Ethno-Botanical / Ethno-Medicinal Survey of Folklore Plants in Villages of Durg District in Chhattisgarh State (India)

Dr. G. K. Chandrol1, Priyanka Sahu2, Rakesh Kumar3, Laleeta4, Manmita Singh Rajput5
1Assistant Professor of Botany, 2,3,4,5 Student, Kalyan P.G. College, Bhilai Nagar

Abstract: Durg district is rich in biodiversity of medicinal plants. The forest area is about 08.95 % of the total area of Chhattisgarh. More than 80 villages are found in the range of Durg district. Peoples of villages as well as rural areas are frequently used many plants for the treatment of various diseases by own traditional knowledge. An ethno-botanical / ethnomedicinal survey was undertaken to collect the folk knowledge of the inhabitants of the different villages of Durg district. Taxonomically, the plants used by the villagers of this area were classified under 66 families of angiosperms including 192 medicinal plants. The various plant part used included whole plants, leaves, stems, roots, tubers, barks, resin, latex, flowers, fruits and seeds. Botanical name, local name, families and uses in different diseases are given parenthetically.

Keywords: Ethno-botanical / Ethno-medicinal, Folklore plants, Durg district

I. INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh lies between 17 46’N-24 06’N and 80 15’E-84 51’E in its geographical extent and cover about 4.14% of Indian land area. Lack of awareness and facilities prevailing in Chhattisgarh and most part of India is still resulting in loss of plant commodities. All over the world around 80 % of the peoples utilizing about 10,000 plant species as herbal medicines for treatment of various disorders (De, 1997). Traditional medicinal practioners known as “Vaidyaraj” in villages of Durg district. Globally, medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) constitute one of the integral parts of the biodiversity, ecosystem and biological heritage. The traditional herbal medicines are receiving great importance in the health care sector. Phytoconstituents are the natural bioactive compounds found in plants. These Phytoconstituents work with nutrients and fibers to form an integrated part of defense system against various diseases and stress conditions. The photo-chemicals are grouped into two main categories (Christophoridou et. al., 2005) namely primary constituents which includes amino acids, common sugars, proteins and chlorophyll etc., and secondary constituents consisting of alkaloids, essential oils, flavonoids, tannins, terpenoids, saponins, phenolic compounds etc. (Williams et. al., 2004 and Garcia-Salas et. al., 2010).

The objective of the present study was to create awareness about medicinal wealth as well as knowledge about to conserve these natural resources in their own habitats.

II. MATERIAL & METHOD

The present investigations were carried out from different villages of Durg district. It is well known for its beautiful landscapes and natural diverse flora. The plants that used as medicine were collected from different villages of Durg district. The information about use of plants was collected from the vaidyaraj as well as local villagers. The local villagers and the traditional medicine practitioners were interviewed during the study period. At the same time plants species were collected and herbarium sheets were prepared by traditional method.

Plant species are identified with the help of floras and keys, information regarding botanical name, family, vernacular name, plant parts and ethnomedicinal uses for each plant was collected. The plant families under study were arranged according to Bentham and Hooker system of classification of angiosperms. The important and authentic ethnomedicinal literature was also consulted to verify the collected information (Haines, 1921-25; Verma et.al., 1985 and Kirtikar & Basu, 1991).

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

It is necessary to study the biodiversity of plant in a particular area and also literate the people of that particular area for conservation of medicinal plants to ensure its availability for future generation. The rich biodiversity may be due to their environmental condition as well as adaptability of the plants in changeable climatic conditions (Patel, 2014).
The results of the ethnomedicinal survey are presented in Table 1-4. In this present work, indigenous ethnomedicinal uses of 192 plant species are described which are belonging to 66 families of angiosperms. The present paper highlights on the utilization of different plants which is effective against some common diseases like cough, headache, stomach pain, skin disease, wound. Besides it is also used against certain serious problems such as piles, leucoderma, arthritis, and rheumatic swellings.

Out of 66 families, the present paper include family Asteraceae (20 plants) with highest number of medicinal plants followed by family Papilionatae (19 plants), Ceasalpinioiidae (09 plants) while Malvaceae, Solanaceae, Acanthaceae and Euphorbiaceae shows equal number of medicinal plants i.e., 08 plants.

