ETHNO-MEDICO Observation of Bastar District C.G

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Abstract: Present paper high lighted 28 Ethno medico plants are known for the treatment many General disease. Herbarium has been ready that contains data relating biology name, local name, plants used, their dose and method of administration. A survey of Ethno-Medico plants of Karmari Vilage, District Bastar has been distributed with co-operation of tribal villagers.

Keywords: Ethno-Medico plants, Tribes, Karmari, Bastar District, and Chhattisgarh.

INTRODUCTION

India is one amongst the mega variety countries within the world and Chhattisgarh state isn't solely made in floral diversity, medicative vital however conjointly made in faunal diversity. Bastar District of Chhattisgarh is diversity ally made in plant species.

Chhattisgarh, the twenty sixth state of the country, has ample variation in physical and cultural options with a quarter mile of its total geographic area lined with forests. Baster District is found in South of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh and lies between latitude nineteen.20730 North and line of longitude eighty one.93390 East.

Recorded Forest space (RFA) within the Chhattisgarh State is 59,772 sq km of that 25,786 sq km is Reserved Forest, 24,034 sq km is Protected Forest and 9,952 sq km is Unclosed Forest. Baster District geographic area (GA) 10,470 that terribly Dense Forest 954.84, Mod. Dense Forest 2,117.50, Open Forest 1,160.525, Total 4,232.86 and a percent of GA 40.43.

The men square measure victimization in varied ways in which, since his existence of his life on earth. They use it in many ways as well as, worshiping gods and deity for the protection and higher man of human life. India contains 9 percent of world's diversity on two percent of the Earth's surface, creating it one amongst the 12 mega diversity countries within the world. The common Tribal communities of space square measure Baiga, Gond, Bharia, Bhils, and Oraon. Since the start of human civilization, diversity of utilization plants has been utilized by world for its therapeutic price.

The tribal society tracts square measure repository of data and knowledge on the multiple uses of plants. they're partly or fully addicted to forest product for his or her survival (Oommachan 1993). Total space of Baster is 6596.90 km². Bastar district is encircled by Kondagaon, Dantewada, Sukma and Bijapur. The population of Bastar district was 14,13,199 in 2011, covering this district of Kondagaon. The common social group communities of space square measure Baiga, Gond, Bharia, Bhils, and Oraon. they're partly or fully addicted to forest product for his or her survival (Chopra et al., 1969, Jain, 1989).

Survey of literature reveals that enough work have been done on varied aspects of medicative. Plants and herbal drugs. However, equivalent work on. medicative plants of Baloda has not done, so far. Therefore, this work was formed.

Since the start of human civilization, diversity of utilization plants has been utilized by world for its therapeutic price.

The plant-based, ancient drugs systems continues to play a vital role in health care, with regarding 80 percent of the world's inhabitants relying primarily on ancient medicines for his or her primary health care (Owolabi et al., 2007).

MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY

In present study following strategies are going to be discuss for documentation and Identification of Ethno-medico observation of Bastar (C.G.).

Herbarium technique e-herbarium may be a assortment of plant specimens that typically are dried

and ironed square measure organized within the sequence of an accepted classification and square measure obtainable for reference or alternative scientific study. Preparation of herbarium of every species is going to be done.

Photography:- Images are going to be taken at the time of field works. Photography is going to be useful in identification of species.

STUDY AREA

Karmari Village in Bastar District located 6 kilometer towards South from District head quarters Jagdalpur. 8 kilometer from Bastar. Ghatdhanora (3 Km), Kondaloor (4 Km), Bhatpal (4 Km), Deurgaon (5 Km), Potanar (5 Km) are the close Villages to Karmari. Karmari is encircled by Tokapal Tehsil towards South, Jagdalpur Tehsil towards East, Bakawand Tehsil towards East, Lohandiguda Tehsil towards west.

