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ETHNOMEDICINAL USES OF SOME PLANT SPECIES IN THERAPEUTIC PRACTICE OF SABARMATI RIVER AREA , GUJARAT, INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

The plants or its parts used by tribal and rural people in traditional medical practice which is concerned with the health and diseases known as Ethnomedicinal plants. The practice of ethno medicine is a multi-disciplinary system constituting the use of known plants. Some outstanding medicinal drugs which have been developed from the plants. The present paper enumerate 55 plant species from various families used as therapeutic practice by tribal and rural people regarding with the study area . Total 55 plant species belonging to 51 genera and 31 families for curing different ailments. The plant species categorized in habit. There are 05 tree species, 03 small tree species, 03 shrub species, 36 herb species and 08 climber species. All these plants and its part are used in the treatment of diseases by therapeutic practice

KEY WORDS: *Ethnomedicinal , Therapeutic , Sabarmati.*

INTRODUCTION:

Ethnomedicine means the study of traditional medical practice which is concerned with the health, diseases and illness .The practice of ethno medicine is a multi-disciplinary system constituting the use of known plants has been the source of healing for people. The medicinal plants have been used since ancient times for the treatment of human ailments. Traditional medicines especially the folk herbal medicines have recently been receiving heightened interest the world over. Medicinal uses of different plants have been recorded in numerous literatures standing from the age of Vedas. India is known for rich repository of biological wealth having more than 4,000 species have

medicinal values. The tribal and rural populations of India are, to a large extent, dependent on medicinal plants for not only meeting their healthcare needs by self-medications, but also for their livestock. Many scholars directed towards the valorisation of ethno botanical patrimony because of the belief that such remedies may be useful sources for new therapeutic products. Research interest and activities in the area of ethnomedicine have increased in the last decade. Since the inception of the scientific research in ethnomedicine has made important contribution to the understanding of traditional subsistence, medical knowledge and practice. Some outstanding medicinal drugs which have been developed from the ethno medicinal uses of plants. Today about 80% of the world's population rely pre- dominantly on plants and plant extracts for healthcare .The present paper enumerate 55 plant species from various families in the study area ,which have ethnomedicinal values for therapeutic practices. Earlier Thaker J. I. (1926) , Jain,S.K.(1968) , Shah, G.L.,(1970), Bhatt R.B.& Sabnis S.D.(1987) Bhattacharya (1996), Patel, N.K (2001), Ant, H. M. (2001) Punjani B.L.(2002) and many research workers and investigators are working at university departments and research laboratories.

STUDY AREA:

The geographical situation of the Sabarmati river is between 22° 30' to 24° 0' North latitude and 72° 30' to 73° 30' East longitude . It originates from Arvalli hills, near Vekaria in Rajasthan State and enters in the Gujarat state at the boundary of the Sabarkantha district .It passing through across the Northern to central part of the Gujarat state . it flows from North- east to South -west direction. It has an extensive catchments area and many tributaries like Hathmati , Vatrak , Meshwo , Khari etc. It flows through seven districts of the Gujarat namely Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda and Anand and finally enters into the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay). Sabarmati river is one of the longest river in the state and its length is about 418 km. It has total 5475 sq.km catchments area . The sabarmati river passing through hilly area in the North part , at plain surface area and in some part causes river vally (Kotar) in the Gujarat state. The present research work give information about therapeutic practice in traditional way by using plant parts from different villages like Kodarvi (Ranpur), Gana pipli, Jorapura , Umedpura . Danmahudi,Kheroj , Tembada, Bhanpur,,Arsodiya,Deroj, Vaghpur, Galesra, Ooran, Dharoi, khodamali, Dedasan Valasana, Fudeda, ,Agalod,Mahudi,Lakroda,Varsoda, Dolarana vasa, Pethapur, Lekavada,Indroda, Gandhinagar City Koba, bhat, Motera, which are situated nearby the Sabarmati River area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The information regarding therapeutic uses for various parts of the plants and various type of preparation by dialogue and observation from local people lived in nearby village of study area .Also get the information from vaidyas, practitioners . it was discussed with the experts for verification .

