Journal for Research in Applied Sciences and Biotechnology

www.jrasb.com

ISSN: 2583-4053

Volume-1 Issue-3 || August 2022 || PP. 128-130

https://doi.org/10.55544/jrasb.1.3.17

Ethenomedicinal Documentation of Medicinal Plants Used by Tribal Peoples of Nuapada District, Odisha, India

Guptanjali Sahu[1], Debashish Gardia[2] and Akshya Kumar Mishra[3]

[1]Department of Pharmacognosy, Batakrushna College of Pharmacy, Nuapada, Odisha, INDIA.

[2]Department of Pharmacology, Batakrushna College of Pharmacy, Nuapada, Odisha, INDIA.

[3]Department of Microbiology, Batakrushna College of Pharmacy, Nuapada, Odisha, INDIA.

[3]Corresponding Author: akshyamicrobiologist@gmail.com

www.jrasb.com || Vol. 1 No. 3 (2022): August Issue

Received: 10-07-2022	**Revised:** 31-07-2022	**Accepted:** 10-08-2022

ABSTRACT

The study of a region's plants and their practical applications using the traditions and local knowledge is known as ethnobotany. People have used plants for medical purposes since well before the prehistoric era. On several fronts, traditional medical systems are still heavily utilized. the process of producing medications from plants to treat a variety of human diseases. The native plants and plant parts used as medicines by traditional healers in Nuapada areas are extremely little known. The goal of this research is to compile a list of the exact plant components that local traditional healers in the chosen Nuapada areas utilize to treat a variety of illnesses. The tribes of Nuapada treat their common sickness with 18 species from 14 families.

Keywords- Tribes, Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, Common Disease, Nuapada.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany is the study of a region's plants and their useful applications using the customs and knowledge of the native population. Long before the prehistoric era, people employed plants for medical purposes. Chinese texts, Egyptian papyrus, and ancient Unani scrolls all discussed the use of plants. There is evidence that around 4000 years ago, Unani Hakims, Indian Vaidyas, and cultures from the Mediterranean and Europe used herbs as medicine. Herbs were employed in healing rituals by indigenous societies in Rome, Egypt, Iran, Africa, and America, while other cultures formed traditional medical systems like Unani, Ayurveda, and Chinese Medicine that systematically utilized herbal remedies.

Traditional medical systems are still used extensively on many fronts. The use of plant materials as a source of medicines for a wide range of human ailments has received more attention as a result of factors including population growth, insufficient drug supply, prohibitive cost of treatments, side effects of several synthetic drugs, and development of resistance to currently used drugs for infectious diseases.

India has a reputation as one of the oldest civilizations with a vast storehouse of medicinal herbs. India's forests are the main source of a huge variety of aromatic and medicinal plants that are mostly harvested as raw materials for the production of pharmaceuticals and perfumery goods. In India's AYUSH systems, some 8,000 herbal treatments have been codified. The four main systems of indigenous medicine are Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Folk (tribal) remedies. Ayurveda and Unani medicine are the most advanced and popular systems in India.

Panda (2014) studies the screening of plants from the Similipal Biosphere Reserve in Odisha for antibacterial activity and ethno-medical usage [1]. In the Mayurbhanj District, Rout et al. (2017) discovered that 58 plant species from 34 families were employed in folk medicine by local tribes [2]. According to Das &Mishra (1988), the indigenous people of the Koraput district used 35 plants as ethnomedicine to treat the 25 ailments they were suffering from [3]. In the Kandhamal district,

Journal for Research in Applied Sciences and Biotechnology

www.jrasb.com

ISSN: 2583-4053

Volume-1 Issue-3 || August 2022 || PP. 128-130

https://doi.org/10.55544/jrasb.1.3.17

40 ethnomedicinal plant species, 37 genera, and 28 families were reported to have traditional applications by Panigrahy et al. (2016) [4].

There is relatively little information available on the native plants and plant parts utilized by traditional healers in Nuapada areas as medicines. This project intends to catalogue plant parts specifically used by local traditional healers in the selected Nuapada districts to manage a range of ailments.

II. MATERIAL METHODS

Study Area

The Nuapada district is situated in Odisha's western region. It is located between latitudes 200 N and 210 5' and longitude 820 40'. The districts of Bargarh, Bolangir, and Kalahandi in Odisha are located on the eastern edge of Nuapada, whereas Raipur District in Chhattisgarh State is located to the north, west, and south. 3,852 sq km is the total size of this district. There are 1,44,299 rural households in the district as a whole. In the district, there are 131 Gram Panchayats, 3 NACs, and 10 police stations. The district's 82,159 total Scheduled Caste (SC) and 2,06,327 total Scheduled Tribe (ST) residents make up 13.46% and 33.80% of the total population, respectively.

