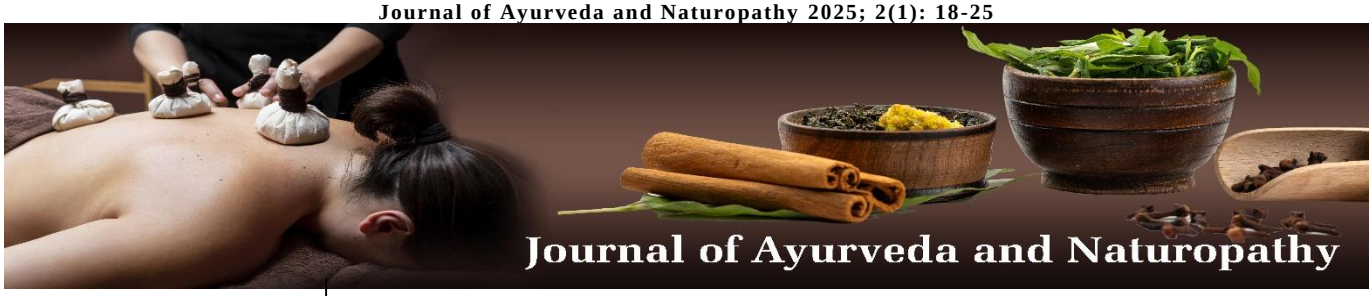

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The diversity of ethnomedicinal plants and their uses among the tribal community in the Bodla block, Kabirdham, Chhattisgarh, India

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Abstract
Due to their extensive ability to treat particular problems/disorders, medicinal plants have been significantly employed by the tribes. Medicinal plants are a surprisingly diversified group of plants that show their rich potential against varied purpose applied by the tribal peoples. The tribal people used wild herbs to heal a variety of ills, discomforts, and diseases due to their medicinal potency and therapeutic characteristics. Forests are the major source of invaluable Medicinal Plants. Bodla Block is located in the Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh, India. The forest of the Bodla region has a rich diversity of medicinal plants. Forests and hills surround it. The objectives of this study were to document the diversity of Ethnomedicinal plants and their uses in the Bodla Block. A total of 80 Medicinal Plant species belonging to 70 genera under 42 families were recorded from the forest of the Bodla Block. Out of these, 30 were herbs, 28 were trees, 17 were shrubs, 4 were herb climbers, and 1 was an epiphyte. Fabaceae is the most dominant family during the present investigation. All recorded Medicinal plants are enumerated with Botanical names followed by vernacular names, family, habit, plant part used, and medicinal uses. Different parts of these plants have been widely used to cure various ailments by tribal communities in their daily life.

Keywords: Bodla block, diversity, ethnomedicinal plants, medicinal plants, traditional knowledge, tribes

Introduction
Biological diversity is the outcome of millions of years of development process. Differences can be measured regarding genetic diversity (Diversity within the species), species diversity (Diversity at species level), and ecosystem diversity. This diversity helps to maintain the right balance between nature and human beings. It also maintains the food chain. Preservation of biological diversity is essential to preserve the life of human beings as well as other kinds of life. Human life is governed by plants, both for their substance requirement and emotive requirement, since time immemorial. All people of the world have connected themselves with their surroundings, and tribal people have much more close interaction with the forest and all other forest products. The relationship between tribal community and forest has developed a unique system of traditional medicine, and such knowledge of tribal community helps to deal with diseases and also improve the utilization and conservation of plant genetic resources (Singh & Deewan, 2018) [10]. Traditional medicine and ethnobotanical knowledge play a very influential role in alternative Medicinal Plants area associated with various properties related to health and wellness (Biswas, 2020) [3] (Patra & Sharma, 2022) [7]. The Ramayana, Mahabharat, and other Vedic literature have many examples of the use of ethno-medicine. Nearly 70 per cent of the world population is dependent on traditional medicines for primary healthcare (Chandel & Budharam, 2023) [4].