Medicinal plants are of great importance to health of individual and communities. The medicinal values of a plant lie in some chemical substances that produce a definite physiological action on the human body. The problem is that very little is known about folk and traditional medicine proper and it is impossible to say how effective they are without a lot more research (Sonawane and Sonawane, 2012). The medicinal plants listed above should be subjected to intensive phyto-chemical screening and pharmacognosy in search of new leads for the modern herbal drugs.

Agrawal and Chauhan (2014); Tiwari and Chandrol (2012); Sharma et.al. (2016) and Pandey et.al. (2015) studied indigenous medicinal herbs used by tribals of Chhattisgarh. Gireesha and Raju (2013) worked on ethno-botanical study of medicinal plants in BR hills region of Western Ghats, Karnataka.

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Table: 1 – Indigenous Medicinal Plants - Dicotyledon (Polypetalae-30 families)

| S. No. | COMMON NAME       | BOTANICAL NAME    | FAMILY                  | PARTS USE | MEDICINAL USES                              |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Dhantiali         | Clematis triloba  | Ranunculaceae           | L, SD     | Leprosy, Fever, Headache                   |
| 2     | Giloe             | Tinospora cordifolia | Menispermaceae         | ST        | Pile, Fever, Jaundice                      |
| 3     | Jalayamani        | Cocculus hirsutus | Menispermaceae          | R         | Cough, enrich the blood                    |
| 4     | Pilikatili        | Argemone maxicana | Papaveraceae            | W         | Skin & Eye disease, Asthma, snakebite      |
| 5     | Pila Hurhur       | Cleome viscosa    | Cappridaceae            | SD        | Body pain, Headache                        |
| 6     | Sada hurhuria     | Gynandropsis pentaphylla | Cappridaceae         | R         | Tumor, Ulcer, Earache, Body Pain           |
| 7     | Papita            | Carica papaya     | Caricaceae              | R, F      | Digestive disorder                        |
| 8     | Ghol              | Portulaca oleracea | Portulacaaceae         | W         | Ulcer, Diabetes, Pain, Dysentry            |
| 9     | Kanghi            | Abutilon indicum  | Malvaceae               | L         | Toothache                                  |
| 10    | Sittamatti        | Sida rhombifolia  | Malvaceae               | R, L      | Seminal disease                            |
| 11    | Mahabala          | Sida cordifolia   | Malvaceae               | W         | Gonorrhoea                                 |
| 12    | Baringa           | Sida acuta        | Malvaceae               | R         | Asthma                                     |
| 13    | Paras pinal       | Thepesia populnea | Malvaceae               | L, B, ST  | Ulcer                                      |
| 14    | Kapas             | Gossypium arborium| Malvaceae               | R, F      | Fever, Asthma, Heart disease               |
| 15    | Gudhal            | Hibiscus rosa sinensis | Malvaceae         | F         | White discharge, Irregular period          |
| 16    | Ranbhendi         | Malachra capitata | Malvaceae               | W         | Emollient & Pectoral                       |
| 17    | Marodfulli        | Helicteris isora  | Sterculiaceae           | FT        | Stomach pain, Skin disease                 |
| 18    | Narcha            | Corchorus acutangularis | Tiliaceae    | W         | Cooling                                    |
| 19    | Meetha neem       | Murraya koenigii  | Rutaceae                | L, F      | Eye sight, Digestion problem               |
| 20    | Khatta Mitha      | Oxalis corniculata| Oxalidaceae             | L         | Dysentery, Fever, Scurvy                   |
| 21    | Neem              | Azadirachta indica| Meliaceae               | L, R      | Analgesic, Hypertensive                    |
| 22    | Bakayan           | Melia azadarach   | Meliaceae               | L, R      | Heart pain, Tumor, Blood purifies          |
| 23    | Ber               | Ziziphus jujube   | Rhamnaceae              | FT        | Hysteria                                   |
| 24    | Hadjod            | Cissus quadriangularis | Vitaceae     | W         | Fracture of bone, Wound healing            |
| 25    | Mudakkathan       | Cardiospermum heliacabum | Sapindaceae    | W         | Fits                                       |
| 26    | Sujana            | Moringa oleifera  | Moringaceae             | B         | Snakebite                                  |
| 27    | Aparajita         | Clitoria ternatea | Papilionatae            | L, R      | Brain tonic, Antidote in poisonous bite    |
| 28    | Palash            | Butea monosperma  | Papilionatae            | B         | Dysentery                                  |
| 29    | Kewanch           | Mucuna pruriens   | Papilionatae            | FT        | Cholera, Dropsy                           |
| 30    | Sarphunkha        | Tephrosia purpuria | Papilionatae            | R         | Snake bite, Pimple pain                    |
| 31    | Sunn hemp          | Crotalaria prostrata | Papilionatae       | L, R      | Fever, Wound                              |
| 32    | Jangli gailia     | Alysicarpus longifolia | Papilionatae   | L, R      | Anticancerous, Cough                       |
| 33    | Chana             | Cicer arietinum   | Papilionatae            | L, SD     | Diabetes, Tonic                           |
| 34    | Jangli methi      | Desmodium trifolium | Papilionatae       | W         | Eye & Spleen dis., Asthma                  |
| 35    | Surivan           | Desmodium gengeticum | Papilionatae       | R         | Diarrhoea, Fever, Snakebite               |
| 36    | Dauldhak          | Erythrina suberosa | Papilionatae            | B, SD     | Anthelmintic, Antifungal                  |
| 37    | Raktapala         | Indigofera oblongifolia | Papilionatae    | L         | Diarrhoea                                 |

