



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE OF PLANTS PRACTICED BY TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF JHARGRAM DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

¹Tulsi Hembram, ²Sujit Kumar Mandal, ³Paramita Pati, ⁴Sudeshna Mukherjee

^{1,3} Student, ²Assistant Professor, ⁴Research Scholar

Taxonomy of Angiosperms and Biosystematics Laboratory, Department of Botany,
Sidho-Kanho-Birsha-University, Purulia, West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author: Sujit Kumar Mandal, Mail: smondal.bot@gmail.com

Abstract: A total of 65 species of angiosperms belonging to 62 genera under 36 families were identified and were commonly used by the indigenous people to cure more than 40 different ailments. For the preparation of medicine, the leaves from those enlisted plants were mostly used followed by root, whole plant, fruit, seed, bark and flower by the indigenous people. Decoction was the highest occurrence which was followed by extract, paste, powder and chewing. Therefore, the present work was an attempt for documentation of indigenous knowledge on medicinal plants which includes the collection, preservation, and mode of application against different ailments.

Key words: Indigenous knowledge, Tribals, Jhargram, District.

I. INTRODUCTION

The indigenous knowledge is a local knowledge that is unique to particular community. It is also known as traditional knowledge or folk-knowledge practices within particular community in particular area and transmitted generation after generation. India is popular for its traditional medicinal system— Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and “Rigveda” was found to be the earliest record of medicinal plants. After that “Charaka Samhita” and “Susruta Samhita” were the most authentic and significant Ayurvedic treasure of ancient India as these give valuable information not only about medicinal science but also about geographical, social as well as economic condition of India. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), more than 75 % of the tribals people and 70 % of all over Indian population depend on traditional medicine for their primary/basic healthcare needs. Being 9th mega biodiverse country in the world, India possess over 6000-15000 herbal plant species that have great role as herbal drug by medical practitioners. Thousands of plants have potent medicinal value in all over the Jhargram district. But only a few percentage of them has been identified and employed for medicinal purpose by human (Wendimu et al., 2024). Most of the people lacking interest to use herbal drug in the era of modern medicinal science. But local tribal people are stick to their belief that the herbal medicine will be more beneficial to health as it more ethnic, more magical and less scientific (Uchchukwu and Utoh-Nedosa, 2022).

Nowadays herbal drugs are extensively used worldwide. In most of the rural areas, local traditional healers are the only reliable source for people. The researchers from the Kew Gardens found 104 species used for managing diabetes in Central America, in which seven were identified in at least three different studies (Giovannini, 2017; Giovannini et al., 2016).

According to aboriginal people of study area synthetic medicines are very expensive and had many side effects on health. According to the informants, traditional medicines are affordable, effective and secure as compare to allopathic system of medicines. They also believe that, the traditional medicines derived from medicinal plants are time taking to cure the disease but, can eliminate the disease from root (Karmakar and Rahaman, 2022). Therefore, most people of this area generally prefer to use herbal medicines. The connection between human and natural drugs is as old as mankind itself. Awareness of medicinal plants usage is a result of the efforts of human to discover drugs in bark, seed, fruitbodies, and other parts of the plants. Many plants have an important role in the process of wound healing. Plants are more potent healers because they have capacity of repairing wounds in natural way. Thus in this context, the current study explored the indigenous practices and documentation of medicinal plants in Jhargram district.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

An extensive field survey was conducted from February, 2024 to June 2024 for collection of ethnobotanical data from knowledgeable local informants in Jhargram District, West Bengal. A few field trips have been conducted in Borunsol, Asti, Nuniyachatri villages of Lalbandh Gram Panchayat in Jamboni block and Sahari village of Belpahari Gram Panchayat in Binpur II block and Enyata village of Dharsa Gram Panchayat in Jamboni block. The ethnobotanical data were acquired from herbalists, senior women, Knowledgeable persons by semi- structured interviews.

