, from published and unpublished sources from historic and contemporary times, and from interviews with living elders belong to The district spread over a vast mountainous area inhabited by many different people groups such as the Gond, Bhumij, Oraon, Panika, Korwa, Bhuiya, Kharwar, Munda, Chero, Rajwar, Nagesia, and Santal
- Target Groups - To gather specially target of groups in my research works like; field survey, local tribal people, different families of medicinal plant and ethno-medicinal importance. The Ethno-medicinal data were gathered from the tribal medicine men, Baigas i.e Vaidyas, who practices ethno-medicine among their communities since time immemorial. In my field research, plants from different families of medicinal plants were collected which are a source of medicinal herbs for local people for treating flu, jaundice, cold and cough, fever, headaches, asthma, wounds, skin diseases, etc.

## Result and Discussion:-

The results of the study are presented (Table 2) where the plants are classified according to their culture. 91 species of plants belonging to 42 genera have been recorded in Sargoja for medicinal purposes. For each common name, their botanical name, family name, meaning, medicinal properties and medicinal uses. The actual use value for the plant species found in the plant species used by the rural people or traditional health practitioners (THP) were collected, identified and recorded (Table 1.1). The highest nutritional value for plant species was found in the Korva tribe (18.7 percent) followed by the Oraun tribe (15.4 percent). The most edible family is Fabaceae (13.19%),

followed by Euphorbiaceae (7.70%), Apocynaceae (6.60%), Zingiberaceae (5.50%), Combretaceae, Moraceae (4.40% each), Acanthaceae, Anacardiaceae 3.0%.) Amaranthaceae, Asparagaceae, Asteraceae, Cruciferae, Menispermaceae, Myrtaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae, Sapotaceae (2.19%), Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Araceae, Asclepiadaceae, Cyvolaceae, Lamioxidea, (Asphodelaceae), Lythraceae. Meliaceae, Moringaceae, Musaceae, Oleaceae, Papaveraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae, Sapindaceae, Verbenaceae, Vitaceae (1.10% each). The types of plants used in the preparation of traditional medicine are shown in (Figure-1). It was determined that trees (38.6%) were the most common plants, followed by shrubs (27.47%), medicinal plants (24.17%). and climbers (9.90%).

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

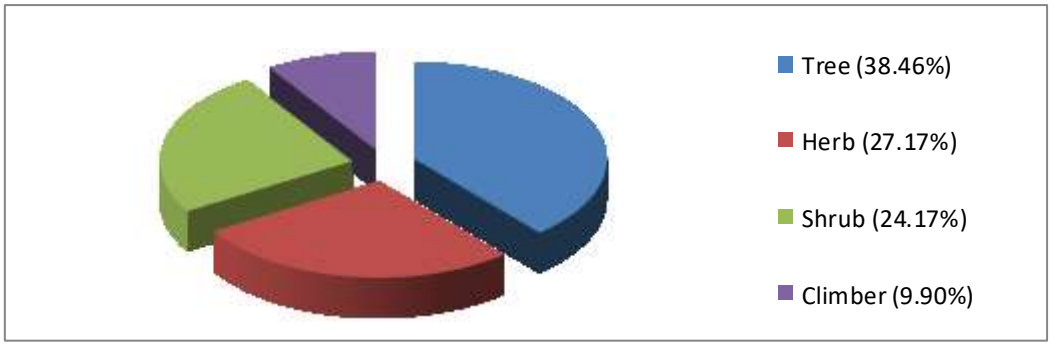


**Table 1 : medicinal plant species families**

| Sr.No. | Family Name | No of species | Percentage(%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| **Total** | | **91** | **100** |

**Table no. 2 List of documented meicinal plant's**

| **TREE'S** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S.n** | **Common name** | **Botenical 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,<br>Stomach pain |
| 10 | Semal | Bombax ceiba | Malvaceae | Dysentery. |
| 11 | Karanj | Pongamia Pinnata | Fabaceae | Itching, Cough, piles, liver pain and skin irritation |
| 12 | Aonla | Emblica officinalis | Euphorbiaceae | Jaundice disease 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 | Ebanaceae | Gives relief from diarrhea |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | melanoxylon, | | |
| 18 | Neem | Azadirachta indica | Meliaceae | Gives relief from diarrhea. 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 | Ancardiaceae | Tonic, Astringent, Coiling, Depurative constipating |
| 25 | Gamhar | Gmelina arboria | Verbenaceae | Ulcer, Asthma, stomach |
| 26 | Goolar | Ficus glomarata | 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 | Ficus religeosa | Moraceae | Diarrhea, Piles, Eye trouble, Mouth Ulcer |
| 31 | Sal | Shorea robusta | Diptero-carpaceae | 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 squamosal | 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 |

