

TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL HERBS USED BY LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

*The state of Rajasthan, which is the biggest in India, is not only rich in culture and legacy, but it is also home to a great variety of flora that has substantial medicinal significance. Traditional knowledge systems have been depended on for a long time to provide medical treatment in the arid and semi-arid portions of the state, which are mostly populated by rural and tribal groups. This research investigates the ways in which indigenous tribes in Rajasthan make use of medicinal plants, shedding light on the indigenous ethnomedicinal traditions that have been handed down from generation to generation. Commonly used herbs like Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Guggul (*Commiphora wightii*), Satawari (*Asparagus racemosus*), and Kalmegh (*Andrographis paniculata*) are being investigated for their potential therapeutic applications in the treatment of a variety of ailments, including fever, skin disorders, digestive issues, and respiratory problems. The information was gathered by doing field surveys, conducting interviews with traditional healers (Vaidyas), and reviewing herbal writings from the surrounding area. The results highlight how important it is to preserve this indigenous knowledge, which is under danger as a result of modernisation and the loss of biodiversity. In order to benefit both local communities and larger public health efforts, the study calls for the use of traditional medical practices in a sustainable manner, the validation of these practices via scientific research, and their incorporation into mainstream healthcare systems.*

Keywords: Traditional, medicinal, herbs, Community

Introduction

The state of Rajasthan, which is well-known for its deserts and colourful traditions, is also a repository of indigenous knowledge systems, notably in the field of traditional medicine. The local people, which include tribal tribes such as the Bhils, Meenas, Garasias, and Sahariyas, have been using medicinal plants as a main source of treatment for a significant amount of time. A wide variety of flora can be found in Rajasthan, despite the hard weather conditions and dry terrain. The state is home to over 1,900 different plant species, many of which have medicinal characteristics. The majority of Rajasthan's traditional medical knowledge is transmitted verbally, from one generation of healers and elders to the next, as well as via medical practitioners in the community. These activities are intricately connected to the cultural beliefs, ecological system, and way of life of the local community. There are a broad variety of maladies that may be treated with herbal medicines, such as fever, wounds, skin diseases, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory difficulties, and reproductive health concerns. Herbal treatments are becoming more popular. Because of their availability and shown effectiveness, plants such as *Withania somnifera* (also known as Ashwagandha), *Commiphora wightii* (also known as Guggul), *Azadirachta indica* (often known as Neem),

and *Asparagus racemosus* (also known as Shatavari) are widely used. The value of this traditional knowledge has garnered fresh focus in recent years as a result of the rising demand for herbal medicines on a worldwide scale, the limits of synthetic pharmaceuticals, and an increased awareness of the necessity of healthcare systems that are both sustainable and community-based. However, the preservation of this old knowledge is under jeopardy due to the effects of modernisation, urbanisation, and the loss of biodiversity. This project is to chronicle and analyse the traditional usage of medicinal plants by local populations in Rajasthan. The study will also investigate the ethnobotanical significance of these herbs, as well as their cultural significance and possible therapeutic applications. In addition to this, it intends to emphasise the need of conservation methods and to encourage the scientific validation of traditional knowledge in order to guarantee the incorporation of this information into contemporary health care systems while simultaneously protecting the cultural legacy of particular regions.

Literature Review

Numerous research have been conducted with the purpose of elucidating the ethnobotanical knowledge of medicinal plants in Rajasthan. These investigations have brought to light the region's extensive history of traditional medical practices. Throughout the years, researchers have repeatedly emphasised the need of recording indigenous knowledge systems in order to prevent their disappearance as a result of changes in sociocultural and environmental conditions.

Choudhary and Singh (2006) It has been established that the Bhil and Garasia tribes in the southern areas of Rajasthan make use of more than 200 different medicinal herbs. According to the findings of their research, the majority of the treatments were derived from plants and comprised preparations such as decoctions, pastes, and powders for a wide variety of diseases, ranging from fevers to snake bites.

Jain (1991), The need of maintaining traditional plant knowledge via field-based recording and community interaction was emphasised by one of the pioneers in the subject of Indian ethnobotany. In the course of his work, methodological frameworks have been established for the purpose of conducting future study into herbal medicine systems in rural and tribal areas of India, particularly Rajasthan.