2.1. Study Area:

Jhargram District lies between 22.45°N latitude and 86.98°E longitude. Total area of the district is about 3037.64 Sq. km. The soil is red in colour. The average annual rainfall is about 1400 mm. The important rivers of the district are the Kangsabati, the Subarnarekha, and the Dulung. There are many tribal communities in the district such as Santal, Munda, Lodha, Bhumij, Kudhmali etc which follows usually this knowledge about traditional uses of the plants.

Jhargram district has 8 Blocks, and 8 Panchayat Samitis. Lalbandh Gram Panchayat is composed of Borunsol, Asti, Nuniyachatri, Gaida, Balibandh, Rangamatia etc. villages under Jamboni Block. Belpahari Gram Panchayat is composed of Belpahari, Parihati, Ergoda, Sahari etc. villages under Binpur II Block. Hembram, Beshra, Murmu, Mandi, Tudu, Saren, Baskey etc are inhabiting as tribal communities in adjoining villages of Belpahari Gram Panchayat and Lalbandh Gram Panchayat who has practiced their indigenous knowledge generation after generation.

2.2 Sample collection method and identification:

Plant specimens were collected for present investigation for the present new generation from indigenous peoples by field survey methods and oral interview during February 2024 to June, 2024. In each tribal communities visited, informations were gathered on the ailments from particular medicinal plant species were used to treat. Santal names or vernacular names, which parts of the plant were given as medicine, and their habits were also recorded. Ethnobotanical data from homesteads and knowledgeable womens were also investigated for each of the tribal communities. For identification of collected plant specimens standard taxonomic literatures were consulted (Mandal and Mukherjee, 2008, 2014, 2016; Demir, 2020; Mandal et al., 2020; Rafiqul et al., 2020; Assefa et al., 2021; Chandra and Uniyal, 2021; Drishya et al., 2021; Eisah et al., 2021; Mandal, 2021; Kaci et al., 2022; Mownika et al., 2022; Naskar et al., 2022; Sharma et al., 2022; Singh, 2022; Singh, 2022; Apuu and Igho-Osagie, 2023; Baro, 2023; Meena, 2023; Mandal and Mukherjee, 2023; Modi et al., 2023; Ndhlovu et al., 2023; Warriar et al., 2023; Kumari et al., 2024; Sahoo et al., 2024). Accepted names of the plant species have been verified by POWO and WFO. Collected plants were carefully pressed on newspaper, after drying specimens were transferred to herbarium sheets for preservation in the Department's herbarium, S.K.B.U. Purulia.



Fig 1. Nuniachatri, West Bengal, India. FR22+MCV, Nuniachatri, West Bengal 721503, India. Lat 22.451574° Long 86.801735° 26/05/24 07:58 AM GMT +05:30

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Medicinal plants recorded and their distribution into families:

A total of **65 species** of medicinal plants belongs to **62 genera** under **36** different families were recorded from study site (Table 1).

Table 1: An enumeration of ethnobotanical knowledge practiced by Tribals in Jhargram District.

SL. NO.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF THE PLANT	FAMILY	SANTAL / VERNACULAR NAME	HABIT	PART(S) USED	AILMENTS	MODE OF APPLICATION
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	Miru(S)	Sh	Leaves	Piles, Wounds	Local application of paste of leaves.
					Leaves	Kidney stone	Extract of leaves are eaten.
2	<i>Acmella paniculata</i> (Wall. ex DC.) R. K. Jansen	Asteraceae	Nakful, Nakchana(S)	H	Flower	Toothache	Fresh or dried flower are chewed.
					Leaves	Malaria and other fevers	Decoction of leaves are eaten.
3	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Apang, Buridatram (S)	H	Root, leaves	Leucorrhoea	Powder with black pepper are taken orally
					Leaves	Insect bite, Boils, Ringworm	Paste of leaves.
					Leaves	Piles, Dysentery	Leaves juice are eaten.

