ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Medical Science

KEY WORDS: Ethnobotany, medicinal plants, Identification, Ethnobotanical uses.

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE KELADEVI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants used in Indian system from the keladevi sanctuary have been surveyed and catagoried system- atically. The paper deals with many medicinal plants, along with their important traditional uses for the cure of various ailments.

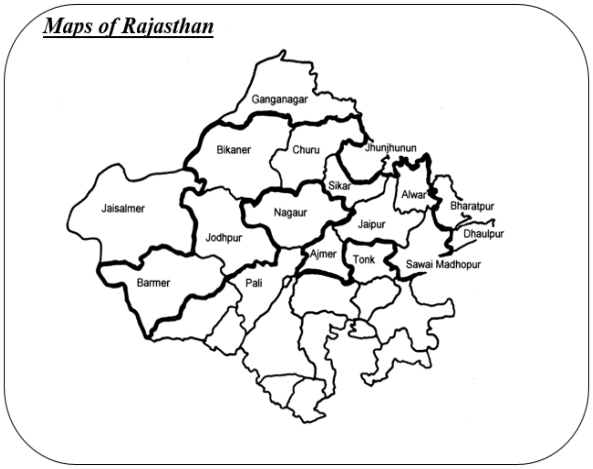
INTRODUCTION

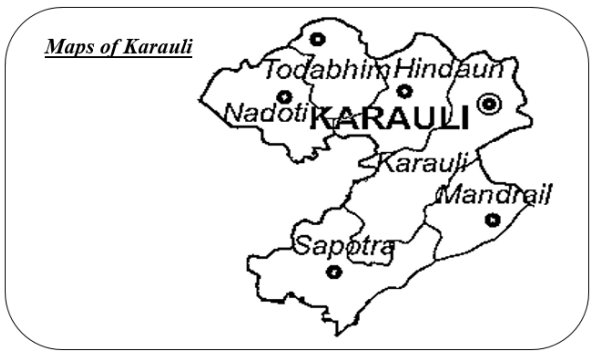
Nature has always been giving Plenty of Plant resources of human being. Human kind depends in a myriad ways on Plant and Plant products. An account of the plants that serves the varied human needs (for food, fodder, fiber, timer, drugs, gum , oil, medicine etc.) of the innumerable ways in which they are put to use is a fascinating story of human ingenuity and innovation. A good number of wild Plants have become an integrated part of edible item
(Sahu, 1996).

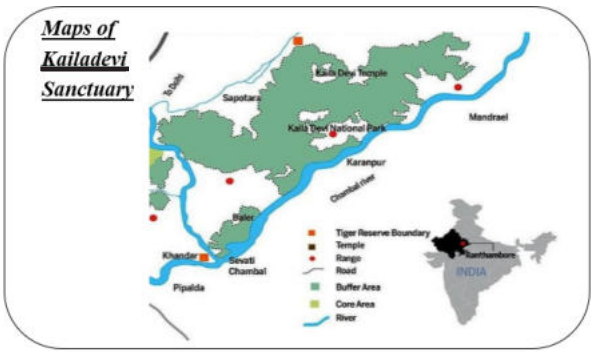
- Earth is a Plant oriented Planet . The green Plants are fundamental to all other life. The oxygen we breathe, the nutrient we consume, the fuel, we burn, many of the most important materials we use, are all related to plant life.
- According to R.E. Schultes (1962), ethnobotany is the study of relationship which exists between People of Primitive societies and their Plant environment.

The Keladevi wildlife Sanctuary (KWS) is the northern extension of the Ranthambhore national Park and falls within the buffer zone of the Ranthambhore tiger reserve. The Sanctuary is located in the Karauli district of rajasthan and falls within the karauli and sapotra blocks.

It is spread over a total area of 676 sq. km. falling within the longitudes 76°37'E to 77°13' and latitude 26°2' N and 26°21 N. The Sanctuary is bounded on the west by the river Banas and on the south by the river Chambal.







METHODOLOGY

- For the data collection detailed ethnobotanical Surveys. Before embarking on trips the localities were carefully selected on the basis of available information on the area to be visited.
- On the reaching camp repport was established with the villagers . Ethnobotanical data were collected first-hand through enquiry, observation and interviews with tribal people and their local traditional doctor known as Gothiya or Bhopa.
- Generally two types of interviews were taken, firstly of individuals and secondly of groups. And the information collected was verified during occasions with some informant and in different localities with other informers on different occasions.

