



Local Plant Diversity Of Shrimadhapur Tehshil In Sikar District Of Rajasthan

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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 ethnomedicinal plants of Shrimadhapur Tehsil of Sikar district. Important ingredients of these ethnomedicinal plants can be studied further to design new drugs against drug resistant microorganisms. In present research total 20 ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 13 families are mentioned from the Tehsil.

Keywords – microorganisms, Tribal community, Ethnomedicinal 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 the area comes under arid and semi-arid climate.

An ethanobotanical study in Shrimadhapur 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 Shrimadhapur is 27.4380°N and 75.6000°E. According to census 2011 the location code of Shrimadhapur is 082096. The Tehsil spans a total geographical area of 1658.73 hectares.



(A) Map of Sikar district in Rajasthan state, (B) Map of Shrimadhampur 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 Shrimadhampur 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 metal:***

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: Ghavptta, Runkadi, Coatbuttons

Uses: Treat bronchial catarrh, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, Liver disease, Hyperuricemia,

Oxidative stress, Bacterial infection.

***Dactyctenium 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: Cappariaceae

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, Sennatora

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.

