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STUDIES ON SOME MEDICINAL ASTERACEOUS PLANT SPECIES OF SACRED GROVE RESERVE FOREST AREA TARANAGAR OF CHURU DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Sacred Grove Reserve Forest Area Taranagar is situated in Churu district of Rajasthan and rich in medicinal plant wealth. These plants have been used by Local residents, Tribal communities, Ayurveda practitioners, Hakims and subject experts since long time in traditional remedies. Kalbelia, Nats, Raika, Banjara, Gadolia-Lohar and Bavariya tribal communities of this area have a rich knowledge of plants based traditional medicines. Asteraceae is the largest family of angiosperms. In the present paper ten selected plant species of Asteraceae family have been selected for research work, which are used extensively by local people and tribal communities as traditional medicines. The listing includes botanical names, family, common names, and medicinal uses. These asteraceous plant species are very useful from phytochemical, pharmacological and pharmaceutical point of view.

INTRODUCTION

Churu district is situated in the Indian Thar Desert area. Arid zone plants of this region are useful for the welfare of human beings and livestock. Kalbelia, Nats, Raika, Banjara, Gadolia-Lohar and Bavariya tribal communities of Churu district have a rich knowledge of plants based traditional medicines used in herbal and folk remedies. Flora of Rajasthan has been reviewed and documented earlier by many workers. The plants of this arid region have been studied for their medicinal uses in herbal and folk remedies by many workers [1-21]. The studies have been undertaken for such Asteraceous plant species that are used extensively by the local residents, Hakims, Ayurveda practitioners and tribal communities of study area.

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The present investigation is very useful for pharmacologists, phytochemists and pharmaceuticals.

STUDY AREA

Sacred Grove Reserve Forest Area Taranagar lies in Churu district, which is also called as 'Shyam Pandia Temple' reserve forest area. The area of this site is 141.3078 hectare. It is situated from 28°74'N Latitude and 74°99'E Longitude to 28°73'N Latitude and 75°00'E Longitude. This site is surrounded by Nethwa village in north side, Rewasi village in west side, Kailash village in south side and Bhalau taal village in east side. It is approximately 5 Km far from Taranagar to Sahwa road. According to the record of Forest Department Churu, the selected study area is a 'Sacred Grove'. A very famous 'Shyam Pandia Temple' is situated in the middle of this area on the top of a huge sand dune. This lush green sand dune looks like a small

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Review Article

STUDIES ON SOME MEDICINAL GRASS SPECIES OF SACRED GROVE RESERVE FOREST AREA TARANAGAR OF CHURU DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Sacred Grove Reserve Forest Area Taranagar is situated in Churu district of Rajasthan and rich in plant wealth. These plants have been used by Local residents, Tribal communities, Ayurveda practitioners, Hakims and subject experts since long time in traditional remedies. Kalbelia, Nats, Raika, Banjara, Gadolia-Lohar and Bavariya tribal communities of this area have a rich knowledge of plants based traditional medicines. In the present paper ten selected grass species, used extensively by local people and tribal communities for medicinal purpose. The listing includes botanical names, family, common names, and medicinal uses. These grass species are very useful from phytochemical, pharmacological and pharmaceutical point of view.

Keywords: Medicinal Grass Species, Sacred Grove Reserve Forest Area Taranagar, Churu District, Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

Flora of Rajasthan has been reviewed and documented earlier by many workers 1-2. Churu district is situated in the Thar Desert area. The area of this district is approximate 16830 square km. having 07 tehsils including Churu, Sardarshahar, Ratangarh, Sujangarh, Sadulpur, Bidasar and Taranagar. The area of Taranagar tehsil is 1805 square km. which is about 13% of the total area of Churu district. A lot of work has been done on the exploration of floristic diversity especially grass species of different places of Rajasthan3-5. Therefore; the present study was designed to record the botanical survey of Sacred Grove Reserve Forest Area Taranagar of Rajasthan. The plants especially grass species of have been studied for their medicinal aspects by many workers⁶⁻¹⁹. The studies have been undertaken for such grass species that are used extensively by the local residents, Hakims, Ayurveda practitioners and tribal communities of study area. The present useful investigation is very for pharmacologists, phytochemists and pharmaceuticals.

STUDY AREA

Sacred Grove Reserve Forest Area Taranagar lies in Churu district, which is also called as 'Shyam Pandia Temple' reserve forest area. The area of this site is 141.3078 hectare. . It is situated from 28°74'N Latitude and 74°99'E Longitude to 28°73'N Latitude and 75°00'E Longitude. This site is surrounded by Nethwa village in north side, Rewasi village in west side, Kailash village in south side and Bhalau taal village in east side. It is approximately 5 Km far from Taranagar to Sahwa road. According to the record of Forest Department Churu, the selected study area is a 'Sacred Grove'. A very famous 'Shyam Pandia Temple' is situated in the middle of this area on the top of a huge sand dune. This lush green sand dune looks like a small mountain. A famous pond, which is known as 'Bhim Kund', is also there. So this is a holy and religious place for local people. This area is highly protected and harmful human activities are not allowed here. There is only a way of going to the temple. People need to walk about one kilometer to reach the temple. People are allowed to protect and preserve local flora and fauna in this area but destructive activities are not allowed at any cost. The Biodiversity of this Sacred Grove is highly rich. A variety of flora and fauna can be seen here.. So this site has been selected for research purpose to explore the richness of phytodiversity especially medicinal plant diversity.