Results and discussion –

1. Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile

- Local Name - Babul
- Family - fabaceae
- Uses - tooth paste, women diseases, highly Nutritive

2. Argemone mexicana Linn.
- Local name - Pili kateri / satayanasi
- Family - Papaveraceae
- Uses - Skin diseases, eye and mouth wash

3. Azadirachta indica A Juss.
- Local name – Neem
- Family - Meliaceae
- Uses - bitter tonic, wounds, chronic fever

4. Calotropis Procera (Ait) R. Br.
- Local Name - Akara
- Family - Asclepiadaceae
- Uses - Piles, asthmatic Problems, ring worm diseases.

5. Datura innoxia mill.
- Local name - Dhatura
- Family - Solanaceae
- Uses - whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma etc.

6. Tridax procumbens Linn.
- Local Name - Rukhari
- Family - Asteraceae
- Uses - cut wounds, Removes stones from urinary bladder, diarrhoea, dysentery

7. Copparis decidua (forsk), Edgew
- Local Name - Kair
- Family - Burseraceae
- Uses – fever

8. Ficus religiosa Linn.
- Local Name - Pipal
- Family - Moraceae
- Uses - fever

9. Solanum nigrum Linn.
- Local name - Makoi
- Family - Solanaceae
- Uses - fever

10. Ricinus communis Linn.
- Local Name - Arandi
- Family - Euphorbiaceae
- Uses - muscular injury without bleeding, Rat Killer

11. Tinospora cordifolia (Linn.) miers
- Local Name - Giloy
- Family - Menis permaceae
- Uses - Jaundice, fever, diabetes, skin disease

12. Ziziphus nummularia (Burm, f.)
- Local Name - Jhari
- Family - Rhamnaceae
- Uses - healing cuts. - cutaneous diseases

13. Trigonella foenium graecium Linn.
- Local Name - methi
- Family - fabaceae
- Uses - Antipyretic agent.

14. Vitex negundo Linn.
- Local name - Nirgundi
- Family - verbenaceae
- Uses - fever,

15. Parthenium hysterophorus Linn.
- Local Name - Gajar ghas
- Family - Asteraceae
- Uses - Tonic, rheumatism

16. Momordica dioica Roxb ex.wild
- Local Name - kakoda
- Family – cucurbitaceae
- Uses - Elephantiasis, Jaundice, anthelmintic

17. Martynia annua Linn
- Local Name - Bichu
- Family – Martyniaceae
- Uses - sore throat, tuberculosis-glands

18. Sesamum indícum Linn.
- Local Name - Til
- Family - Pedaliaceae
- Uses - Polyuria, Pimples

19. Tribulus terrestris Linn.
- Local Name - Gokhru
- Family - Zygophyllaceae
- Uses - Kidney stone, gonorrhoea diseases

20. Cayratia carnosa (wall.) Gagnep.
- Local name - Amarbel
- Family - vitaceae
- Uses - Depressant

21. Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh.
- Local Name - Safeda
- Family – Myrtaceae
- Uses - Antibacterial, skin disease, diarrhoea.

22. Aegle marmelos
- Local Name - Bel, Bello
- Family - Rutaceae
- Uses - Bel tree is considered to be very sacred because it is associated with Lord shiva.

23. Emblica officinalis
- Local name - Aanwla
- Family - Euphorbiaceae
- Uses - blood Purifier, diabetes,

24. Musa Paradisiaca
- Local name - kela
- Family - musaceae
- Uses - diarrhoea,

25. Ocimum sanctum
- Local name - Tulsi
- Family - Lamiaceae
- Uses - Prepaire cauda, cough, fever.

26. Abrus precatorius Linn.
- Local name - Ratti/chirmi
- Family - fabaceae
- Uses - cough, cold abortion

27. Amaranthus spinosus Linn.
- Local name - Cholai
- Family - Amaranthaceae
- Uses - animal and insect bite.

28. Annona squamosa Linn.
- Local name - sitaphal
- Familly - Annonaceae
- Uses - bone fracture, enrich the blood

29. Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers.
- Local name - Dhob / Doob
- Family - Poaceae
- Uses - fresh cut, wounds, stopping blooding nose.

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