Katewa et al. (2001) The tribal belts of Udaipur and Dungarpur were investigated, and over one hundred medicinal plants that have therapeutic use in the treatment of diarrhoea, asthma, skin problems, and inflammation were identified and documented. According to the findings of the research, the overwhelming majority of the information was kept by elderly traditional healers known as Vaidyas, many of whom did not have proper documentation.

Meena and Yadav (2010) the Sahariya tribe of the Baran area was the centre of this study, which revealed the Sahariya people's profound dependence on forest resources for therapeutic reasons. The researchers highlighted the gendered aspects of traditional medicine by highlighting the role that community women play in the process of gathering and making plant-based remedies for common diseases.

Pandey and Dubey (2012) *Calotropis procera*, *Capparis decidua*, and *Cymbopogon jwarancusa* were found to be essential in the treatment of skin illnesses and respiratory issues, according to the findings of an investigation into the medicinal flora of the Thar Desert. The persistence and inventiveness of nature is shown by the fact that these plants have adapted to weather circumstances that are very dry.

In a broader perspective, **Patwardhan et al. (2005)** emphasised the importance of traditional medicine on a worldwide scale, while also calling for the scientific validation and standardisation of herbal medicines. The findings of their study lend credence to the idea that traditional medicinal practices need to be integrated into contemporary medical systems rather than being ignored.

Even though these contributions have been made, several academics, such as **Sharma et al. (2017)**, have brought attention to the critical need for conservation efforts and legislative assistance in order to save Rajasthan's ethnomedicinal legacy. Both the disappearance of native plant species and the movement of young people to urban centres are significant factors that pose significant risks to the preservation of this traditional knowledge.

The findings of these research jointly highlight the therapeutic potential of Rajasthan's flora as well as the profound knowledge that is held by the indigenous populations across the state. There are, however, gaps in systematic recording, scientific analysis, and legal frameworks that preserve traditional knowledge from exploitation and cultural deterioration. These gaps are brought to light by the fact that they bring attention to the gaps.

Material and Methods

During the present investigation experience old age people interrogated to collect information about the common uses of medicinal plants for their local uses and an extensive literature survey was carried out for the compilation of information on the traditional systems of medicine in India, which include Ayurveda and traditional healer of medicine. Table 1 is a compilation of all the information that was gathered from the many study papers and books that were conducted on medicinal plants in Rajasthan.

Observation

A total of around 37 species have been placed on the Red List as a result of human pressures such as rising economic demand, excessive exploitation, habitat loss, and other factors. There are a total of 18 species that have been classified as Vulnerable, 13 species that have been classified as Endangered, and 6 species that have been classified as Critically Endangered. The following is a list of important details (FRHT, 2008):

Critically Endangered MAP

The following plants are included in the list: *Chlorophytum borivillianum* (Safed Musli), *Eulophia ochreatea* (Salam Mishri), *Tribulus rajasthanensis* (Gokhuru), *Commiphora wightii* (Guggal), *Cochlospermum religiosum* (Galgol), and *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Bijasal).

Endangered MAP

Neurada procumbens (Chapari), *Calligonum polygonoides* (Phog), *Ephedra foliata* (Suao-phogaro), *Gymnema sylvestre* (Gudmar), *Leptadenia reticulata* (Jeevanti), *Boswellia serrata* (Salar), *Feronia limonia* (Kaith), *Manilkara hexandra* (Rayam/Rani), *Oroxylum indicum* (Fari), *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Tanas), *Sterculia urens* (Karaya), *Stereospermum colais* (Padal), and *Tecomella undulata* (Rohiro) are some of the plants that have been described.

Vulnerable MAP

Arisaema tortuosum (Haapradakaro), Blepharis linariifolia, Costus speciosus (Mahalakri), Peganum harmala (Harmal), Barleria acanthoides (Vajradanti), Ocimum gratissimum (Ban-Tulsi), Plumbago zeylanica (Chitrak), Celastrus paniculatus (Malkangani/ Jyotismati), Gloriosa superba (Kalihari), Holostemma ada-kodien (Chhirbel), Pueraria tuberosa (Ghorabel), Sarcostemma viminalis (Khir), Buchanania lanzan (Chironji), Butea monosperma var. lutea (Dhak), Moringa concanensis (Sargura), Naringia crenulata (Naupatti), Schrebera swietenoides (Mokha), Terminalia arjuna (Arjun).

