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Ethno-Medicinal Herbal Remedies Practiced In Beawar Tehsil, Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT: Beawartehtsil is located pretty much in the middle of the Aravalli hill ranges; it is surrounded by tropical dry deciduous forest. The trees are green for a few months otherwise they are quite leafless and dry for most part of the year. With pockets of evergreen patches, this is a unique habitat that exhibits character of hills, plains and the desert regions. The tribes of Beawar tehsil have preserved a bulk of indigenous knowledge of medicinal uses of plants growing around them in oral form. Rural community is endowed with vast knowledge of medicinal plants and has strong belief in supernatural powers of plants in the treatment of various ailments.

Beawar tehsil is fortunately a cradle of traditional medicinal plants. A considerable amount of oral information on medicinal properties of plant is available with rural and tribal communities of Beawar tehsil. In the present paper an attempt has been made to document and acknowledge the precious traditional knowledge on folk-lore medicines of Beawar tehsil and the selected important ethno-medicinal plants used in various diseases are discussed in this paper.

KEYWORDS: - Ethno-Medicinal plants, Folk-lore, Traditional Knowledge, tribal's.

I.INTRODUCTION

Beawartehtsil is located pretty much in the middle of the Aravalli hill ranges. It is surrounded by tropical dry deciduous forest. The trees are green for a few months otherwise they are quite leafless and dry for most part of the year. With pockets of evergreen patches, this is a unique habitat that exhibits character of hills, plains and the desert regions. This tehsil divide in sub-tehsil Todgarh. Geographically Todgarh sub-tehsil seems like Sri-Lanka of Beawar tehsil. Rawat, Banjara, Bhil, Gadialohar, Raibarie, Kanjar, Sansi, Kalbelia, and Nut are the main tribes residing in the region. Rawat tribe is dominating in this region. The tribes of Beawar tehsil have preserved a bulk of indigenous knowledge of medicinal uses of plants growing around them in oral form. Rural community is endowed with vast knowledge of medicinal plants and has strong belief in supernatural powers of plants in the treatment of various ailments. A considerable amount of oral information on medicinal properties of plant is available with rural and tribal communities of Beawar tehsil. In the present paper an attempt has been made to document and acknowledge the precious traditional knowledge on folk-lore medicines of Beawar tehsil.

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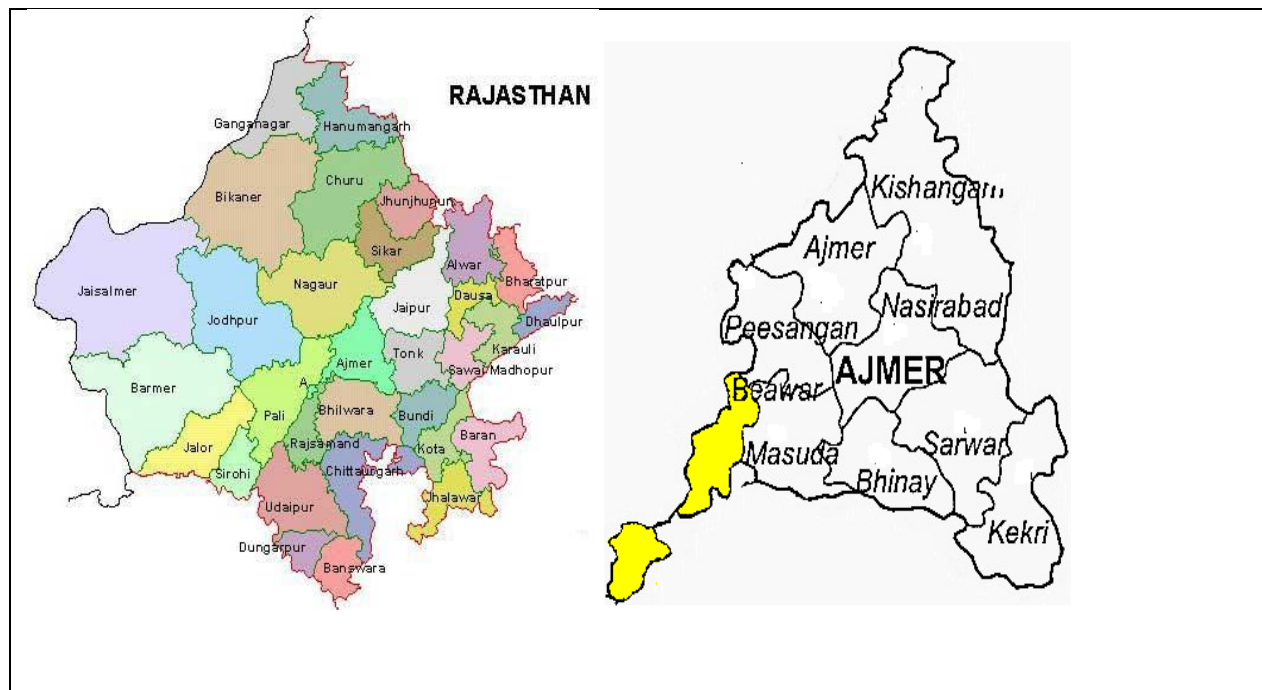


