

Ethnomedicinal plant used by the tribal and rural folk of Porbandar district in Gujarat to cure dyspepsia in animal

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The present communication reports first-hand information gathered on 34 ethnomedicinal plants traditionally used by the tribal and rural Folk of Porbandar district of Gujarat, so the treatment of dyspepsia Porbandar district of Gujarat was surveyed intensively to collect plants and plant products used by the tribal and rural folk for the treatment of dyspepsia. The study provides informations on local names, botanical name, families, Parts used and mode of administration as practiced by the tribal and rural folk. The medicinal plant wealth of the district is rich in raw materials needed for establishing herbal drugs collection and processing centres for human welfare.

Key words: Tribal and rural Folk, Porbandar district, Dyspepsia.

INTRODUCTION

PORBANDAR district of Gujarat state harbour of vast diversity of vegetation. It include dry deciduous forest. Porbandar district occupies the western part of Gujarat lies between 21° 15' and 21° 50' east longitude. The geographic area of this district is about 2272 km² Junagadh district is lies on southern-east part, Jamnagar district and Barda Hills are lying on northern part and the Arabian sea is lying on western part of this district. The atmosphere of this district is temperate and humid in seashore area. In summer inside the district which is far away from seashore area the atmosphere is hot and dry and in winter the atmosphere is cool and dry. Rain is irregular in monsoon and the average annual rainfall in Porbandar is 675 mm. It experiences extremes of weather conditions. The people of Porbandar district besides practicing agriculture, also domesticate cattle not only for food but also for their use in agricultural activities.

Ethno-veterinary survey of the district has not been so far done, but several references on ethno-botanical studies on medicinal plants of Saurashtra were carried out by J. I. Thaker (1910), Shah et al (1918), Jain (1991), Dastur (1996), Bhatt et al (2001), Oza (2001). Ethno veterinary information regarding medicinal uses of plant growing in Porbandar district of Gujarat for dyspepsia in live stocks is presented in this paper.

Porbandar district is inhabited by tribal and rural folk like Maher, Kharva, Rabari, Charan, Lohana, Brahmin, Rajpoot, Ahir, Bhatia, Baniya, Kanbi belongs to the Hindu community while among muslims sangar and shodha are major castes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present article is an outcome of an ongoing study on the documentation of traditional knowledge of local communities on the ethnobotany in district Porbandar during 2003-2005. Structured questionnaire survey method was employed to

document the traditional ethnoveterinary knowledge of local communities in district Porbandar. During field studies, a total of 42 villages were surveyed from different parts of district Porbandar. The villages and nesses were selected, based on the broad socio-economic setup, topographical variation and cultural diversity. In each of the selected villages 8% house hold were randomly interviewed to document the ethnoveterinary knowledge. However, care was taken to represent all the communities and occupation group within the selected village. In such a manner a total of 460 respondents were interviewed using structured questionnaires. The interviews were conducted individually as well as in groups with the respondents. However, while interviewing in the groups, participant observation method was also employed to observe the respondents and recording the knowledge in terms of number of plants known to them for veterinary purpose, methods of medication and other related information. The respondents consisted of all age groups, ranging from 15 years to above 90 years. Besides documentation of traditional knowledge, other major of objective serve of to know whether the practice of traditional healing still exists in the region and whether traditional ethnoveterinary knowledge is being transferred to the younger generation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study deals with 34 plant species belonging to 20 families used in Dyspepsia. In most of the cases plants or plant parts are given as such, seldom in combination with some other plants or plant parts also used for the treatment of the disease.

The study also indicates that the tribals have sufficient knowledge about the uses of wild plant resources in this region. Tribals easily procure the plants, either in their locality or in adjacent region sometimes they collect the plants from forests of this district.

Table 1 : List of plants used in dyspepsia in animal.

| Sr. No. | Scientific Name | Family | Varnacular Name | Part(s) Used | Mode of Administration |
|---------|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Acorus calamus</i> L. | Araceae | Ghodavaj | Stem | Powder of stem is mixed with sugar and given orally. |
| 2 | <i>Andrographis echloides</i> (L.) Nees. | Acanthaceae | Kariyatu | Leaves | Decoction of leaves is given orally twice a day. |
| 3 | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Corr) | Rutaceae | Bili | Fruit | Fruit pulp crushe in milk and mixed with <i>cuminum cyminum</i> & given orally. |
| 4 | <i>Anethum graveolens</i> L. | Apiaceae | Suva | Fruit | Juice of fruit is given orally twice a day for 10 days. |
| 5 | <i>Brassica juncea</i> L. | Brassicaceae | Rai | Seed | Decoction of seeds is given orally with sugar. |