Result and Discussion

In addition to these 1900 therapeutic plants, the following table provides a list of 100 ethnomedicinal and medicinally beneficial plant species, together with their local names and the medicinal applications they have for certain diseases:

Table-1: Some Important Medicinal Plants of Rajasthan

S. N.	BotanicalName	Local Name	MedicinalUses
1	AbrusprecatoriusL.	Chirmi	Leucoderma,Sciatica,Paralysis
2	Abutilonindicum(L.) Sweet	Kanghi	UterinehaemorrhagicdischargesFebri-fuge,Anthelmintic,Diuretic,Alexiteric. Toothache,Lumbago,Piles.Chesttroubles,Bronchitis,Gonorrhoea
3	Acaciacatechu(L.f.)Willd.	Katha/ Khair	Astringent,Cooling,Antipyretic,Itching,Leprosy,Boils,Psoriasis, Inflammation,Leucoderma
4	Acacialeucophloea(Roxb.) Willd.	Urajio/Ranj	Astringent,Inflammations,Bronchitis, Leprosy
5	Acacianilotica(L.)Del.	Babul	Astringent,Alexipharmic,anthelmintic,Diarrhea,Piles,Leprosy,Urino-genital disorders.
6	Acaciasenegal(L.)Willd.	Kumatiyo	Emollient,Inflammation,Hemorrhage,Intestinalmucous,Foodfor diabetes. InfectionofEyes
7	AchyranthesasperaL.	Andhi-Jaro/ Undokatto	Laxative,skindiseases.AstringentLaxativeDysentery,Piles,Eruption,Colic,

			Gonorrhoea
8	AdhatodazeylanicaMedic.	Adusa	Dysentery,Diureticbronchitis,Asthma,sore.Emmenagogue, Gonorrhoea. BloodcirculationJaundiceLeprosyHearttroubles,Lossofmemory, Leucoderma, Tumors
9	Aeglemarmelos(L.)Corr.	Bel	Astringent,Dysentery,Diarrhea,Laxative,Cooling,Asthmatic complaints, Fever,Analgesic, Appetizer.
10	Aloevera(L.)Burm. f.	Gheekumari	Rheumatism
11	Andrographis paniculata (Burrn.f.)Wall.exNees	Kalmegh	Debility,Dysentery,Dyspepsia,Febrifuge,Stomachic,TonicAlternative, Anthelmintic
12	ArgemonemexicanaL.f.	Satyanasi	Diuretic,Purgative,Aphrodisiac,strangury,Leucoderma.
13	AsparagusracemosusWilld.	Satawari	Aphrodisiac,Laxative,Expectorant,Galactagogue,Tuberculosis,Leprosy, Epilepsy,Nightblindness, Diseasesofkidney,liver,eye&throat
14	AzadirachtaindicaA.Juss.	Neem	Antiperiodic,Anthelmintic,Diuretic,Blood&Skindisease,Leprosy, Alexiteric,Ulcers,Insecticidal,Ophthalmia,Biliousness
15	Bacopamonniieri (L.)Wettst.	Brahmi	Diuretic,Nervetonic,Memorypromoter,Epilepsy,Insanity,Asthma,Nerve breakdown.
16	Balanitesaegyptiaca(L.)Del.	Hingotia	Anthelmintic,Alternative,Analgesicalexipharmic,antidysenteric,Analgesic, Leucoderma,Ulcers,Skindiseases. Purgative
17	BarleriapronitisL.	Pila piyabansa	Alexiteric,Bronchitis,BloodComplaints,Leucoderma.Appetizer,Blood& skindisease,Inflammation
18	BarleriacristataL.	Vajra danti	Inflammation,Fever,BronchitisBiliousness

