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Indigenous Medicinal Plants Used by the Residents of Manikpur, Chitrakoot District (U.P.), India

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Abstract

Ethno-botanical research on traditional plants was conducted between 2019-2020 in the Manikpur district of Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh, India and documented the different types of traditional plants used by indigenous people. The research focused on the identification of medicinal plants, disease management, part of the plant used, methods of preparation, method of management, ingredients included etc. Data were collected using interviews and questionnaires by selecting 15 clinicians using a purposeful sampling method. Thirty species of medicinal plants were collected and identified in a research center to treat various human diseases. This paper lists these types of medicinal plants in different stages and families.

Keywords- Ethno medicinal, Anthropological, Rheumatism etc.

Introduction-

The main purpose of the current study is to collect data on plants used traditionally by the community of Manikpur subdivision of Chitrakoot district, Uttar Pradesh. The plants have been used in traditional medicine for a few thousand years. India is a breeding ground for medicinal plants. The herbal medicine of the nation is rich in its floral treasures.

Ethno-botany oversees the study of human-plant relationships for use as medicine, food, shelter, clothing, petrol, fodder and other household purposes (Balick, 1996). It is responsible for the interaction of indigenous plants with the local people in the area. The purpose of ethno botanists is to examine how these plants are used as food, clothing, shelter, fodder, fuel, furniture and how the medicinal use of such plants is linked to other aspects of plant species. They understand and collect information on important plants using anthropological methods.

Central India is one of those regions in India where the community and forest dwellers come from the vast majority of the population. Their studies have revealed little known plant uses and interesting details about ethno medicinal plants. In many parts of Uttar Pradesh especially within the Chitrakoot region, there's an upscale tradition within the use of plants as a herbal remedy for several ailments. That's why an ethno-medicinal study was done to assemble the data to be useful in the study of medicinal plants in the Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh.

Material and the Method -

Ethno-botanical research was conducted in various community areas; restricted in the Chitrakoot region for the year 2019 - 2020. Extensive field planning was planned to collect plant species and data. The accepted method of data collection was about the use of herbal remedies in the treatment of various diseases.

Ethno-botanical data were collected in a standard manner. A comprehensive questionnaire was prepared for this reason, the collected plant species were obtained using flowers and other general literature. Details of plants used for other medicinal purposes are also provided. Details of diseases, the proportion of plants used, the composition and volume and duration of time and other items collected from the regional community are included.

List of Indigenous medicinal plants used by the residents of Manikpur of Chitrakoot district :-

1. Botanical Name : *Acacia nilotica* Linn. (Babool)

Disease : Toothache, Skin Infections

2. Botanical Name : *Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Willd. (Khair)

Disease: Skin infections especially itching

3. Botanical Name : *Acacia leucophloea* Willd. (Reunjha)

Disease : Diarrhea

4. Botanical Name : *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. (Sheesham)

Disease : Eye infections and gonorrhea, scabies, leprosy, diarrhea and backdoor trots.

5. Botanical Name : *Albizzia lebbeck* (Linn.) Benth (Kala Siris)

Disease : Asthma, reduces cervical cancer, coughs and colds, ulcers, snake bites and leucoderma.

6. Botanical Name : *Buchanania lanzan Spreng. (Achar, Chironji)*

Disease : It is used for cuts and wounds, skin diseases, snake bites and Rheumatism.

7. Botanical Name : *Butea monosperma Lamk. (Dhak, Palas)*

Disease : Scorpion Bites. Flowers are a source of dye.

9. Botanical Name : *Tectona grandis Linn. f. (Sagon)*

Disease : Headache, toothache, and reduction of inflammation and irritation of the skin.

10. Botanical Name : *Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Neem)*

Disease : Insecticidal, liver cerup and urinary astringent, leprosy, skin diseases, leucoderma, dyspepsia, ulcers, tuberculosis, eczema, malaria etc.

