

### 7.1.3.6. Medicinal Plant



**Figure 7: View of Aloe vera medicinal plant**

**Sataver:** two years crop, root of the plant is used as medicine, used in making Chyavanprash & Rajrasayan, root is also used in the form of powder, maintenance of the plant is very important<sup>7</sup>

**Ashwagandha:** 4-6 month crop, fruit used as medicine, seeds purchased from market, good in month of August-September after Rain, regular maintenance and average water is required for this crop, it is also used in chyavanprash (7. Source: Interview; Primary Data)

Plant Name	Biological Name	Features& Application	Family/Species
Babul	Acacia nilotica	The twig of the plant is used as natural tooth brush. The extract of fresh bark is used as tonic and gum is used as powerful tonic after delivery. The bark used as poultice in ulcer. The leaves are worm out and given orally in diarrhea.	Mimosaceae
Bel	Aeglemarmelos	Fruits are used in dysentery and diarrhea. Bark decoction used orally in intermittent fever. Root, barks and pulp of fruit with sugar used in bronchitis. Bark decoction with oil of Ricinuscommunis is used in skin diseases.	Rutaceae
Sitaphal	Annonasquamosa	The leaves are used to reduce blood sugar. The oil of seed is used to kill lice. The root is given in acute dysentery and spinal diseases. The bark is given in diarrhea and also used as a tonic. Bark juice is given as an antidote for snakebite.	Annonaceae
Neem	Azadirachtaindica	Seed oil is used in skin diseases and in lice. Bark is useful in malarial fever. Tender twigs are used as tooth brush. Powder of bark used externally against venereal diseases. The fruits are recommended for urinary, piles and intestinal worms, crushed leaves applied on eczema of feet and head for inflammation.	Meliaceae

Aak	Calotropisprocera	The latex of plant is applied to remove thorn from the body and also in boils. Latex of leaves is used to give relief from scorpion sting and as a blistering agent. Dried leaves are grind and mixed with cow's milk and taken orally for the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis. Paste of the roots when mixed with boiled water or milk 1:2 ratio and given twice a day, it is believed that it cures asthma and cough.	Asclepiadaceae
Amarbel	Cuscutareflexa	The extract of the plant is used in white spots and in dandruff. The whole plant and black pepper (2:1) are crushed and the aqueous extract is taken orally twice a day for spermatorrhoea. Twig of stem added with Tulsi and gur given orally in cough. Plant extract is used in leucorrhoea and as blood purifier.	Convolvulaceae
Shisham	Dalbergiasissoo	Powder leaves are mixed with black pepper mishri and cow milk given regularly in spermatorrhoea. Pounded leaves are applied on eyes in conjunctivitis.	Papilionaceae
Dhatura	Datura metal	Smoke of seeds inhaled in bronchial troubles. Leaves soaked in hot oil are tied over sprained parts. Leaves are made into Bidi and are smoked in asthma and bronchitis. Seed extract is applied on dog bite. Roots are boiled in milk and administered with ghee in asthma and cough.	Solanaceae
Jamun	Delonixregia	Seeds are useful in pyorrhoea. A few leaves are roasted, crushed and wrapped in a piece of cloth and inhaled just after scorpion bite. The leaves are used as a purgative and also in rheumatism. The infusion of flowers is prescribed in bronchitis, asthma and malarial fevers.	Caesalpiaceae
Gwarpatha	Aloe vera	The peelings of the leaves are used in skin burn. The gel of plant is given orally in ulcer. The fleshy part is also used as facial cream. Gum and resin are astringent and purgative and also used in constipation and menstrual suppression.	Liliaceae

7. Source: Interview (Primary Data) and Literature survey.