19	BoerhaviadiffusaL.	Punarnava/ Satta	Astringent,Biliousness,Leucorrhoea,BloodpurifierAlternative,Inflammation, Anaemia, Heart troubles, Asthma Dyspepsia, Tumors, Spleen diseases, Alexiteric, Appetizer, Ophthalmia, Carminative, Tonic, Lumbago, Diuretic, Emetic,Expectorant,Liver complaints.
20	BoswelliaserrataRoxb. x Coleb.	Salar	Biliousness,Dysentery,Skindiseases,Ulcer,Bloodpurifier.Leucoderma,Piles Antipyretic,skin&Blood diseases,Vaginaldischarge,diabetes, Bronchitis
21	ButeamonospermaLam.	Palas	Aphrodisiac,Laxative,Dysentery,Stomachworms,Eyediseases. Leprosy, Gout,Skindisease.Diuretic,Anthelmintic, Piles.
22	Calotropisgigantea(L.)R. Br.	Safed-Aak	Leprosy,Leucoderma,Ulcers,Tumours,Piles,SpleenandLiver troubles, Asthma,Syphilis,Inflammation,Ascites,Abdominaldisease
23	CalotropisproceraR.Br.	Madar/Aak	Leprosy, Elephantiasis,Toothache.Stomachic,Appetizer,Asthma
24	Capparisdecidua(Forsk.)) Edgew.	Ker	Carminative,Aphrodisiac,Appetizer,Emmenagogue,alexipharmic,Lumbago Rheumatism, Hiccup. Analgesic. Diaphoretic Alexiteric, Laxative, anthelmintic,Ulcer,Cough,Asthma,Piles.Biliousness,Cardiac troubles
25	CassiaauriculataL.	Anwal	Urinarydischarge,Tumours,Skindisease,Asthma,Anthelmintic,Leprosy, Throat troubles,Ophthalmic,Diabetes, Dysentery
26	CassiafistulaLinn.	Amaltas	SkindiseasesLaxative,Purgative.
27	CassiaoccidentalisLinn	Anwal	Skindiseases.Astringent.Anthelmintic.Diabetesandurinarydisorders Ophthalmia,Conjunctivitis.
28	CelastruspaniculataWilld.	Malkangani	Emmenagogue,Braintonic,Abdominalcomplaints

29	Chenopodium album Linn.	Bathua	Appetizer, Anthelmintic, Diuretic, Laxative, Aphrodisiac, Abdominal pain, Eye disease, Piles, Tonic, disease of Blood, Heart & spleen.
30	Chenopodium ambrosioides L.	Sugandha vastuka	Carminative, Emmenagogue, Pectoral complaints, Amenorrhoea, nervous affections, Anthelmintic
31	Chlorophytum breviscapum Dalz.	Safed Musali	Tonic
32	Cissampelos pareira L.	Patha/ Brihatika	Diuretic, Emmenagogue, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Cough.
33	Cleome gynandra L.	Hulhul	Laxative, Anthelmintic, Diuretic, Ulcer, Leprosy, Malaria, Piles, Lumbago, Anthelmintic, Carminative
34	Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrader.	Tumba	Purgative, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Urinary disease. Drastic, Hydragogue, Cathartic, Stomachic.
35	Clerodendron phlomidis L.	Arni	Laxative, Alexipharmic, Anemia, Diabetics, Chyluria, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Inflammation, Piles.
36	Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels.	Jaljamni/Pilwan	Alexipharmic, Antipyretic, Laxative, Soporific, Venereal pains. Gonorrhoea.
37	Commiphora wightii (Arn.) Bhandari	Guggal	Rheumatism, Laxative, Aphrodisiac, Anthelmintic, Biliousness, Ulcers, Piles, Urinary troubles, Asthma, Tumours, Leucoderma
38	Cordia dichotoma Forst. f.	Lasora	Astringent, dry cough, Disease of Urethra, Ulcers, Headache
39	Cordia allamanda (Forsk.) Ehrenb. Ex Asch.	Gundi	Astringent, Headache, Constipation, Stomach worms, Piles, Toothache

