



STUDY OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS IN SEMARSOT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, BALRAMPUR (C.G)

Laxmi Singh¹ Dr. Deepa Biswas²

¹PhD Research scholar department of Botany, Kalinga University Raipur

²Associate professor head of botany department, Kalinga University Raipur, (C.G)

Corresponding Author- Laxmi Singh

E-Mail ID: laxmisingh7712671@gmail.com

Abstract

Medicinal plant of Semarsot Sanctuary have a wide variety of biological properties, which need to be discovered, documented and looked over. The Sanctuary is located near Semarsot on the Ambikapur -Daltonganj road. Estimated 50% - 60% of the population depend exclusively on traditional or herbal medicine for treating any type of diseases. A total number 25 of medicinal plant species belonging to 19 families were recorded which are used for medicine. This chapter highlights some alternative and safe medicinal plant with good effect in our human body. Tribes of Balrampur play a very important & significant role in environmental protection. Aim of the present study is to explore the range of some medicinal plant of the Semarsot Sanctuary which are used by local people, tribes, healers and medicine men for healing some disease.

Keywords- Medicinal Plant, Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary, Balrampur, Tribes people.

Introduction

Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary is situated at a distance of 50 km. from Ambikapur headquarter of Sarguja Division. It spread over an area of 430.36 sq.km. Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary shares its border with Bihar. The tropic of cancer is found passing through this area. Mixed deciduous trees present the Sanctuary. Sarai (Sal) trees are mostly found here. Riverine forest is one of the another plant species found here. Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary have huge wealth of biodiversity of plant, especially in tribal habitats, where several naturally established herbal species are used as traditional and effective medicine.

Herbal medicines are now a days gaining a lot of popularity with their less harmful effect on our human body. Safed Musli (*Chlorophytum borivillianum*), Chirayata (*Swertia chirayita*), Bhumi Amla (*Phyllanthus niruri*), Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*), Mothiban (*Cyperus rotundus*), are in great demand on present plants knowledge is very often passed one generation to next generation only verbally.

This work concentrates on some traditional medicinal knowledge along with their therapeutic uses by local people of Balrampur district. The paper reports the results of some medicinal plant study conducted in Balrampur. The study has been carried out in Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary of Balrampur district. Medicinal uses of plant species are described in which different part of plant are used to healing in different diseases.

Material And Methods

Medicinal plant data were collected by means of an open questionnaire was followed to gain information on medicinal plant with their local name, parts used, methods of preparation and also mode of administration. But unfortunately questionnaire approach was not possible to get relevant data hence an informal conversation was adopted. All the local informants, medicine men, local healers were selected based on their knowledge of medicinal plants. A total no. of 30 informants were interviewed comprising of 20 men and 10 women. Field survey also conducted by us. Most of the herbs were collected directly from the

forest, agricultural fields ,foot hills ,upper hills and river belts. Collected plant species were identified by using of Bentham And Hookers classification. The

gathered field information was analyzed to know a clear and updated picture of the some medicinal plant which are present in Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuaries Balrampur.

Some plants with their Medicinal properties

S.No	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Medicinal Use in
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Treat Acne, Nourishes Skin, Treat Fungle
2	<i>Adina cardifolia</i>	Karam	Rubiaceae	Chronic cough, Jaundice, Stomachache Fodder
3	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Dhaoura	Combretaceae	UTI infection ,Skin,liver, Epileptic Diseases,Fever,
4	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Bhai-neem	Acanthaceae	Cancer, Diabetes, High Bp, Ulcer, Leorosity, Colic
5	<i>Asparagus racemose</i>	Satwar	Asparagaceae	Dysoesia, Constipation, Stomach spasms, Ulcer
6	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Satyanshi	Papaveraceae	Tumors, Warts, Skin diseases, Leprosy, Malaria
7	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Koinar	Fabaceae	Antifungal, Antibacterial, pain , Swelling reducing
8	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Parsa	Fabaceae	Fodder, Resin, Timber, Medicine and Dye
9	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	Bass	Poaceae	Antiinflammatory, Astringent, Laxative
10	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Semal	Malvaceae	Reduce stomachache treat pimple and skin eruption
11	<i>Carissa carandas</i>	Karonda	Apocynaceae	Diarrhea, Constipation, Epilepsy, Malaria, Cough,
12	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Mathaghas	Cyperaceae	Diarrhea,Stomachache Malaria, Pyresis, Cough
13	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Dub ghas	Poaceae	Stones, Snake bite ,Cancer Cough, Sores, Headache
14	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Beng sag	Apiaceae	Heal wound, Improve mental clarity, leprosy
15	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Khajur	Celastraceae	Sciatica,Ascites, Appetite, Amenorrhea, Leucodrama
16	<i>Chlorophytum borivillianum</i>	Safed Musli	Asparagaceae	Diabetes and Arthritis
17	<i>Swertia chirayita</i>	Chirayata	Gentianaceae	Malaria,liver disorder and diabetes
18	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Bhumi Aomla	Phyllanthaceae	Diabetes,Ulcers,Inflammation,
19	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	Reduce swelling, Lower Bp,Immune system
20	<i>Dioscoria bulbifera</i>	Gaith kanda	Dioscoreaceae	Dysentery,Syphilis,Ulcer, Cough, Leprosy, Diabetes,
21	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Sal (sarai)	Dipterocarpaceae	Treat wound,Ulcers,leprosy

