World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences

Impact Factor: 8.21 www.wjpls.org Coden USA: WJPLA7

# STUDIES OF ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS IN JAMWA RAMGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

**Dr. Ramesh Chand Meena***

Department of Botany, SPNKS Govt. P.G. College, Dausa, Rajasthan, India.

***Corresponding Author: Dr. Ramesh Chand Meena**

Department of Botany, SPNKS Govt. P.G. College, Dausa, Rajasthan, India.

**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20526818

**How to cite this Article:** Dr. Ramesh Chand Meena* (2026). Studies Of Ethno-Medicinal Plants In Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences, 12(6), 251–254.



**Article Received on 05/05/2026** **Article Revised on 25/05/2026** **Article Published on 03/06/2026**

## ABSTRACT

In Rajasthan, Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary has provided a large number of medicinal uses plants. Medicinal uses of these plants are applying on the base of ethno-botanical methods. Mainly medicinal plants are identified including Neem (Azadirachta indica), Bel (Aegle marmelos), Aak (Calotropis procera), Satavar (Asparagus racemosa), Chirmi (Abrus precatorius), Chirchita (Achyranthes aspera), Brahmi-buti (Centella asiatica), Gadtumba (Citrullus colocynthis) and Datura (Datura metel) with their various importance's. Rural communities which are located around the sanctuary have useful traditional information about these plants. For the treatment of wide range of diseases numerous plant parts, such as roots, stems, bark, leaves, seeds, flowers, and fruits, are used.

**KEYWORDS:** Medicinal uses, Wildlife Sanctuary, Communities, Traditional information, Ecological conservation.

## INTRODUCTION

The Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary serves as a rich source of these diverse plants, which are vital for the treatment of many ailments in the region. Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the Jaipur district, has an abundance of medicinal plants. The rural communities of study area possess extensive knowledge of the ethnomedical plants found in their surroundings. The region is predominantly inhabited by rural people. This research examines 45 wild plant species belonging to 40 genera and 25 families utilised for ethnomedicine by the people of study area. The dominant families are Moraceae, Fabaceae, Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae and Euphorbiaceae. Plant components, including stem, roots, bark, leaves, seeds, flowers, pods, gum, and latex, can be used to cure various ailments. This study aims to raise knowledge about the ethnomedical significance of plants and their uses.

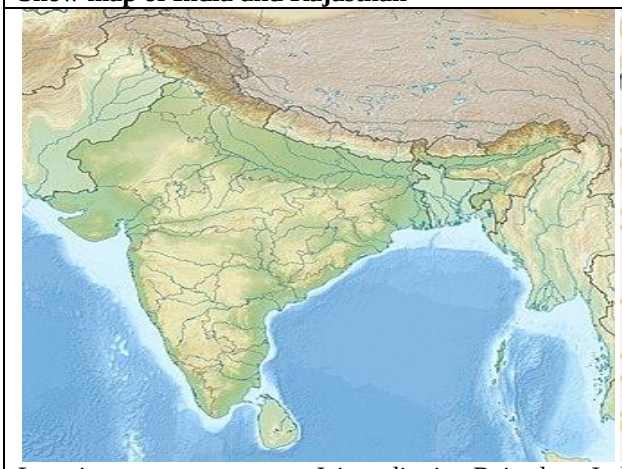
## AIM OF THE STUDY

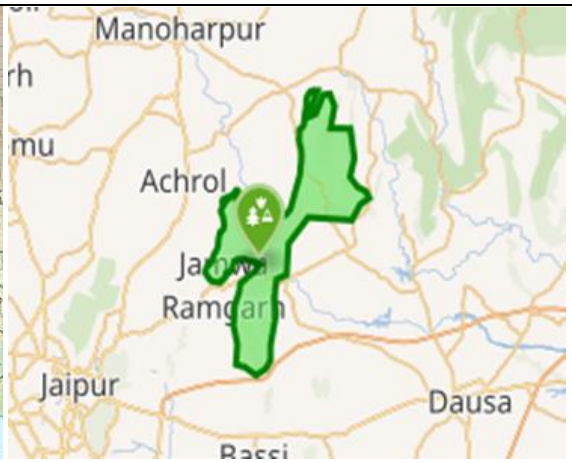
This study was aimed to recognize the medicinal properties of studied area and know about the importance of medicinal plants for better human health.

