

An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used for traditional dermatological treatments by tribal communities in Dharamjaigarh Block, Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh, India

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Abstract

The skin has three primary purposes: protection, regulation, and feeling. It is the outermost covering of the body and is often soft and flexible. Numerous factors may contribute to skin diseases. Plant-based components have long been used to treat and manage a wide range of skin conditions. These organic compounds support healing and tissue regeneration in a number of ways. There is a wide variety of plants, many of which are classified as medicinal due to their potential use in treating various social ills. The phytochemicals found in medicinal plants are crucial in demonstrating their efficacy in treating specific ailments, such as skin conditions among indigenous peoples and tribes. In traditional methods, a specific medicinal plant or plants are prepared and applied to cure skin conditions or other conditions. For the traditional treatment of certain skin conditions, several methods of preparation and use of specific medicinal herbs are essential.

Field observations made in 2024–2025 served as the basis for this study. Regular field visits and interviews were carried out in randomly chosen locations within the Dharamjaigarh block of Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh, India. The current study, which focuses on the aforementioned topic, details the ethnomedicinal applications of 58 medicinal plants from 33 distinct plant families that tribal communities in Dharamjaigarh Block, Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh, India use for traditional dermatological treatments. The present study attempts to highlight different medicinal herbs that have been traditionally used for the aforementioned aim.

Keywords: Dharamjaigarh block, ethnobotanical study, medicinal plants, skin disorders

Introduction

A crucial source of chemical molecules with therapeutic potential has been medicinal plants. Due to their extraction and application in a variety of pharmaceutical products, many secondary metabolites generated from plants are extremely valuable commercially. These herbs have long been used in traditional medicine by indigenous tribes, demonstrating their importance and efficacy in healing. Medicinal herbs have been utilized to treat a range of ailments since ancient times, with human understanding of their therapeutic powers reaching back over five thousand years. Indigenous people worldwide have considerable knowledge about numerous medicinal plants and their uses, leveraging their skills to generate new practices and products from their natural surroundings (Reddy *et al.*, 2009) ^[37]. The need for natural medicine is expanding, with around 64% of the global population dependent on traditional medicine to cure various ailments and injuries.

For primary healthcare, almost 80% of people in underdeveloped nations rely on locally produced, usually natural medications. Traditional medicine is still widely used because of the expensive expense of allopathic medications, which many people cannot afford, and the dearth of suitable medical facilities in rural areas. Tribal tribes stay attached to their own healing techniques due to the decentralized character of traditional medicine, its rapid and simple accessibility, and their traditional beliefs. Because ethnomedicinal plants are widely available, accessible, and versatile, researchers are becoming more and more interested in the possibility of creating medications from them.

The pharmacological qualities of traditional medicinal plants are being investigated, and efforts are being made to include them into primary healthcare systems. Numerous

secondary metabolites with a range of biological characteristics, including polyphenols, saponins, alkaloids, flavonoids, and terpenoids, are abundant in medicinal plants. The pharmacological benefits of ethnomedicinal plants, such as their antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and hepatoprotective properties, have therefore been extensively researched. They are utilized in pest management and have advantages for metabolic, dermatological, and gastrointestinal health (Ullah *et al.*, 2020) ^[47].

In regions where the use of plants is still extremely important, a great deal of knowledge on how to use them to combat different diseases may need to be collected. For thousands of years, traditional medicine has utilized a variety of plants. Over the past few decades, there has been a growing interest in studying medicinal plants and their traditional applications throughout India. In light of the aforementioned considerations, the current study was conducted to document the medicinal plants used by tribal communities in Dharamjaigarh Block, Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh, India, for traditional dermatological treatments.