ETHONOBOTANY

present study is predicated on intensive field survey throughout 2020-2021. The plant species was distinctive by the assistance of flora of assorted past of Asian country.

Ethno botanical information are going to be documented from varied a part of Indians landmass. Ethno-botanical data collected and categorization studies bestowed here are going to be gathered with facilitate of social group tribes, vaidyas and ethnic individuals of the area. The gathering of plants voucher specimens with vernacular name and field notes are going to be mentioned throughout field visits

OBSERVATION

Ethno botany: - Showing ethono botanical observation of plant found in Bastar (C.G). The first-hand data on the medicative plants utilized by the villagers was by genus and species name given below in plant images.

1. Local name - Adusha (vMw¡lk)
   Botanical name - *Adhatoda vasica Nees*
   Family - Acanthaceae
   Medicinal use - Expectorant (used in bronchial, asthmatic and pulmonary affections), antispasmodic, febrifuge. As bronchodilatory,expectorant. The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India shows its use in dyspnoea.
2. Local name - Akar kara (vdjdjk)
   Botanical name - *Spilanthes oleracea*
   Family - Asteraceae
   Medicinal use - Flowers used against scurvy, gum troubles, toothache and against bladder pains and gout. Use to making Mouthwash.
3. Local name - Anat mul (vuUrewy)
   Botanical name - *Hemidesmus indicus L.*
   Family - Asclepiadaceae
   Medicinal use - Bloodpurifier, antisyphilitic, antileucorrhoeic, galactogenic, antidiarrhoeal, antirheumatic, febrifuge, alterative. Roots used to gonorrhoea, leucoderma, bleeding piles, jaundice and dysentery.
4. Local name - Bhoi lim (dkyes?k)
   Botanical name - *Andrographis panicultata Wall. ex Nees*
   Family - Acanthaceae
   Medicinal use - Hepatoprotective, cholinergic, antispasmodic, stomachic, anthelmintic, alterative, blood purifier, febrifuge. It useful to liver, promot bile secretion. Used to jaundice, flatulence and diarrhoea of children, colic, strangulation of intestines. Its also use for cold and respiratory infections.
5. Local name - Charota (fpjksVk@pjkSVk)
   Botanical name - *Cassia tora L.*

Family - Ceasalpiniaceae

Medicinal use - Leaves - taken internally to prevent skin diseases; applied against eczema and ringworm; pounded and applied on cuts, act like tincture of iodine.

Seeds, soaked in water, are taken for spermatorrhoea. A paste product of equal elements of leaves and seeds is given for jaundice. Pods are utilized in dysentery.

6. Local name - Dudhi

Botanical name - *Euphorbia hirta L.*

Family - Euphorbiaceae

Medicinal use - Used for asthma, laryngitis, chronic nasal and bronchial catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, intestinal parasitosis, postnatal complaint, failure of lactation. Used in diseases of urinogenitory tract.

7. Local name - Gorakh mundi (Xkkssj[keq.Mh)

Botanical name - *Sphaeranthus indicus* L.

Family - Asteraceae

Medicinal use - Juice-styptic, emollient, resolvent. Also used in hepatic and gastric disorders. Seeds and root-anthelmintic. Kadha is used in cough and affections chest diseases. Root bark-given in bleeding piles. Flowers-blood purifier, alterative, depurative.

8. Local name - Gorkh ganja (xksj[kxkatk)

Botanical name - *Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schult.*

Family - Acanthaceae

Medicinal use - Anticalculus (used in lithiasis), diuretic, demulcent, anthelmintic, antidiarrhoeal, anticholerin, bechic; leaf used in hepatitis, root in strangury. A Kadha of the plant is used in urinal infaction. The plants and roots are used for headache.

9. Local name - Gotarun (xVkju@yrkdjUt)

Botanical name - *Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. Dandy & Exell.*

Family - Caesalpiniaceae

Medicinal use - Seed-antiperiodic,antirheumatic. Roasted and used as an antidiabetic preparation. Leaf, bark and seed-febrifuge. Leaf and bark-emmenagogue, anthelmintic. Root-diuretic, anticalculous.