40	CratevanurvalaBuch.-Ham.	Barna	Urinarycomplaints,edema,Constipation,tonic,Antiperiodic,Goiter, Obesity.
41	CurculigoorchioidesGaertn.	Kali-musli	Carminative,Antipyretic,Tonic,Aphrodisiac,Bronchitis,Lumbago, Ophthalmia,Diarrhea,DyspepsiaGonorrhoea,Hydrophobia. Diuretic, Aphrodisiac, Jaundice, Asthma, Piles, Colic.
42	CuscutareflexaRoxb.	Akash-bel	Aphrodisiac,Diuretic,Paralysis,Heart&SpleenDisease,Lumbago Emmenagogue,Sedative,Biliousness.
43	CynodondactylonPers.	Dub	Astringent,Diuretic,Dropsy.
44	DaturastramoniumL.	Dhatura	Antispasmodic,NarcoticAsthma,AnodyneSedative,Intoxicant,Carbuncles.
45	Desmodiumgangeticum(L.)DC	Salpiani/Kareti	Alternative,Aphrodisiac,Diuretic,Anthelmintic,Fevers,Typhoid,Dysentery, Piles,Asthma.
46	DiospyrosmelanoxylonRoxb	Abnus/ Kendu	Diarrhea,Dyspepsia.Ophthalmia,Aphrodisiac,Leucorrhoea,Nightblindness, spleenenlargement.Digestive,Carminative,Biliousness.
47	EchinopsechinatusRoxb.	Oont-kateli	Alternative,Diuretic,Nervetonic,Hysteria,Dyspepsia,Ophthalmia, Cough, Scrofula,Seminal debility
48	Ecliptaalba(L.) Hassk.	Jalmagra	Emetic,Purgative,AntisepticTonic,Hepatic&Spleenenlargement,Jaundice, Skindiseases
49	EhretialaavisRoxb.	Tombolan	Venereal diseases.
50	Enicostemaaxillare(Lam.)Raynal	Nawri/Nemi	Dropsy,Rheumatism,AbdominalUlcer,Hernia,Swellings,Itches,Malaria. Aphrodisiac
51	EuphorbiacaducifoliaHaines.	Dandathor	Carminative,Laxative,Appetizer,Alexipharmic,Bronchitis,Tumours,

			Delirium, Piles, Spleen enlargement, Anemia, Ulcers, Fever, Leucoderma.
52	<i>Evolvulus sinoides</i> L.	Shankhpushpi/Vishnukrantha	Bronchitis, Asthma, Fever, Diarrhea, Tonic
53	<i>Fumaria indica</i> (Haussk.) Pugsley	Pitpapra	Leucorrhoea, Burning sensation, Ulcer, Leprosy, Biliousness.
54	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Kalihari	Bowel complaints. Anthelmintic, Laxative, Alexiteric, Abortifacient, Ulcer, Leprosy, Piles.
55	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Hawan	Anthelmintic, Hallucination, Fever, Piles, Gonorrhea, Foetid discharge, Cough. Leprosy, Blood diseases. Aphrodisiac, Diuretic, Hair tonic, Cooling, Anemia, ulcer, Vaginal discharge
56	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult	Gudmar	Anthelmintic, Alexiteric, Heart & Eye troubles, Leucoderma, Asthma, Bronchitis, Ulcers. Stomachic urinary diseases.
57	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br.	Anant-Mul	Antipyretic, Antidiarrhoeal, Diuretic, Aphrodisiac, Leprosy, Bronchitis, Diseases of Blood, Diaphoretic, Syphilis, Leucoderma, Diseases of brain, Liver & kidney
58	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Ratanjot/Jamalghota	Emetic, Purgative. Antidiarrhoeal, Lactagogue, Diuretic, Biliousness, Anaemia. Fistula, Heart disease. Rheumatism, Herpes, Pruritus.
59	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> Lin	Mayla/Ratanjoti	Emmenagogue. Eczema, Carbuncles, Itches. Emetic, Insanity, Purgative
60	<i>Justicia procumbens</i> L.	Kagner	Biliousness, Intoxication, fever, Diuretic, Enriches blood, Leprosy. Mental & Blood diseases. Biliousness, Intoxication, fever, Diuretic, Enriches blood, Leprosy. Mental & Blood diseases.

