

**STUDY ON THE MEDICINAL PLANTS FOUND IN SAKRI BLOCK OF
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(C.G.).**ABSTRACT**

Traditional medicinal practice has been known for centuries in many parts of the world for the treatment of various human ailments. Medicinal plants are relied upon by 80% of the world's population and in India the use of plants as therapeutic agents remains an important component of the traditional medicinal system. A number of plants have been documented for their antibiotic and antifungal properties. It was investigated that 50 plant in Smriti Vatika, Sakri block district Bilaspur of Chhattisgarh are present. On the basis of field survey on medicinal plant species 50 under different families 35 showed their

presence in the campus which was collected identified and listed, Recorded medicinal plant showed different habit herbs, climber, shrub and tree. The plant are arranged the following their botanical name family, habit used and propagation shown in indicating summary of medicinal plant in the Smriti vatika, Sakri Bilaspur.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal plant, Smriti Vatika, Sakri, Bilaspur.**INTRODUCTION**

Medicinal plants or herbs have been identified and used since prehistoric times. Plants make many chemical compounds for biological function, including defense against insects, fungi and herbivorous mammals. Over 12,00 active compounds are known to science. This chemicals work on the human body in exactly the same way as pharmaceutical drugs so herbal medicines can be beneficial and have harmful side effects just like conventional drugs. However, since a single plant may contain may substances. The effects of taking a plant medicine can be complex (Crrubba and Scalenghe, 2012). The earliest historical records of herbs are found from the Sumerian civilization. Where hundreds of medicinal plants including opium are listed on clay tablets, Ancient Egypt describes over 850 plant medicines.

While Discords documented over 1000 recipes for medicines using over 600 medicinal plants in the material. Forming the basis of botany to search for some 1500 year Drug research makes use of ethno botany to search for pharmacologically active substances in nature and has in this way discovered hundreds of useful compound. These include the common drugs aspirin, dioxin quinine and opium. The compounds found in plants are of many kinds but most are in four major biochemical classes. The alkaloids, glycosides, polyphenols and terpenes (Atanasov, et. al., 2015; Aggarwal, et. al., 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Selection of Study Site: The Sakri block has a rich biodiversity areas which are extensively surveyed ethno-botanically regarding medicinal plants. The preliminary surveys were carried out in February 2019. Forest types forest vegetation and other related aspect were gathered. Accordingly various sites were demarcated on the forest range and circle map in which extensively field surveys were later carried out at regular intervals. A field work of the study sites were done during February -2019 to April 2019. There place of the block were touched and the entire region was covered. The medicinal plants were collected in their natural habitat. Emphasis was given to collect the herbs in their flowering and fruiting stage. During the field diagnostic features of the plants including occurrence, status, local name, medicinal uses, religious aspects and conservational strategies were noted in the field book reports of the rural physicians (Sandey and Sharma, 2016). Medicine men and other knowledgeable people were also recorded.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of field survey on medicinal plant species 50 under different families 35 showed their presence in the site which was collected identified and listed, recorded medicinal plant showed different habit viz. herbs, climber, shrub and tree. The plant are arranged the following their botanical name family, habit used and propagation shown in indicating summary of medicinal plant in the Smriti vatika, Sakri Bilaspur. An attempt has been made to focus new remedies of several existing diseases through herbal plants by collecting information gathered from Bilaspur district. Large number of medicinal plants is used for the treatment of chronic as well as casual diseases all over the India (Das et. al., 1988; Hemadri et. al., 1984; Kurian, 2003). In the present communication 30 known plants and their new uses have been presented viz. *Aegle marmelos*, *Argemone ecisincan*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Capsicum annum*, *Carica papaya*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Dalbergia latifolia*,

Dentrocalamus strictus, *Ipomea panciulata*, *Euphorbia prostata* and *Cypens ratundus*. Therapeutic uses of plants marked with an asterisk in Table is mentioned in previous literature has been found, however the medicinal uses attributed to the aforesaid plants are based on folklore information, the data provides sufficient clue for their phytochemical, Pharmacological and clinical investigation. Scientific validation of these remedies may help in discovering new drugs form ethno-medicine (Singer and Charles, 1923).