11. Botanical Name : *Bombax ceiba L. (Semal)*

Disease : It is used for dressings that are provided in the event of injuries and to increase sexual potency.

12. Botanical Name : *Annona squamosa Linn. (Sitaphal)*

Disease : Wound Healing, Diabetes.

13. Botanical Name : *Anogeissus latifolia Wall. (Dhawa)*

Disease : Antiseptic, used for wound treatment, tumor and cancer treatment, Rheumatism and fever.

14. Botanical Name : *Carissa spinarum L. (Karaunda)*

Disease : Rheumatic pain, fever and wound healing.

15. Botanical Name : *Cassia fistula Linn. (Amaltas)*

Disease : Leprosy, heart disease and is used externally in rheumatism and snake bites.

16. Botanical Name : *Centella asiatica L. Urb. (Brahmi)*

Disease : Increase memory

17. Botanical Name : *Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. (Dub)*

Disease : Arthritis

18. Botanical Name : *Aegle marmelos Linn. (Bel)*

Disease : Digestive issues

19 .Botanical name : *Euphorbia hirta* L. (Dudh Ghas)

Disease : Arthritis

20. Botanical Name : *Ficus benghalensis* L. (Bargad)

Disease : Diabetes, gout, diarrhea, leucorrhoea, ulcers, rheumatism, lumbago, pains, cracked and swollen saliva and toothache.

21. Botanical Name : *Ficus religiosa* Linn. (Pipal)

Disease : Scabies and snake bites. Its juice removes teeth problems .Seed powder taken three days during menses sterilizes females .

22. Botanical Name : *Lagerstroemia Parviflora* Roxb. (Seja)

Disease : Leucorrhoea

23. Botanical Name : *Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia* (Roxb.) (Mahua)

Disease : Gout and rheumatism

24. Botanical Name : *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels. (Jamun)

Disease : Diabetes

25 Botanical Name : *Tamarindus indica* Linn. (Imli)

Disease : Destroying worms in children and jaundice. Gastropathy, vomiting.

26. Botanical Name : *Argemone mexicana* L. (Pili Kateli)

Disease : Gout, Dysentery, Liquid eye film.

27. Botanical Name : *Terminalia chebula* Retz. (Harra)

Disease : Astringent, digestive, laxative, cardio tonic, aphrodisiac and febrifuge.

28 .Botanical Name : *Vitex negundo* L. (Nirgudi)

Disease : Rheumatism

29. Botanical Name : *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz (Dhawai)

Disease : Arthritis

30. Botanical Name : *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk. (Ber, Beri)

Disease : Cold and cough

31. Botanical Name : *Ziziphus xylopyrus* (Retz.) Willd. (Ghotohar)

Disease : Skin rashes and dyes are used to exfoliate the skin.

Outcomes-

The calculation all plant species are classified by their family, the name of the place, the parts used and the various uses in the treatment of illness and disease . A total of 30 plants of different types of families were reported with different therapeutic uses. Ethno medicinal use has been reported and investigated for medicinal plants in the regional community. Although much research work is being done in India . it is very important knowledge and the basis of traditional knowledge have already been lost as capturing knowledge with the older generation would not have been passed on to younger generations and remains unwritten. Although the literature is full of common ethno-botany references throughout the country, attempts to record specific details of this information have been limited and several staff members have made their efforts in this direction.

A review of the literature informs that although too much research has been done on ethno-medicinal plants in India ,there are still some internal areas that need more scrutiny such as the Chitrakoot district for new traditional medicine searches.

According to preliminary retrospective research and group discussions, it was found that the information on medicinal plant uses is especially important for adults. The younger generation is unaware of the many therapies available in the area and is increasingly inclined toward conventional medicine. It was also found that district doctors were reluctant to disclose their information.

The conventional setup of knowledge of the use of herbs is still very rich and is available in the community of Manikpur of Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh region. It is therefore necessary to document the traditional knowledge of useful plants and their medicinal uses before they are permanently lost to society

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