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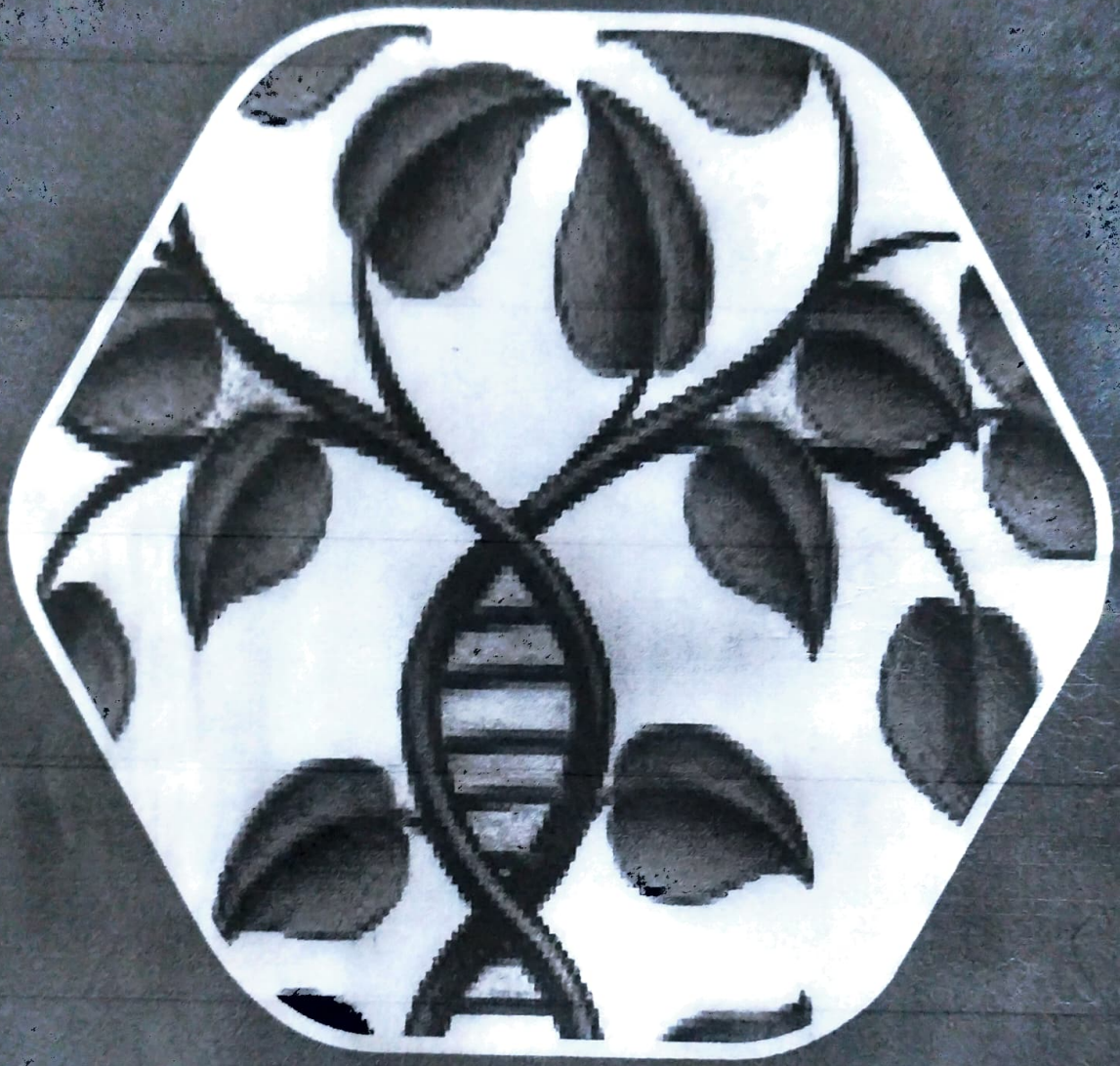

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Survey of Medicinal Plants Among the Rural People of Bharatpur District Rajasthan used in Skin Disease

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Plants have been used both in the prevention and cure of various diseases of humans with the advent of human civilization many system of therapy have been developed primarily based on plants. Ayurveda , Homeopathy, Sidda ,and Unani etc. are our traditional system of medicines. The traditional uses of medicinal system are providing clues to new area of research, hence its importance is now well recognised. However information on the basis of indigenous plants for medicine is not well documented from many rural areas of Rajasthan including Bharatpur district. The study aimed to look into the diversity of plant resources that are used by local people for curing various elements.

