ETHNOBOTANICAL INVESTIGATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY TRIBAL PEOPLE IN NAGAUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN, INDIA

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Abstract- This research paper represents the ethnobotanical investigation in Nagaur district of Rajasthan. This investigation provides an important and basic information on the medicinal plants used by tribal people in the study area. The aim of this investigation was to documentation of medicinal uses of plants and develop on ethnobotanical database of the plant diversity.

Key words- Tribal, Investigation, Diversity

INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan is a state in northern India. The state covers an area of 342239 km². It is the 10.4% of total geographic area. Nagaur is the fifth largest district in Rajasthan. It is a good combine of plains, hills and sand mounds. Plant resources are an integral part of human society. The vital interest of human beings is in plants, primarily as source of food, home and clothing. Tribal people depend on the plants for their uses of medicinal and economic values (Malla et al., 2015). Tribal communities like Bhil, Meena, Kanjar, Rebari, Sansi, Bhopa, Kalbellia, Nuts, Ojha and Bhagat etc. have good combination with the plants in daily life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The ethnobotanical informations were collected by interviews, group discussions with tribal people, priests and ayurvedic practitioners, old literatures etc. Ethnobotanical data were collected from 2021 to 2022. Voucher specimens were collected for authentication of Information and future references.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In this paper a total of 10 plant species belonging to 9 familes and 10 genera. These plants are used by tribal people in the treatments of various human ailments. The plants of Nagaur district have been described in detials study with their medicinal usages such as :

- 1. *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. Family :Arecaceae Local name :Khajoor Ethnomedicinal uses –
- Fruits are used to treat back pain, stomachache, toothache, headache, buttock pain, fever, piles etc.
- Fruits are also useful in the treatment of cough, diarrhoea, dysentery and tooth worm (Murthy and Madhav. 2015)
- 2. Salvadora oleoidesDecne. Family: Salvadoraceae Local name: Pilu, meethajal Ethnomedicinal uses –
- Ash of leaves is boiled in water and used for removing hair from camels.
- The leaves are used in blood purify, laxative, expectorant and used as purgative in horses (The wealth of India, 1972).
- Leaves are used in the treatment of enlarged spleen and fever.
- Stem has an antihelmintic and diurretic activity (Thaker and Vernan, 1952).
- Paste of leaves applied on open wounds to treat inflammation of legs.
- Juice of leaves can be used in the treatment of anemia disease.
- 3. Syzygium cumini (Linn.) Skeels.

Family :Myrtaceae Local name :Jamun, Jambolan

Ethnomedicinal uses -

- Fruits and seeds possess anti diabetic properties.
- Fruits and stem bark are used to treat diabetes and dysentery.

• Juice of tender leaves, leaves of *Mangifera indica* and *Terminalia chebula* are mixed and take with honey and goat's milk to treat dysentery.

- Extract of seed is used to treat cold, cough, fever and skin problems.
- 4. Tamarindus indica Linn.

Family : Fabaceae, Sub family –Caesalpinoideae Local name :Imaley **Ethnomedicinal uses** –

- Fruits used as a digestive, carminative, laxative, expectorant and blood tonic (Komutarin et al., 2004).
- Powder of seeds is used to cure dysentery.
- Fresh bark is soaked in water and drunk to treat abdominal pain.
- Leaves are used to cure diabetes.
- Pulp of fruits useful in the treatment of cold (Zohrameena et al., 2017).
- 5. *Wrightia tinctoria*(Roxb.) R.Br. Family :Apocynaceae
 - Local name :Khirni, Dudhi
 - Ethnomedicinal uses -
- Leaves when chewed with salt relief from toothache.
- Milky juice is used to stop bleeding.
- Flowers are used as vegetables.
- Pala indigo "Blue-dyes" obtained from leaves.
- 6. *Annona squamosa* Linn. Family :Annonaceae Local name :Sitaphal Ethnomedicinal uses –
- Scrapings of root bark are used for toothache.
- Powdered seed are used to kill head lice and fleas.
- Decoction of leaves are used to treat dysentery and urinary tract infection.
- Crushed leaves can be applied on wounds.
- It is a sacred plant.
- 7. Acanthospermum hispidum (Linn.) Family :Asteraceae
 - Local name :Kanti, Ghamra

Ethnomedicinal uses -

- Juice of leaves is used to treat fever.
- The paste of leaves is applied to treat skin disease.
- This herb is useful in the treatment of jaundice, malaria, vomiting, headache, abdominal pain, fever and snake bite.
- 8. *Alhagi maurorum* Medic. Family :Fabaceae Local name :Javasa Ethnomedicinal uses –
- Flowers are useful in the treatment of piles, warts and migraine (Ahmad et al., 2015).
- Oil of leaves is used to treat rheumatism.
- Extract of root is used to cure stone in kidney.
- 9. *Aloe Vera(L.)* Burm. f. Family :Liliaceae Local name :Gwarpatha

Ethnomedicinal uses -

- Aloe vera gel is used for reducing blood sugar level.
- It is known as for healing effects on burns and wounds.
- Gel is also used to reduces pain of inflammation injuries and constipation.
- Gel is also useful in the treatment of skin disease.

10. Argemone mexicana Linn.

Family :Papaveraceae Local name :Pilikanteli, Satyanashi **Ethnomedicinal uses** –

- Decoction of leaves is used in the treatment of malaria and ulcer.
- Leaves with black pepper are used to cure diabetes.
- Leaves and seeds are reported to find application in maintaining normal blood circulation and cholesterol level in human body (Albuquerque *et al.*, 2007).
- Leaves are useful to treat cough, wounds, ulcer and skin disease.
- Juice of plant can be applied on sting of scorpion.

CONCLUSION

The present investigation showed that tribal people depend on the plants to treat various human ailments. Different plant parts are used in the treatment of different diseases. About 10 medicinal plants collected in the study area. These plant species belonging to 9-families and 10- genera.

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