

Medicinal herbs of Chhattisgarh to prepare Homo-drugs used by tribes in the block, Orchha of Narayanpur district in Chhattisgarh State:

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This paper documents the medicinal plants to prepare homo drugs that are in used by the Gond tribes residing in Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh. The information was collected from community members as well as from traditional healers. Gonds believe that any disease is caused due to magico religious faith, malnutrition and environmental imbalance. Gonds usually approach local man who are the traditional healers. These healers also diagnose the disease through magico-religious methods. Gonds are pluralistic in seeking treatment for various illnesses and diseases. However, they prefer the traditional healers. People of rural India are still dependent on traditional medicines for their health care and treatment of diseases (Bhasin and Bhasin 1994; Babu 1998). The present study documented the information on various herbs including the derivatives or parts of the herbs they use in the time period 2008 to 2010. The ethanobotanical studied were carried out in different parts of India by various workers as tribal have deep belief in their native folklore medicine for remedies and they rely exclusively on their own herbal cure (Sajem and Gosai, 2006). The application of herbal medicines has been studied by Sharma and Kumar (2011) Sharma et., (2011)

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The Sushruta Sanhita attributed to Sushruta in the 6th century B.C. describes 700 medicinal plants. The indigenous ethno-medical system of Gonds is a complex one in the sense that it encompasses a variety of practices that employ magic, plant and animal products and even the allopathic medicines. It represents medical pluralism among this tribe. The horizon of ethno medical knowledge of Gond is appreciably high, as they have recognized a variety of diseases and correspondingly origin through magico-religious causes are attributed to them. (Fig.1-Gond and an interpreter with researcher in Narayanpur) They have identified diseases due to infection, malnutrition and functional anomalies of various organ systems.

On the basis of present study, it was suggested and warrants documenting such oral traditional knowledge that persists among tribal communities. A detailed perusal of the ethno botanical records reveal that a number of outstanding botanists led several ethno botanical studies in different parts of C.G. (Bajpai et al, 1997) are available. It reveals from the literature that State with rich flora has remained botanically almost unexplored. Therefore study has been undertaken to record less-



known ethnobotanicals from different tribal communities of the state. (fig.2 Researcher in Narayanpur Polyclinic)

Materials and Methods- This paper is based on extensive fieldworks carried out among Maria-Halwa-Gond tribal population living in villages of the block, Orchha, Narayanpur district of Chhattisgarh. The data were collected from community members and medicinal men/traditional healers. Information from 120 community members of Gond was collected by using a pre-tested interview schedule. The incidence of diseases/illnesses that occurred during the past one year among their family members and the treatment details were collected. The details of various medicinal plants used for treating common diseases, their properties, methods of use, etc. were collected from thirty-five traditional healers practicing in the study area by the help of pre prepared questionnaire by 24 recall methods, Besides local healers doctors of the Ram Krishna Mission and other Missionary were consulted, Composition of homodrugs also cross checked to short out the right problems. **Results and discussions- Table no.1**

Medicinal herbs of Chhattisgarh used to prepare Homo-drugs

S.N	Scientific Name	Local Name	Homeopathic uses
1.	Chenopodium album	Bathua	Tonsillitis, right side paralysis, pain in scapula.
2.	Solanum nigrum	Makoi	Pruritis of vagina.
3.	Solanum Xanthocarpum	Batkatya	Disorders of throat, in urinary stones.
4.	Ocimum canum	Van Talsa	Constipation of young children, renal colic, cough, fever.
5.	Anagallis arvensis	Krishnaneel	Hydrophobia, urinary problems.
6.	Aloe vera	Gwarpatha	Diarrhea, dysentery, bleeding pile, disorders of stomach.
7.	Calotropis gigantean	Fudhar	Syphilis, filaria, Leprosy, dysentery.
8.	Jatropha curcas	Ratanjot	Cholera, diarrhea, hiccough, disorders of stomach.
9.	Tribulus terrestris	Gokhru	Disorders of Urino-genital system.
10.	Datura stramonium	Dhatra	Headache, heartburn and related symptoms.
11.	Blumea lacera	Kukurmutta	Dropsy, coryza, cough, headache, neuralgia,
12.	Boerhavia diffusa	Punarnava	Dropsy, migraine, coryza, cough.
13.	Melilotus alba	Dhekna	Disorders of circulatory systems.
14.	Leucas aspera	Gumma	Asthma, skin troubles, disorders of spleen, malaria, jaundice.
15.	Cynodon dactylon	Doobi	All types of bleeding and skin troubles.

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