Medicinal plants are a surprisingly diversified group of plants that show their rich potential against varied purposes applied by the tribal peoples. The tribal people used wild herbs to heal a variety of ills, discomforts, and diseases due to their medicinal potency and therapeutic characteristics (Tiwari & Rajendra, 2013) [11] Forests are the major source of invaluable Medicinal Plants. Bodla Block is located in the Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh, India (Chandravanshi, 2019) [5]. The forest of the Bodla region has a rich diversity of medicinal plants. Forests and hills surround it. The objectives of this study were to document the

diversity of Ethnomedicinal plants and their uses in the Bodla Block (Satruhan and DK. Patel, 2023) [8].

The objectives of this study were to document the diversity of Ethnomedicinal plants and their uses in the Bodla Block. All recorded Medicinal plants are enumerated with Botanical names followed by vernacular names, family, habit, plant part used, and medicinal uses. Different parts of these plants have been widely used to cure various ailments by tribal communities in their daily life (Upadhyay and Shukla, 2014) [6]. (Shankar Singh & Kumar Shahi, 2017) [9].

Material and Methods

Study Area

Kabirdham district is one of the 33 administrative districts of Chhattisgarh state in central India. The district was earlier known as the Kawardha District. The district is located between 21.32' to 22.28' north latitude and 80.48' to 81.48' east longitude. The district covers an area of 4,447.5 km2 (1,717.2 sq m). The city of Kawardha is its administrative headquarters. This district is known for the Bhoramdeo temple (which is also known by the sobriquet, "the Khajuraho of Chhattisgarh") located at a distance of 18 km from the district headquarters, Kawardha. The boundaries of the district are the Dindori District of Madhya Pradesh to the north, the Mungeli and Bemetara Districts to the east, the Rajnandgaon District to the south, Balaghat and Mandla Districts of Madhya Pradesh to the west. The northern and western parts are surrounded by the Maikal mountain ranges of Satpura. Kabirdham district consists of 4 blocks that are 1. Sahaspur Lohara, 2. Pandariya, 3. Kawardha, 4. Bodla.

Bodla is a Block situated in Kabirdham district in Chhattisgarh. It is one of the 4 blocks of the Kabirdham district. It is located 20 km North of the District headquarters Kawardha. As per the government records, the block number of Bodla is 66. The block has 343 villages and there is a total of 42026 homes in this Block. According to the census 2011 information, the Total area of Bodla Tehsil is 1,880 km², including 1,871.54 km² of rural area and 7.99 km² of urban area. Bodla tehsil has a population of 1,87,121 people, out of which the urban population is 5,689 while the rural population is 1,81,432. Bodla Block has a population density of 99.56 inhabitants per square kilometre.

