

## Common Medicinal Plants Used By Tribals of Karauli District of Rajasthan – A Review.

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### Abstract :-

- Ethnobotanical studies on utilization of plants by the rural folks including has gained much importance in the recent past all over the world.
- Ethnobotany which deals with study of human ecology and have great significance for welfare of human beings and animal world the tribals.
- The paper deals with many medicinal plants, along with their important traditional uses for the cure of various ailments.
- Study of plants that are traditionally used by aborigines not only as medicine but also as shelter, food and ornamentals and in all other aspects of life comes under the broad definition of ethnobotany.

**Key words-** Ethnobotany, medicinal plants, Identification, Ethnobotanical uses, used part, tribals.

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### I. Introduction

Nature has always been giving Plenty of Plant resources of human being. Human kind depends in a myriad ways on Plant and Plant products. An account of the plants that serves the varied human needs (for food, fodder, fiber, timber, drugs, gum, oil, medicine etc.) of the innumerable ways in which they are put to use is a fascinating story of human ingenuity and innovation. A good number of wild Plants have become an integrated part of edible item (Sahu, 1996).

➤ Ethnobotany deals with traditional and natural relationship between human societies and plants. It has been recognized as a multidisciplinary science comprising many interesting and useful aspects of plant sciences, history, anthropology, culture and literature such a study in India was promoted by the pioneer work of Jain (1661) who is known as “father of Indian ethnobotany” The term Ethnobotany as coined by John W. Harshberger (1895), a botanist in Pennsylvania university to study the existing relationship between the plants and the aboriginal communities. The aborigines of India are called tribes. The American scientist Powers (1875) coined the term “aboriginal botany” in his description of plants used by Neeshenam Indians of the Bear River, California for medicine, food, textile, fabrics, ornaments etc. According to Schultes (1962). Ethnobotany is “the study of relationship which exists between people of primitive societies and their plant environment”. Ethnobotany brings to light numerous known or unknown uses of plants which have potential of wider usage. It has relevance also in conservation of genetic resources. It helps to search new sources of drugs, food, fodder and other life supporting species found in nature (Meena, 2012a; Meena, 2012b and Kotia et al. 2015)

➤ Earth is a Plant oriented Planet. The green Plants are fundamental to all other life. The oxygen we breathe, the nutrient we consume, the fuel, we burn, many of the most important materials we use, are all related to plant life.

➤ According to Jones (1941) “Ethnobotany is the study of the interrelationship between man and vegetation.”

➤ Faulks (1958) considered it as “the total relationship between man and vegetation.”

➤ According to R.E. Schultes (1962), ethnobotany is the study of relationship which exists between People of Primitive societies and their Plant environment.

**Introduction of Karauli District :-** Karauli district is a district of Rajasthan state in western India. The town of Karauli is the district headquarter Karauli district comes under Bharatpur division commissionerate. Karauli is famous for popular Red stone.

Country	- India
State	- Rajasthan

Division	-	Bharatpur Division
Head quarters	-	Karauli
Area Total	-	5043 km <sup>2</sup> (1947 sq. mi.)
Population (2011)	-	1,45,8248
Total		

**Demographics**

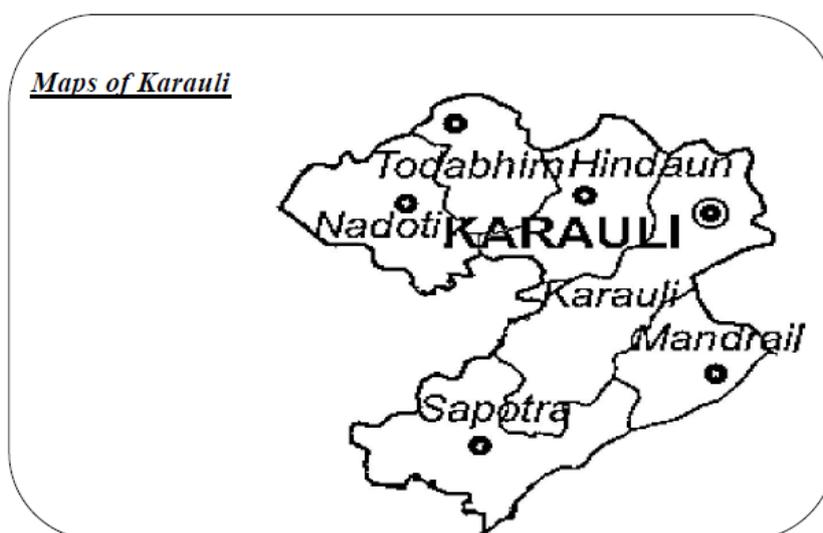
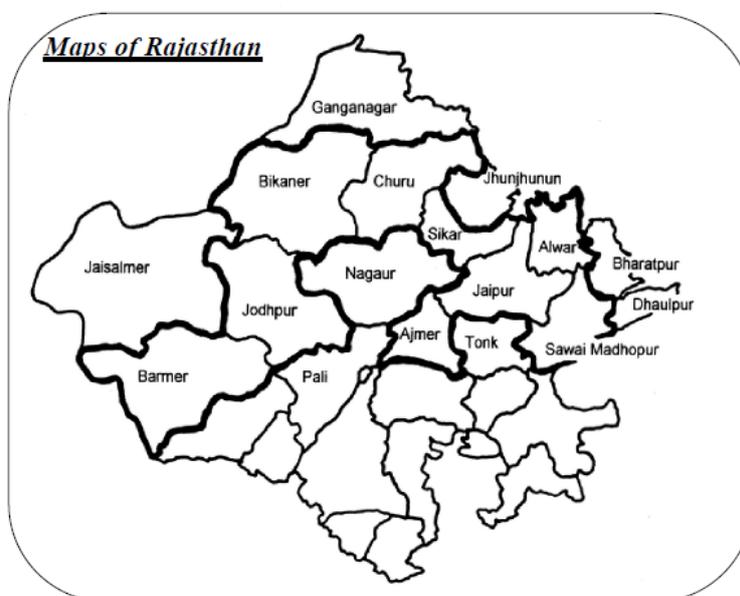
• Literacy	-	66.22
• Sex ratio	-	861
• Population density	-	264 persons per km <sup>2</sup> d

