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Traditional use of medicinal plants of Ratanpur forest Bilaspur district (C.G.) India

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Abstract

The present study provides introduction regarding the availability and uses of medicinal plants of Ratanpur forest Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh. The survey of medicinal plants was carried out on June 2020 to June 2021. There are 31 different medicinal plants of Ratanpur forest, Bilaspur district were recorded. These plants have high potential for treating various diseases such as asthma, homoptysis Cough, ulcer, piles, cardiac disease, Jaundice, dysentery. The major plant parts were used such as root, stem, leaves and fruits.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Ratanpur forest, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Introduction

About 64% of the world's population still relies on traditional medicine in their health care system (Farnsworth, 1994)^[1], where about 85% of rural Indians rely on wild plants for their various ailments. suffers (Jain, 1994)^[2]. Home remedies used by rural communities through experimental and error methods are not only accurate but also validate in the Ayurvedic system. The biggest challenge today is to protect this traditional knowledge as no written text is available and the information is still preserved only orally for generations.

The use of medicinal plants as a source of medicine and man-made medicine has a long history. India is rich in medicinal uses of plants as well as about 805 plants found in plants. In India there are 2,500 species of plants listed for medicinal value (Singh, Sunita and Subhalaxmi, 2013)^[3]. The Bilaspur region of the Ratanpur forest is best known for its extensive biodiversity of plants and animals. This place has a forest in the surrounding mountains. Amarkantak Hills is a major source of major natural resources that combine plant richness and traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

Study area

Bilaspur is located at 22.09°N 82.15°E. It has an average elevation of 264 metres (866 ft). Bilaspur is situated on the banks of the rain-fed Arpa River, which originates from the Maikal Range of Central India. It's a dolomite rich region surrounded by dense forests in the north and the coal mines of the Hasdeo Valley in the east. Bilaspur District is surrounded by Korba District in the north, Anuppur District of Madhya Pradesh, Mungeli and, Baloda Bazar-Bhata Para District in the south and Korba and Janjgir-Champa District in the east.

Around 38.78% of the total area is covered by forest. The southern part of the district is a plain land with gentle slopes covering an area of 48% of the total geographical area in the district. It is also called the Chhattisgarh plains. The land is very fertile and is mostly used for the agriculture purposes with few surface irrigation facilities. The northern part of the district is mostly hilly with highly undulating topography where the agriculture is restricted to few patches only. The net area sown during the year 2011 is around 360195 ha. Paddy is the main crop (88%) followed by pulses. There are three medium and 125 no of small irrigation projects exist in the district.

Material and Methods

The medicinal survey were conducted during the month of June 2020 to June 2021 in several villages of Bilaspur district. There are tribe peoples are using medicinal plants for various disease, Attempts will be made in this study to select certain locations of Bilaspur district and

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taken frequent interviews of with local people, elderly and also taken information of local Vaidhys who is selling medicinal plants. The standard method of collection of plants and preservation and maintenance of specimen in herbarium will followed technique (Jain, 1977; Singh *et al.* 2008 and Rao *et al.* 1990) ^[4-6] all collected specimens was correctly identified with flora of Bilaspur district (Panigarhi and Murti, 1989) ^[7]. All collected specimen deposited and

preserve in department of Botany in D.P. Vipra College Bilaspur, although a number of reports are available of medicinal plants of different districts in India (Bhalla, *et al.* 1982; Dwivedi, 1999; Khan and Khan, 2004 and Khan *et al.* 2006) ^[8-11]. The detail about Medicinal plants scientific name, plants parts used and its applications are given in table No.1.