61	Leptadeniareticulata(Reitz.) Wight&Arn.	Jhumka/ Jeevanti	Stimulant,Tonic
62	MartyniaannuaL.	Bagh-nakhi/Billi	Inflammation,Epilepsy,Tuberculousglandsintheneck,Sorethroat, Alexiteric, Ulcer
63	MeliaazedarachL.	Bakain/ Moyan	Anthelmintic,Anemia,Leucoderma,Piles,Skindisease,Blood purifier.
64	MoringaoleiferaLam	Sainjna	Aphrodisiac,Analgesic,anthelminticUlcershearttroubles,Ophthalmia, HallucinationMuscular&spleendiseases,Leucoderma,Tumors,Eyediseases, Heart complaints
65	Nyctanthesarbor-tristisL.	Harsingar	BronchitisRheumatism,FeverInflammationPiles,Skin Diseases
66	OcimumbasilicumL.	Ramtulsi	Anthelmintic,Alexipharmic,Antipyreticdiseasesofheart&BloodDiuretic Biliousness,Leucoderma.Bowelcomplaints.Stimulant,Diuretic.Gonorrhoea, Diarrhoea,Dysentery.
67	OcimumcanumSims.	Bapchi	Fever,Parasiticdiseases.Expectorant,Anticaterhal,Nasalhaemorrhage, Antireumatism.
68	PandanusfascicularisLam.	Kewra	Stimulant,Antispasmodic,Rheumatism,Headache,Tumours
69	PedaliummurexL.	Bara-gokhru	Antibiliousness.Gonorrhea,Dysuria,Antispasmodic,Aphrodisiac,Diuretic, Demulcent,Emmenagogue.
70	PeganumharmalaL.	Harmal	Emmenagogue,GalactagogueExpectorant,Anthelmintic,Lumbago Urinary troubles,Ophthalmia,Rheumatism, Bronchitis.

71	Pergulariadaemia(Forssk.) Chiov.	Gadaria-ki-bel	Anthelmintic.
72	PhyllanthusemblicaL.	Aamla	Burningsensation,Vomiting,Thirst,Leprosy,Constipation, Inflammation, Piles, Leucorrhoea.
73	PhyllanthusniruriL.	Bhui-Awala	Stomachic,Dysentery,Dropsy.Ulcer,Wounds,RingwormJaundice.
74	PhysalisminimaL.	Papotan	Diuretic,Tonic,Purgative,Spleen enlargement
75	PlantagoovataForsk	Isabgol	Astringent,Tonic,Biliousness,Cough,Dysentery, Leprosy.
76	PlumbagozeylanicaL.	Chitrak	Dyspepsia,Dysentery,Leucoderma,Piles,Inflammation, Rheumatism, Bronchitis,Anemia,Liver&Intestinal complaints.
77	Prosopiscineraria(L.)Dr uce	Khejri	Dysentery,Bronchitis,Asthma,Leucoderma,Piles,Astringent, Leprosy
78	PsoraleacorylifoliaL.	Bavchi	Dental diseasesDiarrhoeaDiuretic,Leprosy,Skindiseases,Asthma, Bronchitis,Piles.
79	RicinuscommunisL.	Erandi/Arand	Asthma,Bronchitis,Leprosy,Rectaldisease,Fever,Purgative,alternative, Skin diseases.Galactagogue,Aphrodisiac,Anthelmintic
80	SalvadoraoleoidesDence	Mitha-jal	Appetizer,Alexipharmic,Laxative,VesicantPurgative,Carmine, Bronchitis,Spleen enlargement,Piles
81	SalvadorapersicaL.	Kharo-jal	Astringent,Anthelmintic,Diuretic,Analgesic,Livertonic.
82	SapindusemarginatusVahl	Areetha	Diaphoretic,Diuretic,Emetic,Gonorrhoea.Rheumatism,Lumbago, Emmenagogue.

83	Sesamum indicum L.	Til	Aphrodisiac, Spleen troubles, Piles bleeding, Menorrhoea, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Cooling Hair growth, Diarrhoea, Ulcers, Dry cough, Asthma, Lungs diseases, Smallpox, syphilis, Ulcers.
84	Solanum nigrum L.	Makoy	Diseases of eye, ear, nose, Ulcer on the neck, Head ache, Aphrodisiac, Alternative, Diuretic, Inflammation, Asthma, Bronchitis, Fever, Leucoderma, Piles, Heart & Eye disease. Laxative, Gonorrhoea
85	Solanum virginianum L.	Nili-kateli	Expectorant, Cough, asthma, chest pain, catarrhal fever. Pain reliever, Rheumatism. Throat sore, Cough, Toothache.
86	Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels	Jamun	Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery, Blood impurities, Astringent, Diabetes, tonic, Diuretic
87	Tamarindus indica L.	Imli	Paralysis, Urinary discharge, Gonorrhea, Blood disease, Appetizer, Laxative, Heating, Tonic to heart
88	Tecomella undulata (Sm.) Seem.	Rohida	Abdominal & liver complaints. Laxative, Anthelmintic, Ulcers, Blood & eye diseases.
89	Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers.		Alexipharmic, Ulcers and wounds, spleen complaints, Anthelmintic, Antipyretic, Diseases of heart, spleen, Liver and blood, Leprosy, Asthma, Bronchitis. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Lung troubles.
90	Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers	Neem Giloi	Emetic, Visceral obstruction. Rheumatism, Jaundice, Urinary infection, Dyspepsia
91	Tribulus terrestris L.	Gokhru	Aphrodisiac, Alternative, Diuretic. Appetizer, strangury, Leprosy, Piles, Heart diseases. Aphrodisiac, Blood purifier, Diuretic, Aphrodisiac.