## Review of Literature

Originally a hunting preserve of the Jaipur Maharajas, the area was notified as the reserve forest in 1961 before its upgrade to full sanctuary status in June 1982 with additional areas. During the 1982 Asian Games held in New Delhi, Ramgarh Lake hosted the rowing events. Jaipur lies in India's semi-arid zone, which has high temperatures, limited rainfall and a pleasant winter. Jamwa Ramgarh tract's climate is subtropical, with defined summer, monsoon and winter seasons. The average temperature in Jaipur is 36 degrees Celsius, with the warmest and coldest months being January and June, respectively at around 18 °C and 40 °C. The Jamwa Ramgarh Forest Range falls within the wide category of "Dry Tropical Forests". In valleys with excellent soil and moisture conditions, forests grow well. Anogeissus pendula, also known as dhoak is the predomi- nant species of the tree, accounting for more than 80% of the area. Its associates, such as Gurjan (Linnea corommendelica) and Salar (Boswellia serrata), grow in arid areas and on rocks. Flora of Rajasthan vol. 1-3 Sheety and Singh (1987- 93) and Flora of Indian desert Bhandari (1990) were also consulted.

**Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary**
**Location in Rajasthan, India**
**Show map of India and Rajasthan**






| | |
|---|---|
| Location | Jaipur district, Rajasthan, India |
| Nearest city | Jaipur |
| Coordinates | 27°02′52″N 76°03′20″E |
| Area | 300 km2 (120 sq mi) |
| Established | 1982 |
| Governing body | Rajasthan Forest Department |

**Study Area**

Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area situated about 35 km north-east of Jaipur in the Jaipur district of Rajasthan, India. Established in 1982, the sanctuary covers approximately 300 km² in the Aravalli Range and encompasses the now-dry Ramgarh Lake basin and surrounding forests. The study was conducted in twelve villages located in the vicinity of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary's terrain is a mosaic of dry deciduous forests, rocky hills and grasslands. It surrounds Ramgarh Lake—once a 15.5 km² reservoir supplying Jaipur, now largely dried up since 2000. The Banganga River, is rising in the Bairath hills, cuts across the sanctuary, sustaining patches of riparian vegetation.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The relevant data was collected from January 2023 to June 2025 by filed walk and household survey via semi – structured questionnaire. A total of 300 respondents (women, men and children) of different age groups were selected randomly and taken into consideration for data gathering and interviews. Pre-structured questionnaires were used to gather the information from each respondent. In surveys besides tribal people and traditional communities, the information was also collected from non- tribal people like forest officials, college students from rural areas etc. who have enough knowledge regarding ethno-botanical uses of plants due to their long association with tribe's and long stay in the rural areas. Data on plant consumption for medicines and food as well as the quantity utilized, were recorded. The plants found during field visits were identified with the help of herbarium of university of Rajasthan.

A total of 41 wild medicinal plant species (Table-1) were identified in the study area during the current study. These medicinal plants are arranged in alphabetical order of their scientific name, common name along with family followed by uses.