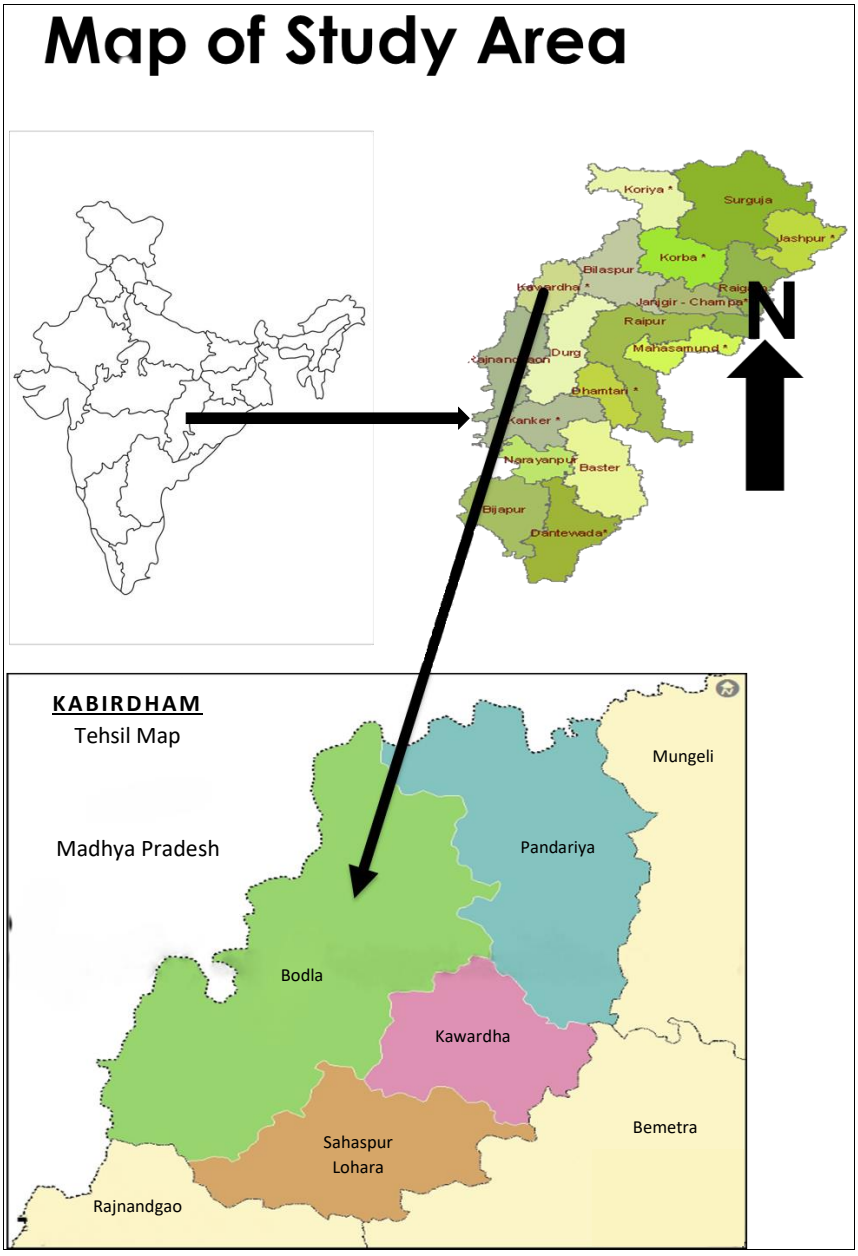

Fig 1: Location map showing the Study area Bodla block, Dist. Kabirdham Chhattisgarh, India

Data collection

The current study is based on field observations in 2022-24. The field visits and interviews were conducted regularly in randomly selected areas of the Bodla Block, Kabirdham District, Chhattisgarh, India. A preliminary door-to-door survey based on a semi-structured questionnaire was conducted, and necessary data was collected from local traditional healers. The conventional healers were asked to identify the available plants in their local terms used for treating diseases on their own. After that, the botanical name of each plant was verified with the sources from https://powo.science.kew.org/,and https://wfoplantlist.org/.

Ethno-botanical information was collected by the standard method of Jain and Rao 1991. A questionnaire was prepared to gather data for this purpose, and the collected plant specimens were identified by using flora and other standard literature (Jain and Rao, 1991, Mudgal, *et al*. 1997, Singh, *et al*. 2001 and Verma, *et al*. 1993) [12, 13] (Ahirwar, 2020) [1].

Ethnomedicinal observations

The ethnomedicinal plants collected during the survey are arranged with their botanical name followed by family, local name, Habitat and parts used, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Ethnomedicinal plants and their use in the Bodla block region