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| No. | Name       | Scientific Name     | Family         | Description                                                                 |
|-----|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 38  | Banmethi   | *Melilotus indica*  | Papilionatae    | W, Swelling, Diarrhoea                                                      |
| 39  | Mungni     | *Phaseolus trilobus*| Papilionatae    | L, Eye dis., Irregular fever                                                |
| 40  | Agasti     | *Sesbania cannabina*| Papilionatae    | W, Antiseptic, Ringworm, Skin dis.                                          |
| 41  | Methi      | *Trigonella foenumgraceum* | Papilionatae | L, SD Ulcer, Tonic                                                          |
| 42  | Mundari    | *Zornia diphylla*   | Papilionatae    | R, Induce sleep in children                                                 |
| 43  | Odabmini   | *Smitthia sensitiva*| Papilionatae    | W, Headache                                                                 |
| 44  | Mungphali  | *Arachis hypogaea*  | Papilionatae    | FT, Good lectagogue, Bronchitis                                             |
| 45  | Kamalvel   | *Rhynchosia minima* | Papilionatae    | SD, Spermatorrhoea                                                          |
| 46  | Lataguti   | *Caesalpinia bonducella* | Caesalpinioideae | L, Muscular pain                                                            |
| 47  | Guletura   | *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* | Caesalpinioideae | R, F, Cholera, Malaria, Asthma                                              |
| 48  | Kachnar    | *Bauhinia Purpurea* | Caesalpinioideae | B, Leucoderma                                                               |
| 49  | Kachnar    | *Bauhinia verigata* | Caesalpinioideae | R, Snakebite                                                                 |
| 50  | Amaltas    | *Cassia fistula*    | Caesalpinioideae | R, SD, Skin, Chest & Liver disease                                          |
| 51  | Charota    | *Cassia tora*       | Caesalpinioideae | L, SD, Arthritis, Ringworm, Night blindness                                 |
| 52  | Ponnvirai  | *Cassia oxdentalis* | Caesalpinioideae | W, Leprosy                                                                   |
| 53  | Dadmurdan  | *Cassia alata*      | Caesalpinioideae | L, Itching, Ringworm, Snakebite                                              |
| 54  | Sita Ashoka| *Saraca indica*     | Caesalpinioideae | B, ST, Uterine disorder                                                      |
| 55  | Babool      | *Acacia nilotica*   | Mimosoideae     | B, Asthma, Bronchitis                                                        |
| 56  | Lajwanti   | *Mimoso pudica*     | Mimosoideae     | W, Fever                                                                     |
| 57  | Jangli Sami| *Prosopis spicigera*| Mimosoideae     | B, Leprosy, Dysentery, Piles                                                 |
| 58  | Hamsagar   | *Kolanchoe laciniata* | Crassulaceae   | L, Wound & Sore, Diarrhoea                                                   |
| 59  | Dadam      | *Terminella catappa*| Combretaceae    | L, FT, Bronchitis, Leprosy                                                   |
| 60  | Bahera     | *Terminella belerica* | Combretaceae    | B, FT, Anaemia, Brain tonic, Sore, Ulcer                                     |
| 61  | Harra      | *Terminella arjuna* | Combretaceae    | B, FT, Enriches blood, Spleen & Pile disease                                |
| 62  | Arjun      | *Terminella arjuna* | Combretaceae    | B, Heart & Blood disease Anaemia                                             |
| 63  | Rangoonkibel| *Quisqualis indica* | Combretaceae    | L, SD, Abdomendic, Diarrhoea, Fever                                         |
| 64  | Neelgiri   | *Eucalyptus globulus* | Myrtaceae      | O, Anthelmintic                                                              |
| 65  | Jamun      | *Eugenia jambolana* | Myrtaceae       | B, Asthma, Dysentery, Bronchitis                                             |
| 66  | Guava      | *Psidium guajava*   | Myrtaceae       | S, L, Toothache                                                               |
| 67  | Anar       | *Panicum grantum*   | Punicaceae      | B, SD, Brain disease, Enriches blood, Piles                                  |
| 68  | Nirrummel  | *Ammania baccifera* | Lythariaceae    | W, Seminal weakness                                                          |
| 69  | Nirkirampu | *Ludwigia parviflora* | Onagraceae     | W, Cancer                                                                    |
| 70  | Pan ghas   | *Jussisea repens*   | Onagraceae      | L, Food for insects                                                          |