10. Local name - Gudmar (xqM+ekj)

Botanical name - *Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br*.

Family - Asclepiadaceae

Medicinal use - Leaf-antidiabetic. Stimulates the heart and circulatory system, turns on the uterus. Used in parageusia and furunculosis. plant-diuretic, antibilious. Root-emetic, expectorant, astringent, stomachic.

11. Local name - Hath jode (gM+tksM+)

Botanical name - *Cissus quadrangula Linn.*

Family - Vitaceae

Medicinal use - The anabolic and steroidal principles of the aerial part showed a marked influence in the rate of fracture-healing. The drug very useful to fracture-healing. Stem-alterative in scurvy (Sources of vitamin C) and irregular menstruation.

12. Local name - Jimikand (ftehdan)

Botanical name - *Amorphaphallus campanulatus (Roxb.)*

Family - Araceae

Medicinal use - Corm is prescribed in bronchitis, asthma, abdominal pain, emesis, dysentery, enlargement of spleen, piles, elephantiasis, diseases due to vitiated blood, rheumatic swellings.

13. Local name - Kanghi (vfrcyk@da?kh)

Botanical name - *Abutilon indicum* L.

Family - Malvaceae

Medicinal use - Dried, whole plant-febrifuge, anthelmintic, demulcent, diuretic, anti-inflammatory (in urinary and uterine discharges, piles, lumbago). Juice of the plant-emollient. Seeds-demulcent (used in cough, chronic cystitis), laxative. Leaves-cooked and eaten for bleeding piles. Flowers-antibacterial, anti-inflammatory. Bark-astringent, diuretic. Root-nervine tonic, given in paralysis; additionally prescribed in strangury.

14. Local name - Kebu (ds;ksdUn)
Botanical name - *Costus speciosus* (J. Koenig) Sm
Family - Zingiberaceae
Medicinal use - Astringent, purgative, depurative, anti-inflammatory (used in gout, rheumatism; bronchitis, asthma, catarrhal fevers, dysuria), anthelmintic, antivermin, maggoticide, antifungal.

15. Local name - Lajvanti (Nqbeqb@yktoUrh)
Botanical name - *Mimosa pudica L*
Family - Mimosaceae
Medicinal use - Leaf-astringent, alterative, antiseptic, styptic, blood purifier. Used for diarrhoea, dysentery, haemophilic conditions, leucorrhoea, Infaction of vagina, piles, fistula, hydrocele. Root-used in gravel and urinary complaints. Kadha useful to relieve asthma.

16. Local name - Latjira (yVthjk vFkok vikekxZ)
Botanical name - *Achyranthes aspera* L.
Family - Amaranthaceae
Medicinal use - Astringent, pectoral (ashes of the plant used in asthma and cough), diuretic, hepatoprotective, emmenagogue. Plant extract useful to abortion activity. . The vegetation, floor and combined with sugar, are given for menorrhagia. Roots-astringent, haemostatic. Seeds-emetic, used for biliousness. Essential oil-antifungal.

17. Local name - Leman grass (yseuxzkl@uhacw ?kkl)
Botanical name - *Cymbopogon citrates (DC.) Stapf.*
Family - Poaceae
Medicinal use - Leaf-stimulant, sudorific, antiperiodic, anticatarrhal. Essential Oil-carminative, anticholerin, depressant, analgesic, antipyretic, antibacterial, antifungal.

18. Local name - MarodFalee. (ejksM+Qyh)
Botanical name - *Helicteres isora L.*
Family - Sterculiaceae
Medicinal use - Pods and bark-antidiarrhoeal, astringent, antibilious. Bark and root-antigalactic, demulcent, expectorant (used in cough and allergies). Leaf-paste used against skin diseases. Pods-anthelmintic. Used in fever due to cold. Seeds-aqueous extract administered in colic and dysentery.