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Habit	Plants Parts Used	Disease Treated
1.	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Gunja	Fabaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Leaf juice is given orally in snake bite
2.	*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet	Kanghi	Malvaceae	Herb	Fruit	Diuretic, Laxative, Toothache
3.	*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile	Babool	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves, Stem, Bark	Toothache, Wound healing
4.	*Acorus calamus* L.	Batch	Araceae	Herb	Rhizomes	Menstrual Disorders, Epilepsy, Cough, Cold
5.	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Chirchita	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Root	Cure leucorrhoea and primary weakness
6.	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corrêa	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Decrease blood sugar, treatment of diarrhea, treatment of jaundice
7.	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm.f	Gwar Patha	Liliaceae	Herb	Leaves	Skin disease, Burn
8.	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.	Sirish	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Neutralise toxins in the body, treatment of bronchial asthma, bark use herbal tea
9.	*Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth.	Karhi	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark	Astringent, piles, diarrhoea
10.	*Allium cepa* L.	Onion	Liliaceae	Herb	Bulb	Heart disease, Snakebite.
11.	*Annona squamosa* L.	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Leaves	Regulates sugar in the body, prevents ageing of the skin, heals wounds
12.	*Anacyclus pyrethrum* (L.) Lag.	Akarkara	Asteraceae	Herb	Root	Headache, toothache
13.	*Annona reticulata* L.	Ram phal	Annonaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Acne treatment, dandruff treatment, Pain reliever, fight bacteria
14.	*Argemone mexicana* L.	Pili Kateri	Papaveraceae	Herb	Root, Flower, Seed	Treatment of warts, cold sores skin diseases, gleet, used against tapeworm
15.	*Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaves	Used for leprosy, eye disorder, bloody nose, skin ulcers, diabetes
16.	*Bacopa monnieri* Linn.	Brahmi	Scrophulariaceae	Herb	Leaves	Brain tonic
17.	*Barleria prionitis* Linn.	Bajradanti	Acanthaceae	Shrub	whole plant	Diabetes, cough and cold fever, toothache, skin diseases
18.	*Bauhinia variegata* L.	Kachnar	Fabaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Bark	Anti-malarial, pain-reducing, anti-fungal, diabetes, inflammations, worms, tumors
19.	*Bauhinia vahlii* Wight & Arn.	Mahroii/Mahulain	Fabaceae	Herb/Climber	Seed	cure mucus with blood and cough
20.	*Boerhaavia diffussa Linn.*	Punarnava	Nytaginaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Diuretic, jaundice, Stomach Pain, Inflammation, Asthma, Laxative
21.	*Bombax ceiba* L.	Semal	Malvaceae	Tree	Leaves, Root, Bark	Blood purification, leucorrhoea, acne, skin blemish, pigmentation
22.	*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken	Patharchatta	Crassulaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Root	Eye pain, constipation, dysentery, fever, leucorrhoea
23.	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub.	Palas	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark, Leaves, Flower, Seed, Gum	Urinary Disorder, Worm, Diabetes, Inflammation, Skin Disease
24.	*Buchanania lanzan sprengen*	Char	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Detoxifies the body and improves brain function, extremely rich in minerals
25.	*Caesalpinia crista* Linn.	Gataran	Fabaceae	Shrub	Root, Bark, Seed	Burn, Anti-inflammatory, Digestive, Stomach, Liver tonic, Skin Disease, Diabetes
26.	*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand.	Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	Leaves, Flower, Root Bark	Neurological disorder, elephantiasis, vomiting, snake bite
27.	*Catharanthus pusillus* (Murr.) G. Don	Sada bahar	Apocynaceae	Herb	Leaves	Antidiabetic, Emetic
28.	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Hathzod	Vitaceae	Herb/climber	Stem	diabetes, obesity, bone fractures, allergies, cancer, stomach upset, painfulmenstrual periods, asthma, malaria, wound healing
29.	*Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck	Nimboo	Rutaceae	Shrub	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Stomach ache, Loss of Appetite
30.	*Careya arborea* Roxb.	Kumhi	Myrtaceae	Tree	Root, Bark, Leaves	Smallpox, Snake Bite
31.	*Carica papaya* L.	Papita	Caricaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Leaves	Asthma prevention, reduce cancer risk, diabetes, inflammation
32.	*Cassia fistula* L.	Amaltas	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Skin disorder, irritation, antioxidant, constipation
33.	*Cassia tora* L.	Charota	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaves, Seed	Dermatosis, Cough and Respiratory disease
34.	*Clitoria ternatea* L.	Aparajita	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaves, Bark	Treat fever, diarrhea, gastritis, vomiting, bleeding and neurological disorder
35.	*Cordia macleodii* (Griff.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Dahiman	Boraginaceae	Tree	Bark, Flower	Piles, snake bites
36.	*Curculigo orchioides* Gaerth.	Kali Musli	Hypoxidaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Piles, Joint Pain, Haemorrhoids, Emittingdrug,Diarrhoea, Urinary problem

