



ETHNOBOTANY AND ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY STUDY OF DANG REGION DHOLPUR (RAJ) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Nature has been the origin of medicinal agents for thousands of years and distinguish number of modern drugs has been isolated from natural sources based on their use in tradition medicine. Many important modern drugs have been discovered by the ethnobotany. Dang region, Dholpur people are largely dependent on their traditional healing system for their healthcare as well as of mouth their cattle and the information about herbal medicine is passed on from generation to generation from beginning to end the world. Ethnobotany and ethnopharmacology are currently emerging fields of inquiry which are getting more attention from scientific community in India in recent years. Ethnobotany help to pharmacology, information from ethnic groups on indigenous traditional herbal medicines had always played a vital role in the discovery of pharmacological agents from plants. Therefore, obviously researchers must pay attention to reporting and discussing such studies.

KEYWORDS : Ethnobotany, Ethnopharmacology, Agents, Dang region, Drugs.

INTRODUCTION

Man is completely dependent on other organisms for his life. From ancient times until recently, people healed themselves with traditional herbal medicines and many cases by trial, proved efficacious. In the present time a global trend for the revival of interest in the traditional system of medicines. The data on folklore claims for curing various diseases has been gathered by detailed interviews with Vaidyas, Guru, Maharaj and Hakims in Dang region, Dholpur (Raj). The major portions of the ethnobotanical investigations in Dang region, Dholpur are confined to medicinal plants only. A large number of rural people belonging to various castes and tribes use a large number of plants, growing wildly, as supplementary vegetable. The use of ethnobotanical plants means producing and reproducing knowledge fields and practices originated from different cultures and from the social and productive organization with in traditional community.

Ethnobotany and ethnopharmacology are considered to be important tools to rescue the traditional knowledge from past and human societies and their ecological, genetic, evolutionary, symbolic and cultural interactions with plants as well as with the development of scientific and technological knowledge on the sustainable use of natural resources.

ETHNOBOTANY

The term Ethnobotany was first used by botanical taxonomist John W. Harshberger (1895) to the study of plants used by primitive and indigenous people. Ethnobotany deals with traditional and natural relationship between human societies and plants, It has been recognized as a multidisciplinary science comprising many interesting and useful aspects of plant sciences, history, anthropology, pharmacology, culture and literature. Ethnobotany is an emerging field of botanical research, which has gained importance in the last few decades due to changes in the environmental, social, developmental and other priorities. It has created interest among the development of the local inhabitants. They are attracted to the field of ethnobotany for the cultural, medicinal and ecological interactions. Ethnobotany plays a major role in conserving a large number of germplasms of many species which have been identified through ethnobotanical surveys only. Ethnobotany studies have explored many interesting aspects. Timely and correct documentation of such knowledge is urgently needed otherwise it may be vanished in future.

ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY

The word Ethnopharmacology was described in 1967 as the title of a book on hallucinogens. Ethnopharmacology is a related study of tribal groups and their use of plants composites. It is linked to medicinal plants uses and ethnobotany, as this is a source of go ahead compounds for drug discovery. Pharma industries are taking a major advantage of new drug discovery through ethnobotany. Importance has long been on traditional medicines, although the approach also has proven useful to the study of present pharmaceuticals. It deliberates the pharmacological activity of plants used in traditional medicine used tribal to improve health.

It involves studies of the:

1. Identification and ethnotaxonomy of the (eventual) natural material, from which the candidate compound will be produced.
2. Clinical studies, pharmacokinetics and public health.
3. Protection of traditional remedies.
4. Quality and composition traditional medicines, metabolisms and genomics.
5. Ethnopharmacology of the respiratory, cardiovascular, and central nervous systems.
6. Ethnopharmacology in gynecology, and urinary-tract disorders.
7. Anti- infective agents and Ethnopharmacology of metabolic disorder.
8. Anti-inflammatory agents and ethnopharmacology of the musculoskeletal and joint diseases.
9. The interface of food and medicine and nutrition in ethnopharmacology.

Ethnopharmacology is the branch of medicine and pharmaceutical sciences deals by tribal's concerned with drug or medication action, where a drug may be defined as any artificial, natural or endogenous (from within body) molecule which exerts a biochemical or physiological effect on the cell, tissue, organ and organism. More specifically, it is the study of interactions that appear between a living organism and chemicals that affect normal or abnormal biochemical functions. If substances have medicinal properties, they are considered pharmaceuticals. The two main areas of pharmacology are pharma-codynamics and pharmacokinetics. Pharmacodynamics studies the effects of a drug on biological systems, and pharmacokinetics studies the effects of biological systems on a drug. Ethnopharmacology a biomedical science deals with the research,

discovery, and characterization of chemicals which show biological effects and the clarification of cellular and organism function in relation of these chemicals.

Ethnopharmacology focuses on the use of traditional medicines in local or tribal communities, including its marketable applications. It also studies on the quality and composition of naturally derived products.

STUDY AREA AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Dang region is one of the arid regions of Rajasthan state marked with degraded ravines, barren land and severe water shortage. Dholpur is a city in the eastern most parts of the Rajasthan state of India. It is located on the left pool of the famous Chambal River. Dholpur district is among the largest Dang region district in the state of Rajasthan. The geographical coordinates for Dholpur are $26^{\circ} 42' 0''$ North, $77^{\circ} 54' 0''$ East. Total area of Dholpur district is 3,034 sq. kms. It is centrally situated in the eastern region in the state. It is bounded by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the north. Karauli district of Rajasthan in the west

Geomorphologically the dholpur district are divided into following four main morphological units 1. Western hilly areas. 2. Central undulating plains. 3. The eastern plain alignment. 4. About 3 to 10 km. wide strip of plateau about the southern boundary demarcated by Chambal river. Ravines are very common and prominent in the dang region of Dholpur. Dholpur district covers in part by three river basins namely Parbati, Chambal, Gambhiri. All these rivers flow from southwest to north east directions.



RESULT

Ethnobotany and Ethnopharmacology represents planning and directing to the liberate of scientific and technological knowledge toward the sustainable use of medicinal plants. Ethnobotany brings to light numerous known or unknown uses of plants which have potential of wider usage. It has relevance also in conservation of genetic resources. It helps to search new sources of drugs, food, fodder and other life supporting species found in nature.

CONCLUSION

Ethnobotany and Ethnopharmacology are important tools to planning and directing of traditional knowledge and its scientific applicability. These scientific fields become extremely importance when many of the here in mentioned studies reported that traditional knowledge is being lost over time, either due to the passing away of individuals who did not leave any written records or due to the information of new habits in modern societies. Studies on phytotherapeutic programs and action show that phytotherapeutic and medicinal plants addition in primary healthcare improved the access to other therapeutic possibilities, besides the synthetic drugs. These types of studies have strengthened the implementation of public policies and the local development. They also rescued the traditional knowledge from old local and tribal communities, thus helping to spread the scientific research and the development of a vital view from professionals and from the population about the proper use of medicinal plants. The inclusion of herbal medicine in primary care in the unified health system, qualifies access, strengthening the implementation of public policies on health.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST-

Author has no conflict of interest.

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