**Geography and location of study area**

The district of karauli encompasses an area 5043 km<sup>2</sup> , It is bordered by dholpur district to the east. , by bharatpur district to the north- east., by dausa district to the north and by sawai madhopur district to the west . The Chambal River forms the south-eastern boundary of the district, 5 km from Mandrayal across which lies the state of Madhya pradesh.

While almost the entire district is covered by hills and ravines, there are no lofty peaks the highest having an elevation of less than 1400 feet above sea level.

Good grade stone and some Iron are comprise the mineral resouces of the area.



## II. Methodology

- For the data collection detailed ethnobotanical Surveys. Before embarking on trips the localities were carefully selected on the basis of available information on the area to be visited.
- On the reaching camp report was established with the villagers. Ethnobotanical data were collected first-hand through enquiry, observation and interviews with tribal people and their local traditional doctor known as Gothiya or Bhopa.
- Generally two types of interviews were taken, firstly of individuals and secondly of groups. And the some informant and occasions. information collected was verified during occasions with in different localities with other informers on different
- Enquiry from oldmen about the ethano-medicines.
- Interviewing with district forest officer at karauli.

## III. Results and discussion

1. **Common Name** - Kunwar Ghandal  
**Scientific Name** - Aloe barbadensis mill  
**Family** - Liliaceae  
**Part Used** - Leaves  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
  - Leaves are used in Leucorrhoea anti inflammatory, in wound and in
  - Skin -care cosmetic products.
2. **Common Name** - siris  
**Scientific Name** - Albizia lebbeck.  
**Family** - Mimosaceae  
**Part used** - Bark.  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
  - The bark is ground with root of curcuma longa (Haldi) with water and used to cure acne.
3. **Common Name** - Kalonji  
**Scientific Name** - Nigella sativa  
**Family** - Ranunculaceae  
**Part used** - Seed  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
  - The Paste Prepared by mixing ground seeds in water is used for the treatment of boils.
4. **Common Name** - Gulab.  
**Scientific Name** - Rosa brunonii  
**Family** - Rosaceae  
**Part used** - flower  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
  - The Powder of flowers sprinkled over skin infections.
  - The extract of roots uses to care eczemia.

5. **Common Name** - Aak  
**Scientific Name** - Calotropis procera (willd)  
**Family** - Asclepiadaceae  
**Part used** - Leaves, fruit  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - It is used to cure piles,
  - Chambel and snake - bites.
6. **Common Name** - Bathua  
**Scientific Name** - Chenopodium alba  
**Family** - convolvulaceae  
**part used** - Whole plant  
**Ethnobotanical uses** - Excellent anthelmintic and used for piles.
7. **Common Name** - Neem  
**Scientific Name** - Azadirachta indica A. Juss.  
**Family** - Meliaceae  
**Part used** - flower and Leaf  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - Flowers boiled in sesam oil applied on head against dandruff.
  - Paste of Powder bark is used for Eczema and sore Wounds.
  - Leaf extract used for boils and blister
8. **Common Name** - Anar  
**Scientific Name** - Punica granatum L.  
**Family** - Punicaceae  
**part used** - fruit, bark  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - The fruit Pericarp is dried Powderred, mixed with sugar and used for diarrhea and dysentery.
  - The fruit pericarp is mixed with tea and is given for whooping cough. ( chest infections)
  - fruit is directly eaten. (Blood Purifier)
9. **Common Name** - Safed Musli  
**Scientific Name** - Asparagus adscendens Roxb.  
**Family** - Liliaceae  
**Part used** - Dried tuberous roots  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - They use it in several combinations both as a health tonic and for treatment of venereal diseases.
  - They consider it essentially useful in checking the flow of semen with urine.
10. **Common Name** - Mulethee  
**Scientific Name** - Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.  
**Family** - Papilionaceae  
**Part used** - Dried stem, roots  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -

- They use it primarily for the treatment of respiratory disorders Asthma, bronchitis, and old coughs.
- some of them has also recommended it in the Prescription for the treatment of some kind of ulcers in the stomach and also in Gonorrhoea.