| 71  | Panch pandav| *Passiflora incarnata* | Passifloraceae | L, ST, Digestion problem                                                     |
| 72  | Nagathalli | *Opuntia dillenti*  | Cactaceae       | W, Cough, Snakebite                                                           |
| 73  | Madhukparni| *Centella asiatica* | Umbelliferae    | W, Jaundice, Diarrhoea                                                        |
| 74  | Saunf      | *Foeniculum vulgare*| Umbelliferae    | SD, Digestion problem                                                        |
| 75  | Dhania     | *Coriandrum sativum*| Umbelliferae    | L, F, SD, Gas & Digestive problem, Antifungal                                |
| S. No. | COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | FAMILY | PARTS USE | MEDICINAL USES |
|-------|-------------|----------------|--------|-----------|----------------|
| 1     | Impura      | Oldenlandia umbellata | Rubiaceae | W | Skin disease |
| 2     | Nattaichuri | Borreria hispida | Rubiaceae | W | Dental disorder |
| 3     | Korivi      | Ixora parviflora | Rubiaceae | B, F | Anemia, Cough |
| 4     | Bedina      | Mussaenda glabrota | Rubiaceae | F, BT | Jaundice, Asthma, Fever |
| 5     | Akarkara    | Spilenthes acmella | Asteraceae | L, F | Toothache |
| 6     | Vringraj    | Eclipta alba | Asteraceae | W | Anti-inflammatory, Hair tonic |
| 7     | Gorakhmundi | Sphaeranthus indicus | Asteraceae | L, F | Stomach dis., Jaundice |
| 8     | Ek Dandi    | Tridex procumbens | Asteraceae | W | Wound, Skin disease |
| 9     | Sahadevi    | Vernonia cinerea | Asteraceae | W | Fever, Headache, Vermifuge |
| 10    | Kanteli     | Echinops echinatus | Asteraceae | R | Cough, Fever |
| 11    | Sahadev     | Ageratum conzoides | Asteraceae | L | Wound, Cuts to stop bleeding |
| 12    | Bhimraj     | Wedelia chinensis | Asteraceae | L | Swelling, Rheumatic pain |
| 13    | Tongollati  | Eupatorium cannabinum | Asteraceae | W | Antiscorbutic, Swelling, Fever |
| 14    | Dangola     | Caesalia auxillaris | Asteraceae | W | Dysentery |
| 15    | Khanjeer    | Bidens bitemnata | Asteraceae | SD | Vomiting |
| 16    | Jangali muli | Blumea lacera | Asteraceae | W | Bronchitis, Fever, Piles, Blood disease |
| 17    | Balrksha    | Gnaphalium lutoalbum | Asteraceae | L | Sickness, astringent & vulnerary |
| 18    | Fleabane    | Pulicaria dysentrica | Asteraceae | L, R | Antipyretic, Wound, Dysentery |
| 19    | Ban okra    | Xanthium strumarium | Asteraceae | R, FT | Cancer, Small pox, Snake & Scorpion bites |
| 20    | Surajmukhi  | Heliantus annuus | Asteraceae | F, SD | Ulcer, Leprosy, Fever |
| 21    | Genda       | Tagetes erecta | Asteraceae | L | Piles, Kidney trouble, Muscular pain |
| 22    | Badavard    | Volatarella divericata | Asteraceae | W | Fever, Drive snake away |
| 23    | Mhatara     | Sonchus oleraceus | Asteraceae | W | Ulcer, Jaundice |
| 24    | Tikhana     | Launaea aspleniifolia | Asteraceae | R | As a lactogogue |
| 25    | Chameli     | Jasminum pubscens | Oleaceae | R | Snakebite |
| 26    | Harsingar   | Nyctanus aborritris | Oleaceae | F | Backache, Joint pain |
| 27    | Mogra       | Jasminum sambac | Oleaceae | F | Eye, ear & mouth disease, Leprosy |
| 28    | Kaner       | Thevetia neriolita | Apocynaceae | W | Leucoderma, Wound, Fever |
| 29    | Sadabahar   | Catharanthus roseus | Apocynaceae | W | Leukemia, Hypertensive |
| 30    | Sationa     | Alstonia scholaris | Apocynaceae | B | Malaria |
| 31    | Chandani    | Tabernaemontana divericata | Apocynaceae | F | Eye disease |
| 32    | Kanakchampa  | Plumeria acutifolia | Apocynaceae | R, B | Urinary disease, Leprosy, Ulcer |
| 33    | Madar       | Calotropis gigantea | Asclepiadaceae | R | Piles |
| 34    | Madar       | Calotropis procera | Asclepiadaceae | R, L | Cough, Stomach pain, Snakebite |
| 35    | Utrandi     | Pergularia daemia | Asclepiadaceae | R | Labour pain |
| 36    | Barik chirayata | Erythraea roxburghii | Gentianaceae | W | Stomach pain, Fever |
| No. | Botanical Name     | Scientific Name          | Family            | Part(s)          | Medical Uses                                      |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 37  | Hathisood         | *Heliotropium indicum*   | Boraginaceae      | W                | Fever, Ringworm, Sore                             |
| 38  | Andhahuli         | *Trichodesma indicum*    | Boraginaceae      | R                | Eye disease, Snakebite, Swelling                 |
| 39  | Sankhpuspi        | *Evolvulus alsinoides*   | Convolvulaceae    | W                | Fever                                            |
| 40  | Prasarini          | *Merremia emeriginata*   | Convolvulaceae    | W                | Anaemia                                          |
| 41  | Kamlata            | *Quamalix coccinea*      | Convolvulaceae    | L                | Piles                                            |