Table 1: Detail about medicinal plants local name and its applications

S. No.	Family		Scientific name	Local name	Applications	Plant parts used
1.	Amaranthaceae	1.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Chirchita	Dysentery, Cough Scorpion sting	Whole plant
		2.	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> L.	Ghumma	Bone fracture	Leaves
2.	Apocynaceae	3.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Sensu. wall ex DC.	Kurchi	Vegetables	Flowers, leaf, legume
3.	Araceae	4.	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i> Den.	Suran	Vegetables	Rhizome
		5.	<i>Amorphophallus commutatus</i> Scott.	Shevala	Vegetables	Leaves
		6.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> L.	Alu	Vegetables	Leaves
4.	Asteraceae	7.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L) Hask	Bhringraj	Baldness, Hair tonic Ulcer, Scorpion sting	Root and leaves
		8.	<i>Launaea procumbens</i> L.	Van gobhi	Vegetables	Leaves
5.	Bombacaceae	9.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Semal	Urinary troubles, tonic diabetes, laxative, abstergent	Roots, Stem, Gum
6.	Caesalpiniaceae	10.	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L.	Tarwd	Vegetables	Leaves
		11.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Chakaunda	Vegetables, headache and fewe	Leaves
		12.	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Chhar	Muscular Pain, Carminative, Laxative	Roots, buds, Stem
7.	Combretaceae	13.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb	Arjun	Hypertension, ulcer etc.	Bark
8.	Cuscutaceae	14.	<i>Cascuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Amarbel	Flatulence, itching wounds, jaundice expectorant.	Leaves fruit
9.	Dioscoreaceae	15.	<i>Discorrea bulbifera</i> L.		Tubers are edible, ulcer, worm infection cardiac disease	Tubers
10.	Euphorbiaceae	16.	<i>Embllica officinalis</i> Gaertn	Amla	Stomach trouble, antibacterial	Leaves fruits
		17.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Jamal ghoti	Biodiesel, oil, ulcer wounds Rat bite, abdominal paralysis Scabies	Whole plant
		18.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arandi	Oil, worm infection piles	Root, Leaf, Seeds
11.	Fabaceae	19.	<i>Abrus preatoorius</i> Lin.	Ratti	Abortion, mouth fresh, pimples.	Leaves, seeds
		20.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> Lamk.	Palas	Loose motion, astergent, Menestural disorder, Jaundice	Bark, Stem, Gum
		21.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Gokarna	Urinary bladder disorders	Leaves
12.	Lamiaceae	22.	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> Lour. spr.	Patharchur	Cough, Vegetables, Cutlets	Leaves
13.	Liliaceae	23.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Shatavar	Urinary troubles, herbal tonic diuretic, urinary disease.	Roots leaves
14.	Malvaceae	24.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Marorphali	diarrhea, dysentery, abdominal colic Pain, piles	Pod
		25.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. F.	Baraira	Colic pain, ear disease, elephantiasis worm infection	Roots
15.	Mimosaceae	26.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.	Khair	Katha, bronchial asthma, homoptysis	Stem, gum
16.	Minispermaceae	27.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Will. Miers	Gurwel	Interinant fewer tonic	Stem bark
17.	Scrophulariaceae	28.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> L.	Bhrami	Constipation and as a diuretic to promote urination	Leaves
18.	Solanaceae	29.	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L.	Dholi ringni	Anthelminthic cough, asthma, Chest and heart disease	All parts
19.	Verbenaceae	30.	<i>Vitex nigundo</i> L.	Nirghudi	Fever, Dyspepsia, inflammation	Root stem and leaves
		31.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> Linn	Bharangi	Vegetables	Leaves

Results and Discussion

The present work describes medicinal plants to treat various ailments such as asthma, homoptysis Cough, ulcer, mass, heart disease, Jaundice, diarrhea, etc. There are 19 different families, 29 genera and 31 species used for disease, but unfortunately due to natural and human causes there is a huge mountain fire (Conflagration) which is witnessed annually in large parts of the Bilaspur region. Volcanoes have created major threats to biodiversity in the area. The fire on the mountain caused the destruction of trees and

wildlife. It is a major cause of deforestation in the region. It takes an hour to make the public aware of this problem in articles and articles in journals and newsletters is one of the most effective ways of raising awareness. The current paper is an effort in these ways.

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