



ISSN : 0973-7057

Studies on the utilization of medicinal plants by the people of Mandar Block, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

Jyoti Kumari & Mithilesh Kumar Pandey*

P.G. Department of Botany, Maharaja College, Ara (Bhojpur), V.K.S. University, Bihar.

Received : 12th May, 2015; Revised : 17th July, 2015

Abstract : The people of Mandar Block of Ranchi District of Jharkhand have been using different kinds of vegetables, cereals, shrubs, herbs, forages and fruits as medicine since time immemorial. This particular area is a natural abode of large number of valuable medicinal plants. The tribals who are mostly dependent on the forests, apply their traditional knowledge of use of medicinal plants for the cure of various diseases. It is still unfortunate that their traditional knowledge has not been properly identified standardized and documented for the better use by modern society. Due to indiscriminate and rapid devastation of our forest wealth, a sizeable number of plants are on the verge of becoming rare or extinct. No systematic study and documentation of this area has been done, therefore present article aims for identification and documentation of about 35 top medicinal plant species.

Keywords: Ojha, Munda, Sadan, Manki, Pahan, Horopaths, Naturopaths, Pharmaceutical.

INTRODUCTION

For human being, the primary health care is most urgent. The whole population of country has a vital reliability on traditional medicinal plant. For prevention from the diseases and for their treatment, the medicinal plant species are frequently used by human beings. Medicinal plants can be generally found in the forest areas of Jharkhand which are usually inhabited by the rural tribal populations. Due to encroachment of forest of urban areas, the people of urban areas are not apprised aptly about the medicinal species and its advantage.

The Mandar Block of Ranchi District is one of the medicinal & herbal plant rich areas of Jharkhand. The people of Mandar Block have an important knowledge about the medicinal plant species, which are frequently used in common health related diseases such as, skin disease, constipation, hair falling, paralysis, blood pressure, throat problem, bleeding, diarrhoea, muscular pain, asthma, cough, sores, cold, anaemia, laprosy, etc. The cost of these medicinal species is quite low and is sold in the market of

tribal area in an affordable price. The medicine made from these medicinal herbal plants has no side effect in health of human being.

The rural people of Mandar Block move from rural to urban area in search of jobs. The migration of these persons having veteran knowledge of the herbal medicines and drugs is a great problem for these areas.

A detail study of these medicinal herbal plants are most urgent for these peoples so that they can achieve a vital knowledge about this plant and its advantage.

This article shows a real approach in order to learn about medicinal and herbal plant species. The tribal people of Mandar Block may be enthralled by this article.

cultivations, no. of household, area of Mandar Block, etc. were carried out. Some tool items such as note book, pen, brush, camera, plastic bags, scissors, old news paper, etc here carried during the course of collection of herbal plants. The prepared herbaria and photographs are submitted in the P.G. Department of Botany, Maharaja College, Arrah (Bihar).

METHODOLOGY

The survey of Mandar Block of Ranchi district was done surmountly (to deal successfully) by the help of Local

*Corresponding author :

Phone : 06182-248443, 9334252633

E-mail : mkpandey93342@gmail.com

squad. More than 50% of the people were found of tribal caste. The Ojha, Pahan, Munda and Mankis were get in touch by the help of local persons. The exploration of knowledge of medicinal species and herbal plants were made by these Vaidya.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

During the survey of Mandar block, information related to population, literacy,

The trends used for the formulations of indigenous drugs by the peoples of Mandar block are very simple and common. Both the tribal and non tribal people especially woman are very co-operative. The formulation of medicine was done by these tribals, has no written or published records. Although scientific validation is yet to be given to some of the formulations and needs a pharmacological analysis of the ingredients to confirm their effectiveness.

The information of these naturopathy drugs and its formulation are usually transferred from one generation to another generation verbally. For the proper popularity of these indigenous drugs, these formulations need a strong validation and written record. Once these formulations are recorded and its effectiveness is proved, it may get popularity among peoples of urban areas because of its affordable cheaper price and with no adverse effects.

RESULT

This article is designed in account of those people and patients who has been cured by naturopathy and horopathy. In the collection and identification of herbal plant species, a well behaved cooperation was made by the local practitioners. The entire information of medicinal species such as local names, botanical name, diseases and parts used and the form of its use are placed in the tabular from.