Review of Literature

Agrawal *et al.*, (2024) ^[1] focused on emerging trends in the treatment of skin disorders by herbal drugs: Traditional and nanotechnological approaches. Medicinal plants used in the treatment of skin diseases: A review was done by Ashima, M. (2016) ^[2]. Ethnomedicinal plants used to cure skin diseases by tribals of Mahabubnagar district, Telangana State was done by Balaraju *et al.*, (2015) ^[3]. An ethnobotanical review of medicinal plants used for skin diseases and related problems in Northeastern India was conducted by Begum *et al.*, (2000) ^[4]. Evaluation of

Ubtan—a traditional Indian skin care formulation was recorded by Biswas *et al.*, (2016) ^[5]. A review: Herbal drugs used in skin disorders was done by Borah *et al.*, (2024). Buragohain and Konwar (2007) ^[6, 7] studied ethnomedicinal plants used in skin diseases by some Indo-Mongoloid communities of Assam. A study of some medicinal plants used in the preparation of herbal skin care was done by Chandra *et al.*, (2022). Chaurasia *et al.*, (2023) ^[9, 50] observed medicinal plants used to cure skin diseases.

Medicinal plants used in the treatment of inflammatory skin diseases were recorded by Dawid-Pač, R. (2013). De Wet *et al.*, (2013) ^[10, 11] studied medicinal plants used for the treatment of various skin disorders by a rural community in northern Maputaland, South Africa. Traditional phytotherapy against skin diseases and in wound healing of the tribes of Purulia District, West Bengal, India was observed by Dey *et al.*, (2012). Di Martino *et al.*, (2017) ^[12, 13] found that *Hibiscus syriacus* extract from an established cell culture stimulates skin wound healing. Ethno-medico botany of Uttara Kannada District in Karnataka, India: Plants in treatment of skin diseases was studied by Harsha *et al.*, (2003). Jeeva *et al.*, (2007) ^[14, 15] studied the traditional treatment of skin diseases in South Travancore, southern peninsular India. *In vitro* antimicrobial activity of certain medicinal plants from Eastern Ghats, India, used for skin diseases was studied by Jeevan Ram *et al.*, (2004) ^[16].

Studied on indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants used for the treatment of skin diseases by the Kaani tribe of Kanyakumari District was recorded by Johnsy *et al.*, (2012). Kanthale, P. R. (2012) ^[17] focused on an ethnobotanical survey of plants used in the treatment of skin diseases in Mahur Range Forest of Nanded District, Maharashtra. Kingston *et al.*, (2009) ^[19] studied the indigenous knowledge of using medicinal plants in treating skin diseases in Kanyakumari District, Southern India. Traditional knowledge on medicinal plants used for the treatment of skin diseases in Bidar District, Karnataka was recorded by Kumar & Vidyasagar (2008). Kumari (2025) ^[20, 21] studied ayurvedic herbalism: A comprehensive study of medicinal plants in Indian traditional medicine. Anti-inflammatory and skin barrier repair effects of topical application of some plant oils were recorded by Lin *et al.*, (2018). Madhu & Yarra (2011) ^[22, 23] conducted investigations on ethnomedicinal plants used to cure skin diseases in Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

The photoprotective effect of a water-soluble extract of *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. against UV-induced matrix metalloproteinase-1 in human dermal fibroblasts and reconstructed skin was recorded by Martin (2008). Martínez & Barboza (2010) ^[24, 25] studied the natural pharmacopoeia used in traditional Toba medicine for the treatment of parasitosis and skin disorders (Central Chaco, Argentina). Ethnoveterinary practices and use of herbal medicines for treatment of skin diseases in cattle: A study in Polsara Block, Ganjam District, Orissa, India was studied by Mishra, D. (2011) ^[26]. An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used for the treatment of skin diseases in Keffi, Nigeria, was noted by Mowobi (2016) ^[27]. An ethnobotanical review of plants utilized for treating skin diseases in Northeastern India was recorded by Mujat *et al.*, (2024). Nagariya *et al.* (2010) ^[28, 29] studied medicinal plants used in the healing of skin diseases in different regions of India: A review. Nagre *et al.*, (2024) ^[30] found the power of herb's: Effective treatment for skin diseases. Otang &