The Research work is done in Six years of extensive study of the plants and their various parts used by the Rural and tribal people of the study area. Knowledge about the herbal formulations being used by tribals. Field trips were undertaken in every season and in all the representative localities of the area from ethnobotanical point of view. Nomenclature of each taxon has been checked as per rules of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (15th ICBN, 1994). Plant species are described below with botanical name, Family, Vernacular name and their ethno botanical uses.

RESULTS:

Sr. No	Plant Species / (Family) Vernacular Name:-(V.N.) (in Gujarati language)	Ethno medicinal uses:-
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn. (Fabaceae) (V.N.): Chanothi	Decoction of root is given for coughs and colds. Paste is applied on leucodermatic spots. leaves are chewed to relieve local pains in swelling and for treatment of mouth ulcers. Decoction of leaves are useful in rheumatism and skin diseases. Pulp paste applied locally in sciatica, stiffness of shoulder joints and paralysis,
2	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw. (Malvaceae) (V.N.): Khapat, Kanski	Leaves are locally applied to boils and ulcers and as a fomentation to painful parts of the body, decoction used in toothache and tender gums given internally for inflammation of bladder .Root is useful in fever, chest infection, demulcent and diuretic Astringent and diuretic, laxative, diuretic, aphrodisiac and expectorant .It used in piles chronic, gleans and gonorrhoea.
3	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del. (Fabaceae) (V.N.): Deshi Baval	Leaves - roots are demulcent and diuretic. Bark is useful in hemorrhages,wounds,ulcers,chronic, dysentery,Diarrhoea, leprosy,skin diseases, cough, bronchitis, leucorrhoea and dontopathy.
4	<i>Acalypha indica</i> Linn. (Euphorbiaceae) V.N.:- Vachikato	Juice of leaves is applied on ringworm, scabies and rheumatic arthritis.Juice of leaves employed for cutaneous troubles.
5	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> (L.)Nees. (Acanthaceae) V.N.:- Ardusi	Powder of leaves is used in fever of malaria.Decoction of the leaves makes a good application for scabies and other skin diseases. Dried leaves are smoked for relief in asthma.The leaves are very efficacious as a remedy in all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis and asthma.
6	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.)Juss.ex Schult. (Amaranthaceae) V.N.:- Gorakhganjo	Decoction of seed is useful in rheumatism. Root extract is given to the patients of liver congestion and jaundice. Decoction of whole plant is given to cure typhoid.
7	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) N.Burm, (Liliaceae) V.N.:- Kunvarpato	Pulp of leaves is applied on scabies ringworm, bleeding piles and leprosy.The leaf is given orally to cure stomach trouble.Juice of leaves is used in liver diseases and eye troubles. Inner fleshy part of leaf is applied on wounds due to burning. Leaf is warmed and bandaged on abdomen to