**Table 1: Ethno- medicinal plants used by rural people of study area.**

| S. No | Botanical Name | Common Name | Family | Ethno-medicinal uses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Acacia nilotica* L | Babool | Fabaceae | Leaves as astringent and remedy for diarrhea |
| 2. | *Acacia senegal* (Linn.) Willd | Kumatha | Fabaceae | Gum is demulcent and cures intestinal trouble. Used in malaria and cough |
| 3. | *Abutilon ramosum.* Guill. Perr. | Atibala | Malvaceae | The powered root is used in the treatment of stomach ailments. |
| 4. | *Adhatoda vasica* Nees. | Adusa | Acanthaceae | Leaf extract used for asthma, bleeding gum, bronchitis and pyorrhea. |
| 5. | *Aegle marmelos* (Linn.) Correa | Bel | Rutaceae | Used in jaundice, piles, vomiting, urinary complaints, obesity and gastro intestinal diseases |
| 6. | *Asparagus recemoues* (Willd) | Shatavari | Asparag-aceae | Root power used for cold and cough treatment. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | *Azadirachta indica A. Juss.* | Neem | Meliaceae | The leaves are excellent for treating wounds, boils, chronic ulcers, and smallpox eruptions. |
| 8. | *Achyranthus aspera.* Linn | Ounga | Amaran-thaceae | For coughs, powdered root combined with honey and pepper is given. |
| 9. | *Balanitits roxburghii* Planch. | Hingot | Zygoph-yllaceae | Pulp used as a remedy for cough and skin diseases |
| 10. | *Boerhavia diffusa* Linn | Santhi | Nyctagi- naceae | Used as fooder, whole plant useful in jaundice, anemia, cardiac disorder, constipation, bronchitis and general debility. |
| 11. | *Calotropis procera* (Ait) W.T. Aiton | Akra | Apocy- naceae | Whole plant – antioxidant, antitumor, and anti malarial activity. Leaves used in the treatment of knee joint pain (Leaves with oil are heated and applied externally), Latex is applied on wounds of snake bite to neutralized poison. |
| 12. | *Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew | Ker | Cappar-aceae | The stem is used in pyorrhoea and Rheumatism |
| 13. | *Cuscuta reflexa.* Roxb. | Amar bel | Cuscut-aceae | Used externally in the treatment of itch and for washing sores. |
| 14. | *Citrullus colocynthis* (Lischard) Schrad | Gadtumba | Cucurbita ceae | Roasted fruits are used to cure joint pain. |
| 15. | *Datura metel* Linn | Datura | Solanaceae | Plant juice cures hydrophobia, boiled leaves as a poultice to relieve pain. |
| 16. | *Euphorbia hirta* L | Dudhi | Euphorb-iaceae | Warts and skin diseases (leucodermal spots) are treated with latex |
| 17. | *Eclipta alba* Linn | Bhringiraj | Asteraceae | Whole plant – anti inflammatory, anthelmintic, diuretic. Used for strengthening and blackening of hair |
| 18. | *Ficus glomerata* Roxb | Gular | Moraceae | The bark used in skin diseases |
| 19. | *Ficus benghalensis* Linn. | Bargad | Moraceae | The plants' milky latex is applied externally on blisters, boils, and cracked heels. |
| 20. | *Ficus religiosa* Linn | Peepal | Moraceae | Leaves used to treat skin conditions and help heal wounds and bruises |
| 21. | *Flacourtia indica.* Burm.f | Cocon | Salicaceae | Most parts are used for pneumonia, cough and bacterial sore throat infection. |
| 22. | *Grewia tenax* Forsk | Ganger | Tiliaceae | Plant-based remedies are utilised to strengthen boues, promote tissue repair, and cure fractures. Fruits are utilised to promote fertility in females. |
| 23. | *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Forssk) Decne | Kheenp | Apocy- naceae | To remove thorns from the body, plant sap is applied to the wound. |
| 24. | *Launaea procumbens* Linn | Van gobhi | Asteraceae | For painful urination, the plant is grinded in water and given orally together with sweets (Misri). |
| 25. | *Maytenus emarginata* Linn | Kakeda | Celastr-aceae | The fruits are cooling, delicious, and blood-purifying. Used to cure piles and ulcers. |
| 26. | *Momordica balasmina* L | Kakoda | Cucurbi-taceae | Used in skin disorders, hepatitis, excessive uterine bleeding, rheumatism and fever. |
| 27. | *Morus alba* Linn | Sehtoot | Moraceae | Bark is used to treat cough, wheezing, edema and to promote urination. |
| 28. | *Moringa oleifera* Lamk | Sehnjana | Moring- aceae | Bark is used to treat skin infections, wounds. Roots are used to treat ulcers, kidney stones and inflammation. |
| 29. | *Ocimum americanum* Linn | Van tulsi | Lamiaceae | For fever and cough, whole plant decoction is utilised. Moreover used as a toothache remedy. |
| 30. | *Phyllanthus emblica* Linn. | Anwala | Phyllan- thaceae | Used in Leprosy, Burning sensation, Vomiting, Leucorrhoea, Thirst, Constipation, Inflammation. |
| 31. | *Rumex dentatus* Linn | Van palak | Polygo- naceae | Whole plant- antibacterial and antifungal activity. |
| 32. | *Ricinus communis* L | Arand | Euphorbi- aceae | The leaves are warmed and rubbed with oil, which is then applied to the belly to relieve postnatal pain, the knee, and other afflicted areas to relieve pain. |
| 33. | *Rhus mysorensis.* Don | Dhansale | Anacardi-aceae | Fruits used in the treatment of diabetes. |
| 34. | *Solanum nigram* L | Makoy | Solanaceae | Whole plant is diuretic, laxative |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | antiseptic, antidysenteric and effective in chronic diseases, such as acne, eczema and psoriasis |
| 35. | *Sida cordifolia* Linn | Khirenti | Malvaceae | For rheumatism and intermittent fever, plant extract is utilised. |
| 36. | *Tephrosia purpurea* (L) Pers | Jhojaru | Fabaceae | A plant decoction is used to treat Dhamsia(cough with blackphlegm) a frequent illness in rural areas, as well as an anthelmintic for children and a blood purifier. |
| 37. | *Tinospora cordifolia* Thunb | Giloy | Menisp-ermaceae | Plant aqueous extracts are commonly used to treat jaundice and are also useful in treating chronic fevers like dengue and chikungunia. |
| 38. | *Tribulus terrestris* Linn | Gokharu | Zygophy-llaceae | Fruits are diuretic and used to expel kidney stone. And useful in bladder, urinary tract and urogenital related conditions. |
| 39. | *Tridax procumbens* Linn | Pathar phodu | Aster- aceae | It's have antioxidant, antiviral, anti inflammatory activity and wound healing activity Leaf juice is applied on cuts and wounds to stop bleeding. |
| 40. | *Withania somnifera* (L) Dunel | Ashwa-gandha | Solan- aceae | Decoction of roots is beneficial for leucorrhea and debility resulting from old age. |
| 41. | *Ziziphus nummularia* Wt & Arn | Jhadi ber | Rham- naceae | Raang is prepared by boiling the roots in water. Rural women boiled wheat grains in the raang and made laddus to treat menstruation issues. |