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|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|--|
| 6 | <i>Brassica compestris</i> L. | Brassicaceae | Sarsav | Seed | Extract of seeds mixed with leaves juice of <i>piperberk</i> and given orally. |
| 7 | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. | Apiaceae | Kothmir | Leaves | Extract of leaves mixed with sugar cube and given orally. |
| 8 | <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L. | Apiaceae | Jeeru | Seed | Seed powder mixed with powder of <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> and given orally. |
| 9 | <i>Emblica officinalis</i> (Gaertn.) | Euphorbiaceae | Amla | Fruit | Powder of fruit is mixed with water and given orally. |
| 10 | <i>Citrus limon</i> L. | Rutaceae | Limbu | Fruit | Juice of fruit is given orally twice a day with ash of leaves of <i>Cassia auriculata</i> L. |
| 11 | <i>Cassia angustifolia</i> V. | caesalpiniaceae | Sonamukhi | Seed | Powder of seeds is given orally twice a day for 15 days. |
| 12 | <i>Commiphora wightii</i> (Arn.) | Burseraceae | Gugal | Seed | Seeds soaked in water and given orally with roksalt early in morning. |
| 13 | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L. | Cucurbitaceae | Kakdi | Fruit | Fruit is given thrice a day with salt. |
| 14 | <i>Curcuma longa</i> L. | Zingiberaceae | Haldar | Rhizome | Extract of Rhizome is given orally early in morning. |
| 15 | <i>Carissa congesta</i> (Wi. Gnt) | Apocynaceae | Karmda | Fruit | Fruit's piese given with sugar. |
| 16 | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L. | Apiaceae | Dhana | Fruit | Fruit is mixed with honey and given orally. |
| 17 | <i>Daucus carota</i> L. | Apiaceae | Gajar | Rhizome | Roots crushed in sugarcub & salt and given orally. |
| 18 | <i>Embelia ribes</i> (Burm.) F. | Myrsinaceae | Vavding | Fruit | Fruit crushed in water and this Extract is given orally. |
| 19 | <i>Ferula assafoetida</i> L. | Apiaceae | Hing | Stem | Stem crushed in curd and given orally. |
| 20 | <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (Gaert) | Apiaceae | Variyali | Fruit | Fruits mixed with honey and sugarcube and given orally. |
| 21 | <i>Feronia elephantum</i> C. | Rutaceae | Uplet | Leaves | The powder of leaves is given with butter milk and given orally. |
| 22 | <i>Murraya koenigii</i> L. | Rutaceae | Mitho limdo | Leaves | Leaves boil with water and this water is given orally. |
| 23 | <i>Myristica fragrans</i> (Hott.) | Myristicaceae | Jayfal | Fruit | Powder of fruits mixed with milk and given orally twice a day. |
| 24 | <i>Mentha spicata</i> L. | Lamiaceae | Fudina | Leaves | Extract of leaves is given with fruits powder of <i>Ferula assaforlida</i> L. |
| 25 | <i>Papaver somniferam</i> L. | Papaveraceae | Khaskhas | Seed | Powder of seeds is given orally twice a day. |
| 26 | <i>Piper nigrum</i> L. | Piperaceae | Mari | Seed | Powder of seeds is mixed with sugar's powder and given orally. |
| 27 | <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L. | Plumbaginaceae | Chirak | Fruit | Decoction of fruit given with fruit juice of <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> . |
| 28 | <i>Piper longum</i> L. | Piperaceae | Lindi pipar | Flower | Extract of flower mixed with milk and given orally. |
| 29 | <i>Randia dumetorum</i> L. | Rubiaceae | Mindhol | Fruit | Powder of fruits is mixed with fruit powder of <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> and given orally. |
| 30 | <i>Trigonella foenumgra Ceum</i> L. | Fabaceae | Methi | Fruit | Paste of fruit is given orally. |
| 31 | <i>Trachyspempum ammi</i> L. | Apiaceae | Ajamo | Leaf | Extract of leaves mixed with <i>cuminum cyminum</i> and given orally. |
| 32 | <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Retz.) | Combretaceae | Harde | Fruit | Powder of fruit is given orally. |
| 33 | <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. | Caesalpiniaceae | Ambali | Fruit | Extract of fruit is mixed with sugar and given orally. |
| 34 | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc. | Zingiberaceae | Adu | Rhizome | Powder of rhizome is given with milk twice a day. |

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