19. Local name - Nirgundi (fujxq.Mh)
Botanical name - *Vitex negundo* L.
Family - Verbenaceae
Medicinal use - Seeds-prescribed in spermatorrhoea, and for promoting spermiogenesis. Additionally given as a rejuvenating tonic for retarding vintage age and for retaining and selling virility. Leaf-anti-inflammatory, analgesic, removes foetid discharges and worms from ulcers. Flowers astringent, febrifuge, antidiarrhoeic; prescribed in liver complaint. Oil-applied to sinus, scrofulous sores.

20. Local name - Patal kumdha (ikrky dqEgM+k)
Botanical name - *Pueraria tuberosa DC*
Family - Papilionaceae
Medicinal use - Tuber-diuretic, cardiac tonic, galactagogue. Also used for fertility control. Root-used as a demulcent, and refrigerant in fevers, as cataplasm for swelling of joints, as galactagogue.

21. Local name - Argemon (ihyh dVsyh@lR;kuk'kh)
Botanical name - *Argemone mexicana* L.
Family - Papavaraceae

Medicinal use - Seed-responsible for epidemic dropsy. Causes diarrhea and induces toxicity. Oil, leaf juice and root-used externally for indolent ulcers and skin diseases.

22. Local name - Ratanjot (jrutksr)
Botanical name - *Jatropha curcas L.*
Family - Euphorbiaceae
Medicinal use - Seed-highly toxic. Nut-purgative. Plant-used for scabies, ringworm, eczema, whitlow, warts, syphilis. Stem bark-applied to wounds of animal bites; root bark to sores. Ratanjot seed oil use as a Bio diesel.

23. Local name - Sadabahar (lnkcgkj)
Botanical name - *Catharanthus roseus* (Murr.) G.
Family - Apocynaceae
Medicinal use - The cytotoxic dimeric alkaloids, present in Madagascar Periwinkle, Catharanthus roseus L. Don, Vincea rosea L., and used for the treatment of positive sort of cancer, have not been found in V. predominant.

24. Local name - Sarpagandha (liZxa/kk)
Botanical name - *Rauvolfia serpentina* L.
Family - Apocynaceae
Medicinal use - Root-decoction is employed to increase uterine contractions and for expulsion of foetus in difficult cases. the full alkaloidal extract of the foundation induces bradycardia, hypotension, sedation. It reveals utility in hypochondria, neuropsychiatric issues, psychosis and schizophrenia.

25. Local name - Sinduri (flUnwjh)
Botanical name - *Bixa orellana* L.
Family - Bixaceae
Medicinal use - Plant-astringent, antibilious, antiemetic, blood purifier. Leaves-infusion is given in jaundice, also in dysentery. Externally, scar-preventive. Root bark-febrifuge, antiperiodic. Seed pulp-haemostatic, antidysenteric, diuretic, laxative. Fruit-antidysenteric.

26. Local name - Talamkhana (rkye[kkuk)
Botanical name - *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine
Family - Acanthaceae
Medicinal use - Leaves, roots and seeds-diuretic; used for diseases of the urinogenital tract, spermatorrhoea. Seeds promote sexual energy, arrest abortion and therapy diseases due to vitiated blood. Also used for arthritis and oedema.

27. Local name - Tikhur (rh[kqj)
Botanical name - *Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb.
Family - Zingiberaceae
Medicinal use - Starch-Cooling, demulcent, nutritious; used for asthma and bronchitis, as a substitute for Vansalochana (Bamboo-manna).Oil-antibacterial, antifungal, anthelmintic against tape worms.Rhizome-used for fever, diarrhoea, gravel, swellings and skin diseases.

28. Local name - Vantulshi (ou rqylh)
Botanical name - *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.
Family - Labiatae
Medicinal use - Carminative, antispasmodic, antisoporific, antirheumatic, anticephalalgic, lactagogue. utilized in catarrhal and uterine affections, parasitical cutaneous sicknesses, epistaxis.