Present paper is based on effects of some medicinal plant for the cure of skin diseases. The survey is based on medicinal plants used by people of rural area in Bharatpur district for remedy of skin diseases. Plant species of angiosperms were enlisted on the basis of their botanical name, local names, family name end uses of their parts.

Keywords : Ethno medicinal plants, Naturopathy, Therapeutic agents, Bharatpur district .

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plant from the basis of traditional or genous system of health used by the majority of the ulation of most eveloping countries (Bodeker,2002).In the l areas of Bharatpur, plants are the major source of local licine for their wellbeing. Information of folk medicinal, ntly become of renowned interested in search for new apeutic agent. In the rural Areas of Bharatpur plants are or source of local medicines for their wellbeing.

Ethno botanical exploration play vital role in beginning ht information about such plant species from our species our rich flora that can be source of saver and cheaper. nt drugs for the benefit of men kind. In country like India, rding to reasonable estimate 70% inhabit still really on s (Singh and Gautam, 1997). Ethnobotanical studies of rent areas of Rajasthan state has been carried out by workers of this field (Singh and Pandey 1980, 1983, Joshi 1989., 1995, Mishra and Kumar 2000, Trivedi, Choudhary et. al., 2008).

In recent years, there has been a tremendous range terest in the medicinal plants, especially those used in rveda and other traditional system of medicines. Our dependence on herbal medicines further increases when it comes to light that synthetic drugs produce side effects. Drugs obtained from plants are believed to be much safer and exhibit a remarkable efficiency in the treatment of various ailments (Siddiqui *et. al.,* 1995).

Time to time men through his awareness and personal acquaintance prepared miraculous formulae of therapeutic herbal extracts against skin disease (Singh et.al,2001, Nair and Chandra,2006). Ethnobotanical studies of different areas of Rajasthan states have been carried out by many workers of this field (Singh and Pandey,1980, 1983, Joshi, 1993, 1995, Mishra and Kumar, 2000, Trevedi and Nargas, 2000, Trevedi, 2002, Chaudhry *et. al.,* 2008, Jain *et.al.,* 2009, Hada and Katewa, 2015, Agrawal, 2017, and Maheshwari and Sharma, 2019).

Bharatpur is the western district of Rajasthan and represent part of great plants of India. Though many reports have been appeared on medicinal plant of various regions of India and their ethno botanical importance has been established. This part remains neglected in this respect. Therefore, we have conducted a survey of medicinal plants used against skin diseases by various people of Bharatpur especially living in rural areas of this district.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The Field trips for collection and documentation of ethnomedicinal plants from different place of Bharatpur district we made during in the period of 2019-20.The collected plants information on traditionally used medicine plants, their parts used was gathered from people of rural areas of Bharatpur district .The information regarding traditional uses of plants was collected by means of personal interviews of rural people man and women, Bhopas, Ojhas and Ayurvedacaryas as they posses inherited knowledge regarding the plants of ethnomedicinal importance mainly, the information were collected for skin diseases. The plants were collected were identified (Satyavati *et. al.*, 1976, Chopra *et. al.*,1982,Nandkarni, 1991,Paranjpe, 1999). Species are arranged alphabetically along with their botanical names , local names, families name, and plant part used (Table 1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the survey 34 plants species were recognized which have the therapeutic values for various skin diseases. Out of these *Azardiracta indica* L., *Allium cepa* L. are used commonly.

Herbal remedies play a fundamental role in traditional medicines all over the world. The plant are often used as the therapeutic agents as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and in treatment of infectious diseases including candidiasis and dermatophytes (Bonjar *et. al.*, 2004,Shahidi, 2004).

As the awareness regarding the problems associated with over prescription and misuses of drugs has increased people are becoming increasingly repetitive to uses of antimicrobial derived from natural recourses. Many plants have been studied for their medicinal and anti-microbial properties (Branter and Grein, 1994, Marinez *et.al.*,1996, Satyaviti, 2001, Arora *et.al.* 2005). So they are forced to adapt the naturopathy which gives the ultimate results. Their growing interest in bio resources in the form of herbal formulation is a part of a movement towards the change in their life style. On the other hand, population living in villages is still associated with the traditional system of medicines. Of course, The knowledge of medicinal plants of restricted only to a few persons, hence, it is imperative and causes of concern, especially, to the scientist of the young generation not only collect, indentify and gather information on these plants ,but also to isolate the active principles so that these plants can be properly used as a routing resource in the modern system of medicines.

CONCLUSION

In the present study total 33 plants species belonging to 24 families have been enumerated. These plants are being used by various rural people of Bharatpur districts. These plants are commonly used in skin diseases.

