

ETHNOMEDICINAL PROFILE OF DHOLPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Dholpur is one of the tribal district of Rajasthan and plants are been use as medicine by large numbers of tribal and rural people several tribal community like Kanjar, Nishad Kalbelia live in the area and ethnomedicinal survey had been carried out in the Dholpur district (Rajasthan) from 2010 to 2012. The investigation deals about plants species which is used by tribal of the area to cure various ailment among human being are give in ethnomedicinal information were collected through interview. The presents paper deals with the ethnomedicinal plants with their name, family, plant parts used and ethnomedicinal uses.

KEYWORDS: Ethnomedicinal, Dholpur, Rajasthan

The introduction of ethnobotany by Faults (1958) wrote first on direct relationship between plants and human being new subject entitled "introduction to ethnobotany". Robbins Harrington and Proemarco (1916) defined the term ethnobotany which is not nearly a book on definition and cataloguing of plants used by primitive people and attributes to the discipline. Ethnobotany has attracted a good number of scientists to entertain field studies in different parts of the world, specially where population still depend on nature resource in practically indigenous condition and impact of modern system of medicine has not reached to them (Schultes, 1962 Altschul 1973 and Starwort, (1976).

The practices of traditional medicine are based on hundreds of years of belief and observation which create the development and spread of modern medicinal system. In some countries traditional medicines remain an integral part of formal health systems and exist at equal footing with modern medicine. The method of practices of traditional medicine may appear to be numerous and dissimilar but they all represents variation of three basic activities, faith healing, hygiene measures and drug therapy. Traditional medicine plays an important role in health care in India.

Dholpur district is among the largest district in the state of Rajasthan. It is centrally situated in the eastern region of the state, and covers a total geographical area of 22850 Sq. km. Situated 77.9° longitude east and is 26.7° latitude north. It is bounded by Madhya Pradesh in the east, Karauli district in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the North.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present work was carried out at the village inhabited by Sahariya tribals, in Dholpur district of

Rajasthan. The studies were initiated since July 2010. A number of village heads of these areas are contacted. Other persons having experience in the concerned field were also consulted. Medicinal information are collected only from the 'vaid ji'. The plants specimens were preserved according to conventional herbarium technique during the course of field studies generally 3-4 days were spent in each village locally. The present findings confirmed the works of many workers like

Following villages of Dholpur (Raj) were visited for the ethnobotany studies. These are Jorga, Kherli, Hethwari, Pangran, Jatali, Karinpur, Ratanpur, Saipai, Gulavali, Basai, Baripura, Rutherforda, Nunhara, Picdawali, Ibrahimpur, Salempur, Pipiram, Dhuvr, Nandanpur, Bari, Baseri.

CLIMATE CONDITION

The climate of Dholpur district is semi-arid and monsoonal with characterized by hot and dry summer. The average year around temperature varies (from 48°C in peak summer to 2.5°C in winter). The rainfall in Dholpur is normally 751mm and it was different types of soil such as alluvial soil, sandy clay soil. Chambal and Parvati river flow through Dholpur district which make the area of district fertile. The present study has been done, because of the district located geographically with M.P and U.P. The culture of the district is similar with these neighboring states in many ways. Some important climate data of last three years show the climate of study area and can be described on the basis of Hindu system of Ritus as advocated by Mishra (1959) These Ritus are Vasant, Greeshma, Varsha, Sharad, Hemant and Shishir.

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ETHNOMEDICINAL OBSERVATIONS

The flora of district Dholpur and adjacent area is rich in medicinal plant biodiversity, the local people

inhabiting in this region, use these plants or plant parts for folk medicine. The botanical names of the plants have been followed by local names, locality, habit and ethnomedicinal use. (Table 1)

