

Ethno-Medicinal uses of Some Plants of Sujangarh Tehsil, Churu (Raj)

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Abstract:- Medicinal plants studies and documentation of various uses of the plants by common man can help to preserve our traditional medicine knowledge of plants. Some Medicinal plants have Natural power to cure the disease without any side effect. Medicinal plants have been used by local people, vander native doctors and experts of Ayurvedic fields since long time in herbal and folk remedies. Some ethno medicinal plants have been selected for this research work. Different type of uses of the recorded plants are presented and discussed in this paper. The study stated that either the whole plant of different part like leaves; stem, bark, root etc. are used. They not only provide food, wood, fibre and fuel to the human beings but are also good source of medicinally important compound.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is believed that about 15-17 million species are present on the earth planet. Out of which only 5 million have been described so far. Interestingly, 70% of them occur in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world (Krishnankutty and Chandrasekaran, 2007). In India, more than 43% of the total flowering plants are reported to be of medicinal importance (Pushpangadan, 1995). Ethnology came in to being when the earliest man observed the animals mostly the apes and monkeys eating certain plants and found heal his wound sand get rid from pain and suffering. An analysis of such observations provoked them to use of plants for maintenance of life and alleviation of diseases (Sinha, 1999). Today the medicinal world is posed with complex challenges. Thus time demand an integrated and pluralistic approach towards

healthcare to cope effectively with his situation (Sen and Batra, 2008).

II. CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

The medicinal plants of the region are utilized by the local inhabitants as well as in indigenous system of medicine. In last few decades; there is growing demand of medicinal plants by pharmaceutical companies. This increasing demand if properly utilized can help in boosting the village economy as well as will open new avenues of employment. The per hectare income generated from growing medicinal plant is much more than any other crop However, it depends upon the quality and market demand of the concerned species/crop. On the other side, the lands which are not suitable for other crop cultivation may be utilized for cultivation of species which is suitable to that habitat. Even the wastelands and other areas lying unused around the villages can also be utilized for it. For example, the farmers can utilize the boundary of their fields without affecting the yield of crop by introducing the species which are suitable for it. Some of the medicinal herbs occur as weed of cultivated field and these may be exploited. The cultivation of medicinal plants is not only improving the economic condition of the local people but also encourage them to conserve the medicinal wealth of the arid region..

III. MATERIAL AND METHOD: - STUDY AREA

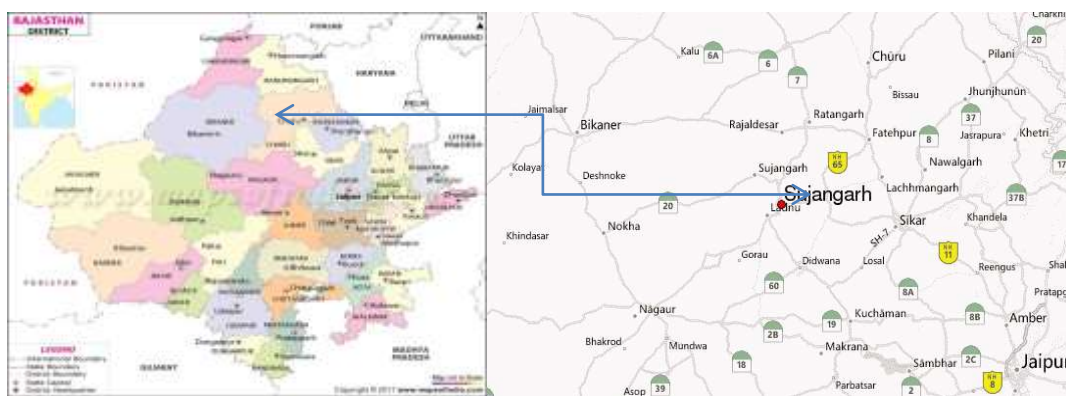


Fig. 1 Location Map of Study area in Sujangarh Tehsil, Distt-Churu, Rajasthan)

Sujargarh Tehsil is the part of Rajasthan. The Churu district lies in the north-east part of Rajasthan where mostly desert conditions prevail. This district also falls in the desert tract known as 'Thar'. The area remained undeveloped for centuries due to the extreme climatic conditions. It is located at latitude of 28°18' north and longitude 74°58' east at a height of about 286 meters from the mean sea level. (Jeph, 2007). The Climate is hot and arid with large variation in temperature. Rainfall is scanty. The average temperature variation in summers and winters are 37.58° to 24.94° C and 29.05° to 9.15°C respectively. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded are south-west monsoon season, recording in average annual rainfall of 377mm. Churu also experiences occasionally post-monsoon storms or depressions. Dust storms and thunder storms occur in the hot season. Thunder storms occur in the south-west in hot season. Mean relative humidity is 60%. The predominant wind direction is from west and south-west. The relative humidity is minimum

in the hot weather months and maximum in monsoon months. (Jeph, 2007).