Taranagar tehsil is placed in arid zone of the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. The deviation between the temperature of summer and winter season is exceptionally high. In the summer season, daytime is scorching hot due to direct sunlight and high temperature. In May-June, the temperature rises up to 50°C. During this period plants and animals have to face scarcity of

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Research Article.....!!!

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STUDIES ON SOME MEDICINAL LEGUME SPECIES OF BEER RESERVE FOREST AREA TARANAGAR OF CHURU DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN Solanki Deependra*, Khan JB¹ and Kapoor BBS²

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KEYWORDS:

Medicinal Legume Species, Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar, Churu District, Rajasthan. For Correspondence: Solanki Deependra * ADDRESS: P.G. Department of

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ABSTRACT

Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar is situated in Churu district of Rajasthan and rich in plant wealth. These plants have been used by Local residents, Tribal communities, Ayurveda practitioners, Hakims and subject experts since long time in herbal treatment. The tribal communities of this area have a rich knowledge of plants based traditional medicines. Legumes are the richest source of protein, starch, minerals and vitamins. Legumes are considered as the earliest domestic plants. Legumes belong to leguminosae family, which is one of the largest and most important families of flowering plants. In the present paper ten selected legume species, used extensively by local people and tribal communities, have been taken to find out their medicinal aspects. The listing includes botanical names, family, common names, and medicinal uses. These legume species are very useful from phytochemical, pharmacological and pharmaceutical point of view.



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Review Article

STUDIES ON SOME MEDICINAL PLANT SPECIES OF BEER RESERVE FOREST AREA TARANAGAR OF CHURU DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar is situated in Churu district of Rajasthan and rich in plant wealth. These plants have been used by Local residents, Tribal communities, Ayurveda practitioners, Hakims and subject experts since long time in herbal treatment. Kalbelia, Nats, Raika, Banjara, Gadolia-Lohar and Bavariya tribal communities of this area have a rich knowledge of plants based traditional medicines. In the present paper ten selected medicinal plant species, used extensively by local people and tribal communities, have been screened qualitatively to find out their medicinal aspects. The listing includes botanical names, family, common names, and medicinal uses.

Keywords: Medicinal Plant Species, Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar, Churu District, Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

Phytodiversity of Rajasthan has been reviewed and documented earlier by many workers¹⁻².

Churu district is situated in the Thar Desert area. The area of this district is approximate 16830 square km. having 07 tehsils including Churu, Sardarshahar, Ratangarh, Sujangarh, Sadulpur, Bidasar and Taranagar. The area of Taranagar tehsil is 1805 square km. which is about 13% of the total area of Churu district. A lot of work has been done on the exploration of floristic diversity of different places of Rajasthan, but references for taxonomic description about district Churu are less documented and understood³⁻⁵. Therefore, the present study was designed to record the botanical survey of Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar of Rajasthan. The plants of Rajasthan desert have been studied for their ethno-medicinal aspects by many workers6-17. The studies have been undertaken for such medicinal plants that are used extensively by the local residents, Hakims, Ayurveda practitioners and tribal communities of study area. The present investigation is very useful for pharmacologists. phytochemists and pharmaceuticals.

STUDY AREA

Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar lies in Churu district, which is also called as Bhutiya Beer. The area of this site is 225.3971 hectare. It is situated from 28°66'N Latitude and 75°03'E Longitude to 28°64'N Latitude and 75°06'E Longitude. It is flanked by Taranagar to Alayala village road and Taranagar to Mahatma Village road. The area between these roads has been protected by Forest Department, Churu. Two water reservoirs have been prepared in the vicinity of the forest area to supply water in Taranagar city and surrounding village. Each water reservoir has a perimeter of approximate 2 kilometer. The presence of these reservoirs is increasing the density of plant population in Taranagar beer reserve forest area. Any kind of destructive human interference is not allowed in this area so a variety of plants and animals are found here. The phytodiversity of this site is least studied. So this site has been selected for research purpose to explore the richness of phytodiversity especially medicinal plant diversity.

Taranagar tehsil is placed in arid zone of the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. The deviation between the temperature of summer and winter season is exceptionally high. In the summer season, daytime is scorching hot due to direct sunlight and high temperature. In May-June, the temperature rises up to 50°C. During this period plants and animals have to face scarcity of water also. In winter season the temperature falls up to 0°C. Occasionally frozen water drops can be seen on plant surface International Standard Serial Number (ISSN): 2319-8141

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Pharmaceutical Sciences

Review Article.....!!!

STUDIES ON THREATENED PLANTS OF BEER RESERVE FOREST AREA

TARANAGAR, DISTRICT CHURU, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS:

Threatened plants, Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar, Churu District, Rajasthan.

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P.G. Department of Botany, Govt. Lohia P.G. College, Churu-331001, India Beer Reserve Forest Area Taranagar is situated in Churu district of Rajasthan and rich in plant wealth. The plants of this region are utilized for food, fodder, gums, resins, essential oils, dyes, fatty oils, condiments, spices, medicines etc. The present research study was carried out by ethno-botanical survey of this area. This area has a very rich herbal diversity, many of which have been used by tribal communities in folk and herbal remedies since long. The rich resource is disappearing at an alarming rate as a result of overexploitation. Threatened status of plant species is created by species constraints which are caused by habitat loss, Invasive species, Loss of pollinators and dispersers, Climate change, Loss of ecological connectivity and other intrinsic factors. Therefore, the management of plant resources has become a matter of urgency. Total twenty five threatened plant species have been reported from study area. For in situ and ex situ conservation of germplasm and standardization of propagation techniques of key species which are extensively exploited from their wild population is required. At large scale, germplasm conservation can also be done through genetic manipulation and biotechnological approaches like tissue culture techniques.