Afolayan (2016) ^[31] studied the antimicrobial and antioxidant efficacy of *Citrus limon* L. peel extracts used for skin diseases by Xhosa tribe of Amathole District, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Panicker & Shaha (2025) ^[32] studied herbal solutions for skin diseases: Natural remedies for healing. A review of herbal plants used in the treatment of skin diseases was recorded by Patel (2021) ^[33]. *In vivo* investigations on the penetration of various oils and their influence on the skin barrier were done by Patzelt *et al.*, (2012) ^[34]. Evaluation of the usage of ethnobotanical medicinal plants in the treatment of skin diseases in India was made by Pradhan *et al.*, (2026). Prashantkumar & Vidyasagar (2008) ^[20, 35] studied traditional knowledge on medicinal plants used for the treatment of skin diseases in Bidar District, Karnataka. Ethnomedicinal properties of some medicinal plants for skin diseases: A review was done by Revathi, S. (2022). Saikia (2006) ^[39, 50] studied the ethnobotany of medicinal plants used by Assamese people for various skin ailments and cosmetics. Documenting grandma's prescriptions for skin ailments in Valsad District, Gujarat was done by Shah *et al.*, (2011) ^[40].

Traditional herbal medicines used for the treatment of skin disorders by the Gujjar tribe of the Sub-Himalayan tract; Uttarakhand were recorded by Sharma *et al.*, (2013). Sidhu & Thakur (2024) ^[41, 42] studied medicinal plant remedies for dermatological problems. Traditional medicinal plant therapy used for skin care by the tribals of Uttar Pradesh was recorded by Singh & Prakash (1996) ^[43]. Medicinal plants used in the treatment of various skin diseases by the Scheduled Caste community of Andro Village in Imphal East District, Manipur (India) were recorded by Singh *et al.*, (2015). Sinkar & Samarth (2019) ^[44, 45] studied medicinal plants used for the treatment of various skin disorders by a rural community in Warud region of Maharashtra. Traditional uses of medicinal plants in treating skin diseases in Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu, India were recorded by Sivaranjani & Ramakrishnan. (2012). Upadhyay *et al.*, (1998) ^[46, 48] studied the ethnobotanical uses of medicinal plants for skin treatment in Bihar.

Natural oils for skin-barrier repair: Ancient compounds now backed by modern science was recorded by Vaughn *et al.*, (2018). Verma, S. (2022) ^[49, 50] studied medicinal plants used in the cure of skin diseases. An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants for various skin diseases in Parinche Valley, Pune District (Maharashtra), India was done by Waghchaure, C. (2024). Xavier *et al.*, (2015) ^[44, 51] noted traditional medicinal plants used in the treatment of different skin diseases. Ethnobotanical plants used for curing skin diseases by tribals of Rewa District (Madhya Pradesh) were recorded by Yadav *et al.*, (2012) ^[53]. Medicinal plants used for the treatment of skin ailments were studied by Yadav, T. (2024) ^[42].

Materials and Methods

Study Area

Chhattisgarh is a state located in central India, known for its rich biodiversity and dense forest cover. Chhattisgarh, the 26th state of India, is situated between 17 to 23°7' north latitude and 8°40 to 83°38' east longitude. Chhattisgarh covers about 55,717 square kilometre that is 41.21% of the total geographical area of Chhattisgarh (ISFR 2021).

The state is home to several tribes such as Gond, Agaria, Korwa, Oraon, Baiga, Nagasia, and Bhirhor, many of whom are concentrated in Raigarh district. Raigarh district, located in the Bilaspur division of Chhattisgarh, lies in the easternmost part of Chhattisgarh, covering an area of 12,924 sq. km. approximately 47.34% of the district's total geographical area is covered by forests, with the state being renowned for its Sal Forest. Sal, botanically known as *Shorea robusta*, is known as the state tree of Chhattisgarh. The current study area was the Dharamjaigarh block of Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh, India. The study area covers a geographical area of 1537.69 sq. km. It is situated in the northwestern part of Raigarh district in Chhattisgarh, lying between 22°03' and 22°47'30'' N latitudes and 83°02' and 83°47'30'' E longitudes, comprising 118 village panchayats and 189 villages. Dharamjaigarh block is the largest block of District Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, India, which is blessed

with dense forests and rich plant diversity, including a variety of Medicinal Plants.