IV. METHODOLOGY

Plant's samples collected randomly from different area and kept in polythene and prepare Herbarium sheet with labeled. The collected specimens identify taxonomically with the help of the flora of India (Sharma and Balakrishnan, 1996; Sharma and Taigi, 1979) and monograph (Bhandri, 1990) and also with the help of standard keys. The plant species collected in their flowering, fruiting or at their fully mature stage. The field survey done in every month. Plant species also identified with the help of herbarium of Rajasthan University, Jaipur, BSI, Jodhpur, IBS, New Delhi and also by local inhabitants. Medicinal plants identified by meeting and contacting, discussion and interviews with villagers, folk, healers, vaid, hakims, homeopath and other practitioner in traditional medicine and also by questionnaires with surrounding people of study area.

Table: 1 Showing the Ethno Medicinal Plant Parts and Their Uses

S. No	BOTANICAL NAME OF PLANT	FAMILY	LOCAL NAME	PARTS USED	ETHNOMEDICINAL USES
1.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> Linn	Amaranthaceae	Chirchita/ Latjira	Whole plant	Diuretic, astringent, Laxative, skin diseases. Dropsy, Piles, Eruption, Colic, Gonorrhoea.
2.	<i>Aegle Marmelos</i> Linn.Corr.	Rutaceae	Belgiri, Bel patal	Leaves, Steam, Fruit	Abdominal Pain, Heart palpitation, Urinary troubles, Hypochondriasis, Laxative, Febrifuge, Ophthalmic, Deafness.
3.	<i>Albizia Lebbeck</i> (Linn.) Willd	Mimosaceae	Sares, Siris	Leaves, flower, Stem, bark, Seed and Pods, Powder of Root, Oil of Seed	Night blindness, Weakness and bleeding on Boils, Pimples and ulcer Piles, Diabetes Gum, teeth, Leprosy and Bronchitis, Leucoderma
4.	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Linn	Liliaceae	Gwarpatha/Ghikum ar	Leaves and Stem juice	The juice of leaves is useful in case of diabetes and liver disorders. Juice of leaves and stem is applied to the painful inflammatory disorders of body
5.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn	Amaranthaceae	Choulai	Leaves, Root	Laxative, Abortifacient
6.	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> Waldest. & Kit.	Asteraceae	Bana,	Whole plant	Burn, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Jaundice, Cholagogue
7.	<i>Asparagus Racemosus</i> Willd	Liliaceae	Satawari	Root	Powder of dried root is given internally with milk to the nourishing mother for milk production, hence Glactogogue.
8.	<i>Azadirachta Indica</i> A. Juss	Meliaceae	Neem	Inner bark, Leaves and seeds, Stem and Bark and Root	Neem is considered as a divine tree and great gift of nature and as an 'all cure' for human problems. Sedative,