37.	*Curcuma angustifolia Roxb*	Tikhur	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Root	Treatment cough and bronchitis
38.	Curcuma caesia Roxb.	Kali haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Root	Anti-bacterial, antioxidant
39.	*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.	Amarbel	Convolvulaceae	Herb/climber	Stem	antispasmodic, hemodynamic, anticonvulsant, anti-steroidogenic, muscle relaxant
40.	*Dalbergia sissoo* DC.	Shishum	Fabaceae	Tree	Wood, Leaves	It is helpful for sciatica, good for fever
41.	*Datura metel* L.	Datura	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves	Treat respiratory problems, asthma, relieve pain, stimulate hair growth
42.	*Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.	Tendu	Edenaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Seed, Bark, Flower	Cure for mental disorders, nervous breakdown, skin and blood diseases
43.	*Eucalyptus obliqua* L'Hér.	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves	Asthma, bronchitis, headache
44.	*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Shrub	Whole plant	Asthma, fever, cuts, wounds, skin disorder
45.	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Bargad	Moraceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark	Control of cholesterol, tooth and gum ache, cure diarrhea
46.	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Pipal	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves, Bark	Antiseptic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-rheumatic
47.	*Ficus racemosa* L.	Gular	Moraceae	Tree	Root	Diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhoea, inflammatory conditions, haemorrhoids, respiratory, urinary diseases.
48.	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Kalihari, Baijanti	Liliaceae	Herb	Root	Leprosy, Snakebite, fever, and bronchitis.
49.	*Helicteres isora* L.	Ainthi	Sterculiaceae	Herb	Fruit, Root, Bark	Wound healing, Newborn constipation, diarrhoea, and snake bites
50.	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Gudhal	Malvaceace	Shrub	Flower	Leucorrhoea, Alopecia, Burn
51.	*Hygrophila auriculata* (Schum.) Heine	Mokhlala kanta, Talmakhana	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaves	Gonorrhoea, Urinary infections
52.	*Jatropha curcas* L.	Ratanjot	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Root, Plant Juice	Bloody stool, Diarrhoea, Eczema, Scabies, Ringworms
53.	*Lawsonia inermis* L.	Heena	Lythraceae	Shrub	Leaves	Regulate blood pressure, reduce hair loss, improve nail quality, anti-ageing properties
54.	*Madhuca longifolia* (J.Koenig ex L.) J.F.Macbr.	Mauha	Sapotaceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark	Treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis
55.	*Mentha arvensis* L.	Pudina	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Acid reflux, Flatulence, Acne, Stomach ache
56.	*Moringa oleifera* Lam.	Munga	Moringaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	Beneficial for hypertension patients managing sugar level, rich in calcium, increases milk secretion in lactating women
57.	*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.	Meetha neem, curry patta	Rutaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Digestive problem, diarrhoea, control cholesterol, hair tonic, headache, mouth odour, vomiting,
58.	*Ocimum americanum L.*	Mamri	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	As antimicrobial, antiemetic, antidiabetic, antifertility, antiasthmatic, antistress
59.	*Ocimum kilimandscharicum* Gürke	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Kidney stone, stress, cold, headache
60.	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Daona patta	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Headaches, cough, cold, skin diseases, diabetes, arthritis
61.	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Amla	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Leaves, Bark	Reduces cough, asthmatic problems, constipation
62.	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark, Seed	Piles, Ulcer, Skin Disease, Leucoderma
63.	*Psidium guajava* L.	Amrud	Myrtaceae	Shrub	Fruit, Leaves	Diabetes, Hypertension, fever, lung diseases
64.	*Ricinus communis* L.	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Fruit, Bark, Leaves, Root	Used for leprosy, syphilis, constipation, headaches
65.	*Sonchus arvensis* L.	Dudhi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves juice	Asthma, Cough, Anti-inflammatory
66.	*Shorea robusta* C.F. Gaertn.	Sal	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	Wood, Leaves, Seed	Antibacterial, pain, ulcers, skin infection
67.	*Sphaeranthus indicus* L.	Mundi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves juice	Liver, Gastric disorders
68.	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves, Seed	Bronchitis, asthma, stomach problems, skin swelling
69.	*Tamarindus indica* L.	Imli	Fabaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves	Treats anaemia, promotes eye spots, and thyroid disorders,
70.	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.	Sarfonk	Leguminosae	Herb	Whole plant	Asthma, Liver, spleen, heart, Ulcer.
71.	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Bark	Weakness, post pregnancy, blood presser, diabetes
72.	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Baheda	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruit, Seed, Leaves	Anaemia, leprosy, skin diseases
73.	*Terminalia chebula* Retz.	Harra	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruit, Leaves, Bark	Treat kidney and liver dysfunction
74.	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers	Giloy	Menispermaceae	Herb/ Climber	Stem	Fever, diabetes, Malaria
75.	*Tridax procumbens* L.	Coat button	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves	Blood clotting, Boil, Wound Treatment, ulcer
76.	*Venda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook. Ex G. Don	Venda	Orchidaceae	Epiphyte	Root	dyspepsia, bronchitis, inflammations, piles
77.	*Vitex negundo* L.	Negundo	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Joint Pain, Head-ache, diarrhoea
78.	*Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz	Dhawai	Lytharaceae	Shrub	Flower	diarrhoea, bleeding issues, menorrhagia, wounds, nasal and rectum bleeding,
79.	*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe	Adrak	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Fever, Cold, Cough, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Urinary Tract Infection
80.	*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.	Ban boir	Rhamnaceae	Herb	Fruit, seed, bark, leaves	Stress ulcers, anxiety, diabetes, asthma menopausal symptoms, wrinkles liver health.