Field observations made in 2024–2025 served as the basis for this study. Regular field visits and interviews were carried out in randomly chosen regions of the Dharamjaigarh Block, District Raigarh, and Chhattisgarh, India. The required information was gathered from local traditional healers, including Baigas and tribal people living close to the forest communities, using a semi-structured questionnaire.

Ethnomedicinal Observations: The botanical name, common name, family, habit, parts used, preparation method, and mode of consumption are included for the ethnomedicinal plants that were seen during the study.

Results and Discussions

Results of the present study are arranged in table -1

Table 1: A detail on the medicinal plants utilized for dermatological/skin disorders in dharamjaigarh block, district raigarh, chhattisgarh, India

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Plant Habit	Part used	Mode of Preparation	Mode of utilization
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Ratt	Leguminosae	Herb/Climber	Leaf	A paste is made by crushing fresh leaves.	Apply twice a day externally on infected areas.
2.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Apamarg	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Leaf	Extract leaf juice or mash fresh leaves into a paste.	Apply 2- 3 times a day externally to the affected region.
3.	<i>Acmella uliginosa</i> (Sw.) cass.	Akarkara	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaf	Paste is made by crushing fresh leaves	Once or twice a day, apply directly to the affected skin.
4.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Butch	Acoraceae	Herb	Rhizome	A fine paste is made by grinding the rhizome.	Two to three times a day, apply the extract immediately to the area that is sore.
5.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Mahaneem	Simaroubaceae	Tree	Bark	Paste is made by grinding the fresh bark.	Apply the extract immediately to the area that is irritated two to three times a day.
6.	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (L.f.) Wangerin.	Ankol	Alangiaceae	Shrub	Bark	Grind the fresh bark to produce a fine paste.	Directly apply the extract externally over the irritated area 2-3 times daily.
7.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f	Ghritkumari	Asphodelaceae	Herb	Leaf	Fresh leaf gel is collected from the leaves.	Leaf gel is applied to the affected part of the skin.
8.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (BUR M.f.) Nees	Bhuineem	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaf	A fine paste is prepared by crushing fresh leaves.	Twice a day, apply externally to the afflicted area.
9.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Kathal	Moraceae	Tree	Leaf, Latex	Fine paste is made by crushing fresh leaves or collecting a small amount of latex.	Two to three times a day, directly apply the latex or paste to the affected region.
10.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Bajradanti	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaf, Stem	A decoction is made by boiling the fresh leaves and stem mixed with honey.	Two to three times a day, after cleansing the affected area, directly apply the paste externally 2-3 times daily.
11.	<i>Bixa Orellana</i> L.	Sindur	Bixaceae	Tree	Leaf	Fresh leaves are ground into a fine pulp.	Apply the paste immediately to the afflicted area two or three times a day after cleaning the area.
12.	<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i> (L.) Thouars.	Ban Arhar	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaf	Grinding the fresh leaves produces a fine paste.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times a day.
13.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) Dryand	Aak	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Latex	The affected region is gently treated with a tiny amount of fresh latex.	Apply externally once a day on the affected area.
14.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papita	Caricaceae	Herb	Fruit	Prepare paste from ripen fruit.	Apply the fruit paste on the face for 15-20 min, then wash with water.