					Root	Contraceptive	Decoction of root are eaten.
4	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.)Wangerin	Cornaceae	Dhela	T	Bark	Snake bite, Rheumatism	Decoction of bark are eaten.
					Leaves, Fruit	Eye disorder	Extract of leaves and fruit are eaten.
5	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae	Shirish	T	Bark	Cold & cough	Decoction is used as gargle.
						Asthma	Smoke of bark is inhaled.
6	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm. f.	Asphodelaceae	Ghritakumar i	H	Leaves	Sun burn	Local application of jelly of leaves.
					Leaves	Constipation	Jelly of leaves are eaten.
7	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	Amaranthaceae	Malancha shak, Hemcha(S)	H	Whole plant	Diabetes, Diarrhoea	Crushing of whole plant are eaten in empty stomach.
					Leaves	Scabies	Local application of paste of leaves.
8	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Kaju	Sh	Fruit, Seed	High cholesterol, Heart disease	Daily consumed before breakfast to balance cholesterol level and heart rate.
9	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.)Merr.	Bromeliaceae	Anaros	H	Leaves	Worm	Extract of leaves are eaten along with honey.
10	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Kalmegh(S)	H	Whole plant	Diabetes, Blood sugar , Liver problem	Extract of whole plant are taken daily with or without food.
11	<i>Anthoshorea roxburghii</i> (G.Don) P.S.Ashton&J.Heck	Dipterocarpaceae	Sarjome(S)	T	Bark	Reduces swelling and pain	Local application of crushing of bark.
12	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Seyalkanta	H	Leaves, Seed	Tumor, Skin disease, jaundice	Decoction of leaves and seeds are eaten.
13	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem	T	Leaves	Liver problem	Juice of leaves with honey are consumed.
					Leaves	Skin infection	Paste of leaves are used along with turmeric. Decoction of fresh leaves are used after cool during bath.
					Young branch	Gingivitis	Used as toothbrush.
14	<i>Barleria lupulina</i> Lindl.	Acanthaceae	Katabisolla, Bisollakoron i(S)	Sh	Leaves	Rheumatism, Toothache	Juice of the fresh leaves are eaten.
						Insect & snake bite	Local application of paste of leaves.
15	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Khapra arah (S)	H	Leaves , Root	Blood purify	Consumed as a vegetable.
					Whole plant, Leaves	Urinary infection, Kidney stone	Decoction of whole plant or extract of leaves are consumed.
16	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth	Fabaceae	Raheer, Raheer dare (S)	Sh	Leaves	Jaundice, worm, Toothache	Fresh leaves are chewed.
					Leaves	Migraine	Leaves are taken along with leaves of <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> .
17	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton	Apocynaceae	Akana(S)	Sh	Stem, Bark	Sinus fistula, Toothache, Migraine	Smoke from the bark is inhaled.
					Leaves	Snake bite, burn injury	Paste of leaves are applied on the lesion.
					Fibres, Seed	Asthma	Seeds and fibres are used as pillow to treat