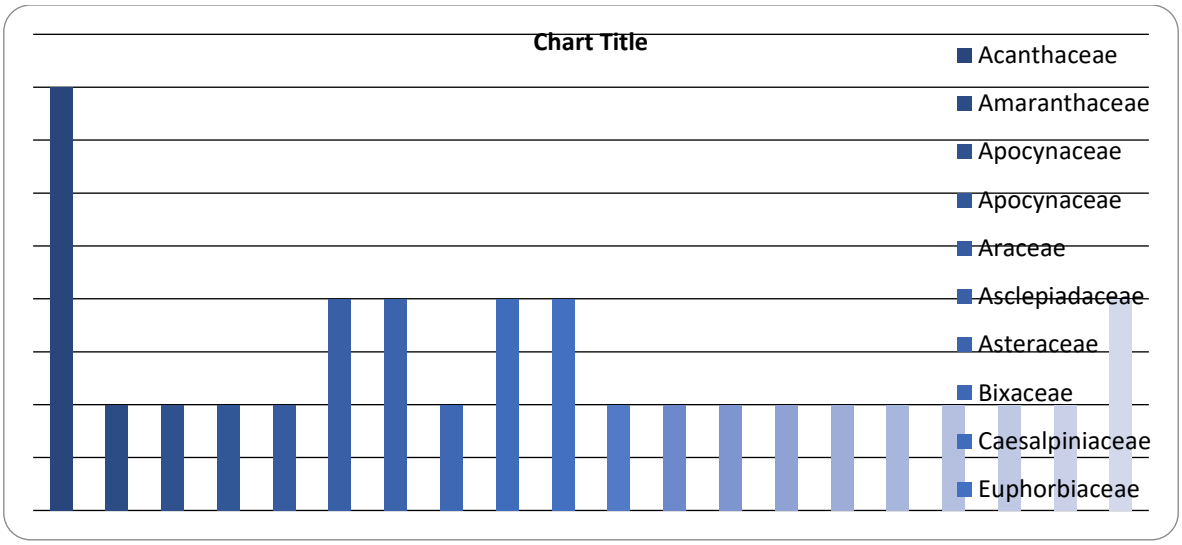
Table 1

S.N.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
1	Adusa	Adhatoda vasica P. Miller	Acanthaceae
2	Akar kara	Spilanthes oleracea (DC.) Clarke	Asteraceae
3	Anat mul	Hemidesmus indicus L.	Asclepiadaceae

4	Bhoi leem	Andrographis paniculata Burm.f.	Acanthaceae
5	Charota	Cassia tora L.	Ceasalpiniaceae
6	Dudhi	Euphorbia hirta L	Euphorbiaceae
7	Gorakh mundi	Sphaeranthus indicus L.	Asteraceae
8	Gorkh ganja	Aerva lanata (L.) Juss	Acanthaceae
9	Gotarun	Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae
10	Gudmar	Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae
11	Hath jode	Cissus quadrangularis L.	Vitaceae
12	Jimikand	Amorphaphallus campanulatus (Roxb.)	Araceae
13	Kanghi	Abutilon indicum L.	Malvaceae
14	Kebu	Costus speciosus (J. Koenig) Sm	Zingiberaceae
15	Lajvanti	Mimosa pudica L	Mimosaceae
16	Latjira	Achyranthes aspera L	Amaranthaceae
17	Leman grass	Cymbopogon flexuosus Steud	Poaceae
18	Marod Falee	Helicteres isora L.	Sterculiaceae
19	Nirgundi	Vitex negundo Linn.	Verbenaceae
20	Patal kumdha	Pueraria tuberosa (Roxb. ex. Willd) DC	Papilionaceae
21	Peeli kateri	Argemone mexicana Linn	Papavaraceae
22	Ratanjot	Jatropha curcas L.	Euphorbiaceae
23	Sadabahar	Catharanthus roseus (Murr.) G.	Apocynaceae
24	Sarpagandha	Rauwolfia serpentina L	Apocynaceae
25	Sinduri	Bixa orallena L.	Bixaceae
26	Talamkhana	Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine	Acanthaceae
27	Tikhur	Curcuma angustifolia Roxb	Zingiberaceae
28	Vantulshi	Hyptis suaveolens (L.) Poit	Labiatae