		remove old stool (faeces) and to cure constipation.
8	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L. (Amaranthaceae) V.N.:- Kantalo dhimdo	Root is considered a specific in gonorrhoea. Juice of leaves is employed in colic, leucorrhoea and leprosy.
9	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L. (Lythraceae) V.N.:- Jal agio	Decoction of leaves is mixed with juice of fresh ginger and given orally to cure intermittent fever. Paste of fresh leaves is applied externally on ringworm.
10	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> L. (Acanthaceae) V.N.:- Kariyatu.	Juice of leaves is used in fever. Plant is boiled with water and vapor inhaled to cure fever. Decoction of plant with dried fruit of black pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) is given internally on fever and rheumatism.
11	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild., (Liliaceae) V.N.:- Shatavari	Powdered of root is employed in dysentery, acidity, colic, tuberculosis, leucorrhoea, peptic ulcers. Dried root powder is given internally with milk to the nourishing mother for milk production hence used as galactagogue. Root juice is mixed with honey and for dyspepsia. Paste of root is mixed with seed powder of 'jira' (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>) and given orally with warm water to cure cold fever.
12	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> Cav. (Liliaceae) V.N.:- Dungro	Paste of leaves is applied on swellings. Decoction of leaves is given in kidney stone and toxemia.
13	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam. (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Kachhnaar	Dysentery, swellings, sore throat, dysentery, malaria, gonorrhoea and piles. Juice with Black pepper Headache, Flower Dye Smoking of Leaf Asthma
14	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn. (Acanthaceae) V.N.:- Pilo kantaselio	Decoction of root is given in coughs, fever and rheumatism. Paste of the roots is applied to boils and glandular swelling. Decoction of bark is given in pyorrhoea and whooping cough. Paste of leaves mixed with black pepper and it is given orally regularly for few days on piles. Juice of leaves is dropped in the ear to stop pus formation in the ear. Juice of leaves is applied to cold, cough and bleeding teeth to the children.
15	<i>Bergia suffruticosa</i> (Del.) Fenzl. (Elatinaceae) V.N.:- Lavariu	Decoction of stem is used in toothbrush. Leaves are applied to sores. Whole plant is used in scorpion bite and leucorrhoea. Whole plant is used in fractures.
16	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. (Nyctaginaceae) V.N.:- Satodi	Paste of root is applied on any swelling and also scorpion sting. Infusion of root is given mixed with rice water in case snakebite. Decoction of root is given internally is scanty urine. Decoctions of leaves are used in ophthalmic and for eye wounds, muscular pain and purify the blood and hasten delivery and good for dropsy.
17	<i>Butea monosperma</i> Roxb., (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Khakhro / Kesudo	The roots are useful in elephantiasis. Root decoction is employed in T.B. Decoction of bark is employed in tumours, piles, dysentery and ulcers. The bark is useful in bone fractures and liver disorders. The crushed stem bark filled in wounds to prevent decay. The pieces of the bark chewed to relieve abnormal thirst. Leaves are given in diabetes, colic and piles. Juice of leaves is introduced in the ear to remove the insect in the ear. Leaves are served as plates for domestic purpose. The mature leaves are eaten by goats and buffaloes for health and increase lactation. A bath of dry flowers boiled in water is a treatment of sunstroke and skin diseases. Dry fruits powder mixed with lemon juice

		and applied externally on ringworm.
18	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> (L.).Syn. <i>C. bonducella</i> (Fabaceae) V.N.:-Kachaka	Root Paste Scorpion biteamenorrhoea, fever, cough, asthma, intestinal worms, colic, flatulence and dyspepsia,Leaf Paste hydrocele, acute orchitis, swelling, erysipelas and woundsTender Leaf Chewed jaundice, in fever and toothacheJuice with black pepper Fever Seed Oil rheumatism,stem Roasted and Powdered,fever, asthma, colic, general debility, arthralgia, hydrocele, cough, diabetes, tuberculosis, piles, leprosy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea,hemorrhoids, intestinal worms, indigestion,
19	<i>Calotropis procera</i> R.Br., (Asclepiadaceae) V.N.:- Nano akado	The root is used for cleaning teeth and for relieving toothache.Root is crushed and its juice is given in ear for teeth diseases.Warmed mature leaves are tied on the abdomen on colic complaints.Mature leaf juice is inhaled through nostril on scorpion sting.Very tender leaves chewed on cold fever. Fresh leaves slightly roasted and pounded are bandaged to painful rheumatic joints, headache and swelling.Dry leaves are smoked in a pipe as a remedy for asthma and cough.Powder of dry leaves is dust over wounds, ulcers and old sores to promote healing.The prevent the effect of the sun stroke; the leaves are bandaged on head.The gynostegium are used in asthma, cough and loss of appetite.Latex mixed with cow milk and given orally on rabies.Latex is used in body pain
20	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> Linn. (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Aval	Root is used in skin diseases.Decoction of root bark is given orally to remove abdominal complaints, diarrhoea and vomiting.Bark is very useful in tanning leather.Leaves paste is bandage on swellings due to dislocation of bone.Decoction of the inflorescence is excellent remedy for diabetes. It is also used as pessaries by women to check excessive menstrual flow.Seed infusion is dropped in the eye in case eye troubles.
21	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L. (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Garmalo	Bark used in boils, leprosy, ringworm, colic, dyspepsia, constipation, and diabetes. Leaf Paste skin diseases, ring worm, eczema, boils and inflammations. Flower dry cough and bronchitis, Gulkand weak women as purgative and for stomach problemsFruit Pulp constipation of children's and pregnant women, colic, rheumatism, gout, anorexia, leprosy and jaundice. Gum is used in toothache Root Decoction fever and constipation
22	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn. (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Kuvandio	Paste of roots are applied on scabies and ringworm. Decoction of leaves is used in boils, jaundice and rheumatism. Poultice of leaves is applied on gout, boils, sciatica and pain in joints.Leaves paste fried in castor oil is applied to foul ulcers.Decoction of leaves is given to the children having fever while teething. Paste of seeds are applied on ringworm and scabies
23	<i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn. (Chenopodiaceae) V.N.:- Chil	Tender leaves are eaten as 'bhaji'. It is useful in colic and urinary troubles. Leaves cooked as vegetable is given in urinary troubles and colic.Leaf extract is administered orally for treating worms, cough and piles.
24	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.)Schard. (Cucurbitaceae)	Root decoction is given in rheumatism, jaundice and urinary troubles.Fruits is employed in jaundice, fever,