11. **Common Name** - carrot, wild carrot  
**Scientific Name** - *Daucus carota*  
**Family** - umbeliferae.  
**Part used** - seed  
**Ethanobotanical uses** -
- The seeds are applied in inflammation.
  - Its Powder is applied on fresh wounds.
  - A preparation (Pak) made from its roots is useful in weakness of the brain and nerves.
  - Used for mouth ulcers, vision problems, Cough Piles and skin disease

12. **common Name** - Mango, aam  
**Scientific Name** - *Mangifera indica*  
**Family** - Anacardiaceae  
**Part used** - Leaves, bark, fruit peel and flesh, roots and flowers.  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
- various parts of Plant are used as a dentrifice antriseptic, astringent, vermifuge
  - To treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, Piles, haemorrhage

13. **Common Name** - Peepal  
**Scientific Name** - *Ficus religiosa*  
**Family** - Moraceae  
**part used** - all parts of the tree  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
- The bark of the tree is used in preparation of Ayurvedic formulations
  - Nyagrodhadi kvatha, Nyagrodhadi churna, Mukkachengalyadi Gulika, Brihat Marma Gutika
  - The bark and leaves are used as astringent, hemostatic, anti-inflammatory and laxative.
  - The Paste of the Powdered bark is good absorbent for burn injuries and inflammatory swellings.
  - The leaves are used to treat constipation.
  - fruits ase laxative and digestive.
  - The dried fruit Pulverized and taken in water cures asthma
  - seeds are cooling and laxative.
  - Peepal is effective in asthma, diabetes, diarrhea, boils, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, Skin diseases, cracked feet, anal fistula, nervous disorders, blood dysentery, bleeding Piles.

14. **common Name** - Giloy  
**Scientific Name** - *Tinospora cordifolia* (L.) Miers.  
**Family** - Menispermaceae  
**Used Part** - stem  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - stem Juice kept overnight is employed in fever, Jaundice, diabetes, skin disease and general disability
  - stem Juice is taken to cure leucorrhoea.
15. **Common Name** - Arandi  
**Scientific Name** - *Ricinus communis* L.  
**Family** - Euphorbiaceae  
**Used Part** - leaf,  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - In case of muscular injury without bleeding leaf paste with Mustard oil is applied on the affected area,
  - Leaf Paste is applied on head to relieve headache,
  - Leaves boiled with maize grain is used as a rat killer
16. **Common Name** - Chirmu Ratti  
**Scientific Name** - *Abrus precatorius*  
**Family** - Papilionaceae  
**Used Part** - Fresh leaves, seeds  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - Fresh leaves are chewed during ulcer.
  - seeds are taken for abortion
17. **Common Name** - Khair Katha  
**Scientific Name** - *Acacia catechu* (L-F-) willd.  
**Family** - Mimosaceae  
**Part used** - gum  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - The gum is used by tribal males because they are prohibited to use *Anogeissus latifolia* gum during winter as a laddu.
  - The pellets made with katha are taken in Stomachache.
18. **Common Name** - Imli  
**Scientific Name** - *Tamarindus indica*  
**Family** - Caesalpiniaceae  
**Part used** - Fruits  
**Ethnobotanical uses** - Laxative general fever.
19. **Common Name** - sisham  
**Scientific Name** - *Delbergia sissoo*  
**Family** - Fabaceae  
**Part used** - Stem  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -  
  - Used for Blood dysentery, Gonorrhoea

20. **Common Name** - Pardesi amla  
**Scientific Name** - Pithe cellohim  
**Family** - Mimosaceae  
**Part used** - Stem (bark)  
**Ethnobotanical uses** - Used for anermia.
21. **Common Name** - Ghrit Kumari, Guarpatha,  
Ghikanvar (hindu)  
**Scientific Name** - Aloe vera  
**Family** - Alliaceae  
**part used** - Leaves,  
**Ethnobotanical uses -**
- Aloe vera is rich in anthraquinones, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, Enzymes, natural sugars and fatty acids.
  - Aloe vera gel is famous for facilitating digestion aiding blood, and lymphatic circulation as well as improving kidney, liver and gall bladder. functions.
  - It has been used for an array of ailments such as mild fever, wounds and burns, diabetes, sexual vitality and fertility, cancer, immunity modulation, AIDS and Various, skin diseases.
22. **Common Name** - Sarson  
**Scientific Name** - Brassica campestris
- Family** - Brassicaceae / cruciferae  
**part used** - seed  
**Ethnobotanical uses -**
- Seed used skin diseases.
  - The seed and oil From the seed are used to make medicine.
  - Black mustard oil is used for the common cold, painful joints and arthritis and muscles (rheumatism)
  - Black mustard seed is used as a spice and to flavor mustard condiment.
23. **common Name** - Brahmi  
**Scientific Name** - Centella asiatica (L.) urban  
**Family** - Apiaceae  
**Part used** - Leaf  
**Ethnobotanical uses** -
- The leaf paste is used externally in headache and skin disease.
  - Leaf juice is taken orally as memory tonic, cooling and blood purifier.

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