SI. No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Diseases Name	Useful Part	Useful Form
1	Agnikuar	<i>Pergularia extensa N.E. Br</i>	Arthritis	Leaf	Juice
2	Bakain	<i>Melia azedarach, Linn.</i>	Diabetes	Leaves & fruits	Juice
3	Begnua	<i>Vitex negundo, Linn.</i>	Arthritis	Leaf	Juice
4	Bhuli Kamal	<i>Premna herbacea Roxb</i>	Arthritis	Root	Juice
5	Bohera	<i>Terminalia belerica Roxb.</i>	Worm infection	Fruit pith	Juice
6	Chiraita	<i>Swertia chirata Buch-Ham</i>	Worm infection	Whole plant	Juice
7	Daruhddi	<i>Berberis aristata DC</i>	Gastroenteritis	Whole plant	Powder
8	Dhatura	<i>Datura fastuos, Linn.</i>	Arthritis	Leaf	Juice
9	Erni	<i>Clerodendron phlomides Willd.</i>	Diabetes	Leaves	Juice
10	Gaiphah	<i>Myristica fragrans Houtt.</i>	Tuberculosis	Fruit	Juice
11	Gamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea, Linn.</i>	Leucorrhoea	Fruit	Juice
12	Gorakh Imali	<i>Adansonia digitat, Linn.</i>	Acidity	Fruit pulp	Kath
13	Harre	<i>Terminolia chebula Retz.</i>	Cough	Fruit	Juice
14	Hingota	<i>Balanites roxburghii Planch</i>	Abdominal disorder	Seed	Juice
15	Hodua	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	Menorrhagia	Leaf	Juice
16	Hul-Hul	<i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i>	Anaemia	Leaves	Paste
17	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cummini (Linn.) Skeel</i>	Anaemia	Leaves	Paste

Kumari & Pandey : Studies on the utilization of medicinal plants by the people of Mandar Block, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

18	Kajadhur	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (Linn.) DC	Anaemia	Root	Paste
19	Kamraz	<i>Byttneria herbacea</i> Roxb.	Tuberculosis	Root	Juice
20	Kapas	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> Linn.	Leucorrhoea	Root	Paste
21	Kata Saraya	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn.	Cough	Bark	Juice
22	khair	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd	Anaemia	Heartwood	Katha
23	Khatmi	<i>Althaea rosea</i> Cav.	Cough	Root	Juice
24	Kum	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Diarrhoea	Root	Juice
25	Kusum	<i>Schleichera trijuga</i> Willd.	Leprosy	Seed	Oil
26	Latapalas	<i>Butea superba</i> Roxb.	Menorrhagia	Bark	Juice
27	Methi	<i>Trigonella foenum</i> – <i>graceun</i> , L.	Diabetes	Seed	Germinated seeds
28	Morpankh	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Menorrhagia	Green plants branches	Powder
29	Palas	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	Leucorrhoea	Flower	Juice
30	Phulki	<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> Linn.	Malaria	Whole plants	Paste
31	Pushipan	<i>Ehretia microphylla</i> (Lam)G. Don	Dismanorrhoea	Whole plants	Juice
32	Rakat Rogar	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> A. Juss.	Cough	Bark	Juice
33	Sarpgandha	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth ex. Kurz	Leprosy	Root	Juice
34	Sheonak	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent.	Constipation	Root bark	Powder
35	Siris	<i>Albizzia lebbek</i> Benth	Bleeding	Tender leaves	Powder

CONCLUSION

Presently, deforestation is a huge problem for the country. In spite of these, Jharkhand state has a bulk forestry area which is about one-fourth of the total geographical area of the Jharkhand. The forestry area is a resource of traditional medicinal plants, naturopathy and homeopathy. Medicinal Plants play a vital role in providing health care to human beings. It is a pertinent question that how to interact with traditional knowledge- based people and Vaidya-Hakim.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thanks Dr. Mithilesh Kumar Pandey for his great support and encouragement. I want to thank also those indigenous people of Mandar Block who made me capable to finish my investigations and research.

REFERENCES

1. Anonymous, The Wealth of India : A Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial products, 1948 - 1976.

Biospectra : Vol. 10(2), Sept., 2015.

An International Biannual Refereed Journal of Life Sciences

2. **Bhattacharya, A.K. & Patra, K.,** Medicinal plants for rural woman and child health care Issues, options and strategy. *Indian Forester*, 130 (4) (2004) 385.
3. **Chakraborty, M.K. Bhattacharjee, A. & Pal, D.C.,** Ethnomedical uses of some exotic plants of Purulia district, West Bengal, India. *J.econ.taxon. Bot.* 27 (3) (2003) 559.
4. **Chopra, R. N., Nayar, S.L. & Chopra, I.C.,** Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants, CSIR, New Delhi, 1956.
5. **Deshmukh, V.R. & Rothe, S.P.,** Ethnomedicinal study from Melghat, tribal region of Amravati district, Maharashtra. *J. econ. Taxon Bot:* 27(3) (2003) 37.
6. **Ghosh, A.** Herval folk remedies of Bankura and Medinipur district, West Bengal. *Indian J. Trad. Knowledge* 2(4) (2003) 393.
7. **Islam, M.A. & Jha, R.K.,** Ethnopharmacology of tribals of Ranchi district, Jharkhand. *J. econ. Taxon Bot:* 27(2) (2003) 300.
8. **Harsha, V.H., Hebbar, S.S., Shripathi, V. & Hegde, G.R.,** Ethnomedicobotany of Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka, India. Plants in treatment of skin diseases, *J. Ethanopharmacol.* 84 (1) (2003) 37.
9. **Jain S. K. 1965.,** Medicinal plant-lore of the tribals of Bastar. *Economic Botany.*

* * *