	V.N.:- Kadva indravarna	dropsy, coughs, constipation, biliousness and bronchitis. Pulp of fruit is applied in vagina for abortion and to increase menses.
25	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> Linn. (Caparidaceae) V.N.:- Gandhatu	The root is useful in scorpion sting and snakebite. Decoction of the root is useful in ulcers, pain, earache, and tumours, stomachic. The leaves are useful in boils, ear complaints and rheumatism. The paste of leaves is applied externally on boils to prevent the formation of pus. Juice of leaves is used as an anodyne for relief of pain in nostalgia and catarrhal inflammations of the middle ear. Decoctions of the leaves are useful in headache, neuralgia, pyorrhoea and vermicide. Seeds powdered are taken internally for the expulsion of round worms. Decoction of seeds is given orally in typhoid fever and epilepsy. Seeds are useful in cough, headache and skin
26	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> Linn. (Capariadaceae) V.N.:- Pili Tilavan	Leaves juice in warmed oil and dropped as eardrops in earache. Juice of fresh leaves is given orally with water few doses to cure fever. Paste of leaves is applied on boils to prevent formation of pus. Tender leaves are used in preparation of "bhaji" as a vegetable, which is considered blood purifier. Decoction of leaves is useful in boils, earache, headache, inflammation ear, ulcers and wounds. Juice of fruit is given in interim fever. Decoction of seed is used in boils, diarrhoea, convulsions, fever and skin diseases. Seeds are used as condiment and in the convulsion of children. Seeds are used as mustard seed.
27	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels (Menispermaceae) V.N.:- Vevdi	Root is useful in rheumatism & venereal complaints. Decoction of root is given in eczema, kidney troubles, fever, skin diseases & urticarial. Decoction of stem is given in stomach diseases & conjunct, other eye diseases. Decoction of leaves is used to allay irritation, fever, eczema, leucorrhoea, skin diseases & rheumatism. The juice of leaves is given internally cure for gonorrhoea. Crushed leaves with water & paste is kept on eyes to relieve the effect of heat in the eyes. Fresh & dry leaves are useful in fodder. Mucilaginous juice of leaves mixed with water & applied to eczema, impetigo, cough & spermatorrhoea. The boiled leaves are applied to the cattle on wounds.
28	<i>Commelina banghalensis</i> Linn. (Commelinaceae) V.N.:- Sismuliu	Infusion of leaves used in leprosy. Leaves are used as a pot herb in time of scarcity.
29	<i>Enicostema axillare</i> Lam. (Gentianaceae) V.N.:- Mamejevo	Infusion of leaves considered blood purifier. Roasted leaves bandaged on head to relieve headache. Decoction of leaves is given in common fever, malaria and dropsy.
30	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn. (Euphorbiaceae) V.N.:- Rati dudheli	Paste of root is mixed with honey and given Mother of born baby to start or to increase milk. Leaves decoction is employed in eczema, asthma, colic, cough and bronchitis.
31	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> Linn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Latex is used to cure body pain. Latex is heated with common salt and water it is given in whooping coughs,