Fig. 1 Location of study area

II.MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field surveys were made in different seasons. Rainy season was the best time to visit many places, tribesmen and rural people to establish the reciprocal communication between ethno-medico investigations. Interviews were conducted with the tribal people, local viadys, Ojhas and medicine men. Generally tribesmen who know about the medicinal plants do not want to share all information's because they believe that medicinal plant, if disclosed, its medicinal properties will be lost forever. Due to this reason, the information collection from the tribal's was an important aspect of ethno-medico studies. The information which was provided to us was oral information and it was crossed examined at different places.

Observations

Table-1- Important medicinal plants used by tribal's in various ailments of Beawar tehsil are given in this table. Botanical names, local names, families, useful parts and medicinal values of each species are provided here as follows:-

Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Ethno medicinal Uses
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Chirmi	Leaf juice is applied on wound twice a day.
<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Kanghi	Leaf paste is bandaged on wound.
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Latjira, Undo-Kanto	Leaf juice is dropped on wound.

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<i>Aeglemarmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bilpatar	Leaf Juice is applied on wound.
<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Gwarpatha	Leaves are crushed and mixed with turmeric powder and tied on wound.
<i>Argemonmexicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Katela	Latex is applied on wound.
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Sataver	Leaf paste is applied on wound.
<i>Bauhinia varigeta</i>	Fabaceae	Kachnar	Paste of bark is applied.
<i>Bryophyllumpinnatum</i>	Crassulacaea	Ajuba	Crushed leaves are tied on the wound.
<i>Cassia tora</i>	Fabaceae	Chakvadh	Poultice of 6-7 leaves is tied on unripe boils and wound.
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Fabaceae	Kasunddi	Leaf paste is applied for the wound of sheep
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Asteraceae	Guldaudi	Roots are ground and are applied on ripe ulcer.
<i>Cyperusrotundrus</i>	Cyperaceae	Motha	Paste of leaf is applied on wound.
<i>Cynodondactylon</i>	Cyperaceae	Dub ghas	Leaf juice is rubbed on wound.
<i>Delbergiasissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Sheshum	Crushed leaves are used for cure of wound.
<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae	Dhatura	Leaves are tied on wound.
<i>Ecliptaprostrata</i>	Asteraceae	Bhangra	Leaf paste applied on wound.
<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	ChotiDudhi	Leaf paste is applied on wound.
<i>Ficusreligiosa</i>	Moraceae	Peepal	Bark powder is applied on wound.
<i>Ficusbenghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Bargad	Paste of leaves ash and ghee is applied on wound.
<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	Moraceae	Gular	Seeds applied on wound.
<i>Helianthus annus</i>	Asteraceae	Surajmukhi	Leaf juicee is applied on wound, thrice a day.
<i>Holarrhenaantidyscentrica</i>	Apocynaceae	Kurchi	-Decoction of Bark and root is useful in bleeding piles - Seeds are used in malaria
<i>Lucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae	Gooma	Leaf paste is applied on wound.
<i>Meliaazadirachta</i>	Meliaceae	Neem	Leaf paste is applied on wound.
<i>Momordiacacharantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Karela	Leaf juice Leaf paste is applied thrice a day on wound.
<i>Plumbegozeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	Chitrak	Stem peel is applied on wound.
<i>Psidiumguajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Amrood	Leaf paste is applied on wound.
<i>Phyllanyhusamarus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Bhuiamla	Paste of leaves is applied on

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			wound.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Arandi	Leaves are applied on wound.
<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Fabaceae	Til	Boiled leaves are applied on wound.
<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Solanaceae	Bhatkataiya	Fruit pulp is applied on wound.
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Kharenti	Dry root powder and leaf juice are applied on wound.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fabaceae	Imli	Wound is rinsed with decoction of leaves.
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Phulni	Leaf juice is applied on wound.
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae	Sahadevi	Leaf paste is applied on wound.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The wild plants are of great economic importance for the tribal populations. Medicinal plants are renewable natural resources. It is evident from the ongoing account that tribal and rural repository of Beawar tehsil contains several herbal medicines for the treatment of one ailment. There are many areas in the Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary which have many commercially important medicinal plants species and if managed properly these can be a sustainable source of income for local and tribal people. These species are *Acacia senegal*, *Asparagus recemosus*, *Adhatoda zeylenica*, *Balanites aegyptica*, *Boerhaavia diffusa*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Cassia auriculata*, *Citrus colosynthes*, *Delbergia sissoo*, *Datura metel*, *Eclipta prostrata*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *Pedicularis murex*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Ricinus communis*, *Sida ovata*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Tridax procumbens* and *Vernonia cinerea*.

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