92	Urgenia indica (Roxb.) Kunt.	Kolikanda	Dropsy, Spermatorrhoea, Pyelitis, Insanity, Rheumatism, Laxative, Cough, Glandular swelling
93	Urtica dioica Linn	Bichu-booti	Anthelmintic, Alexiteric, Diuretic, Emmenagogue, Purgative, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Skin diseases, leprosy. Diuretic, Anthelmintic, Nephritic troubles, Haemorrhage in kidney & Uterus, Jaundice
94	Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.	Sahadevi	Diaphoretic, stranguary, Promotes perspiration, Spasm of bladder. Conjunctivitis Anthelmintic, Alexipharmic
95	Vitex negundo L.	Nirgundi	Astringent, Cephalic, Stomachic, Anthelmintic, Hair tonic, Spleen enlargement, Ophthalmia, Leucoderma, Inflammation, Asthma, Biliousness.
96	Withania coagulans (Stocks) Dunal	Paneer-bandh	Asthma, Biliousness, Stranguary Emmenagogue, Diuretic, Ophthalmia, Lumbago, Liver troubles, Piles.
97	Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal	Ashgandh	Alternative, Aphrodisiac, narcotic, tonic. Alternative, Narcotic, Bronchitis, Psoriasis, Ulcers, senile debility, Rheumatism, Tonic. Diuretic, Hypnotic.
98	Wrightia tinctoria (Roxb.) R. Br.	Khirni	Biliousness, Piles, Skin diseases.
99	Xanthium strumarium L.	Adhasisi	Headache, Appetizer, Leucoderma, Toothache,
100	Zizyphus nummularia Burm.f	Jharber	Cough, cold skin diseases. Astringent, Cooling. Biliousness, sores, Ulcerated gums.

Conclusion

The traditional medical knowledge of the populations who live in Rajasthan is a rich cultural and ecological legacy that has been passed down from generation to generation via the use of natural healthcare treatments

that are inexpensive. These herbal traditions, which have their origins in millennia of scientific observation and spiritual belief, continue to play an important part in the lived experiences of rural and tribal communities, especially in locations that are geographically isolated and lack adequate medical services. According to the findings of the research, a wide variety of native herbs, including as Ashwagandha, Neem, Guggul, Shatavari, and Kalmegh, are often used in the treatment of a wide range of diseases, including fever, digestive troubles, skin concerns, and respiratory disorders. This rich ethnomedicinal legacy, on the other hand, is under danger as a result of a number of reasons, including urbanisation, deforestation, changing lifestyles, and the eventual erosion of oral knowledge systems. Not only is it essential for the cultural identity of the communities to preserve and promote this ancient expertise, but it also offers tremendous potential for the advancement of current pharmacological research and the creation of alternative treatments. The documenting of therapeutic plant species, the preservation of medicinal plant species, and the incorporation of traditional healers into professional healthcare methods are all very important and urgently needed. The combination of current scientific validation with ancient medical practices has the potential to result in health care systems that are more comprehensive and sustainable. Furthermore, in order to safeguard this priceless resource, it is essential to have policies in place that promote the dissemination of local knowledge, guarantee equitable distribution of benefits, and encourage community engagement. The traditional medicinal history of Rajasthan may be conserved and used for the benefit of both the current generation and the generations to come if scholars, local people, and policymakers work together to accomplish this goal.

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