				cough gonorrhea
22	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Debility, Emaciation, removing intestinal worm
23	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harra	Combretaceae	Mild laxative, Prokinetic agent, Stomachic,
24	<i>Carissa carandas</i>	Karonda	Apocynaceae	Acidity, Indigestion, Skin diseases, Infected wounds
25	<i>Macaranga peltata</i>	Dang Kanda	Dioscoreaceae	Haemoptysis, Cough, Fever, Dysentery

Result and Discussion

In present study 25 plants were found which belongs to 19 families. Above plants bark, flowers, rhizome, roots, leaves, seeds, gum and some whole plant used for medicinal purpose. The study convey that by using local herb and shrub as a medicine. Local people and Tribal people are not only healing the diseases but also it is very cost effective for the tribal population. The study revealed new impetus, motivation to the traditional system of health care. Tribes of Balrampur district play a very significant role in environmental protection. They are sensitive, receptive and take any advice, suggestion generously. Sacred grove, Sarna are the best example for it.

Conclusion

The residents of the Balrampur district have a strong bond with their natural plant resource. They rely on of the forest for most of their basic need food, clothes, home. Medicinal plants are inseparable from local livelihoods because they have long been collected, consumed and managed through local customs and knowledge. The study of some medicinal plants concluded Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary in Balrampur District possess a mixed vegetation.

Plants and their parts is safely used by local population for curing various type of diseases. Such information should be needed for welfare of other societies. Study of some Medicinal plant in Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary of Balrampur district revealed that local population and tribes have rich Knowledge of Medicinal plant and continue the use of plant for various ailments. The local plants which I have Mentioned it will helped in treating and

management of various disease. Sacred grove, Sarna, Dham are several methods which are used by tribes to sustainable use and conservation of plants in our local area. In this way tribal community of our district protect patch of Sal vegetation by local people through their religious and cultural beliefs. Tribes of Balrampur district play a very significant role in environmental protection. They are sensitive, receptive and take any advice, suggestion generously.

Acknowledgement

Authors is very thankful to "Chhattisgarh vigyan sabha" team members, specially respected professor Dr. M.L. Nayak sir, Ranu Rathore mam, Vaidya Awasthi sir, Arjun shrivas sir, Dinesh sir and local respondents who share their medicinal plant knowledge with author very friendly. Authors also thankful to Khyati Chandra Om, Manoj Paikra and Mahendra Paikra for the exclusive photography and technical support.

Reference

1. Ethenobotanical Survey of Balrampur District with special reference to plants used by Koraku Tribes Ignace Kindo and S. John Britto [2015]
2. Study of Ethno-Medicinal plants among the tribals of Sarguja region (C.G.)
3. Anit Kumar Chatterjee [2014]
4. Ethnobotanical survey of sarguja district with special reference plants used by uraon tribe in treatment of respiratory diseases
5. Swati Srivastava, V.K. Kanungo [2013]
6. Assesment of knowledge of medicinal plants and their use in tribal region of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh, India
7. V.K. Painkra, M.K. Jhariya, A. Raj [2015].

8. Herbaceous plants used by the tribes the treatment of human and animal diseases in the forest of Chaturgarh.
9. District Balrampur , Government of C.G Anokha Balrampur / India
10. Retrieved 27 January 2021.
11. Balrampur District C.G. State Government Archived from the original *2011 Census of India , Population by Mother Tongue.