



HERBAL THERAPY FOR STOMACH DISORDER PRACTICED BY THE LOCAL PEOPLE OF INDERGARH TEHSIL OF BUNDI DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Exploration and utilization of known and unknown medicinal plants are attempted in various regions of country. Traditional system of ethnomedicines is playing a valuable role in providing healthcare to larger section of populations of state. Modern allopathic facilities are not available to the tribal and local people of Indergarh tehsil of Bundi, particularly those who live in hilly forested areas. Some of the villages of tehsil of remote area do not have any transport facilities. Present investigation deals with ethno-medicinal survey of plants used in therapy of stomach disorder by local and tribal people of Indergarh tehsil of Bundi district of Rajasthan.

KEYWORDS: Amoebiasis; Ecosystem; Ethno-medicinal; Sustainable; Traditional.

INTRODUCTION

Indergarh tehsil is located in the district of Bundi in the state of Rajasthan. There are two sub-division in this district are Bundi and Nainwa and five tehsils namely Bundi, Nainwa, Hindoli, Keshoraipatan and Indergarh. This tehsil shares part of its boundary with the neighbouring district of Kota, Bundi and Sawaimadhopur. The area is filled with natural diverse ecosystems such as plains, hills, water bodies, deciduous forests, agricultural fields, etc. Indergarh is situated at 29° 36' 59.9" N latitude and 77° 28' 59.9" E longitude. The tribal and local communities residing in this area includes Bheel, Meena, Kanjar, Sansis, Rabaris, Banjaras, Gadoliya Lohar, Kalbelia and Gurjar. In the present work an extensive study of ethno-medicinal plants of area for particular remedy has been carried out.

The forest vegetation of the area is tropical dry deciduous to mixed deciduous type. *Anogeissus pendula* consisting forms pure stands in some places or mixed with other predominant tree species at many places. The major arboreal species in these localities are *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia catechu*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Anogeissus pendula*, *Butea monosperma*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, *Wrightia tinctoria* and *Balanites aegyptiaca*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The local knowledgeable people of various parts of India have used different plant parts as therapeutic agents for

remedial measures. The ethno-medicinal information and plant preparations for uses given in this article have been found to be new with the earlier published work (Sharma and Tiagi, 1979; Shetty and Singh, 1987-92; Jain, 1995; Joshi, 1995; Jadhav, 2010; Meena, 2012; Akshatha, Mahadeva Murthy and Lakshimidevi, 2013; Chowdhury and Das, 2013; Ghelot, 2013; Bhatia, Mukherjee and Singh, 2014; Sharma, 2016; Srivastava, Pandey, Mishra, Dikshit and Shukla, 2020 and Sharma, 2022).

To record the ethnomedicinal vegetation, Indergarh tehsil of district Bundi were visited during July 2020 to August 2022. Periodical trips were undertaken to the different rural areas of tehsil. Information was collected directly from the tribals and local people of these areas. The identification of plants was done with the help of various floras and some specimens are later confirmed by scientist of BSI (regional circle) Jodhpur. Collected information was further checked with the help of available literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The indigenous people have to depend upon several medicinal wild plant species for treatment of various disease. In present observation thirty ethno-medicinal plants are enumerated which are used as herbal therapy for stomach disorder by ethnic people of area. Documented plants are presented as botanical names, plant part used and ethnomedicinal uses in Table-1.

Table-1:

| S.No. | Botanical name | Plant parts used | Ethnomedicinal uses |
|-------|---|--------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> Medic. | Seeds | antispasmodic |
| 2 | <i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet | Seeds | Used in constipation |
| 3 | <i>Acacia catechu</i> (L. f.) Willd. | Wood sap | Digestive |
| 4 | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. | Leaves juice | Stomach disorder |
| 5 | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. | Fruit juices | Stomach disorder |
| 6 | <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall. ex Ness | Leaves | Stomach disorder |
| 7 | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. | Root powder | Acidity |
| 8 | <i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm. f.) DC. | Leaves | Intestinal worms |
| 9 | <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. | Root powder | Stomach pain and intestinal colic |
| 10 | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. | Fruit | Stomachache |
| 11 | <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC. | Root and seeds | Intestinal worms |
| 12 | <i>Ehretia laevis</i> Roxb. | Leaves | Digestive problems and constipation. |
| 13 | <i>Feronia limonia</i> (L.) Swingle | Leaves | Acidity |
| 14 | <i>Helicteres isora</i> L. | Fruits | Colic pain, stomach disorder and amoebiasis |
| 15 | <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (Buch. – Ham.) Wall ex G. Don | Stem bark and seed | Colic pains |
| 16 | <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L. | whole plant | Stomachache |
| 17 | <i>Madhuca indica</i> J. F. Gmelin | Flowers | Acidity and stomach disorder |
| 18 | <i>Mollugo cerviana</i> (L.) Seringe | Whole Plant | Stomach related disease |
| 19 | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L. | Whole Plant | Stomachache |
| 20 | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre | Bark | Constipation and indigestion |
| 21 | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. | Seed | Stomachache |
| 22 | <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb. | Stem | Stomachache |
| 23 | <i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f. | Fruits | Stomachache |
| 24 | <i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L. | Fruits | Indigestion and gastric disorder |
| 25 | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels | Seeds | Constipation |
| 26 | <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. | Fruits | Acidity |
| 27 | <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb. | Fruits | Stomach disorder |
| 28 | <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers | Stem | Stomach disorder |
| 29 | <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less. | Whole plant | Acidity and stomachache |
| 30 | <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lam. | Fruits | Digestive |

The study area shows much diversity of geographical forms, ecosystem ranges and medicinal herbs. These observations have been undertaken medicinal plants used against stomach related diseases.

CONCLUSION

The study is aimed to conserve the local herbal medicinal knowledge of indigenous people. Moreover, conservation of species diversity and the sustainable use of plant resources is area for paying due attention. Many herbal plants are used for remedies of different diseases by local people and tribes. The observations and finding made under present investigation reveal that the local people and tribal of the area are dependent on the surroundings medicinal plants, for their primary treatment. These plants have important role in their routine life and traditional health care system.

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