Table: List of Plants and Their Parts Used For Medicine.

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family Name	Part's	Uses
1.	Barleriya prionitis L.	Katsraiya, Piya basa	Acanthaceae	Leaves and root	Cold and cough fever.
2.	Androgaphis paniculata	Bhui neem, kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Whole plant	Improves immunity liver protecting and liver tonic cholaretic bitter tonic blood purifying.
3.	Adhthoda vessica	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Leaves, Flower root	Cough asthma, piles, bronchitics,
4.	Eclipta prostrate	Bhringraj	Astaraceae	Whole plant	Asthma body pain bronchitis and pueumonia, fever high blood pressure.
5.	Tagetes	Genda	Astaraceae	Leaves, seed, flower	Gas stomach pain colic intestinal fluid retention sore eyes menstrual disorders.
6.	Sphaeranthus indicus livrn.	Gorakhmundi	Astaraceae	Whole plant seed flowers,root	Swelling Headech Piles chronic cough, asthma skin disease
7.	Vinka rosea	Sandabahar	Apocynaceae	Leaf,	Diabetes, cancer.
8.	Rauwolfia serpentine	Sarpghndha	Apocynaceae	Root bark	Cholera fever high blood pressur mental disease
9.	Calotropis procera	Aak	Asclepiadacea	Whole plant	Fever Dropsy chcumatic pain asthma bronchitis
10.	Mangifera indica	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Stem bark Leaf flower seed kenrnel	Diabetes.
11.	Annona squemosa	Sitafal	Anonaceae	Seed leave bark	Diabetes hair tonic leading to blindness hysteria ulcer wound dysentery
12.	Achyronthes aspera	Apmarg	Amaranthaceae	Whole part	Bacterial infections, Antifunga, heart problems blood pressur pain in abdomen,fever
13.	Tamarindus indica	Imli	Caesalipiniaceae	Leaves bark seed wood	Scorion bite stomch pain
14.	Cassia tora	Charoutha	Caesalipiniaceae	Fruit,leaf	Liver tonic, cardiatomic and expectorant dyspepsia constipation,cough bronchitis cardiac
15.	Cassia fistula L.	Amaltaasa	Caesalipiniace	Fruit, leaf	Abdominal disorder skin disease.
16.	Terminalia chebula	Harra Combertaceae	Combertaceae	Root, seed baek	Digestion skin problem
17.	Terminalia bellerica	Bahera	Combertaceae	Seed, bark	Fever. Cough and coldpurgation anti diarrheal therapy
18.	Bryophyllum	Bhasampatti	Crassulaceae	Root, leaf	Cough asthma cold Dysentery, high blood

