



ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS IN CHHATTISGARH ORIGIN

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ABSTRACT

The survey on Ethano medicinal plant of Chhattisgarh origin has been carried out to gather information regarding potent medicinal plants and their uses. The survey report is focused on traditional practice ethnic natural resources for mitigation and cure from several ailments. Even today, these herbal medicines are in practice to cure variety of disease. The present investigation was conducted using questionnaire in rural areas situated around in Chhattisgarh. Traditional knowledge about plant wealth passes from generation to generation for conservation of the traditional medicine.

KEYWORD – Medicinal plant, Biological source, Medicinal use, Chemical constituent.

INTRODUCTION

Peoples have been utilizing plants as medicinal purpose since long ago. Significant importance towards health and for economical value, sustainable utility, conservation their floral assessment and documentation is essential. India is a rich diversity center of medicinal and aromatic plants. Around 45000 plant species nearly 15000 plants are used for their specific medicinal value.¹ Due to less side effect and rich potential herbal medicines are under highly demand in the world. The interest in bio-dynamic phytotherapy has been

increased many fold all over the world because of reasonably safe and affordable remedies for many diseased conditions. In developing countries like India, the indigenous systems of medicine together with folklore medicine continue to play a significant role in the health care system of the population. During the past few decades, there has been renewed attention and interest in the use of traditional medicine globally. The apex body like World Health Organisation (WHO) has recognised traditional medicine as an important contributor to achieve its health goals set so far. As per WHO estimates as many as 80% of the world's population is still dependant on traditional medicine. In developing countries like India, 65% of the population in the rural areas uses traditional form of medicine to meet their primary health care needs². Moreover,

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traditional medicine practices, conserved over decades from old civilizations, can serve as an effective basis for the discovery and development of modern therapeutic drugs.

In view of extremely rich bio-cultural diversity in the state and dependence of forest dwellers for their health requirements on medicinal plants the Government has declared Chhattisgarh as

Table no-I information of medicinal plants ^{3,4,5,6,7}

an 'HERBAL STATE' in July 2001. it's well known that tribal communities in Chhattisgarh widely depend on medicinal plants to treat most common ailments, this vast wealth of traditional healing system. The present survey was conducted using questionnaire in rural areas situated around in Chhattisgarh. The Collected information of medicinal plants as well as the parts of plant mainly used is summarized below.

Sl no	Name of the plant	Biological source	Medicinal use	Identification Figure
1	MADAR	It is consist Leaf, seed, bark, Calotropis gigantean, Apocynaceae. family	Roots and leaves used in Wound healing, treatment skin disease, snake poison, leprosy, dysentery, treatment against worms and ulcer. It also having activity like Anticancer, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-diabetic, Antioxidant, Aliments, Cough treatment, Hemolytic activity	
2	VINCA	Catharanthus Roseus, belongs to the family apocynaceae.	Major constituents of Vinca like vincristine , vinblastine , ajmalicine used for anti cancer activity.	

3 **TURMERIC** It is consist roots, of Curcuma.Longalinn, family zingiberaceae. It used as colouring agent, anti cancer, anti bacterial, improve immunity.



4 **AMLA PLANT** Fresh fruits of the plant, Emblica officinalis Gaerth, family Euphorbiaceae. It is used as an acrid, Diuretic, Refrigerant and laxative, Purgative, Amla oil



5 **GINGER** Ginger consists of rhizomes of Zingiber Officinale Roscoe, family Zingiberaceae. It is used as stomachic , an aromatic, a carminative, stimulant and Flavouring agents, it also have potent antibacterial and anti fungal activity.



6 **COLEUS** latex of unripe fruit of tropical melon tree, carica papaya, family caricaceae. It is used in clarification beverage and as a meat tenderizer, Purgative.³



- 7 **GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE** This consists of the leaves of a perennial woody climber plant, *Gymnema Sylvestre*, family *Asclepiadaceae*. It is used as antidiabetic, stomachic and stimulant laxative diuretic.



- 8 **COLEUS** It consists of roots, *coleus forskohlii*, family *Labiatae*. It is used in perfumery and also for fixing delicate flavours.