Table 1: List of Medicinal Plants

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Parts Used	Diseases
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Ghungchu	Fabaceae	Leaves	Cough, Sore throat
2	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Kanghi	Malvaceae	Stem bark	Piles
3	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	Mimosaceae	Gum	Masticatory
4	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Safed kihar	Mimosaceae	Stem bark, gum	Bone fracture, diarrhoea
5	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babul	Mimosaceae	Gum, leaves, flower, stem bark	Dairrhoea, scorpion vite, dysentery
6	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Chitchita	Amaranthaceae	Whole plants	Menstrual disorder, drycough, diarrhoea
7	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Whole plant	Asthma, jaundice, pneumonia
8	<i>Allium sepa</i>	Piyaj	Liliaceae	Leaf, pulp	Cholera, insect bite, cough
9	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Gawarpatha	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp	Cough, ulcers, diabetes, cancer
10	<i>Allysicarpus monlifer</i>	Chauli	Fabiaceae	Whole plant	Fever, jaundice
11	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	Pili kateli	Papaveraceae	Leaves	Leprosy, skin diseases
12	<i>Argemone qcroleuca</i>	Safed kateli	Papaveraceae	Latex inflorescence	Rheumatism
13	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i>	Laap	Poaceae	Inflorescence	Urinary trouble
14	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Satawar	Liliaceae	Whole plant	Rheumatism
15	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Whole plant	Boils, jaundice, wouns, fever
16	<i>Bambusa tulds</i>	Bans	Poaceae	Stem	Bronchitis, gonorrhoea.
17	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	kachanar	caesalpiniaceae	Stem bark, buds	Urinary disorder, piles
18	<i>Brassica compestris</i>	Sarson	Brassicaceae	Seed	Skin diseases
19	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Dhak, palas	Fabaceae	Seed, Gum, leaves, flower	Snake, bite, Piles, Biols
20	<i>Calotropis gigantean</i>	Safad Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Root, leaves, Latex	Scabies, Stomachache
21	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Madar, Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Stem bark, Leaves	Insect bite, Asthma, leacoderma, joint Pain

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22	<i>Cannaabis sativa</i>	Bhang,Charas	Cannaabinaceae	Whole Plant	Cholera, Piles
23	<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Karil	Cannaabinaceae	Stem,Fruit	Stomach diseases, Diabetes, Heart tonic
24	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Doob ghas	Poaceae	Roof,leaves	Piles
25	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>	Daab	Poaceae	Leaves	Jaundice
26	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Bhangra	Asteraceae	Leaves	Ulcer, Boil, Wound
27	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Bari Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Asthma
28	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pipal	Moraceae	Dried fruit powder	Leucorrhoea, Stomachache
29	<i>Grewia tenax</i>	Falsa	Tiliaceae	Stembark	Cold Cough
30	<i>Hibiscus rosa</i>	Gurhal	Malvaceae	Juice	Fever
31	<i>Impomoea batata</i>	Shakarkand	Convolvulaceae	Root	Diarrhoea
32	<i>Ipomoea aquatia</i>	Nari	Convolvulaceae	Knods, Rhizme	Scarcity
33	<i>Jatropha cuscor</i>	Bagh	Euphobioaceae	Whole plant	Skin disease.
34	<i>Kickxia ramosissima</i>	Kaskatili	Scrophulariaceae	Whole plant	Cuts, wound, Scabies, Biol
35	<i>Lantana indica</i>	Tulsidal	Verbenaceae	Whole plant	Insect bite, Boil
36	<i>Malva paruiiflora</i>	Golio	Malvaceae	Leaves	Fever, Wound
37	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Fruits	Leucorrhoea
38	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Whole plant	Cough, cold, toothache, eczema
39	<i>Opuntia dillenil</i>	Nagphani	Cactaceae	Whole plant	Asthma, Acidity.
40	<i>Oxalis coprniculata</i>	Khatti buti	Oxalidaceae	Leaves, plant juice	Diarrhoea, Cuts, Wounds,
41	<i>Pedaliium murex</i>	Valayati Gikharu	Pedaliaceae	Twing,Fruit leaves	Urinary trouble
42	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Sangri, Khejari	Mimosaceae	Flower	Miscaerriage, Rheumatis
43	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Arand	Euphobiaceae	Seed oil	Wounds, cuts
44	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Ashok	Caesalpinlaceae	Flower	Haemorrhagic dysentery
45	<i>Ramarindus indica</i>	Imli	Caesalpinaceae	Seed and leaf paste	Snake bite Ringworm

RESULTS

Plants were selected for this study based on their medical use. Fresh plant parts were collected from the tribal village in Dholpur (Rajasthan) the ethnobotanical data (local name, mode of preparations medicinal uses) were collected through questionnaire interviews and discussions among the tribal practitioners in their local language.

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