



Local Plant Diversity Of Shrimadhopur Tehshil In Sikar District Of Rajasthan

Saroj Kumari

Assistant professor of Botany

Aryan pg College Shishu, Ranoli Sikar

Abstract: Due to increasing crisis of drug resistant microorganisms, it is required to explore natural sources for developing new drugs. Tribal community used crude form of plant parts to cure disease. The primary motto of this research is to explore the ethanomedicinal plants of shrimadhopur tehsil of Sikar district. Important ingredients of these ethanomedicinal plants can be studied further to design new drugs against drug resistant microorganisms. In present research total 20 ethanomedicinal plants belonging to 13 families are mentioned from the tehsil.

Keywords – microorganisms , Tribal community, Ethanomedicinal plants.

Introduction: The district of Sikar is located on 74.44° - 75.25° E and 27.21° - 28.12° N longitude and latitude respectively. most of area comes under arid and semiarid climate.

An ethanobotanical study in shrimadhopur tehsil located in Sikar district of Rajasthan, India. It is situated 60 Km away from district headquarter Sikar.

The latitude and longitude of the tehsil shrimadhopur is 27.4380° N and 75.6000° E. According to census 2011 the location code of shrimadhopur is 082096. The tehsil spans a total geographical area of 1658.73 hectares.



(A) Map of Sikar district in Rajasthan state, (B) Map of Shrimadhopur tehsil in Sikar.

Methodology: The medicine men collect the plants needed for a particular application either directly from the vegetation or from the local shops.

Experienced people including elders, healers, medicine men, birth attendance, wood cutters, shepherd and headmen provide important information on useful

Result and Discussion: medicinal uses of locally traditional plant's :- The plants which were studied for their medicinal purposes in detail from the tehsil Shrimadhopur in Sikar district, Rajasthan are mentioned in below.

Calotropis procera:

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Local name :Aak,Aakarda

Use: Asthma, scorpion sting, Gastritis, snake bite, wounds, Guinea worm.



Boerhavia diffusa:

Family: Nyctaginaceae

Local name: punarnava,sata

Uses: Jaundice, kidney stone, fever, paralysis, sexual vigour and appetite.



Leptadenia pyrotechnics:

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Local name: Kheenp, khinpani

Uses: Rheumatism, scabies, pickle,

Gastric ailments Eczema and skin disease.

***Datura metel:***

Family: solanaceae

Local name: Datura

Uses: purulent wounds, Ringworm, Asthma

Vitamin -E rich, Arthritis, Back pain, Vermicidal.

***Desmostachya bipinnata:***

Family: Poaceae

Local name: Dabh, Dab

Uses: Urinary disorders.

***Withania somnifera:***

Family: solanaceae

Local name: Ashvagandha, padalsing

Uses: Liver disease, Tuberculosis, Cold and cough,

Painful swelling, Weakness, Fever, Irregular menstruation,

Leukoriyaa, proline, valine, Alanine, glycine,

aspartic acid, cystine amino acid rich.



Xanthium strumarium:

Family: Asteraceae

Local name: muskara, Banokada, Cocklebur

Uses: chronic bronchitis, common Cold,

constipation, sinus infection, stuffy

nose, itching, diabetes, headache,

Tuberculosis and Kidney disease.

***Tridax procumbens:***

Family: Asteraceae

Local name: Ghavpta, Runkadi, Coatbuttons

Uses: Treat bronchial catarrh, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, Liver disease, Hyperuricemia,

Oxidative stress, Bacterial infection.

***Dactyloctenium aegyptium:***

Family: Poaceae

Local name: Makara, Mookada ghas

Used: Treat wounds, Digestive issue

like diarrhoea and dysentery, Fever,

small pox, Heartburn, Urinary issue.

***Erianthus munja***

Family: Poaceae

Local name: Kans, Sarkanda

Uses: Rope making, Land stabilization,

Traditional crafts, Baskets, Mats

Treatment of eye disorder.



Achyranthes aspera:

Family: Amaranthaceae

Local name: Apamarga, Latjeera, Chirchita

Uses: cough, Diarrhoea, Herpes, Simplex virus, Maintaining dental cleanliness.

***Bryonopsis laciniosa:***

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Local name: Chichinna, Shivlingi

Uses: Treating infertility, Cholera, Bronchitis, Constipation, Diabetes, Inflammation, Paralysis, Abdominal disease.

***Sida cardifolia:***

Family: Malvaceae

Local name: Kharethi, Bala

Uses: Asthma, Allergies, Fatigue, Erectile dysfunction, Common Cold, Diarrhoea, Ulcer, Gonorrhoea, Hepatic Disease.

***Leucas lanata:***

Family: Lamiaceae

Local name: Dadkal, Dandiya fulli, Thimbai

Uses: Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Wound healing properties, Treat mild fever, colds, Rheumatism, Snake Round worm.



bites,

Gynandropsis gynandra:

Family: Capparidiaceae

Local name: Hulhul, Ajagandha

Uses: Antibiotics, Antioxidant, Anti-cancer agent, Snake bites, Anti-inflammatory.

***Launaea nudicaulis:***

Family: Asteraceae

Local name: Doodhraj, Gobhighas

Uses: Cardiovascular, Respiratory Haematological endocrine, Metabolic disease, Eczema, Ulcers and cuts.

***Cyperus rotundus:***

Family: Cyperaceae

Local name: Mokaty, Rice flat sedge

Uses: Treatment of stomach and bowel disorder and inflammatory disease, Diarrhoea, Diabetes, Pyresis, Malaria inflammation.

***Cassia tora:***

Family: Leguminaceae

Local name: Panwar, Chakramarda, Sennatoria

Uses: young leaves edible vegetables, Rejuvenation with specific action on eyes, Roasted seeds are substitute coffee.



Physalis minima:

Family: solanaceae

Local name:Chirpotan

Uses:Ripe fruits are given in dropsy, constipation and enlargement of the spleen, Fruits are also used in colic complaints.

***Pedalium murex:***

Family:Pedaliaceae

Local name:Gokharu

Uses: sexual vigour, Appetite, Gonorrhoea, weakness, Syphilis, Rheumatic pains.