Table 2: Family-wise distribution of Medicinal plants

S. No.	Family	No. of Medicinal Plants
1.	Acanthaceae	2
2.	Amaranthaceae	1
3.	Anacardiaceae	1
4.	Annonaceae	2
5.	Apocynaceae	1
6.	Araceae	1
7.	Asclepiadaceae	1
8.	Asteraceae	5
9.	Boraginaceae	1
10.	Caricaceae	1
11.	Combretaceae	3
12.	Convolvulaceae	1
13.	Crassulaceae	1
14.	Dipterocarpaceae	1
15.	Edenaceae	1
16.	Euphorbiaceae	2
17.	Fabaceae	13
18.	Hypoxidaceae	1
19.	Lamiaceae	4
20.	Leguminosae	1
21.	Liliaceae	3
22.	Lythraceae	2
23.	Malvaceae	3
24.	Meliaceae	1
25.	Menispermaceae	1
26.	Mimosaceae	1
27.	Moraceae	3
28.	Moringaceae	1
29.	Myrtaceae	4
30.	Nytaginaceae	1
31.	Orchidaceae	1
32.	Papaveraceae	1
33.	Phyllanthaceae	1
34.	Rhamnaceae	1
35.	Rutaceae	3
36.	Sapotaceae	1
37.	Scrophulariaceae	1
38.	Solanaceae	1
39.	Sterculiaceae	1
40.	Verbenaceae	1
41.	Vitaceae	1
42.	Zingiberaceae	3
43.	Total	80