- 9 **RAUWALFIA** *Rauwolfia* consists of dry root of the plant, *Rauwolfia Serpentina* benth, family *Apocynaceae*. Antihypertensive.⁴



- 10 **KALMEGH** It consists of dried leaves and tender shoots of the plant, *Andrographis paniculata*, family *Acanthaceae*.
1) Bitter tonic.
2) Leaves are used as stomachic, anthelmintic.



11	ACORUS	These are the dried rhizomes of the plant known as Acorus, Calamus linn, family Araceae.	Carminative, bitter stimulant, vermifuge.	
12	KHUS	It is obtained by steam distillation from root of the plant, vetiveria zizaniodes, family Poaceae.	Stimulant, refrigerant, flavoring agent and stomachic.	
13	LOBELIA HERB	It consist of the dried aerial parts, Lobelia nicotianaefolia, Family Campanulacea.	Treatment of asthma and as respiratory	
14	BRAHMI	It is the herb, centella asiatica, family Apiaceae.	1) Mandukparni is used as nervine tonic, brahmi sarbat, cns stimulant. 2) The drug is also employed in skin diseases leprosy.	

15 **PIPER LONGM** Pepper is dried unripe fruit of perennial climbing vine, Piper nigrum linn, family Piperaceae. The fruits are used as aromatic stimulant stomachic and carminative



16 **OLEUM MENTHA PIPERITA** The oil is obtained by steam distillation of the fresh flowering tops, Mentha piperita linn, family Labiatae. It is used as carminative , stimulant and flavoring agent












17 **INDIAN SQUILL** Urginea consists of dried slices of the bulbs, Urginea Indica kunth, family Liliaceae. It is cardiotoxic ,stimulant and also an expectorant.











18 **LEMON GRASS** The leave and aerial parts of Plants, cymbopogon flexuosus, family Graminae. It is used as flavouring agent and in perfumery.



19 NEEM PLANT	It consists of all aerial parts of plants, Azadirachta indica, family Maliaceae.	1. It contains different chemicals which have insect repellent, Insecticide, Antifeedant, Namaticide and Antimicrobial properties 2.The seed oil has spermicidal activity. 3.Anti –dibetic.	
20 GUGGUL	Guggul is the oleo-gum-resin basal parts of stem bark, Commiphora weightii, family burseraceae.	It is used anti-inflammatory anti rheumatic and Cholesteremic drug.	
21 ANNATTO PLANT	This consists of dried seeds of the plant, bixa orellana, family bixaaceae.	Annatto is used as coloring agent for foods,alcoholic and non alcoholic Beverages	
22 VASAKA	It consists of dried , as well as fresh leave of the plant, Adhatoda vasica nees, family acanthaceae.	Vasaka is used as expectorant and bronchodilator	

23 ALOE VERA	Aloes is the dried juice of the leave of aloes barbadensis Miller, curacao aloes, family liliaceae.	. Aloes is used as purgative. It also used in the treatment of pains and itchings	
24 KURCHI	It is dried stem bark of, Conessi holarrhena antidysenterica, family apocynaceae.	kurchi is antiprotozoal in activity and used to treat amoebic Dysentery.	
25 EUCALYPTUS	It is dried stem bark of, Conessi holarrhena antidysenterica, family apocynaceae.	kurchi is antiprotozoal in activity and used to treat amoebic Dysentery.	
26 ASHOKA	Ashoka consists of dried stem bark of the plant, saraca indica, Family leguminosae.	It is used as uterine tonic and also and also a sedative.	
27 ACONITE	It is the dried root, aconitum nepellus linn, Family ranunculaceae.	It is used externally in the treatment of neuralgia , sciatica, rheumatism and inflammation.	

28 IPOMOEA	Ipomoea consists of dried tuberous roots of the Plant, Ipomoea orizabensis, Family convolvulaceae.	1) It is a cathartic with hydragogue activity. 2) It is used for the preparation of ipomoea resin.	
29 RAKTA PUNARNAVA	It consists of fresh, as well as dried , boerhaavia diffusa , Family Nyctaginaceae.	1) The herb is used as diuretic and as an expectorant. 2) Treatment of jaundice.	
30 CARDAMOM	Cardamom consists of the dried ripe fruits of elettaria, Cardamomum mator, Family zingiberaceae.	Carda is used as an aromatic a carminative and stimulant.	
31 ECHINACEA HERB	Echinaceae consists of dried underground parts of Echinacea purpurea, Euchinace pallid, Family asteraceae.	Echinacea is used is immunostimulant treatment for viral infection.	

