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Study of Some Ethnomedicinal Plants of Bhawani Mandi Area of Jhalawar District Rajasthan Used by Local People

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ABSTRACT: The present study deals with the survey and collection of some important medicinal plants of different angiospermic families which are commonly used by the local people of Bhawani Mandi area of Jhalawar district Rajasthan for the treatment of different general diseases. Total 14 plants of different 11 angiospermic families are collected from the different area near by Bhawani Mandi like Gudha, Kheta Kheda, Gathod, Anwali etc. Following data includes botanical name of the plant, common/ local name, locality, family name and medicinal uses.

KEYWORDS: Family, Disease, Treatment, Bhawani Mandi, Jhalawar, Rajasthan.

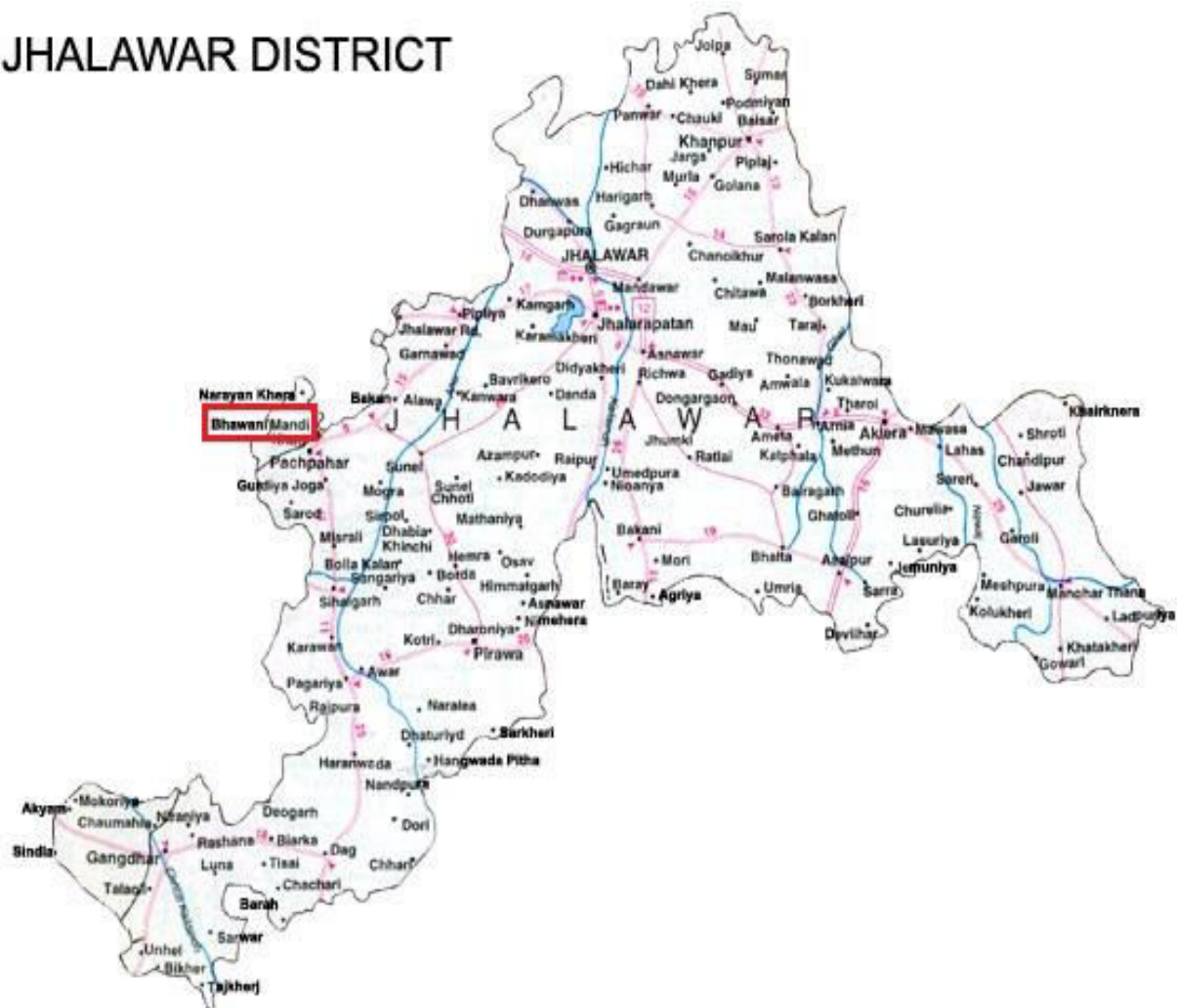
I. INTRODUCTION

The Bhawani Mandi area is located in Rajasthan at the border of two states of India, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (fig. 1) which represents a combination of two different cultures of Haroti (Rajasthan) and Malwa (Madhya Pradesh). With rich biodiversity a large part of human population residing in tribal and rural area. Due to lack of medical facilities people have to rely on naturally growing plants for the treatment of various diseases. Hence there is a great knowledge of uses of plants as medicines. They use a plant in different ways to cure different diseases. As Jhalawar district is known as "Cherrapunji of Rajasthan" here rainfall is more than the average. In rainy season many annual herbs grow here which are used as medicines. People collect the dry parts of some annual plants and use them whole the year for the treatment of diseases. Here is black cotton soil which is very fertile.