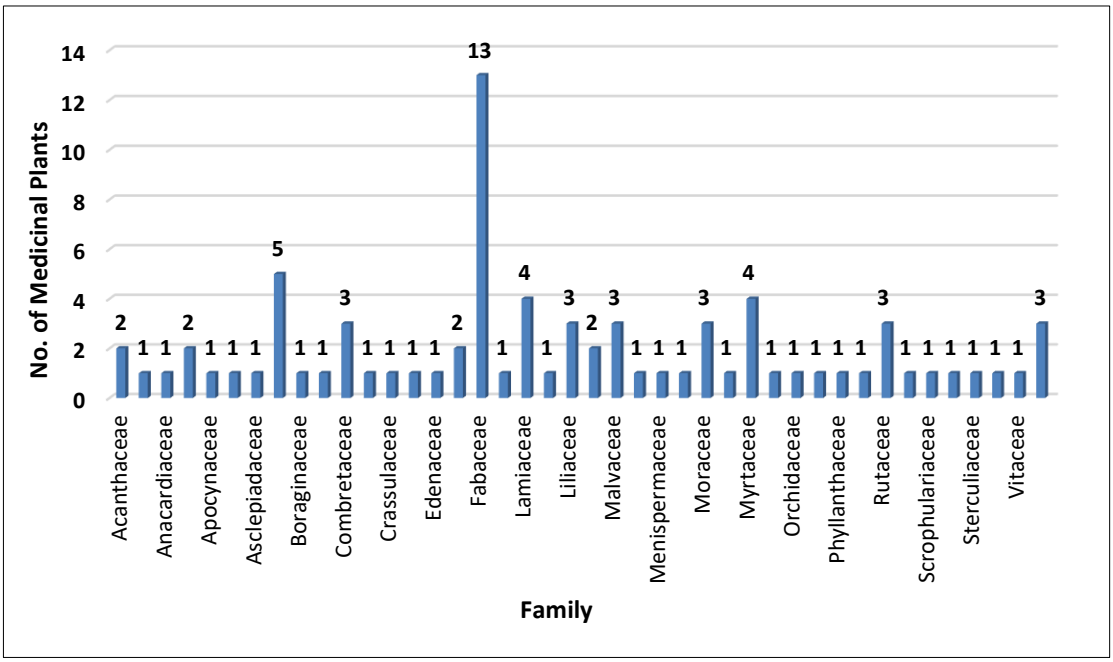

Fig 2: Family wise Distribution of Medicinal Plants

Table 3: Habit variation of Medicinal plants

S. No.	Habit	Number of Medicinal Plants
1.	Epiphyte	1
2.	Herb	30
3.	Herb/climber	4
4.	Shrub	17
5.	Tree	28
Total		80

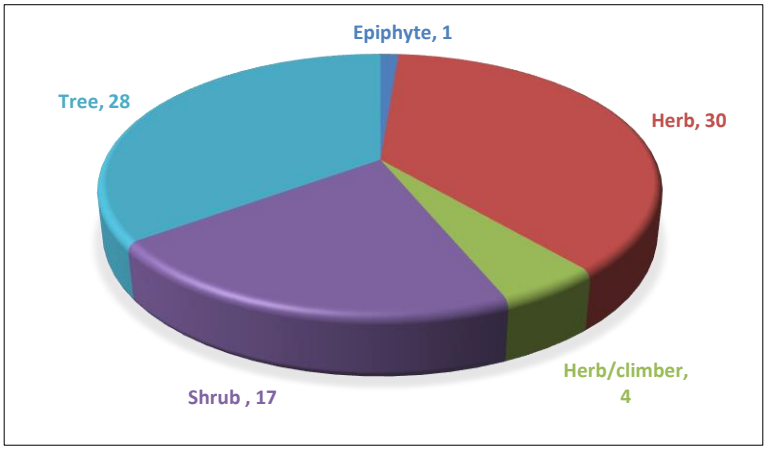

Fig 3: Habit variation of Medicinal plants

Table 4: Variation of Medicinal plants based on the plant parts

S. No.	Plants Parts	Number of Medicinal Plants
1.	Bark	2
2.	Bark, Flower	1
3.	Bark, Leaves, Flower, Seed, Gum	1
4.	Bark, Seed	1
5.	Bulb	1
6.	Flower	2
7.	Fruit	2
8.	Fruit, Bark	2
9.	Fruit, Bark, Leaves, Root	1
10.	Fruit, Leaves	6
11.	Fruit, Leaves, Bark	1
12.	Fruit, Leaves, Seed	1
13.	Fruit, Root, Bark	1
14.	Fruit, Seed, Bark, Flower	1
15.	Fruit, seed, bark, leaves	1
16.	Fruit, Seed, Leaves	1
17.	Fruit, Seed, Leaves, Bark	1
18.	Leaves	16
19.	Leaves juice	2
20.	Leaves, Bark	4
21.	Leaves, Flower, Root Bark	1
22.	Leaves, Fruit, Bark	3
23.	Leaves, Root	1
24.	Leaves, Root, Bark	1
25.	Leaves, Seed	1
26.	Leaves, Stem, Bark	1
27.	Rhizomes	3
28.	Root	7
29.	Root, Bark, Leaves	1
30.	Root, Bark, Seed	1
31.	Root, Flower, Seed	1
32.	Root, Plant Juice	1
33.	Seed	1
34.	Stem	3
35.	Whole plant	4
36.	Wood, Leaves	1
37.	Wood, Leaves, Seed	1
38.	Total	80