							asthma of children.
18	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Baloon vine	C	Whole plant, Seed	Rheumatism, joint pain	Decoction of whole plant are consumed. One teaspoon of seed powder are mixed with a cup of water and are eaten after break fast.
					Whole plant	Dandruff	Plant along with coconut oil are boiled, later after cooling the mixture can be used and stored.
19	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.)G. Don	Apocynaceae	Nayantara, Chirobasanti (S)	H	Root	Blood dysentery	Decoction of root are eaten.
					Latex	Boil, Scabies	Local application of latex.
					Leaves	Sore	Juice of leaves are eaten.
20	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Chotolatur (S)	H	Leaves	Cold and cough,Urinary infection	Fresh leaves are chewed.
21	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.)Swingle	Rutaceae	Kagginebu	T	Leaves, Fruit	Nausea	Smell of leaves are inhaled.
					Fruit	Weight loss	Juice of fruit are eaten along with warm water.
22	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Bonjui, Haraubaha (S)	Sh	Leaves	Cramps	Dried leaves are rolled and smoke to relief cramps.
						Ulcer, Sore	Local application of paste of leaves.
23	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Aparajita	C	Flower	blood sugar, Skin and hair health	Decoction of flower are taken along with honey.
					Root	Cough and cold, Migraine	Smoke of root are inhaled.
24	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Tripunkhi	H	Whole plant	Rheumatic swelling, Leucorrhoea,	Extract of whole plant are eaten.
					Whole plant	Boil	Local application of paste of whole plant
25	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i> Lour.	Lamiaceae	Hatrosjni (S)	H	Leaves	Cold and cough, Whooping cough	Extract of leaves are eaten.
26	<i>Croton bonplan dianus</i> Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	Patamjaher (S)	H	Latex	Wound, Scabies , Boil	Local application of latex.
27	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Dhaturah(S)	Sh	Fruit, Seed	Dandruff, Hair fall	Juice of fruit and seed is applied to the scalp.
					Seed	Earache	Local application of seed and mustard oil after boiling.
28	<i>Ecbolium viride</i> (Forssk.)Alston	Acanthaceae	Udu-jati	Sh	Leaves, Root	Menorrhagia, Premenstrual	Extract of dried root/leaves of the plant are used for menorrhagia.
29	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Loah(S)	T	Latex	Piles, Boil	Local application of latex with salt.
					Fruit	Dysentery, Anemia	Infusion of fruits are eaten.
30	<i>Grangea maderaspatana</i> (L.)Poir.	Asteraceae	Namuti	H	Leaves	Wounds, Ulcer	Powder of leaves are applied.
						Earache	Juice of the fresh leaves is used.
31	<i>Heliotropium</i>	Boraginaceae	Hatisur	H	Leaves	Scorpions and	Paste of leaves is

	<i>indicum</i> L.					insect bite, Ulcer	applied on the lesions.
32	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.)R. Br.	Apocynaceae	Dudhilata (S)	C	Root	Leucorrhoea, Constipation	Decoction of root are eaten.
33	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. ex G. Don	Apocynaceae	Hat baha(S) Hart(S)	T	Bark, Seed	Jaundice, Colic of infant, Blood dysentery	Powder of bark or paste of seeds is given along with water.
34	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.)Heine	Acanthaceae	Kuylakhada	H	Whole plant	Anemia, Diabetes, Wound	Decoction of whole plant.
					Leaves	Sleep disorder	Extract of leaves are eaten.
35	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Pundvereda (S)	Sh	Leaves	Nyctalopia	Leaves are fried with ghee and then eaten.
36	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Vendra(S)	H	Latex	Wound, Insect bite	Local application of latex.
						Blood dysentery	Latex are eaten along with batasha.
37	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Basak	Sh	Leaves	Cough and cold	Decoction of leaves are used.
38	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm. f.	Acanthaceae	Jagat-madan	Sh	Leaves	Inflammatory disorders, Asthma.	Decoction of the raw or dried leaves is taken orally.
39	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Crassulaceae	Patharkuchi	H	Leaves	Kidney stone, Urinary insufficiency	Fresh leaves are chewed.
40	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B.Rob.	Lauraceae	Kukurchita, Leda(S)	T	Bark	Headache	Decoction of bark are eaten.
41	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i> L.	Onagraceae	Jol /bon labanga	H	Whole plant	Diarrhoea, fever	Decoction of whole plant.
42	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (L.) J. F. Macbr.	Sapotaceae	Matkom(S)	T	Fruit	Cough and cold	Decoction of fruit are used to wash throat.
43	<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i> (Mill.) Small	Plantaginaceae	-	H	Whole plant	Wounds	Decoction of whole plant is eaten.
44	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Pudna(S)	H	Leaves	Liver problem , Indigestion	Extract of leaves is eaten.
					Whole plant	Cold & cough	Decoction of whole plant are eaten
45	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Lajjabati	H	Root	Diarrhoea, constipation, Contraceptive	Decoction of root are eaten.
					Whole plant	Dysentery	Decoction of whole plant are eaten.
46	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Bakul	T	Bark	Anthelmintic	Decoction of bark is used
					Bark	Gingivitis	Powder of bark is used by gargling.
47	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i> (L.)DC.	Rubiaceae	Laokeshari (S)	H	Leaves	Ringworm, Boil	Local application of paste of leaves.
					Leaves	Tongue infection	Extract of leaves are eaten.
48	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	Siuli	T	Leaves	Antifertility of female	Decoction of leaves of <i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> and leaves of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> is given along with jaggery as an antifertility agent in female.
					Bark	Malaria and other fevers	Decoction of bark are taken.
					Leaves	Cough and cold	Fresh leaves are chewed.
49	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	Menyanthaceae	Simij	H	Rhizome	Anemia,	Decoction of rhizome