II. STUDY AREA

Rajasthan is the largest state of India. It has 33 districts in which Jhalawar is situated on east south part of Rajasthan at the border of Madhya Pradesh state. Jhalawar has rich biodiversity. Bhawani Mandi is a big town of Jhalawar district (showing fig 2). It is surrounded by lots of villages. The soil of area is very fertile. Ghatod and Anwali are the villages near by Bhawani Mandi where farmers grow Ashwgandha (*Withania somnifera*) in their fields in large scale. *Withania somnifera* is one of most useful medicinal plant. Means people of the area have rich knowledge of medicinal plants. Few people in each village have some knowledge about medicinal plants. For the survey and collection of different medicinal plants, different area near by Bhawani mandi (Gudha, Kheta Kheda, Gathod, Anwali etc.) are visited.

JHALAWAR DISTRICT



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IV. METHODS AND MATERIALS

The author visited different areas around Bhawani Mandi in different seasons and meet many villagers and the people who have the knowledge of medicinal uses plants. On special request and the explanation people agreed for the query. They have a great knowledge but share a little. Different areas have different vegetation and the different vegetation have their different medicinal uses. Some villagers become ready to take photograph with them and the specific plant. The author collected many plant samples with their local names.

OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

The present paper includes total 14 plants with 11 families. All plants have their botanical names, local names, locality, family and their medicinal uses as follows :-

1. *Euphorbia hirta*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| I. | Local name | - | Dudhi, Badi dudhi |
| II. | Family | - | Euphorbiaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorder (diarrhea, dysentery etc.) (ii) Used in the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, hay fever and in conjunctivitis. (iii) The aqueous extract exhibits anxiolytic, analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activities. (iv) The stem sap is used in the treatment of eyelid styes and a leaf poultice is used on swelling and boils. |

2. *Typha angustifolia*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| I. | Local name | - | Aer ka noria |
| II. | Family | - | Typhaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Near Piplad dam, Suliya |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) Its pollen are haemostatic which helps in wound healing. (ii) Its pollen are used as diuretic. (iii) It is used in the treatment of tapeworms, diarrhoea and injuries. |

3. *Tephrosia purpuria*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Sharpunkha, Sarphank |
| II. | Family | - | Fabaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Near Birla college, Gangpura |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is traditionally used to cure several types of external wounds and intestinal disorders. (ii) It is also used to cure kidney, spleen, heart and blood related disorders. (iii) The herbs are effective as tonic laxative, diuretics and used in the treatment of bronchitis, boils, pimples and bleeding piles. (iv) An extract of pod is effective as analgesic and anti-inflammatory. |

4. *Cocculus hirsutus*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| I. | Local name | - | Patal garudi |
| II. | Family | - | Menispermaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) Its bitter roots are laxative, demulcent and antiperiodic in fever, tonic and diuretic. (ii) its roots are also possess anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties. (iii) Aqueous extract of leaves are used to cure diabetes. |

5. *Sonchus asper*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| I. | Local name | - | Dudhi |
| II. | Family | - | Asteraceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) The plant is pounded and applied as a poultice to wounds and boils. (ii) It is blood purifier and sedative. |

6. *Boerhavia diffusa*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| I. | Local name | - | Punarnava |
| II. | Family | - | Nictaginaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is mainly used to treat accumulation of fluids in the body. (ii) It is also used in the treatment of anemia and liver diseases. (iii) It has been identified to act as a diuretic, anti-inflammatory and hepatoprotective agent |

7. *Balanites aegyptica*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Hingota |
| II. | Family | - | Zygophyllaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Kheta kheda |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is used in the treatment of various ailments ie jaundice, intestinal worm infection, wounds. (ii) It is also used in dysentery, constipation, diarrhoea and stomach aches. (iii) It is also effective in malaria and asthma. |

8. *Tridax procumbens*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Jayanti |
| II. | Family | - | Asteraceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gangpura |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is used for wound healing and as an anticoagulant and antifungal. (ii) Its leaf extract is used for infectious skin diseases. (iii) The juice extracted from the leaves is directly applies on wounds. |