15.	<i>Cassia Fistula</i> L.	Amaltas	Leguminosae	Tree	Leaf	A fine paste is made by crushing the fresh leaves with coconut oil.	Two or three times a day, apply the paste directly to the afflicted area after cleaning the area.
16.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Pathkoriya	Menispermaceae	Herb/Climber	Leaf	Fresh leaves crushed well into a fine paste.	Apply the paste over the affected area once or twice daily.
17.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Hurhur	Cleomaceae	Herb	Leaf	Grinding the fresh leaves produces a fine paste.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times a day.
18.	<i>Commelina diffusa</i> Burm. f.	Kana sag	Commelinaceae	Herb	Leaf	A fine paste is prepared by grinding the fresh leaves.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times each day
19.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Dhaniya	Apiaceae	Herb	Leaf	Paste is made by grinding the fresh leaves.	Two to three times a day, apply the extract immediately to the area that is sore.
20.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Prepare a mixture of turmeric powder from the rhizome with <i>Aloe vera</i> gel and neem leaf paste.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times each day.
21.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb	Amarbel	Convolvaceae	Herb/Climber	Stem	The fresh stem is ground to make a paste.	Two or three times a day, apply the paste directly to the afflicted area after cleaning the area.
22.	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) H. Rob.	Sahdevi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaf	To make a fine paste, grind the fresh leaves	Apply the extract directly to the irritated area 2-3 times daily.
23.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaf	Grinding the fresh leaves produces a fine paste.	After washing the region, apply the paste directly to the affected area two to three times a day.
24.	<i>Eranthemum capense</i> L.	Katai ful	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaf	A fine paste is made by crushing the fresh leaves.	Two or three times a day, after cleaning the area, apply the paste immediately to the afflicted area.
25.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Latex, Leaf	Latex is gathered from fresh leaves and ground into a thin paste.	Once or twice a day, apply directly to the affected region.
26.	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton.	Chhotidhudi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Leaf	To make a fine paste, grind the fresh leaves.	After washing the region, apply the paste directly to the affected area two to three times a day.
27.	<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> (L.) L.	Shankhpushi	Convolvaceae	Creeping herb	Leaf, Stem	A fine paste is made by grinding the fresh leaves and stem	Directly apply the extract externally over the irritated area 2-3 times daily.
28.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Bargad	Moraceae	Tree	Bark	Fresh bark is crushed to make paste.	Two to three times a day, apply the extract directly to the inflamed area.
29.	<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i> (Willd.) Kuntze	Wild Flemingia	Fabaceae	Shrub	Leaf	Fresh leaves are crushed to make a fine paste.	Paste applied over the infected part of the skin once or twice daily
30.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) W.T. Aiton	Samarbhansa	Leguminosae	Shrub	Leaf	Leaf is crushed the small amount of leaves and mix with turmeric to make a paste.	Apply once or twice daily on the affected area.
31.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Kalihari	Colchicaceae	Herb	Tubers	The fresh tubers are ground into a fine pulp	Apply the paste directly to the boils 2-3 times daily after cleaning the area.
32.	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Vahl.	Dhaman	Malvaceae	Shrub	Leaf	Fresh leaves are ground into a fine pulp.	Apply the extract directly to the irritated area 2-3 times daily.
33.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Marorphali	Malvaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Fruit crushed well, make a powder, form & mix with water to make a paste.	Apply to the infected area twice a day for 10-15 days.
34.	<i>Hellenia speciosa</i> (J. Koenig) S.R. Dutta	Keu kand	Costaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Paste is made by crushing the fresh rhizomes.	After washing the region, apply the paste directly to the affected area two to three times a day.
35.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br.	Anantmool	Apocynaceae	Herb/Climber	Root	Paste is made by grinding the fresh roots.	Apply the paste directly to the affected area to reduce swelling 2-3 times daily.
36.	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Wall. & G. Don	Korea	Apocynaceae	Tree	Leaf	A fine paste is made by crushing fresh leaves.	Two or three times a day, apply the paste directly to the afflicted area after cleaning the area.
37.	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumacher.) Heine.	Kuliyakhara	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaf	A fine paste is prepared by grinding the fresh leaves.	Directly apply the paste externally over the wounds and infected area for 2-3 times daily after cleaning the area.
38.	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Bel	Convolvulac	Climber	Leaf	Extract the leaves' juice by	Apply the extract directly to the