	(L.)Kuntze		baha(S)			Jaundice, Tuberculosis	is eaten.
50	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Birtursi(S)	H	Leaves	Headache, Cough,Worm.	Decoction of leaves are eaten along with honey.
51	<i>paramollugo nudicaulis</i> (Lam.) Thulin	Molluginaceae	-	H	Whole plant	Jaundice, Whooping cough	Extract of whole plant.
52	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach.&Thonn.	Phyllanthaceae	Vuin amla	H	Leaves	Jaundice, Diabetes, Kidney stone, Liver diseases	Fresh leaves are chewed. One teaspoon of powder of leaves are mixed with a cup of water and then eaten.
53	<i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i> (Burm. f.) Kuntze	Lamiaceae	Jui lata	Sh	Root, Leaves	Relieving body aches, Headache	Powder of leaves and root are used to cure aches.
54	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Piyori(S)	T	Leaves, Fruit	Stomach- aches, Dysentery	Fresh leaves are chewed.
					Fruit	Gingivitis	Fresh fruit are chewed regularly.
55	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Jadah(S)	Sh	Seed oil	Hair fall, Rheumatism	Oil is extracted from seed and then used.
					Leaves	Muscle aches	Leaves are coated with mustard oil, warmed and then used.
56	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.)Koehne	Lythraceae	-	H	Whole plant	Cold and cough, Stomach disorder	Extract of whole plant are eaten.
57	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i> Poir.	Acanthaceae	Jal phatka	H	Fruit, Leaves	Anti-cancer , Gonorrhea	Powder of fruit and leaves are mixed with a cup of water and then eaten.
58	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Jal phatka	H	Root, Stem	Diuretic	Decoction of root and stem are eaten.
59	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L. f.	Anacardiaceae	Sosho(S)	T	Fruit	Improving sexual power	Fruit are eaten.
					Seed oil	Tumor, Ringworm	Local application of seed oil.
60	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Fabaceae	Jhunjhuni, kalkasunda	Sh	Seed	Typhoid fever, Malaria, Liver disorder	Powder of seed are mixed with a cup of water and then eaten.
					Root	Asthma	Decoction of root are eaten.
					Fruit	Dysentery	Raw fruit is chewed
61	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Pedaliaceae	Khoshla	H	Seed	Reduce cholesterol	Oil of seed are eaten as cooking oil.
62	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King	Meliaceae	Mehogany	T	Seed	Boost fertility, Increase appetite	Powder of seed are mixed with warm water and then eaten.
63	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Bohera, Lopong(S)	T	Fruit	Blood dysentery, Diarrhoea, Worm	Powder of fruit are taken with water.
					Bark	Swelling, Joint pain	Paste of bark is applied on local area.
					Seed	Vitiligo	Extract of seed oil is applied on local area.
64	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Dahikongda	H	Leaves	Scabies	Local application of paste of leaves.
65	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Begna(S)	T	Leaves	Earache	Extract of leaves with mustard oil.
						Gingivitis, Tonsilitis	Decoction of leaves are used as a gargle.

						Tumor	local application of warm paste of leaves.
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Abbreviations : H-Herb, Sh- Shrub, C-Climber, T-Tree; S-Santal language.

Maximum number of plants of the family Acanthaceae(8) were used in traditional remedies followed by Lamiaceae (6), Fabaceae(5 species), Apocynaceae and Euphorbiaceae (4 species each), Asteraceae (3), Amaranthaceae, Meliaceae, Anacardiaceae, Boraginaceae, Sapotaceae(2 species each) etc. Treatment of about more than 40 major and minor ailments were done with these medicinal formulations.