32	VALREIAN	It consists of dried rhizomes, stolons and roots, valeriana wallichii, Family valerianaceae.	Valerian roots have antispasmodic and depressant action on the central nervous system. It can be used as stimulant and carminative.	
33	FEVERFEW PLANT	Feverfew consists of fresh dried or leaves and aerial parts of the plant, tanacetum parthenium, Family asteraceae.	Feverfew is being used in the treatment of migraine, vertigo, arthritis, fever and menstrual disorder.	
34	DUBOISIA	Duboisia consists of the dried leaf, duboisia myoporoides, Family solanaceae.	It is used as an antidote for pilocarpine, physostigmine and other choline esters. It relieves bronchial spasms in asthma.	
35	CAMPTOTHECA PLANT	Camptotheca consists of the dried stem wood, camptotheca acuminata decne, Family Nyssaceae.	Camptothecin inhibits the replication of DNA viruses such as herpes virus, adenovirus and vaccinia virus.	

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| 36 ARECA NUT PLANT | They are the dried ripe seeds,areca catechu,family Palmae. | Arecoline is parasymphomimetic Areca is an anthelmintic drug and used as vermicide and taenifuge in veterinary practice. |
| 37 TEA PLANT | It contains the prepared leaves and leaf buds, Thea sinensis, family Ternstroemiaceae. | CNS stimulant in the form of beverage and also as diuretic. |
| 38 MOMORDICA MEDICINAL PLANT | karela consists of fresh green fruits of the plant, momordica charatia linn, family Cucurbitaceae. | Karela is stomachic,carminative,tonic and cooling and also used for the the treatment of rheumatism,gout and disorder of spleen and liver. |
| 39 HYPERICUM PLANT | This consists of dried aerial parts of the plant, hyperium perforatum linn,family hypericaceae. | 1.Hypericum is described as anti-depressant.
2. It is treatment for anxiety,moderate depression and seasonal affective disorders. |



- 40 **SILYMARIN PLANT** It is reported in the ripe seeds of the milk thistle. 1. Silymarin is mainly used for its effects in liver disease.
2. It is used as hepatoprotective and in chronic inflammatory hepatic including hepatitis.



- 41 **PSORALAEA PLANT** These are the dried ripe fruits of the plants, psoralea corylifolia linn, family leguminosae. Psoralea is recommended in treatment of leucoderma, leprosy, psoriasis and inflammatory diseases of the skin.







- 42 **MYROBALAN PLANT** It consists of dried, ripe, and fully matured fruits, terminalia chebula retzer, family Combretaceae. Myrobalan is used mainly as an astringent, laxative, stomachic and tonic.



- 43 **PALE CATECHU PLANT** it is a dried aqueous extract of the leave and young shoots, uncaria gambier roxburgh, family-rubiaceae. It is used as an astringent in treatment of diarrhea and as a local astringent in the form lozenges.⁵



44 PTEROCARPUS PLANT	It consists of the dried juice of the plants, pterocarpus marsupium linn.	Kino is used as powerful astringent and also in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery.	
45 PODOPHYLLUM HEXANDEOM PLANT	Drug consists of the dried rhizome and roots, podophyllum hexandrum royle.	Anticancer. ⁶	
46 SASSUREA LAPPA PLANT	Drug consists of the dried roots, saussurea lappa, family asteraceae	1. Bronchodilator. 2. Anti-inflammatory ⁷ .	
47 SYZGIUM AROMATICUM PLANT	Drug consists of flower buds, syzygium aromaticum, Family Myrtaceae.	1.Carminative, 2.Stomachic ⁷ .	

CONCLUSION –

From the above survey I can conclude that Chhattisgarh being an herbal state having a huge natural resources. These resources can be more effectively utilized to serve the society. Till date the traditional healers are practicing and creating different medicinal preparations using plant resources, that are not only providing miraculous results but also time-tested. It is essential to preserve that knowledge of traditional medicine and polish them such a way that may be widely used for the benefit of mankind.

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Received	11 th March 2014
Revised	18 th July 2014
Accepted	23 th Aug 2014
J. App. Pharm. Res., 2 (3); 2014: 28 – 41	