

## **Ethnomedicinal Profile of Dholpur District (Rajasthan)**

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Reference to this paper  
should be made as follows:  
Paper Received: 29.11.2018  
Paper Approved: 10.12.2018

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“Ethnomedicinal Profile of  
Dholpur District  
(Rajasthan)”,  
Voyager: Vol. IX, No. 2,  
December 2018,  
pp.1 - 4  
[https://  
voyger.anubooks.com](https://voyger.anubooks.com)

### ***Abstract***

*Dholpur is one of the tribal district of Rajasthan. There are many tribal communities like Sahariya, Kanjar, Nishad and Kalbeliawhich live in this area. 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 aliment among human being are given ethnomedicinal information were collected through interview. The presents paper deals with the ethnomedicinal plants with their name, family, plant parts used and ethnomedicinal uses.*

### **Introduction**

The introduction of ethnobotany by Faulks (1958) wrote first on direct relationship between plants and human being new subject entitled "Introduction to ethnobotany". Ethnobotany has attracted a good number scientists to explore 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).

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 represent 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 in 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.

### **Material 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 is 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. 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 and 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 has 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.

### **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 uses.

S.No		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 kikar	Mimosaceae	Stem bark,gum	Bone fracture,diarrhoea
5.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babul	Mimosaceae	Gum,leaves,flower,stem bark	Dairrhoea,scorpion vite,dysentry
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>Alliumsepa</i>	Pheyj	Liliaceae	Leaf,pulp	Cholera,insect bite,cough
9.	<i>Aloevera</i>	Gawarpatha	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp	Cough,ulcers,diabetes,cancer
10.	<i>Allyscarpus monilifer</i>	Chauli	Fabiaceae	Whole plant	Fever,jaundice
11.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Pili kateli	Papaveraceae	Leaves	Leprosy,skin diseases
12.	<i>Argemone qroleucra</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	caesalpinaceae	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 gigantea</i>	Safed Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Root,leaves,Latex	Scabies,Stomachache
21.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Madar,Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Stem bark, Leaves	Insect bite, Asthma, leacoderma, joint Pain
22.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Bhang,Charas	Cannabaceae	Whole Plant	Cholera, Piles
23.	<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Karil	Cannabaceae	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>Edi pta 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	Mbraceae	Dried fruit powder	Leucorrhoea, Stomachache
29.	<i>Grewia tenax</i>	Falsa	Tiliaceae	Stembark	Cold,cough
30.	<i>Hibiscus rosa</i>	Guhal	Malvaceae	Juice	Fever
31.	<i>Impomoea batata</i>	Shakarkard	Convolvulaceae	Root	Diarrhoea
32.	<i>Ipomoea aquatia</i>	Nari	Convolvulaceae	Knods, Rhizme	scarcity
33.	<i>Jatropha cuscor</i>	Bagh	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Skin disease.
34.	<i>Kickxia ramosissima</i>	Kaskatili	Sorophulariaceae	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,todhache,eczema
39.	<i>Opuntia dilleril</i>	Nagphani	Cactaceae	Whole plant	Asthma, Acidty .
40.	<i>Oxalis copmiculata</i>	Khatti buti	Oxalidaceae	Leaves, plant juice	Diarrhoea,Cuts, Wounds,
41.	<i>Petalium murex</i>	Valayati Gkharu	Pedaliaceae	Twing,Fruit leaves	Urinary trouble
42.	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Sangri, Khejari	Mimosaceae	Flower	Miscaeriage, Rheumatis
43.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Seed oil	Wounds, cuts
44.	<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Ashok	Caesalpinaceae	Flower	Haemorrhagic dysentery
45.	<i>Ramarindus indica</i>	Irti	Caesalpinaceae	Seed and leaf paste	Snake bite Ringworm

### **,Results**

These selected 45 plants were found to be very important for ethnomedicinal purposes. Fresh plant parts were collected from the tribal village in Dholpur (Rajasthan). The ethnobotanical data (local name, mode of preparations and medicinal

uses) were collected through questionnaire interviews and discussions among the tribal practitioners in their local language (Anderson 1985, Jain 1963, Kirtikar and Basu 1935, Mittal et al. 2007 and Singh & Pandey 1998).

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