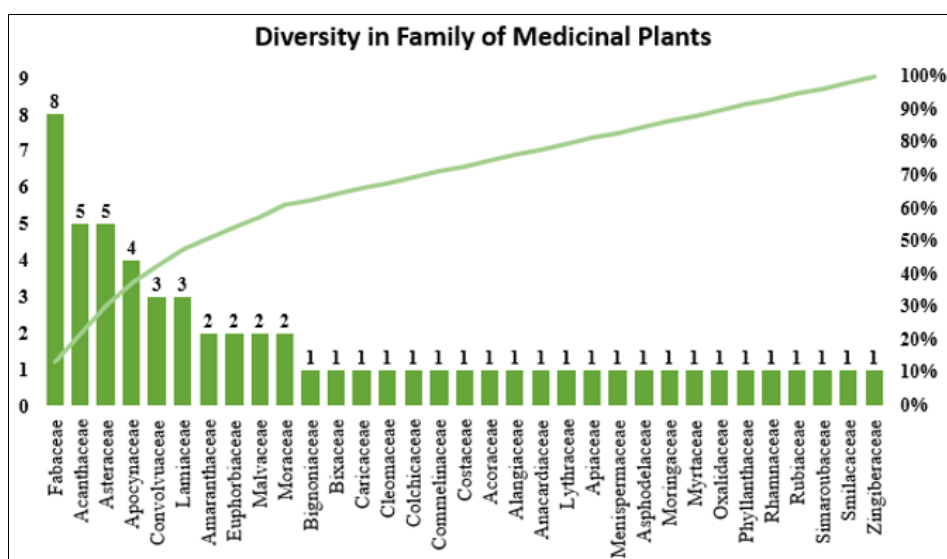
	<i>cairica</i> (L.) Sweet		eae			crushing them into a paste.	irritated area 2-3 times daily.
39.	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet	Sem	Fabaceae	Climber	Leaf	A fine paste is prepared by grinding the fresh leaves.	Apply the paste immediately to the afflicted area two or three times a day after cleaning the area.
40.	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i> Willd.	Jangali chirchita	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaf	Fresh leaves are ground into a fine pulp.	After cleansing the region, directly apply the paste two to three times a day over the infected area.
41.	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> (Roth) Spreng.	Goma	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaf	The fresh leaves are ground into a fine pulp.	Directly apply the extract externally over the irritated area 2-3 times daily.
42.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Leaf	Prepare a mixture from burnt leaves and mix it with coconut oil or ghee.	Apply the mixture externally over minor burns or irritated skin.
43.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Munga	Moringaceae	Tree	Leaf	A fine paste is made by crushing fresh leaves.	Once or twice a day, apply directly to the affected region.
44.	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaf	Fresh leaves crushed into a fine paste.	Apply the paste to the affected area 2-3 times daily.
45.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Kurz	Sonapatha	Bignoniaceae	Tree	Leaf	A paste is made by crushing fresh leaves.	Twice a day, apply externally to the infected skin.
46.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Khata bhaji	Oxalidaceae	Creeping Herb	Leaf	To make a fine paste, grind the fresh leaves.	Two or three times a day, apply the paste directly to the afflicted area.
47.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L.	Hazardana	Phyllanthaceae	Herb	All plant parts	All of the fresh plant parts are crushed into a paste.	Two to three times a day, apply the extract directly to the inflamed area.
48.	<i>Plumeria pudica</i> Jacq.	Safed Champa	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Leaf	To make a fine paste, grind the fresh leaves.	Directly apply the paste externally over the irritated area 2-3 times daily.
49.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Karanj	Leguminosae	Tree	Leaf	Paste is made by crushing the fresh leaves or extracting seed oil.	Directly apply the paste or seed oil over the affected area 2-3 times a day.
50.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Anar	Lythraceae	Tree	Leaf, Flowers	Fresh leaves and flowers are crushed to make paste.	Apply paste externally over the infected area twice a day.
51.	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Chakoda	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaf	The fresh leaves are ground into a fine pulp.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times each day
52.	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L.	Ram daton	Smilacaceae	Shrub/Climber	Root	Paste is made by washing and crushing the fresh roots.	Apply the paste directly to the affected area two to three times a day.
53.	<i>Spermocoe verticillata</i> L.	Jangali Buti	Rubiaceae	Shrub	Leaf	Grinding the fresh leaves produces a fine paste.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times each day
54.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaf	The fresh leaves are crushed to create a fine pulp.	After cleansing the region, apply the paste directly to the infected area two to three times a day.
55.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L.	Coat button	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaf	A paste is made by crushing fresh leaves.	Once or twice a day, apply directly to the affected region until it recovers.
56.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nirgundi	Lamiaceae	Tree	Leaf, Stem	A paste is made by crushing fresh leaves and stem.	Once or twice a day, apply directly to the affected region.
57.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Kantahi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaf	The fresh leaves are ground into a fine pulp.	Two or three times a day, apply the paste directly to the afflicted area.
58.	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> (L.) Mill.	Jhar Beri	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Leaf	To make a fine paste, grind the fresh leaves.	Apply the paste immediately to the afflicted area two or three times a day after cleaning the area.

