

A Comparative Analysis of Medicinal Plant belongs to Euphorbiaceae Family in Village Ardawata (Chirawa Tehsil) of Jhunjhunu District (Rajasthan)

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Abstract - A botanical survey was extensively carried out to get information on the uses of medicinal plants by local community who survive in village Ardawata of Chirawa tehsil (Jhunjhunu). A sum of 8 medicinal plants from Euphorbiaceae family was reported as being used to cure human being and other animal's ailments. The result of the survey in Ardawata village is show that various diseases are treated by herbal remedies.

Leaf, stem, bark, root, flower even whole plant also used to make remedy. Remedies which made from these 8 medicinal plant are cure various disease such as Asthma, Malaria, Fever, Ulcer, Dropsy, Tumors, Skin Allergy, Urine-Related Problems, Genital Problems, Blood Pressure, Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Lymphoma, Wound, Diarrhea, Rheumatism, Kidney Stones, Constipations, Scabies, Leprosy, Joint Pain, Acidity, Inflammations, Toothache, Cough, Eye Flue, Viral, venereal infection etc.

KEY WORDS- Medicinal Plant, Ardawata Village, Chirawa Tehsil, Local Community, Jhunjhunu, Diseases, Remedies.

I. INTRODUCTION

The word "ethnobotany" in 1896 was firstly used by a botanist Mr. John Harshburger. Since then, it has been describe as the traditional knowledge of aboriginal communities, regarding environment and how various people make use of local plants. Ethnobotany included the study of how to use of indigenous plants in way of medicine, food, huts, cloths etc. by communities of an exact region [1].

Different scientists describe ethnobotany from time to time with their thoughts and opinions. Jones reported it as the study of the inter-relationship between plants and primitive man. [2]

Schultes considered ethnobotany as the "Study of the connection which involving the people of primitive societies along with their plant environment. [4]

Ethnobotany plays an imperative role in the study of traditional medicine as it has an interfacial function concerning nature, culture and traditional knowledge with new hi-technologies contributing to the understanding of traditional medicinal knowledge. [3]

In traditional medicine of India, fresh and dried fruits of the plant are utilized. Each parts of the plant are used in different Ayurvedic or Unani medicine. Herbal medicine prepare, including through the leaves, fruit, bark, seed, root, and flowers.[5]

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area

The study area of survey or study is ardawata village of chirawa tehsil which placed in Jhunjhunu district (Rajasthan). Chirawa tehsil is placed in east side with distance of 32 kilometer from Jhunjhunu district. [6]

The district lies 75.021 North and 76.065 East, longitudly and surround the area of 5928 sqkm. District is bordered by the other districts such as North and N. east side by Haryana state, on the south, S. east and S.west side by Sikar district, on the North and N.west by Churu district. The district Jhunjhunu is integrated in Shekhawati region. [7]

Method of Study

A personal interview was conducted with different age class of persons of ardawata village through a survey. A list of questionnaire was set and investigations were conducted to gather the important information regarding various medicinal plants.

III. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

The results of this survey which belongs to euphorbiaceae family are tabulated.

Botanical Name	Local Name	Medicinal Uses of plants
<i>Emblica officinalis</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Amla Or Indian Gooseberry (aanvala)	<p>Amla juice (10 ml) is a tonic which increases immunity and give strength or energy so its work as energy booster.</p> <p>Amla juice (15 ml) is taken to prevent the problem of respiration system and beneficial to make well asthma. It's also cooperative to treat T.B. and bronchitis.</p> <p>Amla contain vitamin C, so it's play very important role to control diabetic problems. Amla juice (10 ml) with bitter gourd (10 ml) is gulps daily for 2 months to treat diabetes.</p> <p>The paste of amla juice and honey is useful to support eyesight. It is good paste to cure conjunctivitis, glaucoma and other eye infections too.</p> <p>Amla used with reetha and shikakai to wash hair for getting to smooth and silky hairs.</p>
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Choti - dudhi	<p>Root decoct of Euphorbia plant is exploiting for gargle to lessen thrush and mouth ulcers.</p> <p>The extract of whole plant is efficient to relieve different venereal diseases such as gonorrhea genital herpes and syphilis. Extract of whole plant is beneficial to treat diarrhea and dysentery.</p> <p>Female disorders are also controlled from using of <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> plant. Root decoct of Euphorbia plant is boost lactation in women to nourishment of their babies.</p> <p>The plant extract is exploiting as an antidotes for scorpion stings and snakebites.</p> <p>The plant latex is applying to remove skin irritation and itching.</p> <p>The latex of <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> is lightly spread on lower eyelids to make well of eye sores.</p> <p>NOTE- it should be used limit and under the guidance of traditional healers or experts.</p>
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Sehund	Heated Leaves of <i>E. nerifolia</i> used to earache, rolled