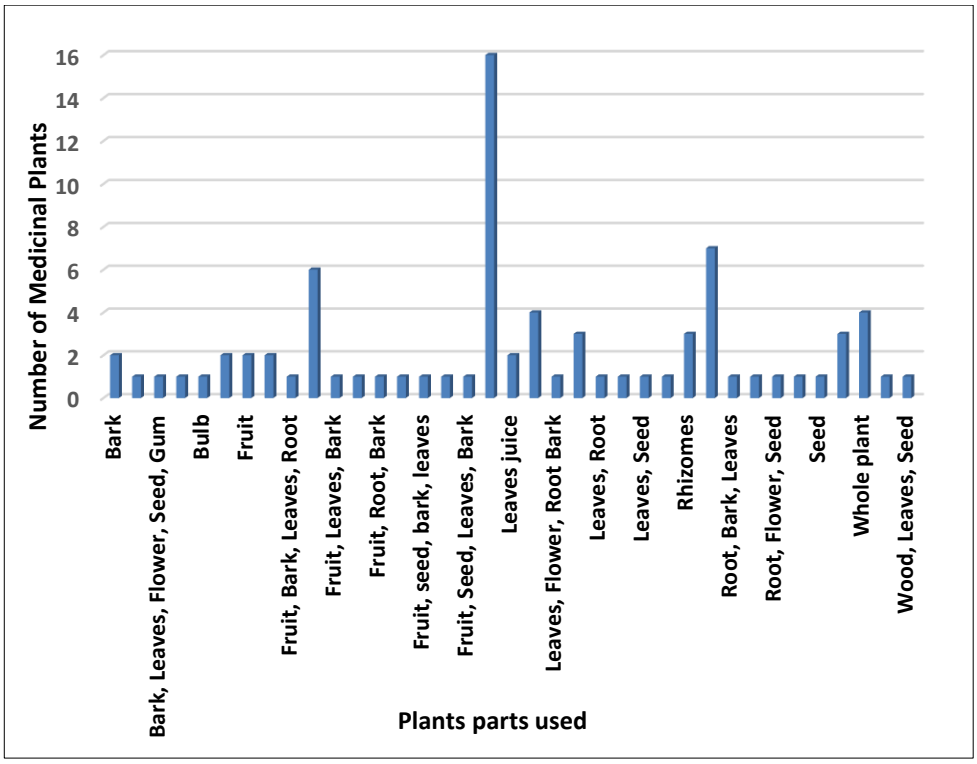

Fig 4: Used plant parts

Results and Discussions

Based on an extensive collection of medicinal plants from the Bodla Block of Kabirdham district, it is resulted that 80 plant species belonging to 70 genera under 42 families of angiosperm were recorded from the forest of Bodla Block. Collected medicinal plants showed different habits: herbs, shrubs, herb climbers, trees & epiphytes. All the reported plant species described with botanical names followed by local names, family, parts used and their medicinal use have been summarized in Table 1. Plant species and genera of different families are shown in Table 2. Family wise distribution of reported plants is given in Fig 2. Most of the family (28) were represented by only one species (Monospecific family). However, the families represented a maximum number of medicinal plants are in the following order Fabaceae (13 Species) > Asteraceae (5 Species) > Lamiaceae and Myrtaceae (4 species in each) > Combretaceae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Moraceae, Rutaceae and Zingiberaceae (3 species in each) > Acanthaceae, Annonaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Lythraceae, (2 species in each). Habit wise distribution of collected medicinal plants has been shown in Fig 3. A comparison of the plant parts used as a medicinal source indicates that the leaves (16 species) predominate followed by roots, fruit leaves, and leaves Bark Figure 4. It is noted that due to anthropogenic activities, pressure increases on forest and forest products hence day by day forest area decreases. So far proper conservation planning is required to preserve the floral wealth of Bodla Block.

Conclusions

Understanding local customs and natural resources is crucial because it shields people from the many illnesses that affect those who live in isolated places. Understanding Indigenous wisdom and closely observing nature are the cornerstones of primary care for most ailments. According to the current study, tribal communities in Bodla Block are highly skilled in traditional ethnomedicine and can treat a wide range of illnesses. The knowledge was inherited by the indigenous healers from their ancestors and years of intensive practice. Plants that grow in the area can be used to treat a variety of illnesses and issues. The IUCN has designated a large number of plant species as red data, meaning they are under threat and need to be safeguarded (Balkrishna *et al*., 2024) [2]. Because of these plants' usefulness, the locals have also realized the necessity for conservation and have grown them in their fields and gardens. Traditional knowledge is in jeopardy, as well as ethnomedicinal plants, because younger generations tend to undervalue and be reluctant to learn what their elders understood. Therefore, ethnomedical, ethnobotanical, ethnosocial, and other methods of recording are required for the preservation and utilization of forest resources.

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