Based on an extensive collection of medicinal plants from the Dharamjaigarh Block, District Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, India, a total of 58 plant species belonging to 33 families are reported (Table 1). For each species, the following ethnobotanical information is provided: botanical name, common name, family, habit, parts used, mode of preparation, and mode of utilization.

Table 2: Familywise distribution of the recorded medicinal plants in the study area

S. No.	Family	Number of Medicinal Plants
1.	Acanthaceae	5
2.	Acoraceae	1
3.	Alangiaceae	1
4.	Amaranthaceae	1
5.	Anacardiaceae	1

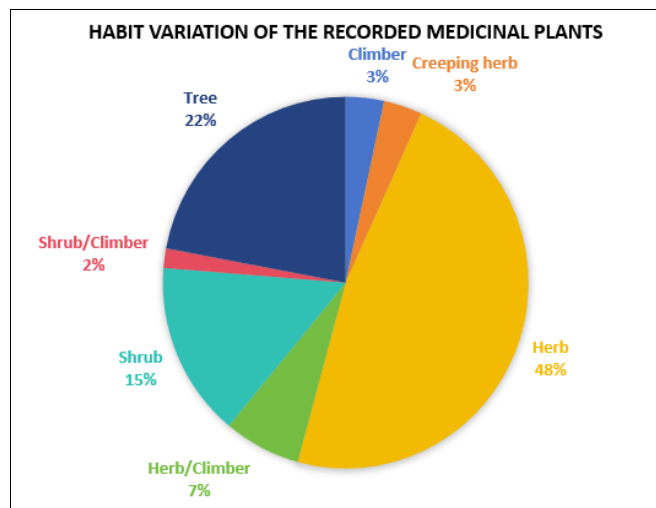
6.	Apiaceae	1
7.	Apocynaceae	4
8.	Asphodelaceae	1
9.	Asteraceae	5
10.	Bignoniaceae	1
11.	Bixaceae	1
12.	Caricaceae	1
13.	Cleomaceae	1
14.	Colchicaceae	1
15.	Commelinaceae	1
16.	Convolvaceae	3
17.	Costaceae	1
18.	Euphorbiaceae	2
19.	Fabaceae	8
20.	Lamiaceae	3
21.	Lythraceae	1
22.	Malvaceae	2
23.	Menispermaceae	1
24.	Moraceae	2
25.	Moringaceae	1
26.	Myrtaceae	1
27.	Oxalidaceae	1
28.	Phyllanthaceae	1
29.	Rhamnaceae	1
30.	Rubiaceae	1
31.	Simaroubaceae	1
32.	Smilacaceae	1
33.	Zingiberaceae	1
Total		58