9. *Gmelina arborea*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Khimair |
| II. | Family | - | Lamiaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) Its roots are laxative and anthelmintic; improve appetite. (ii) Its leaf paste is applied to relieve headache. (iii) Its leaf extract is used as wash for ulcers. |

10. *Indigofera cordifolia*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Gokhru |
| II. | Family | - | Fabaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is widely used in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis. (ii) It used in the treatment of liver, kidney and spleen diseases. (iii) Sometimes it is also used in the treatment of snake bites. |

11. *Evolvulus alsinoides*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|--|
| I. | Local name | - | Vishnukrantha |
| II. | Family | - | Convolvulaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is used as an anthelmintic, antidiarrhoeal ad tonic. (ii) It is also used in the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhoea. |

12. *Cissus quadrangularis*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Hadjod |
| II. | Family | - | Vitaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gangpura |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is widely used to heal broken bones, injured ligaments and tendons. (ii) It is also used in female disorders. |

13. *Convolvulus pluricaulis*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Shankpushpi |
| II. | Family | - | Convolvulaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Gudha |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) It is used as a brain tonic. (ii) It is used in the treatment of insomnia and loss of memory. (iii) It is beneficial in treating high blood pressure. |

14. *Withania somnifera*

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| I. | Local name | - | Asgan , Ashwaganga |
| II. | Family | - | Solanaceae |
| III. | Locality | - | Anwali |
| IV. | Medicinal uses | - | (i) Its dried roots are used in the treatment of cold, cough and female disorders. (ii) It is used as sex-enhancing drug. (iii) It is used as anti-inflammatory, anti-stress, antioxidant, mind boosting. |

V. RESULT

The present paper reveals the importance of plants in human life. Plants have great medicinal importance. Every plant has some medicinal use. Even the poisonous ones have use in fighting venom. The villagers have a great knowledge of plants for medical use. Severe diseases also be cure using plants. Here the author discussed about 14 different plants which are commonly and regularly used by the local people of Bhawani Mandi area.



Figure 3: *Euphorbia hirta*



Figure 4 : *Typha angustifolia*



Figure 5 : *Tephrosia purpuria*

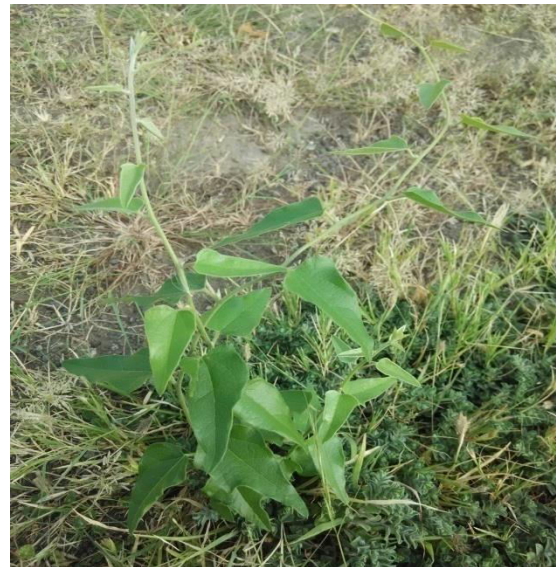


Figure 6 : *Cocculus hirsutus*



Figure 7 : *Sonchus asper*



Figure 8 : *Boerhavia diffusa*



Figure 9 : *Balanites aegyptica*



Figure 10 : *Tridax procumbens*



Figure 11 : *Gmelina arborea*



Figure 12 : *Indigofera cordifolia*



Figure 13 : *Evolvulus alsinoides*



Figure 14 : *Cissus quadrangularis*

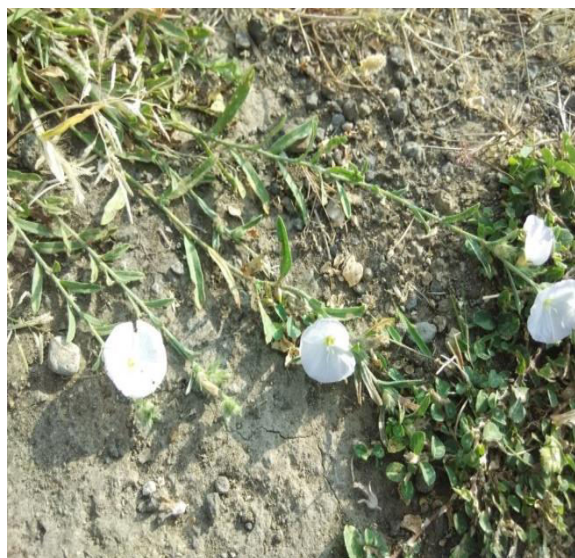


Figure 15 : *Withania somnifera*



Figure 16 : *Convolvulus pluricaulis*

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