| 42  | Amarbel            | *Casuta reflexa*         | Convolvulaceae    | W                | Bronchitis, Leucoderma                           |
| 43  | Kantakari          | *Solanum xanthocarpum*   | Solanaceae        | W, FT            | Heart & Eye disease, Pain, Ulcer, Piles          |
| 44  | Makoi              | *Solanum nigrum*         | Solanaceae        | R, FT            | Cough, Piles, Jaundice                           |
| 45  | Makoi              | *Solanum nigrum*         | Solanaceae        | R, FT            | Heart & Eye disease, Pain, Ulcer, Piles          |
| 46  | Baigan            | *Solanum melongena*      | Solanaceae        | FT               | Cardio tonic, Enriches blood                     |
| 47  | Mirch              | *Capsicum annuim*        | Solanaceae        | FT               | Enriches blood, Pain                             |
| 48  | Boreda             | *Nicandra polysaloides*  | Solanaceae        | L                | Toothache                                        |
| 49  | Rusberi            | *Physalis peruviana*     | Solanaceae        | W                | Ulcer                                            |
| 50  | Dhatura            | *Datura stramonium*      | Solanaceae        | L, F, SD         | Asthma, Earache, Swelling of joint               |
| 51  | Sweet broom        | *Scoparia dulcis*        | Scrophulariaceae  | W                | Toothache, Excessive menstruation                |
| 52  | Nir Bramhmi        | *Lindenbera bractaeata*  | Scrophulariaceae  | W                | Swelling                                         |
| 53  | Gadartambaku       | *Celsia coromandelina*   | Scrophulariaceae  | L                | Chronic dysentery, Piles                         |
| 54  | Lalagia            | *Striga orobancheida*    | Scrophulariaceae  | W                | Diabetes                                         |
| 55  | Dudhali            | *Sopubia delphinifolia*  | Scrophulariaceae  | W                | Sore healing                                     |
| 56  | Satara             | *Tecoma stans*           | Bignoniaceae      | R                | Snake, Rat & Scorpion bite                       |
| 57  | Til                 | *Sesamum orientale*      | Pedaliaceae       | SD               | Cold & Cough                                     |
| 58  | Bichchu            | *Martyna diandra*        | Pedaliaceae       | FT               | Tuberculosis gland, Throat sore                  |
| 59  | Kalmegh            | *Andrographis peniculata*| Acanthaceae       | W                | Fever, Weakness, Release of gas                  |
| 60  | Kesariya           | *Barlera priornitis*     | Acanthaceae       | L                | Toothache                                        |
| 61  | Kharmor             | *Rungia repens*          | Acanthaceae       | W                | Dental disease                                   |
| 62  | Adusra             | *Adhatoda vasica*        | Acanthaceae       | L                | Cough, Bronchitis                                |
| 63  | Jal makhana        | *Astercahna longifolia*  | Acanthaceae       | L, R, SD         | Jaundice, Urino-genital problem                 |
| 64  | Tal makhana        | *Hyrophila auriculata*   | Acanthaceae       | W                | Hepatic & Urino-genital problem                 |
| 65  | Karunochi          | *Justicia grandarussa*   | Acanthaceae       | L                | Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Headache                |
| 66  | Lahara             | *Thunbergia granddiflora*| Acanthaceae       | ST               | Toothache                                        |
| 67  | Sendhwar           | *Vitex negundo*          | Verbanaceae       | W                | Arthritis, Dandruff                             |
| 68  | Bakanbuti          | *Lippia nodiflora*       | Verbanaceae       | L                | Digestive, Diarrhoea                             |
| 69  | Punarisanghu       | *Clerodendron inerm*     | Verbanaceae       | W                | Rheumatic problem                                |
| 70  | Gheneri            | *Lantana camara*         | Verbanaceae       | W                | Cuts & Wound                                     |
| 71  | Tulsie             | *Ocimum sanctum*         | Lamiaceae         | L, SD            | Cough, Cold, Bronchitis                          |
| 72  | Pashan Bheda       | *Coleus barbatius*       | Lamiaceae         | R                | Kidney stone, Muscular pain                      |
| 73  | Gum/Tumbai         | *Leucas aspera*          | Lamiaceae         | F                | Cough & Cold                                     |
| 74  | Pippermint         | *Mentha pipertia*        | Lamiaceae         | F, L, O          | Digestive, Pain killer                          |
Table: 3 – Indigenous Medicinal Plants - Dicotyledon (Monochlamydae- 06 families)