## RESULT

The results of the ethnobotanical survey conducted in the study region have provided significant knowledge into the various uses of many medicinal plants of Nahargarh wildlife. Evaluating the enumeration reveals that many of the medicinal plants and their varied components are utilised by the locals in this area to cure a variety of ailments.

The goal of the current study is to highlight the traditional medicinal uses made by the study area's inhabitants for a variety of plant components, including roots, stems, flowers, seeds, fruits, etc. The ethno-medicinal benefit of plants may be brought to the attention of pharmacologists and pharmaceutical companies through this study. The research are conducted add to the current knowledge of traditional remedies. Both the extraction and characterization of the bioactive substances as well as the farming of public health policies depend heavily on the documentation of such knowledge. So individuals are utilise it in the same area or in the others areas.

## REFERENCES


1. Agarwal, R., and S. Rijhwani, (2021). Int. J. Life Sci. Pharma Res, 11(1): L38-43.
2. Arora, A. and S. Jain (2018). The Journal of Phytopharmacology, 7(2): 203-206.
3. Champion, H. G. and S. K. Seth, (1968). A revised survey of the forest types of India. Manager of publications.
4. Gupta, U., and H. Solanki, (2013). Inter- national Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences and Technology, 17(1): 100.
5. Jeph, A., and J. B. Khan, (2020). J Soc Trop Plant Res, 7(2): 379-387.
6. Jones, T. (2010). ABrief History of Native Plants©. In Combined Proceedings International Plant Propagators' Society (Vol. 60: p. 236).
7. Kapoor, B. B. S., and S. Kumar, (2013). Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biological Research, 1(03): 61-66.
8. Katewa, S. S. (2009). Herbal drugs: Ethnomedicine to modern medicine, 33- 56.
9. Khan, J. B., and G. P. Singh, (2010). Our Nature, 8(1): 225-230.
10. Kumar, R. (2018) Ethnomedicinal Plants of Rajasthan.
11. León-Lobos, P., J. Díaz-Forestier, R. Díaz, J. L. Celis-Diez, M. Diazgranados, and T. Ulian, 2022; Plants, 11(6): 744.
12. Maheshwari, S., and A. Sharma, (2019). Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phyto- chemistry, 8(2): 546-549.
13. Mazid, M., T.A. Khan and F. Mohammad (2012). Indo Global journal of pharma- ceutical sciences, 2(3): 286-304.
14. Meena, K. L., and B. L. Yadav, (2010). Some ethnomedicinal plants of southern Rajasthan.
15. Pareek, A., and P. C. Trivedi, (2011). Indian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Life Sciences, 1(1): 59-63.
16. Prakasha HM, M Krishnappa, YL Krishnamurthy, and SV. Poornima (2010). Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge 9(1): 55-60.
17. Sharma, H. and A. Kumar (2011). Journal of Medicinal plants research, 5(7): 1107-1112.
18. Sharma, L., and S. Khandelwal, (2018). Indian Journal of Environmental Sciences, 22(2): 82-88.