The analysis of total life form present in the Jhargram District revealed that herbs were dominating with 32 sp, (50 %) followed by Trees with 16 sp.(25 %), shrubs with 14 sp.(20 %) and climber with 03 sp.(5 %). During interview, detailed information about traditional knowledge, diseases, parts used, mode of application etc. have been collected from herbal healers.

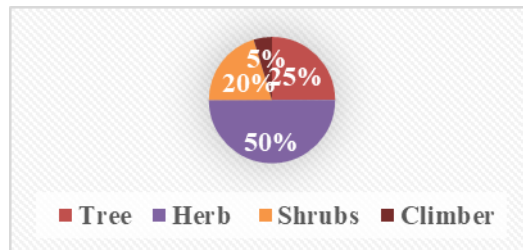


Figure 2: Habits of the recorded taxa

3.2 Plant parts used, preparation of medicine and mode of application:

Most of the plant species used by tribal people were cultivated, but traditional healers mainly collected the wild herbs for the preparation of medicinal formulations. The mode of preparation of these medicines were in decoction, paste, powder and extract/tea form. Natives commonly used these herbal remedies to cure the small ailments like fever, cough, cold, wounds etc. The most common mode of administration was oral and it may be taken in the form of powder or decoction, chewed etc.

A few plants were used for the therapeutic purposes of women diseases such as decoction of flower of *Clitoria ternatea*, fruit and seed of *Datura stramonium* were useful for skin disease and hair fall. Extract of whole plant of *Coldenia procumbens* and decoction of root of *Hemidesmus indicus* were noteworthy in case of leucorrhoea. Root or leaves of *Ecbolium viride* was benefitted for the treatment of menorrhagia and premenstrual. Contraceptive pills were prepared from the root of *Mimosa pudica*. Seed of *Swietenia macrophylla* was noteworthy for improving fertility.



