

Biodiversity of Plants Used in Arthritis at Jatashankar (Chhatarpur)

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Abstract

Phytodiversity can be defined as richness of plants occurring as an interacting system in a given habitat. The term biodiversity was first used in its long version biological diversity and most commonly used to describe about member of species. Plant diversity is the vast diversification of flora in the biological world and forest is one of the richest riches of this biodiversity. The Jatashankar place is a historical and forest area of district chhatarpur which include in bundelkhand region. Vegetation is the most precious gift, nature has provided to us, as it is meeting all kinds of essential requirements of the humans in the form of food, fodder, fuel and mostly medicine. Several medicinal plants occur in this area.

Keywords: Arthritis , Chakauda , Gulchitaar , Jatashankar

Introduction

Floras fauna are our national heritage and have direct impact in culture of human including tribals. Forest dweller's and other primitive and about aboriginal people. Medicinal plant must have been first knowledge with the early man had acquired by sheer necessity intuition. Observation and experimentation of the study of this value of plants which documents the knowledge and wisdom of the traditional people about the miraculous properties of biodiversity is now emerging as a holistic segment of the ecology. The utility and scope of medicinal plant research in the health care programme in locating by support species or emergency in food etc. is now widely recognized (Harsh Berger 1985).

People of jatashankar utilized many species of forest and it given proper incentives developed small cottage industry and processing limits for herbal drugs. Many tribals are using three medicinal plants in the some Gathiya Bat of body specially. This area is an area of research that deal with medicines derived from plants. (Weiner 1971)

Review of Literature

More than one hundred plants were reported to be common. Only used in medicine in Jatashankar Forest Chhatarpur M.P. Khare (2000) Ethnobotanical study of ornum and khov tribes of surguja and Raigarh District Madhya Pradesh in the central partaf India was carried out by maheshwari etal. (1990) ethnomedico Botanical studies on in digenous medicinal plants of lamn (lamn) and Achanakmar forest of Bilashpur district in C.G. by Ram Prasad, R.K. Panday and Arun Bajpayi (1990) folk medicine of Bastar had been carried out of Koppula Hemadri and Swahari Sashibhusan (1989) studies on Ethnobotany of Bundel Khand have been carried out by Saxena & Tripathi (1989). Where as tradional plants medicines of Sagar district by Bhalla etal (1982).

The important studies on the tribals of Madhya Pradesh include those by Jain (1963,1963 b) (1965) (1978) Jain & Tara & Dar (1963) Sahu (1982) Bhalla et al (1982) Maheshwari (1983) Khan et al (2000) Shukla et al (2001) and Khan (2000).

Objective of the Study

The main aim of this research paper is to introduce several wild medicine from medicinal plants to villagers and rural peoples and rural herbalist for cure the many common diseases of chhatarpur district.

Methodology

Ethno medicinal plant's used a many the tribal's of Jatashankar of Biodiversity forest range has been worked out adequately. So for on these lines it is proposed to investigate in many important aspects.

The much information about the types and population of Jatashankar shall be obtained forest. For the medicinal plant study help of

local guides tribal's as has will be taken. The plants used by them by collected and studies in detail.

The information of these medical value plants have collected from various sources and their dependency of forest plants studied.

Field Survey

Various forest areas of Jatashankar range are to be required to identified, field tour was at the regular intervals in different four range of National park Panna (M.P.) care is taken to properties vulnerable areas for immediate attention. Through attempts have been made all over than world since

beginning of this century to carry out the Medicinal plant study. Abraham (1981).

After the collection of plants herbarium were made carefully. The information recorded the herbarium sheet and museum sample by the botanist are belived to be must reliable, as there are First hand attached to the specimen itself. If the earlier identification proves to be wrong than it can be rectified and the authenticity of information noted on the sheet.

The flowing enumeration show the plants wich are used in wound & cut by the Tribal in the Table No.1.

S.No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Part used
1	Cassia tora	Chakauda	Fabaceae	Leaves and seed
2	Morigna oleifera	Sahjan (Munga)	Moringaceae	Leaves and Root
4	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis	Gulchitar	oleaceae	Roots and leaves
5	Ricinus communis	Arandi	Euphorbeace	Leaves , Seed
6	Solanum xanthocorpum	Bhatakateri	Solanaceae	Leaves and Fruit
7	Solanum nigrum	Makoy	Solanaceae	Leaves , Root
8	Zingiber Officianalis	Adrak	Zingiveraceae	Rhizome
9	Curcuma longa	Haldi	Zigveraceaeal	Rhizome
10	Datura alba	Datura	Solanaceae	Roots , Leaves



**Expected Out Come of the Work**

The study of the medicinal plant of Jatashankar forest has great economic possibilities, as it many led to a vast fund of new information to the forest ecologists, & scientist & about the impact of tribal's people as well as rational use of the local resources.

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