

Traditional Medicinal Uses of Some Rainy Season Wild Plants of Sawai Madhopur District, Rajasthan India

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Abstract: Sawai Madhopur is a heritage city of Rajasthan. It contains valuable treasure in the form of various plants species. These plant species are highly adapted to sub humid climate condition that prevailing in SawaiMadhopur. Traditional medicine uses of plants are well known for the local rural people of the area¹. This paper highlights uses of 11 plants of rainy season (ephemerals) that utilized traditionally for various diseases. The study has been conducted by extensive survey of the area during July 2025 to November 2025.

Keywords - Medicinal, SawaiMadhopur, Ephemeral, Traditional.

Introduction - Rajasthan is one of the largest states located in the Northwestern part of India. The study area (Sawai Madhopur) is located in the southeastern part of the state of Rajasthan. It lies between 25°45' to 26°41' north latitudes and 75°59' to 77°00' east latitude. The city is situated at the junction of the Arawali and Vindya hill ranges. The city is approximately 121 kilometres southeast of the city of Jaipur. The district gives a rectangular look in shape and falls in the category of the eastern district of the state.



Figure - Location map of study area (Sawai Madhopur)¹² The drainage system belongs to the Chambal, Banas, Morel as main River and it becomes one of the richest places for the growth of varied vegetation includes variety of trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and grasses. On account of the district unique location character, an overwhelming majority of tribals, the forest-fringe villages not only depend on the surrounding medicinal plants for home remedies but also protect these plants through village sacred groves and uses in rituals^{2,3}.

Climate : Sawai Madhopur experiences a semi-arid climate,

categorized by different seasons. Summer season lasting from March to June, bring extremely high temperatures (40°C to 47 °C) due to prevailing dry and arid conditions. Winters, spanning December to February, are relatively mild with daytime temperatures ranging from 8 to 25°C accompanied by cool nights¹⁰.

The monsoon season, lasting from July to October, provides relief from the intense summer heat with rain showers. The average annual rainfall in Sawai Madhopur is 800 mm, contributing significantly to the region's ecology. Notably, the monsoon season prompts the closure of Ranthambore National Park¹¹.

Methods: The present study was based on personal interviews of various groups of local rural people of the study area (Sawai Madhopur). The interviews consisted of open and the information collected was verified after some interval with same informant and in different localities with other informers on different occasions. Identification of plants was done on the basis of different published flora of Rajasthan⁴⁻⁷.

Result and discussion: In this research paper an attempt has been made to discuss traditional uses some rainy season wild(ephemeral) medicinal plants of study area. Dependency on traditional medicinal plants for the primary health care is a socio-economic and cultural heritage for local rural people of the Sawai Madhopur^{8,9}. Different parts of medicinal plant species are used by the local rural people as medicine for curing various diseases like skin problems, urinary disorders, diarrhoea, swellings, respiratory disorders, fever, jaundice, inflammation etc.

Table- 1: list of local plants species of rainy season used in treatment of various disorders by local people of Sawai Madhopur.

S.	Plant	Uses
1.		Botanical name:- <i>Cleome viscosa</i> Family:- Cleomaceae Local name:- Peeli Hurhur Uses:- whole plant used in skin diseases. Decoction of roots is used in diarrhoea.
2.		Botanical name:- <i>Physalis minima</i> Family:- Solanaceae Local name:- Chirpoti Uses:- Leaves and fruits used in urinary problems or treat pain due to swellings. Fruits eaten by people.
3.		Botanical name:- <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Family:- Euphorbiaceae Local name:- Badi dudi Uses:- Latex is used by lactating mother by applying on nipples.
4.		Botanical name:- <i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> Family:- Asteraceae Local name:- Shadevi Uses:- Whole plant is used in treatment of respiratory disorders.
5.		Botanical name:- <i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> Family:- Convolvulaceae Local name:- safedsankhpuspi Uses:- Used in healing wounds on skin.
6.		Botanical name:- <i>Tridax procumbens</i> Family:- Asteraceae Local name:- Ghamra, Tokariyo Uses:- Paste used in urinary inflammation.
7.		Botanical name:- <i>Croton bonplandianus</i> Family:- Euphorbiaceae Local name:- Kala bhngra Uses:- Leaves or flower paste used in skin diseases.
8.		Botanical name:- <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> Family:- Phyllanthaceae Local name:- Bhui amla Uses:- Plant decoction used for treatment of jaundice.
9.		Botanical name:- <i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i> Family:- Amaranthaceae Local name:- Garundi, Kusal Uses:- Roots used in normal fever.
10.		Botanical name:- <i>Coccinia indica</i> Family:- Cucurbitaceae Local name:- Tandoori Uses:- Fruits used in constipation, or diabetes.
11.		Botanical name:- <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> Family:- Commelinaceae Local name:- Bakhnan Uses:- Used whole plant by rural women for treatment of leucorrhoea.

In the present study of district Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) documented of 11 plant species used by the rural people in the treatment of various ailments (Table 1). It was observed in this study that different parts of plant like root, stem, leaves, bark, fruits, seeds, bulb, or whole plant is used in various treatments.

Conclusion : Traditional knowledge of local medicinal plants is tremendous treasure of India. The conservation and protection of this treasure in the form of medicinal plants against over exploitation by domestic and commercial interest without benefits increasing in country are clearly our priorities. Sawai Madhopur is a harbour of valuable plant species. Many plants species are utilised by local people in different traditional medicine. Therefore, this study is attempted to point few rainy season plants for their therapeutic uses. There is an urgent need to protect valuable medicinal plants, but also to restore and document such traditional practice of nature conservation.

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