	Pinnatum				pressure cardiac problem, fever treatment of boil
19.	Cuscuta reflexa	Aakashballi	Cuscutaceae	Whole plant,	Stomach disease liver disease, blood impurity
20.	Solanum surattense	Bhatakateri	euphorbiaceae	Whole plant root fruit.	Antiasthmatic astringent bitter digestive diuretic pungent carminative and expectorant,
21.	Embllica officinalis	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Gastric disorder, heart disease.
22.	Phyllanthus Niruri	Bhui aanvla	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Jaundice diabetes swellings chronic dysentery liver disorder. Cough asthma
23.	Ricinus communis	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf, seed	Skin disease, joint pain, hair fall head ache.
24.	Euphorbia nerifolia	Sehund	Euphorbiaceae	Root leaf mildy latex	Pain inflammation. Joint pain piles, fistula sore throat poison and severe constipation
25.	Euphorbia hirta	Dudhi	euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Asthma cough diarrhea dysentery.
26.	Butea monosperma	Palaas	Fabaceae	Seeds, gum leaves, flower and bark	Eye disorder piles urinary disorder nodular boil.
27.	Delonix regia	Gulmohar fabaceae	Fabaceae	Flower leaf stem bark	Constipation inflammations arthritis hemiplegia.
28.	Origanum vulgare	Marua	Lamiaceae	Whole plant	Cold muscle pain acne bloating heart condition intestinal parasites menstrual cramps
29.	Mimosa pudica	Chui-mui	fabaceae	Leaves root	Swelling, piles diarrhea
30.	Ocimum sanctum	Tulsi	lamiaceae	Leaf, root	Respiratory complaints, earache and malarial fever
31.	Woodfordia fruticosa	Dhatki, dhavai	Lythraceae	Flower	Digestive disorder used in gout skin diseases.
32.	Ficus benghalensis L.	Bargad	Moraceae	Leaf, root stem bark.	Dysentery abscess, prevent loss of hair pain killer in joint pain.
33.	Ficus religiosa	Papal	miraceae	Whole plant	Stomach pain, cough and cold sexual disorder.
34.	Acacia nilotica	Babool	mimosaceae	Bark gum, flower	Diarrhea itching easy delivery anaemia weakness
35.	Albizia lebbek	Siras	Mimosaceae	Bark, leaf	Pitta cough boils cough, eye disorders, flu lung problems cough, high blood cholesterol treatment of asthma arthritis.
36.	Psidium guajava L.	Amorrod	myrtaceae	Whole plant	Joint pain cough heart element disturbed.
37.	Syzygium cumini L.	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Fruit, bark seed, leaf	Piles, diabetes, loose motion, eye and ear

					problem vomiting liver swelling, respiratory
38.	Moringa oleifera	Sahijan munga	Moringaceae	Root, bark	
39.	Abelmoschus	Kasturi bhindi	Malvaceae	Seed, root leaves, flower.	Stimulating properties gonorrhea venereal diseases.
40.	Cynodon dactylon	Dub poaceae	poaceae	Whol plant	Urinary.
41.	Clitoria ternatea	Aprajeeta	Papilionaceae	Seed	Progative.
43.	Argimone mexicana	Satyanashi pilikateri	pupaveraceae	Root,stem, seed, latex	Inflammations and bilious fevers. Ophthalmia opacity of cornea.kidney pain. Headache body skin diseases, itching.
44.	Piper betel	Paan	'piperaceae	eaves, root fruit,	Malaria, antibacterial antioxidant cardi tonic,
45.	Plumbago zeylannia	Chitrak	plumbaginaceae	Root and bark,	Abdominal disease piles ulcers, fever spure
46.	Punicagantum L.	Annar	punicaceae	Fruit leaf,	Gastric disorder nauseae
47.	Aegle marmelos	Bael	Rutaceae	Leaf, fruit, root	Gastric disorder throt disorder, constipation rever antiseptic digestion.
48.	Datura stramonium	Dhatura	Solenaceae	Seed, leaf	Asthma, baldness, heart attack, whooping cough, deafness.
49.	Madhuca indica	Hahua	sapotaceae	Flower, bark, leaf	Cough, diabetes, bronchitis.
50.	Tridex procumbens	Tridex	Astaraceae	leaf, whole plant.	Liver disorder, gastritis blister.

CONCLUSION

The present work indicates the utilization of plants for the treatment of various human ailments among the inhabitants of Sakri block of District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. There is a rich ethno-medicinal heritage that is however disappearing due to modernization technological developments and loss of natural habitats and over exploitation of natural resources. Though the study is restricted to medicinal plants of Smriti Vatika, Sakri block, Bilaspur, its findings are to a great extent relevant to the herbal remedies among the natives of the neighboring areas. Hence this study will be a contribution to the ethnomedicine of the region as a whole.

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