| S. No. | COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME       | FAMILY          | PARTS USE | MEDICINAL USES                          |
|--------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1      | Punernava   | Boerhavia diffusa    | Nyctaginaceae   | R, L      | Jaundice, Anaemia, Asthma               |
| 2      | Chaulai     | Amaranthus viridis   | Amaranthaceae   | L, R      | Snakebite antidote                      |
| 3      | Ban Chaulai | Amaranthus spinosus   | Amaranthaceae   | L         | Leprosy, Piles                          |
| 4      | Jangli chaulai | Aerva lanata      | Amaranthaceae   | W         | Cough, Diabetes                         |
| 5      | Chirchira   | Achyranthus aspera   | Amaranthaceae   | W         | Snakebite, Antifungal, Asthma           |
| 6      | Safedi      | Alternanthera sessilis | Amaranthaceae   | W         | Pneumonia                               |
| 7      | Kunjir      | Digera arvensis      | Amaranthaceae   | F, SD     | Urinary discharge                       |
| 8      | Siliari     | Phyllanthus niruri   | Euphorbiaceae   | W         | Jaundice                                |
| 9      | Jal bahar   | Polygonum hydropiper | Polygonaceae    | R         | Pneumonia                               |
| 10     | Bhui amla   | Phyllanthus aspera   | Euphorbiaceae   | W         | Jaundice                                |
| 11     | Doodhi      | Euphoria hirta       | Euphorbiaceae   | LX, L     | Cough, Dysentery, Gas troubles          |
| 12     | Thirukalli  | Euphoria niruri      | Euphorbiaceae   | LX        | Rheumatic problem                       |
| 13     | Amla        | Emblica officinalis  | Euphorbiaceae   | FT        | Jaundice, Cough, Cardiac disease        |
| 14     | Ratanjot    | Jatropha curcus      | Euphorbiaceae   | FT, LX    | Toothache, Skin disease                 |
| 15     | Arandi      | Ricinus communis     | Euphorbiaceae   | SD, O     | Toothache                               |
| 16     | Haritmanjari| Acalypha indica      | Euphorbiaceae   | L         | Ear pain, Scabies                       |
| 17     | Baghrandha  | Jatropha gossypifolia | Euphorbiaceae   | LX, SD    | Wound, Ulcer                           |
| 18     | Jhanjhi     | Ceretophyllum densersum | Ceretophyllaceae | W   | Cooling agent, Scorpion sting          |