The aim of present study is to evaluate the medicinal use of local plants to provide safety and efficiency information for people who cannot effect allopathic prescription alternatives encourage the presentation to of culture traditional, conservation and sustainable utilization of plants wealth occurring in this sanctuary.

The survey indicates that the flora of Bharatpur district is rich in medicinal plants. The area is an important area of plant wealth for healthcare in Rajasthan. These medicinal plants have been used by local people, tribal communities and native doctors such as Ojhas, Bhopas, Bhagat and experts of Ayurvedic field science long time in herbal medicines.

The present information on the ethnomedicinal plants will help in developing idea for the cultivation of traditional medicine and economic welfare of rural population. Hence these medicinal plants have great potential to be used in drug and pharmaceutical industries.

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f medicinal plants used in skin disease.

f plant	Local name	Family name	Used part inplant
milotica(v)Willd	Babul	Mimosaceae	Leaves and pods
nthus aspera L.	Latjiea	Amaranthaceae	Roots
cepa L.	Piyaz	Liliaceae	Bulb
era N. Burman	Ghi-Gwar	Liliaceae	Leaves
a squamosa L.	Sharita	Annonaceae	Seeds
nthus sphous L.	Jangali chaulai	Amaranthaceae	Leaves
s hypogeal L.	Mungphali	Fabaceae	Seeds
nechata indica L.	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaves and bark
ca juncea L.	Rijka	Brassicaceae	Seeds and leaves
ia variigata L.	Kachnaar	Caesalpiaceae	Leaves and flower
flora L.	Chakunda	Caesalpiaceae	Seeds, root and leaves
fistula L.	Amaltas	Caesalpiaceae	Seeds
a reflexa Roxb.	Amarbel	Cuscutaceae	Climber steem
mon (L.)Burm.f	Nimbu	Rutaceae	Fruit
na longa L.	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Fruit
pogon nardus Rendle	Lemon gress	Poaceae	Leaves
metel L.	Dhattura	Solanaceae	Seeds
purpureus (L) Sweet.	Sem	Fabaceae	Leaves
a officinalis Gaertn	Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit
rbia hirta L	Duddhi	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant
s rosa sinensis L.	Gudhal	Malvaceae	Leaves
nia inermis L.	Mendhi	Lythraceae	Leaves
usitatissium L.	Alsi	Linaceae	Seeds
arvensis L.	Pudeena	Laminaceae	Leaves
m indicum Mill	Kaner	Apocynaceae	leaves
m tenuiflorum L.	Tulsi	Laminaceae	Leaves
granatum L.	Anar	Punicaceae	Leaves
ea caryllifolia L.	Bakuchi	Fabaceae	Leaves, root and seeds.
um orientale L.	Til	Pedaliaceae	Seed
m nigraum L.	Makoi	Solanaceae	Whole plant
spermum copicum L.	Ajwain	Umbelluferae	Fruit
ella foenum Graceum L.	Menthi	Fabeaceae	Seeds
s mauritiana Lam.	Ber	Rhamnaceae	Seeds

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nthus spinous L.	Jangali chaulai	Amaranthaceae	Leaves
s hypogeal L.	Mungphali	Fabaceae	Seeds
rechata indica L.	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaves and bark
ca juncea L.	Rijka	Brassicaceae	Seeds and leaves
ia variata L.	Kachnaar	Caesalpiaceae	Leaves and flower
tora L.	Chakunda	Caesalpiaceae	Seeds, root and leaves
fistula L.	Amaltas	Caesalpiaceae	Seeds
a reflexa Roxb.	Amarbel	Cuscutaceae	Climber steem
mon (L.)Burm.f	Nimbu	Rutaceae	Fruit
a longa L.	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Fruit
pogon **nardus Rendle**	Lemon gress	Poaceae	Leaves
melel L.	Dhattura	Solanaceae	Seeds
purpureus (L) **Sweet.**	Sem	Fabaceae	Leaves
a officinalis **Gaertn**	Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit
rbia hirta L.	Duddhi	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant
s rosa sinensis L.	Gudhal	Malvaceae	Leaves
nia inermis L.	Mendhi	Lythraceae	Leaves
usitatissium L.	Alsi	Linaceae	Seeds
arvensis L.	Pudeena	Laminaceae	Leaves
m indicum **Mill**	Kaner	Apocynaceae	leaves
m **tenuiflorum** L.	Tulsi	Laminaceae	Leaves
granatum L.	Anar	Punicaceae	Leaves
ea carylifolia L.	Bakuchi	Fabaceae	Leaves, root and seeds.
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