Figure 3: Graphical presentation of mode of application of different plant parts

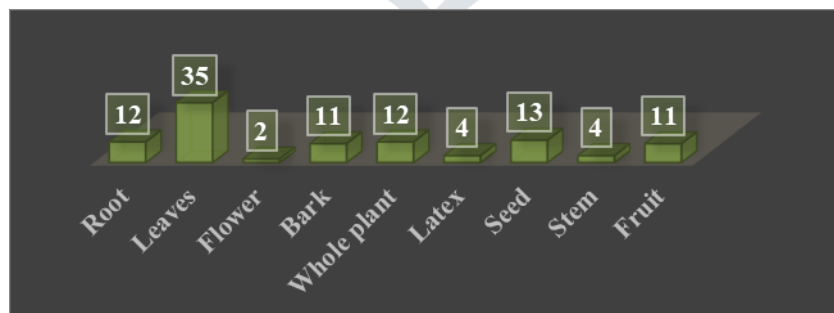


Figure 4: Proportion of plant parts used for curing health ailments

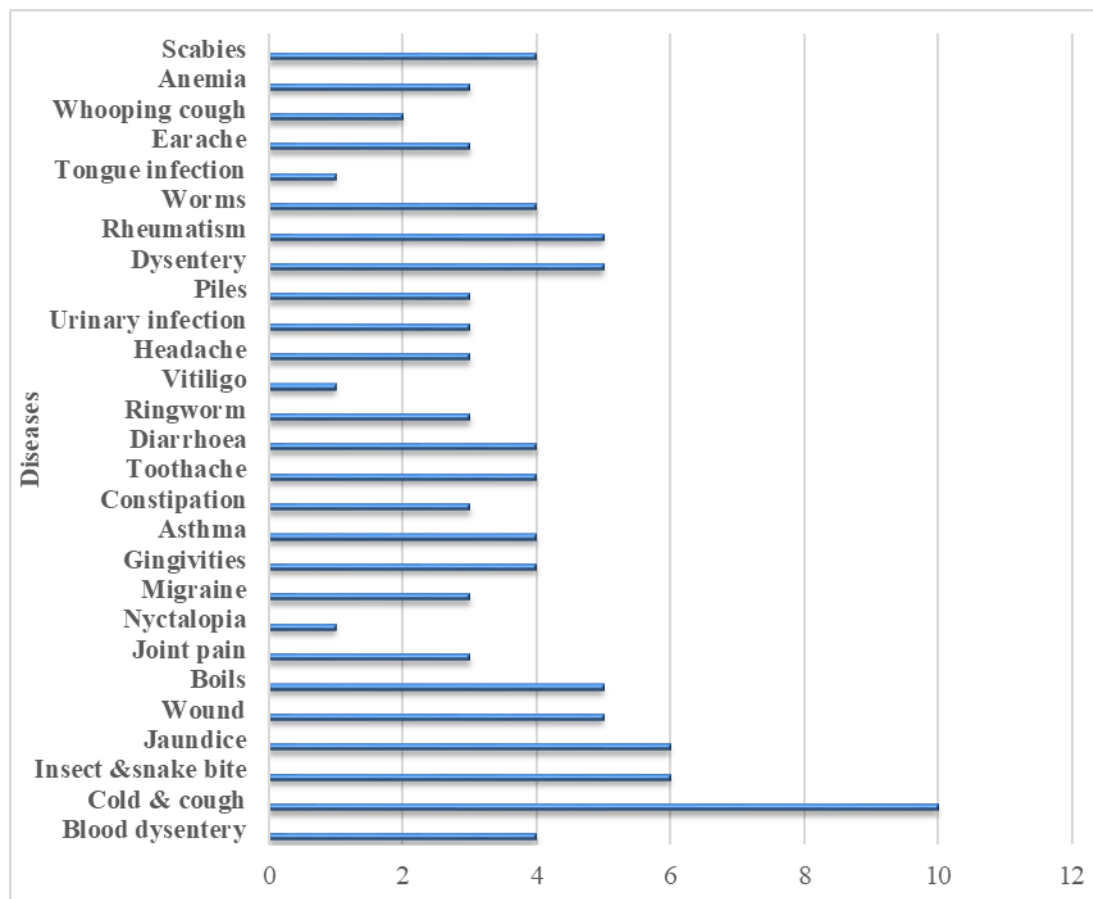


Figure 5: Health ailment category

3.3 Novelty of the present study:

Maximum ethnobotanical data reported by the present authors have not been reported by the previous workers from study site (Ghosh, 2012; Hota and Chatterjee, 2016; Paul and Dey, 2022; Das et al., 2022). Except *Anthoshorea roxburghii* for swelling^[12], *Azadirachta indica* for skin disease^[12], *Hygrophila auriculata* for Anemia^[27], *Jatropha gossypifolia* for wound^[12], *Justicia adhatoda* for cough^[27] and *Vitex negundo* for ear pain^[27] have been reported. So, the present investigation may be the novel report by the present authors from Jhargram District.

IV. CONCLUSION

The ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants, along with the culture of traditional knowledge of local aboriginal people will enhance the interest of using herbal drug as well as it also add as significant ethnomedicinal database for the Jhargram district. Present investigation, reveals 65 medicinal plants which are essential for the treatment of many ailments for human beings such as skin diseases, constipation, piles, dysentery, jaundice, asthma, menstrual disorders, snake bite, liver diseases etc. The plants nowadays are going to extinct due to developmental activities, population explosion, impact of tourism, deforestation etc. which need to protect for biodiversity conservation, as well as to save them in their natural habitats. Young generation has little interest in these practices which shows that traditional knowledge of medicinal plants is in severe danger of being lost. Therefore, the use of these medicinal plants should be kept safe in written form, so that this should be helpful in future generation also. In present investigation, some unique plants and traditional formulations have been reported which should be helpful for the development of modern drugs and has improved the existing database of medicinal plants.

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