Table: 4 – Indigenous Medicinal Plants - Monocotyledon (15 families)

| S. No. | COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME       | FAMILY          | PARTS USE | MEDICINAL USES                          |
|--------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1      | Patseola    | Vallisneria spiralis | Hydrocharitaceae | W         | Good oxygenator                         |
| 2      | Kela        | Musa paradisiaca     | Musaceae        | RH        | Cure manorrhoea                         |
| 3      | Adrak       | Zingiber officinalis | Zingibaraceae   | RH        | Cough & Cold                            |
| 4      | Marul       | Sansevieria roxburghiana | Haemodoraceae | L, R      | Snakebite                               |
| 5      | Nag doon    | Sansevieria roxburghiana | Haemodoraceae | P         | Snakebite, Diabetes                     |
| 6      | Rankanta    | Agave americana      | Amaryllidaceae  | G, ST     | Toothache, Malaria                      |
| 7      | Rajanigandha| Polyanthus tubrosa   | Amaryllidaceae  | BU        | Gonorrhoea, Pimples                     |
| 8      | Kanwal      | Crinum asiaticum     | Amaryllidaceae  | T         | Antipyretic, Vomiting, Snakebite        |
| 9      | Pyaj        | Allium cepa          | Liliaceae       | W         | Sunstroke, Vomiting, Insect bite         |
| 10     | Satavari    | Asparagus recemosus  | Liliaceae       | R         | Enhance lactation, cough                |
| 11     | Ghritkumari | Aloe vera            | Liliaceae       | L         | Wound, Burn, Ulcer                      |
| 12     | Lahsun      | Allium sativum       | Liliaceae       | W         | Heart problem, Diabetes, B.P.           |
| 13     | Jal kumbhi  | Echhornia crassipes  | Pontederiaceae  | W         | Manure for fattening                    |
| 14     | Banspati kena| Commalina benghalensis | Commalinaeaceae | L         | Vitality                                |
| 15     | Chhind      | Phoenix sylvestris   | Palmaeae        | FT        | Body strength                           |
| 16     | Pankanis    | Typha angustata      | Typhaeae        | R         | Fever, Worm, Burn, Diarrhoea            |
| No. | Name         | Scientific Name   | Family   | Part | Uses                                      |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|----------|------|-------------------------------------------|
| 17  | Sarvajiya    | *Canna indica*    | Canaceae | W    | Fever, Cordial & Eye disease             |
| 18  | Suran / Zimikand | *Amorphophallus companulatus* | Araceae | T    | Snakebite, Piles                         |
| 19  | Gondala      | *Pistia stratiotes* | Araceae  | W    | Chronic skin disease, Urinary tract.      |
| 20  | Bindupana    | *Wolffia arrhiza*  | Lemnaceae| W    | Use for Pisciculture                      |
| 21  | Chowpatti    | *Lemma perpusilla* | Lemnaceae| W    | Food for fish & water birds              |
| 22  | Nagarmotha   | *Cyperus rotundus* | Cyperaceae| L, R | Stomach disorder                         |
| 23  | Saundhiya    | *Cymbopogon citratus* | Poaceae  | L, R | Fever, Leprosy, Snake bite, Pain          |
| 24  | Bamboo       | *Bambusa bambos*  | Poaceae  | YST  | Cleaning of infected sores               |

**ABBREVIATION**

- R=Root
- L=Leaf
- ST=Stem
- W=Whole
- SD=Seed
- F=Flower
- B=Bark
- T=Tuber
- RH=Rhizome
- LX=Latex
- FT=Fruit
- P=Pulp
- RN=Resin
- J=Juice
- HW=Heart wood
- YST=Young stem
- O=Oil
- BT=Bract
- G=Gum
- BU=Bulb
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