Data Collection

Between May and July 2022, data were gathered for the study area. During regular trips to the research site, a deep relationship was formed with the older tribal members who used herbal medicine. Interviews with Old Tribal People, Bidya, and Gunia were conducted during fieldwork to explore ethnomedicines. Plant specimens were gathered and identified using the local flora and some of the more seasoned practitioners (Saxena and Brahaman, 1996) [5]. Since these medications made it difficult to get at the truth directly, indirect means were used to learn about their most common illnesses and potential remedies.

III. RESULTS

The tribes of Nuapada use 18 species belonging to 14 families to treat their common disease which reflected in table no-1

Sl. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family	Part Used	Application
1	Bamur	Acacia nilotica	Fabaceae	Leaf	Leaf powder crushed with coconut oil is applied externally to wound due to syphilis.
2	Lesun	Allium Sativum	Amaryllidaceae	Leaves, Flower, Cloves	Used for treatment of Fever, Liver disorder, Tuberculosis, Hypertension
3	Ghee Kuanri	Aloe vera	Asphodelaceae	Leaf	used for controlling High blood sugar, skin and dental care
4	Badhel	Annona squamosa	Annonaceae	Seed, Fruit, Leaf	used for treatment of tuber, to abolish lice, treatment of ulcer etc.
5	Kanta Malti	Barleria pronitis	Acanthaceae	Leaf , Stem, Root, Bark, Flower	Treatment of cough, Jaundice, and Urinary Tract Infections.
6	Duba	Cynodon dactylon	Poaceae	leaf	used for treatment of skin problem.
7	Bar	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae	Bark, Leaf, Seed,	used in treatment of skin disorder, diarrhea, wound and burn.
8	Dumer	Ficus racemosa	Moraceae	All part	used in liver disorder, diarrhea diabetes
9	Pipal	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Leaves	used as anti ulcer, antibacterial
10	Ramjada	Jatropha curcas	Euphorbiaceae	Latex and Leaves	Use for treatment of diarrhoea,dysentery etc
11	Benjati	Lawsonia inermis	Lythraceae	All part	Antioxidant,Hypogycemic
12	Baul	Mimusops elengi	Sapotaceae	flower,bark	Cardiotonic,Braintonic
13	Sahaj	Terminali tomentosa	Combretaceae	Bark	antifungal
14	Buro	Zizyphus mauritiana	Rhamnaceae	Bark,Fruit	Improve muscle strength

ISSN: 2583-4053
Volume-1 Issue-3 || August 2022 || PP. 128-130
https://doi.org/10.55544/jrasb.1.3.17

15	Bhuinleam	Andrographis paniculata	Acanthaceae	All part	Use in diabetes and ulcer
16	Aphamarga	Achyranthes aspera	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant	Cough,jundice,Anemia
17	Aparajita	Clitoria ternatea	Fabaceae	Root and seed	jundice and hairfall
18	Bisalykarani	Tridax Procumbens	Asteraceae	Leaf	Wound healing

IV. CONCLUSION

Eighteen species from Forteen families were used by the tribal people to cure common diseases like fever, high blood pressure, wound healing, and ulcers during the course of the inquiry. This demonstrate the Nuapada tribes' capacity to treat their illness in a cost-efficient and efficient manner. Tribes' inherited knowledge of plant medicine should be recorded and preserved for use in feature references and the creation of herbal drugs.

REFARENCE

[1] Panda, S. K. (2014). Ethno-medicinal uses and screening of plants for antibacterial activity from Similipal Biosphere Reserve, Odisha, India. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, *151*(1), 158-175.

[2] Rout, P. G., & Panda, T. (2017). Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery by the tribals of Similipal forest, Mayurbhanj, Odisha, India. *Applied Science Reports*, *19*(1).

[3] Das, P. K., & Misra, M. K. (1988). Some ethnomedicinal plants of Koraput district Orissa. *Ancient science of life*, *8*(1), 60.

[4] Panigrahy, J., Behera, S. K., Venugopal, A., & Leelaveni, A. (2016). Ethnomedicinal study of some medicinal plants from Kandhamal district, Odisha. *Int. J. Herbal Med*, *4*(5), 36-40.

[5] Saxena, H. O., & Brahman, M. (1994). *The flora of Orissa*. Regional Research Laboratory (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research).