In this study, members of the family Fabaceae (8 species) are the most commonly used plants for the treatment of skin-related disorders. Other families like Acanthaceae and Asphodelaceae, (5 species each), Apocynaceae (4 species), Convolvaceae, Lamiaceae (3 species each), Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Moraceae (2 species each), rest plant families includes one one species like Amaranthaceae, Acoraceae, Alangiaceae, Anacardiaceae Apiaceae, Asphodelaceae, Bignoniaceae, Bixaceae, Caricaceae, Cleomaceae, Colchicaceae, Commelinaceae, Costaceae, Lythraceae Menispermaceae, Moringaceae, Myrtaceae, Oxalidaceae, Phyllanthaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae, Simaroubaceae, Smilacaceae and Zingiberaceae given in table – 2.

Table 3: Habit variation of the recorded medicinal plants

S. No.	Plant Habit	Number of Medicinal Plants
1.	Climber	2
2.	Creeping herb	2
3.	Herb	26
4.	Herb/Climber	4
5.	Shrub	10
6.	Shrub/Climber	1
7.	Tree	13
Total		58



Out of 58 plants recorded from the study area, the highest number of plants belongs to herbs (26 species) and Trees (13 species), followed by shrubs (10 species). Herb/Climber (4 Species), Climber and creeping herb (2-2 species each) and Shrub/climber (1 species) were recorded. as shown in Table 3.

Table 4: Medicinal plant parts used to treat skin disorders

S. No.	Part used	Number of Medicinal plants
1.	All plant parts	1
2.	Bark	3
3.	Fruit	2
4.	Latex	1
5.	Leaf	38
6.	Leaf, Flowers	1
7.	Leaf, Latex	2
8.	Leaf, Stem	3
9.	Rhizome	3
10.	Root	2
11.	Stem	1
12.	Tubers	1
Total		58

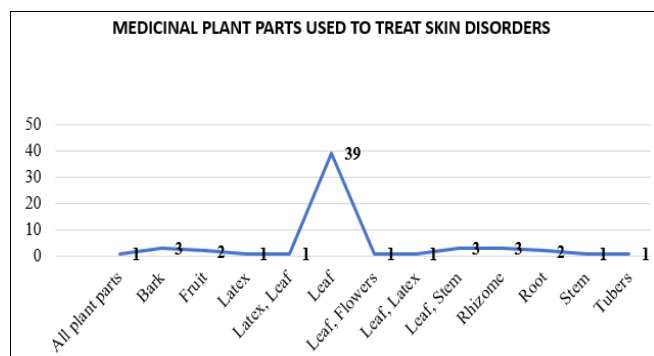


Table – 4 shows medicinal plant parts used to Treat Skin Disorders. Out of 13 different part part/s used for treating skin disorders, most of the leaves are used for 38 medicinal parts.

3-3 each medicinal plants Bark, Leaf, Stem, Rhizome are utilized, respectively. For Fruit, Leaf, Latex and Root each 2-2 medicinal plants were utilized. Rest one one medicinal plants were found useful using All plant parts, Latex, Leaf, Flowers, Stem and Tubers of the different medicinal plants in the current study.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Because they naturally aid the healing process, plants are more effective healers. This study demonstrated the continued use of traditional medicines by tribal communities in Dharamjaigarh Block, Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh, India, and established the benefits of many plants used in tribal medicine, particularly for Traditional Dermatological/skin Disorders Treatments. The information gathered is intended to help scientists and researchers better understand the role and importance of plant-based components in the management and treatment of dermatological and skin illnesses.

It has been observed that human activity puts more strain on forests and forest products, which causes the area of forests to shrink daily. Thus far, the research area's floral richness needs to be preserved thus appropriate conservation planning. Utilizing this natural resource and preserving the state's biodiversity depend heavily on the accurate identification of medicinal plants.

The current study concludes that among the tribes in the study area, medicinal plants represent a good primary source of treatment for a variety of healthcare conditions. The conservation of precious plant species is of major significance because of their rich potential and ability to treat illnesses that require immediate attention for their preservation against various adverse situations.

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