	V.N.:- Thor	dropsy, and colic, enlargement of liver, asthma and jaundice.whooping coughs and leprosy.
32	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> Linn. (Molluginaceae) V.N.:-mitho okhrad	Fresh plant juice orally to the children to cure weakness and indigestion.Plant past is applied on the boils and wounds for early healing.
33	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn. (Liliaceae) V.N.:- Kankasani/Vachhnag	Powder of dry leaves is mixed with buttermilk and given internally in jaundice. Juice of tuber is introduced in the ear to cure earache. Tuber is regarded tonic but large dose poisonous.
34	<i>Kirganelia reticulate</i> Poir. (Euphorbiaceae) V.N.:- Kamboi	Decoction of bark is given in toxemia, obesity and pyorrhea.Leaves is used as mouthwash in stomatitis and sore throat.Ripe fruits are eaten by children.For jaundice, handful of fresh leaves crushed and made into pills, one pill is taken internally in a day during morning for 7 days.
35	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn. (Lythraceae) V.N.:- Mehndi.	Decoction of stem bark is used internally to cure urinary calculi.Paste of leaves mixed with buttermilk and applied externally on feet itching during monsoon and wounds for fast healing.Leaves contain a dye.Decoction of the leaves is given with sugar in jaundice.Leaves also used for dyeing hair and to cure dandruff.Paste of leaves is used for colouring palms of hands.
36	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Spr. (Lamiaceae) V.N.:- Kubo.	Decoction of leaves is employed in scabies, cold and jaundice.Fresh leaves juice is applied externally on psoriasis, painful swelling .Paste of flowers mixed with honey and given orally to cure cough and colds.
37	<i>Martynia annua</i> Linn. (Martyniaceae) V.N.:- Vinchhudo	Paste of leaves is applied on boils, swelling and rheumatism.Paste of leaves is applied externally on scorpion bite. Juice of fresh leaves applied internally on sore throat.
38	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> L. (Molluginaceae) V.N.:-Jhras	Decoction of leaves is given in anorexia, fever and indigestion.Poultice of the leaves used for sore legs.
39	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Kuvech (Kauncha)	Decoction of root is useful in dysentery and cough. Leaves are used in boils, ulcers.Pod covered with irritant hair it is cause itching.Seed paste is applied on scorpion sting.Powder of seeds is mixed with honey or ghee and given orally to cure asthma.Rubbed the seeds with water and applied on tumor.
40	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> Linn. (Pedaliaceae) V.N.:- Ubhu gokharu.	Powder of fruits is mixed with the sugar and given orally to the diabetic patient to cure diabetetes.Decoction of fruits is used for incontinence of urine and other complaints of urinary system.
41	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC.) Baker Syn. (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Tamraparni	Bark Gargles and powder Teeth problems Lotion muscular pains and sores
42	<i>Physalis minima</i> Linn. (Solanaceae) V.N.:- Popti	Ripe fruits are employed in dropsy, constipation, enlargement of the spleen and gout.Fruits are used in colic complaints.
43	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R. Br (Polygonaceae) V.N.:- Zino okharad	Infusion of the plant is given in colic complaints.Plant ash and oil is applied on wounds, ulcers and eczema.Fruits are used in colic complaints.