Table 2

Family	No of Species
Acanthaceae	4
Amaranthaceae	1
Apocynaceae	1
Apocynaceae	1
Araceae	1
Asclepiadaceae	2
Asteraceae	2
Bixaceae	1
Caesalpiniaceae	2
Euphorbiaceae	2
Labiatae	1
Malvaceae	1
Mimosaceae	1
Papavaraceae	1
Papilionaceae	1
Poaceae	1
Sterculiaceae	1
Verbenaceae	1
Vitaceae	1
Zingiberaceae	2



RESULT & DISCUSSION

A total number of 28 species of plants belonging to 25 genera and 18 families have been recorded in study area of Karmari vilage, Bastar. Overall range of species, genera and families of both cultivated and wild category turned into studied.

The present investigation comprises 28 species of Ethno-Medico observation of Karmari, Bastar (C.G). For every species botanical call, circle of relatives, nearby call, elements used, techniques of instruction, management and ailments dealt with are furnished. The observe regions are endowed with rich and varied biodiversity with various ecosystems i.e. woodland, grassland, water bodies etc. various geomorphology, climatic variations and plants have made the forests and adjacent regions flourish with numerous species.

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1 Adusha (अडूँसा) *Adhatoda vasica* P. Miller.

2 Akar kara (अकरकरा) *Spilanthes oleracea* (DC.) Clarke

3 Anat mul (अनन्तमूल) - *Hemidesmus indicus* L

4 Bhoi lim (कालमेघ) -*Andrographis paniculata* Burm.f.

5 Charota (चिरोटा / चरौटा) *Cassia tora* L.

6 Dudhi - Euphorbia hirta L

7 Gorakh mundi (गोरखमुण्डी) *Sphaeranthus indicus* L.

8 Gorkh ganja (गोरखगांजा) *Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss

9 Gotarun (गटारन / लताकरन्ज)
Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.

10 Gudmar - Gymnema sylvestre
(Retz.) R. Br.

11 Hath jode (हड्जोड़)
Cissus quadrangularis L.

12 Jimikand (जिमीकंद)
Amorphaphallus campanulatus (Roxb.)

13 Kanghi (अतिबला / कंघी)
Abutilon indicum L.

14 Kebu (केयोकन्द)
Costus speciosus (J. Koenig) Sm

15 Lajvanti (छुइमुइ / लाजवन्ती) - *Mimosa pudica* L

16 Latjira (लटजीरा अथवा अपामार्ग)
Achyranthes aspera L.

17 Leman grass (लेमनग्रास/नींबू घास) *Cymbopogon flexusosus* Steud.

18 Marod Falee - Helicteres isora L.

19 Nirgundi (निरगुण्डी) *Vitex negundo*

20 Patal kumdha (पाताल कुम्हड़ा)
Pueraria tuberosa (Roxb. ex. Willd) DC

21 Argemon, (पीली कटेली/सत्यानाषी)
Argemone mexicana L.

22 Ratanjot - Jatropha curcas L.

23 Sadabahar (सदाबहार)
Catharanthus roseus (Murr.) G.

24 Sarpagandha (सर्पगंधा)
Rauwolfia serpentina L

25 Sinduri (सिन्दूरी) -*Bixa orallena* L.

26 Talamkhana (तालमखाना)
Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.) Heine

27 Tikhur (तीखुर)
Curcuma angustifolia Roxb.

28 Vantulshi (वन तुलसा)-*Hyptis suaveolens*