

## Aboriginal Uses of Ethno-Medicinal Plants in Tribal Areas of Kota Region in Bilaspur District (C.G.)

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**Abstract:** Chhattisgarh with her ethno-medicinal plant diversity provides enormous scope for ethno-medicinal studies. Various ethnic groups inhabiting in different regions still use naturally grown plants for medicine and food purpose. A study on the native uses of ethno-medicinal plants was carried out in the Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state. Through general survey and personal interviews, 45 ethno-medicinal plants used by tribal communities were documented. The rich traditional knowledge of tribals have an immense potential for traditional studies. In this district ethno-medicinal plants like *Cynodon dactylon*, *Curcuma angustifolia*, *Elaeodendron glaucum*, *Echinochloa colonum*, *Banchanania lanzan*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Acorus calamus*, *Butea monosperma* etc. are used frequently. The present study has brought out to light traditional and new indigenous knowledge on ethno-medicinal plants as practiced by tribal for treating and controlling the all type of diseases. The tribal populations of Bilaspur district are highly dependent on the medicinal plant therapy for used their health care needs.

**Key words:-** Chhattisgarh, Ethno-medicinal plant, Tribal population/ Tribes, Traditional knowledge.

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### I. Introduction

Since the beginning of human civilization human has been using many plants and plant part extracts as medicine. Bilaspur district is situated in the Northern region of Chhattisgarh. This district ethno-medicinal plants and their product used during different types of diseases among tribal groups. The tribal communities substantially depend on their surrounding areas for food and medicine use. The tribal people of the area use maximum number of plant species for medicinal purpose. There are 45 ethno-medicinal plants recorded. The recorded ethno-medicinal species were distributed over various life forms, which are 05 were tree species, 05 were shrubs, 29 were herbs, 03 were climber and 03 were grass species. This traditionally occupied knowledge transmitted day by day, but new generation is not interested to know about aboriginal uses of medicinal plants. This is the abysmal condition for our country. The need and urgency to protect the fast disappearing medicinal plants related traditional knowledge, which is still abundant in Kota region, cannot be over emphasized.

### II. Materials And Methods

The present study was carried out in Kota region or Bilaspur district Chhattisgarh. The district is situated approximately between Latitude 21.47°- 23.8° and Longitude 81.14°- 83.15°. The total area of the district is 8.270 sq. /km. Regular field trips were conducted in Bilaspur district from January 2014 to December 2015 for collecting ethno-medicinal data. The method used to collect the data was first field survey second personal interview third questionnaire to traditional practitioners. The data generated from different villages and tribal tracts were carefully analyzed, verified and noted in this paper. The tribal communities provided important information regarding ethno-medicinal uses of the plants. After a collection of plant species was identified, it was given a voucher species and crude samples were preserved in herbarium for future use. The ethno-medicinal data were gathered from the tribal medicine men, Baiga, Vaidyas and Guniyas, who practices ethno-medicine among their communities since time immemorial.

### III. Result And Discussion

The floristic surveys were conducted during January 2014 to December 2015. The observations made during the field survey have been given in the table. Now a day it realized that the ethno-medicinal studies of different areas were going to play a vital role for future. The present investigations have recorded 45 ethno-medicinal plants used by tribal communities in Kota region of Bilaspur district. The total documented medicinal plants were distributed over 26 Families and have occupied various life forms, which are 05 were tree species, 05 were shrubs, 29 were herbs, 03 were climber and 03 were grass species. The tribals used most frequently of herbs species which occur naturally in Kota region, therefore tribal medicine man used specially.

**Table :-** Ethno-medicinal plants used by Tribals for various purposes.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Family	Habit	Plant Parts used	Ethnomedicinal Uses
1.	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	Leaves, roots, seeds	Dropsy and stomach troubles
2.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaves, roots, seeds	Eye trouble, uterine stimulant
3.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	malvaceae	herb	Leaves, fruits	Amoebosis urinary trouble fever
4.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Leaves, seeds and shoots	Toothache, scorpion bite astringent
5.	<i>Acorus calavus</i>	Acoraceae	Herb	Rhizome	Stomach ache, snake bite, liver disorder, fever
6.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaves and seeds	Expectorant antispasmodic
7.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit, leaves	Dysentery, diabetic problems
8.	<i>Aerua lanta</i>	acanthaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Diarrhea, dysentery, urinary trouble
9.	<i>Alternanthera sessiles</i>	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Leaves, fruits, seeds	Fever, stomach pain
10.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Malaria
11.	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	annonaceae	tree	Fruit, leaves	Treatment of dysentery, remove lice
12.	<i>Argimone maxicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Herb	Fruit, seed	Jaundice, dropsy
13.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark, root	Piles, leprosy, dysentery, dyspepsia
14.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Eye trouble, kidney trouble, tonic in sexual inadequency
15.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Fruit, bark	Skin diseases, cough, snake bite
16.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	fabaceae	Shrub	Flower, gums, seeds, bark	Diarrhea, leucorrhoea, skin disease, pile, snake bite, menstrual pain
17.	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaves, seeds, fruits	Stomach pain, dysentery, ring worm
18.	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodiacea	Herb	Leaves	Hook worm, stomach pain
19.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae	climber	Whole plant	Bone fracture
20.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	capparidaceae	Herb	Leaves, seed	Diarrhea, uterus trouble, fever
21.	<i>Crotolaria recta</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	leaves	Epilepsy
22.	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>	zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Wounds, stomach problem, headache, vomatic sensation
23.	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	Herb	tubers	Measles
24.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Grass	Whole plants	Bleeding, hysteria, liver disorder, wounds, headache
25.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Grass	Whole plant	Blood, diarrhea, ophthalmia, dysentery
26.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	dioscoraceae	Climber	Tuber, fruits	Constipation, eye trouble
27.	<i>Diospyrus melanoxylon</i>	Ebenaceae	Tree	Roots, fruits	Snake bite
28.	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	Poaceae	Grass	seeds	Diabetes
29.	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Whole plants	Jaundice
30.	<i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i>	Celastraceae	Shrub	Root, seed	Snake bite
31.	<i>Eubhorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Asthma, warts, eczema
32.	<i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	Root	Blood in urine
33.	<i>Hygrophilla auriculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb	Seeds	Jaundice, gonorrhoea
34.	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>	Fabaceae	Herb	Whole plants	Blood dysentery, bronchitis
35.	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Jaundice, malaria
36.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Shrub	Leaves, fruits	Eye trouble, stomach problem
37.	<i>Occimum cannum</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Headache, fever
38.	<i>Phyllanthus nirurii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole plants	Jaundice
39.	<i>Salaria plebeja</i>	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seeds	Malaria, eye trouble, headache
40.	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Gonorrhoea, fever
41.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves, fruits, seeds	Respiratory trouble, dabba disease
42.	<i>Swertia chirata</i>	Gentianaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Small pox, worm
43.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Climber	Stem	Stomach, fever, asthma, liver
44.	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Root, leaves, flower	Dyspepsia, stomach ache, diarrhoea
45.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Asteraceae	Herb	Whole plant	Blood dysentery

#### IV. Conclusion

The first hand information received from the tribal people and aboriginal knowledgeable person of Kota region was highlighted in this paper. This field survey work paves way for building an eco-friendly society where people live in harmony with nature so as to increase their life span. The lifestyle of the tribals has changed because some advancement in here, therefore they have started depending on modern medicines and those uses traditional herbal medicines are declining. Nowadays new generations are not interested on the traditional medicines. This is the abysmal condition of our nation.

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