44	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. (Portulacaceae) V.N.:- Luni	The juice of the stem may be applied with advantage to prickly heat. Stem is useful in scurvy. Juice of the stem is applied to scorpion sting. Decoction of leaves is used in stomachic, asthma, urinary troubles, dysentery, leprosy & piles. Fresh leaves used as vegetable. The leaves are useful in fever, headache, swellings. The leaves are used in piles, kidney troubles and burning sensation.
45	<i>Sida ovata</i> Forssk. (Malvaceae) V.N.:- Bala	Decoction of root is given in asthma, fever, rheumatism and leucorrhoea. Seeds are employed in sexual debility. Seeds are useful in lumbago.
46	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L. (Asteraceae) V.N.:- Gorakhmundi	Whole plant is useful in jaundice, headache and piles. Whole plant is used as gastric diseases. Dried plant at flowering stage is powdered and taken orally with Deshi ghee and honey for 38 days to develop sexual power.
47	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem. (Bignoniaceae) V.N.:- Ragat rohido	Decoction of stem bark is given in fever and weakness. Root powder mixed with sugar is given to ladies in Leucorrhoea. Bark paste is applied to cure eruptions and eczema.
48	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae) V.N.:- Sarpankho	Paste of root is placed in to vaginal wall for abortion. Decoction of root is administered orally on rheumatism. Decoction of root is given in colic, fever and stomachache. Decoction of root is mixed with 'kali mari' and given orally on diabetes. Paste of leaves is applied on eczema, boils and wounds. Leaves are used in gonorrhoea, piles and syphilis.
49	<i>Trianthema triquetra</i> Rottl. (Aizoaceae) V.N.:- Satodo	Whole plant is used as fodder. Paste of plant is applied on swelling and rheumatism
50	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> Linn., (Asteraceae) V.N.:- Pardeshi bhangro	Infusion of leaves is added in to the ear to cure earache and stop the pus formation in ear. Juice of leaves is applied on temple to relieve headache. Paste of leaves is bandaged on wounds, cuts and bruises to check the bleeding. Juice of leaves is considered insecticide and pesticide.
51	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (N.Burm) Merr. (Asclepiadaceae) V.N.:- Damvel	Infusion of root bark is mixed with water and given to cure asthma. Leaves are chewed to cure asthma.
52	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L. (Verbenaceae) V.N.:- Nagod	Dry leaves are smoked for relief headache. Roasted leaves are bandaged on painful joints, rheumatic swelling and headache. Decoction of leaves is used in bath for relief the body pain and washes the wounds for fast healing.
53	<i>Waltheria indica</i> L. (Sterculiaceae) V.N.:- Waltheria	Decoction of root is given orally in sex debility, particularly in women for induce fecundity. Paste of flowering twig is bandaged on leg of animal to cure thrush.
54	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal. (Solanaceae) V.N.:- Ashwagandha	Decoction of root is mixed with milk and given orally to cure for sterility in human. Paste of root is mixed with cow urine and bandaged on boil for fast ripening and skin diseases. Root powder decoction is given to the women in leucorrhoea. Decoction of leaves used in bath for skin diseases and relief body pain.

55	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L. (Asteraceae) V.N.:- Gadariyu.	Infusion of root is applied to ulcers and boils for fast healing. Juice of leaves is introduced in ear to relief earache and pus formation in the ear. Powder of seed mixed with lemon juice and water is given orally to start urination.
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DISCUSSION:

The Tribals and rural people use different plant parts that are locally available for curing different types of diseases. In present study, emphasis only less known medicinal uses of plants with different mode of application. The tribal and rural people use a total of 55 plant species belonging to 51 genera and 31 families for curing different ailments. Among them 5 are tree species, 3 are small tree species, 3 shrubs species, 36 herbs species and 08 are climber species. All these plants are used in the treatment of different diseases. The plant part used as raw or mixture with other edible part of plants. The collective information is very useful for preparation of herbal drug industries and increase tribal and rural economy of the region.

CONCLUSION:

The Information recorded from ethnomedicinal practitioners indicated that tribals and rural people of these region possess good knowledge of herbal drugs. The collective efforts of ethno-botanist, phyto-chemist, pharmacognostics are needed to document and evaluate the efficacy and safety of the claims. The majority uses of plant parts like Leaves and root, method of preparation involved and applied as paste, powder, juice, decoction and fresh part. The test of scientific validity and preparation of drugs and clinical studies required for safe use. New hypothesis for the sustainable conservation of the resources can be developed by incorporating indigenous knowledge and uses in the process of scientific research. Indigenous knowledge and use have to be analyzed to develop appropriate management measures that build on both scientific knowledge and local knowledge.

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