<p><i>nerifolia</i> (Euphorbiac- cae)</p>		<p>leaves inserting in the ear canal to control pain.</p> <p>Plant Juice mixed with ghee and takes it to cure infections and visceral obstruction. Plant Juice mixed with ghee and takes it to controlling Liver enlargements.</p> <p>The leaves of plant are heated and make a paste, now this paste applied on affected area of swelling and boils.</p> <p>Plant latex is mix up with turmeric (haldi) and applying this paste on wounds or lesion. Steamed leaves paste after crushing applying on lesion too. This paste is very beneficial to cure haemorrhoids also.</p> <p>Plant latex boiled with castor oil and simple salt and making medicated oil which apply on cracked heels to heal.</p> <p>Plant latex in small quantity added with mustard oil and it's used to eczema, itching and skin allergies.</p> <p>NOTE- it should be used cautiously and under the guidance of traditional healers or ayurvedic experts.</p>
<p><i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> (Euphorbiac- cae)</p>	<p>Badi -dudhi</p>	<p>Blended plant is bringing into use to treatment of dysentery and diarrhea.</p> <p>Plant decoction in small quantity is taken to treat enteritis and venereal diseases.</p> <p>The decoctions of Plant and seed are experimented to remove hypertension and venereal diseases.</p> <p>The decoction of leaves is useful to treat cystitis and kidney problems.</p> <p>Dried leaves are macerated in water and drunk to facilitating childbirth; due to its help to stimulating contractions of uterus.</p> <p>The pulped leaves with water are applied on the head to prevent headache.</p> <p>A decoction of leaves, stem and root is taken to treat lungs related problems, fever, absence of menstruation, cold, cough, hypertensions, infections and venereal diseases.</p> <p>Eyes washed from whole plant decoction to treat conjunctivities.</p> <p>NOTE- it should be used cautiously and under the guidance</p>

		of traditional healers or ayurvedic experts.
<i>Jatropha curcus</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Ratanjot	<p>The white latex provides safety from infections. It is as a disinfectant and cure infections in mouth of childrens.</p> <p>The latex have power to melting of nodes, lymhnode etc. The latex of plant is also used to externally against skin irritations, piles, itching and sores.</p> <p>The extract of roots is as an antidote which works against snake venom. The root extract is utilized to control bleeding from gums.</p> <p>The milky latex is applied on the livestock to control skin problem, allergy too.</p> <p>The leaves sap can be applying on bee and wasp sting to remove pain.</p> <p>The oil of seed can also be used to relieve rheumatic pain. The bark sap is used to cleaning blood on wound, healing it and can it also be apply to stop bleeding.</p> <p>The leaves extract is also experimented as an application to the treatment of piles.</p> <p>The tea from the leaves used in making tea to reduction of fever and is helping to treat jaundice and gonorrhoea too.</p>
<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Bhuee amla	<p>Leaves extract is drunk to facilitating childbirth; due to its help to stimulating contractions of uterus.</p> <p>Leaves extract is also helping in reduced fever and dysentery.</p> <p>Leaves paste externally applied to remove skin infections like scabies, boils.</p> <p>The fruits are used to cure of ulcers, wounds, sores and ringworm.</p> <p>Fresh roots extract are taken to against jaundice and crushed root with milk used to lactation so it is as a galactagogue.</p> <p>Boiled extract of roots and leaves is taken to treat malaria. Roots powder and leaves used to make a poultice with rice-water to treatment of edema, pain and ulcers.</p>
<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Puterjivak	<p>Fruits powder after removed seed are taken to against cough, influenza and sprue.</p> <p>Powder mixture of dried leaves, roots and seeds of fruit of plant are helpful to increasing fertility.</p> <p>Putrajivak's juice is useful to treat lymphatic filariasis. The seeds and juice is used to test of elephantiasis too. Decoction of roots and leaves is beneficial to reducing fever and cold.</p> <p>The fruit Pulp of puterjivak is useful to cure of abscess. Its</p>

		<p>treat intensively when used it both internal and external way.</p> <p>It useful to promotes the health of physically weak children's.</p>
<i>Ricinus communis</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	castor	<p>The extract of seed or oil is taken as traditional medicine to treatment of disease such as constipation, rheumatism, intestinal inflammation worming infections. It can be used internally.</p> <p>The oil is used externally to reduce furuncles, boils, headaches, pain and inflammation of the middle ear.</p> <p>The oil is rubbed on skin to control skin allergy and itching.</p> <p>The root extract of the plant is used to relieving liver infection or disorders and several inflammations.</p> <p>The leaves sap have cooling agent and it's also as an emmenagogue thus it helping to stimulation of menstruation in women.</p>

Leaf, stem, bark, root, flower even whole plant also used to make remedy. Remedies which made from these 8 medicinal plant are cure various diseases.

IV. CONCLUSION

The survey signifies that, Tradition healers are used medicinal plants broadly to treat different ailments. It is clear from the interviews conducted in ardawata village that information of medicinal plants is limited to traditional healers and aged persons who are living in village. The ethnobotanical survey also point out some specific medicinal plant species and their properties to the local inhabitants who are unknown from value of medicinal plants in the environment.

Health is the most precious of all things and it is the foundation of all happiness. The use of herbal medicine for treatments is one component of balancing body systems and has become part of the cultural life and heritage of the people. Many communities have therefore developed various traditional systems using locally available plant and animal resources for the alleviation of their health problems [1].

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