**SHRUB'S**

| Sr. No. | Common name | Botanical Name | Family | Usese |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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, Hair tonic, Burning |
| 22 | Ratanjot | Jatropha carcus | Euphorbiaceae | Ulcer, Tuemor, Constipation |
| | | **HERB'S** | | |
| **Sr. No.** | **Common name** | **Botanical Name** | **Family** | **Usese** |
| 1 | Bhui-neem | Andrographis paniculata | Acanthaceae | Malaria fever and purification of blood |
| 2 | Banana | Musa paradisiaca | Musaceae | Leprosy, fevers and hemor-rhages Diarrhea |
| 3 | Raksha Karun kurunji | Strobulanthus heyneanus | Acanthaceae | Stomach pain of animal |
| 4 | Dub ghas | Cynodon dactylon | Poaceae | Increase hungriness |
| 5 | Chirchita | Acaranthus aspera | Amarantha-ceae | Pain killer, Liver problem |
| 6 | Motha | Cyperus rotundus | Cyperaceae | Ulcer |
| 7 | Vanhaldi | Curcuma aromatica | Zingiberaceae | Gives relief from diarrhea. |
| 8 | Haldi | Curcuma longa | Zingiberaceae | Body strain, Ulcer and skin treatment, Pain killer |
| 9 | Muli | Raphanus sativus | Cruciferae | Jaundice |
| 10 | Dhatura | Datura stramonium, | Solanaceae | Anti-dandruff. |
| 11 | Bhuiaonla | Phyllanthus niruri, | Euphorbia-ceae | Gives relief from diarrhea |
| 12 | Akarkara | Anacylus pyrethrum | Asteraceae | Tonic for nervous system, Digestion relieves toothache and |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | aphrodisiac |
| 13 | Anantmool | Hemedensmus indicus | Apocynaceae | Blood purifier, bronchitis, skin disease,Purgative, Antiviral,Boil Ringworm. |
| 14 | Bach | Acorus calamus | Araceae | Stomachic, Purgative, Anthelmintic, Fever, Gastric, Urinary Problem |
| 15 | Charota | Cassia tora | Fabaceae | Dermatiosis, Cough and respiratory disease, Skin disease |
| 16 | Flemengia | Flemengia vestita | Fabaceae | Treatment of soft bodied intestinal worms |
| 17 | Giloy | Tinospora cordifolia | Menisper-maceae | Immunomodilator, antioxidant, Piles, Prevent Respiratory illness, |
| 18 | Hazardana | Phyllanthus niruri | Euphorbia-ceae | Jaundice, Gonorrhea, Swelling, Itching, Skin ulcer, Frequent menstruation |
| 19 | Kachnar | Bauhinia variegata | Fabaceae | Piles, Cough and asthma, Diarrhea and thyroid |
| 20 | Kalimusli | Curculigo orchiodes | Hypoxidaceae | Jaundice, skin ailments, anticancerous 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 | Roulfia serpentine | Apocynaceae | Blood pressure. Malaria, Ulcer, Snake Bite, Joint pain, Nerve complaints |
| 25 | Sankh-pushpi | Convolvulus prostratus | Convol-vulaceae | Brain tonic,Antiasthmatic, antidysentric, bronchitis, |
| **CLIMBER'S** | | | | |
| **Sr. No.** | **Common name** | **Botanical Name** | **Family** | **Usese** |
| 1 | Shatavari | Asparagus recemosus | Asparagaceae | Enforcement of power |
| 2 | Chinhaur / 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 | Menisper-maceae | Anti-poisonous, Fever |
| 7 | Sattar kowa | Morus alba | Moraceae | Stomach pain |
| 8 | Kheera | Cucumis | Cucurbitaceae | Cure to kidney stone |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | sativus | | |
| 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 formof 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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