					analgesic, epilepsy, hypertensive
9.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> Linn,	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Whole Plant	Astringent, Bilioussness, Anaemia, Leucorrhoea, Inflammation, Blood purifier
10.	<i>Brassica campestris</i> Linn	Brassicaceae	Sarson	Whole Plant	Cholagogue, Vermifuge, Leucoderma, Piles, Ulcer, Epilepsy, Toothache, Rheumatism.
11.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait) R. Br	Asclepidaceae	Aak	Leaves, Roots, flowers	Toothache, Stomachic. Appetiser, Piles, Asthma, Tonic
12.	<i>Capparis deciduas</i> Edgew	Capparaceae	Ker	Whole Plant	Carminative, Aphrodisiac, Appetiser, Emmenagogue, alexipharmic, Lumbago Rheumatism, Hiccup.
13.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn	Chenopodiaceae	Bathua	Seeds	Skin diseases
14.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> schrad.	Cucurbitaceae	Gartoomba/Tumba	Roots, fruits	Purgative, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Urinary disease.
15.	<i>Cleome gynanda</i> Linn.	Capparaceae	Safed Hulhul	Leaves, seeds	Laxative, Anthelmintic, Diuretic, Ulcer, Leprosy. Malaria, Piles, Lumbago Anthelmintic, Carminative.
16.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> Linn	Cucurbitaceae	Kachri	Fruits	Digestive, increase immunity
17.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers.	Poaceae	Dubghas	Whole plant, roots	Astringent, Diuretic, Dropsy.
18.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Shisham/ Tahli	Leaves, Warm leaves, Bark, Oil of Seed, Powder of Stem bark	Scabies and burning of Skin, Pneumonia and Antipyretic, Fever, Inflamed Mammary glands, Diabetes, Disorder of skin, Gonorrhoea and Swelling, Pus in urine and Jaundice Breast disease, Leprosy disease
19.	<i>Datura stramonium</i> Linn	Solanaceae	Dutura	Whole plant	Antispasmodic, Narcotic, Asthma, Anodyne Sedative, Intoxicant, Carbuncles.
20.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhali	Leaves	Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia
21.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn.	Lamiaceae	Sweet Basil	Leaves	The leaf along with honey is used as decoction to cure cold, cough and fever. Asthma, Sinus congestion, Headaches, Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial properties
22.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn	Lamiaceae	Holy Basil	Leaves	The inflorescence powder is taken orally with water as a medicine for diabetes. Memory, Fever, Cough, Sore throat, Headaches. Soothe cuts, Scrapes, Bites, Clear acne, Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Antifungal properties

23.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> Linn	Pedaliaceae	Bada gokhru	Fruits, leaves	The juice of the plant is taken orally to increase sexual vigour. Gonorrhoea, Dysuria, Renal calculi
24.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn	Euphorbiaceae	Erand	Leaves, seeds, Caruncle	The juice of the leaves is mixed with mustard oil and is applied locally to reduce menses pain.
25.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn	Solanaceae	Makoi	Root, Bark, Leaves, Fruit, Seed,	Diseases of eye, Ear, Nose, Ulcer on the neck. Head ache. Aphrodisiac, Alternative, Diuretic, Inflammation, Asthma, Bronchitis, Fever, Leucoderma, Piles, Heart & Eye disease Laxative, Giddiness, Gonorrhoea
26.	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f.	Solanaceae	Kantkari	Whole Plant, Fruit, Seed	Diuretic, Anti-inflammatory, Appetiser, Stomach
27.	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Rohida	Leaves Bark & leaf	Cure eye Disease, Cough, cold and in Fever. Dissolve and Scatter the clotted blood. Disease of Liver and spleen and restorative for women in post-delivery Phases. Syphilis and leucorrhoea
28.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (Linn) Pears.	Papilionaceae	Sarphoka	Whole Plant	Alexipharmic, Ulcers and wounds, spleen complaints Anthelmintic, Antipyretic, Diseases of heart, spleen, Lever and blood, Leprosy, Asthma Bronchitis, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Lung troubles
29.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn	Zygophyllaceae	Gokhru	Root Fruit Leaves Seed	Aphrodisiac, Diuretic. Appetiser, Leprosy, Piles, Heart diseases. Blood purifier Diuretic, Stomach-ache, tonic
30.	<i>Vincea rosea/ catharanthus Roseus</i> (L) G. Don	Apocyanace	Sada Bahar/ Periwinkle	Whole plant	Leukaemia, Hypotensive, Antispasmodic, Antidote
31.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal.	Solanaceae	Asgandh	Root, Tuber, Seed	Aphrodisiac, Tonic. Narcotic, Bronchitis, Psoriasis, Ulcers, Senile debility, Rheumatism, Tonic, Diuretic, Hypnotic. Sexual weakness, dropsy
32.	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Rhamnaceae	Bor	Root, Bark, Fruit	Ulcer, Wounds, Fever, Diarrhoea, Digestive, Blood purifier
33.	<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> Burm.f	Rhamnaceae	Jari-bor	Leaves, Root	Cough cold skin diseases, Astringent, Cooling. Biliousness, Sores, Ulcerated gums.

V. CONCLUSION

The arid plant is a rich repository of important arid medicinal plant wealth. There is an urgent need to create greater awareness amongst the people as a whole about the medicinal values of these plants. This would ensure eventual

conservation of medicinal plants. Some of the medicinal uses given in Ayurveda Treatise are still in the books only. These uses still need to be evaluated, given due recognition and developed so as to make them more practicable in the present health era. These medicinal plants have great tolerance to be used in drugs and pharmaceutical industries.

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