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A Brief Record of Some Common Medicinal Plant Species in Rural Area Of Jamui, Bihar.

[1] Rahul Nayan*, [2] Ashok Kumar Thakur, [3]Rina Kumari
[1]Research Scholar, [2]Professor & Head, [3] Senior Research Fellow
[1, 2] University Department of Zoology, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bihar, India.
[3]P.G Department of Biotechnology, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bihar, India.
Email - [1]rahulnayan1993@gmail.com , [2]drashokthakur1963@gmail.com , [3]kumaririna.75@gmail.com

Abstract: *Jamui is located at a Longitude of 86º-13'E and latitude of 24º-55'N. The total geographical area of the district is about 3,122.80 km$^{2.}$ Most of the part of the district has hilly topography. Among the ancient civilization, India has been known to be the repository of medicinal plants species. Medicinal plants are considered a rich resource of ingredients that can be used in drug production either pharmacopeial, non-pharmacopeial, or synthetic drugs. Some of the medicinal were recorded in the rural area of Jamui are- Azadirachta indica, Tinospora cordifolia, Ocimum sanctum,* Aloe *vera, Bryophyllum pinnatum, Ficus religiosa, Ficus benghalensis, Datura stramonium, Calotropis gigantea, Syzygium cumini,* Terminalia arjuna, *Vachellia nilotica, Eclipta prostrata, Mentha piperita, Trigonella foenum-graecum, Curcuma longa, Abutilon Indicum, Dalbergia sissoo, Ficus racemosa, Ricinus communis, Moringa oleifera, Madhuca longifolia latifolia, Murraya koenigii, etc.*

Key Words: *Jamui, Rural, Medicinal plants, Diseases, Ulcer.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Among the ancient civilization, India has been known to be the repository of medicinal plants species. Medicinal plants are very useful and used as home remedies in both rural & urban areas. The forest of India is the principal repository of a large number of medicinal and aromatic plants, which are largely collected as raw materials for the production of ayurvedic drugs. [1] Unani, Ayurveda, and Siddha medicines are the major systems of Indigenous medicines. Among these major systems, Ayurveda is the most developed and widely practiced in India. Medicinal plants are considered a rich resource of ingredients that can be used in drug production either pharmacopeial, non-pharmacopeial, or synthetic drugs. Besides these medicinal plants play a critical role in the development of human culture around the world. So, it is necessary to identify and enlisting of medicinal plant species.

2. METHODOLOGY:

Study Area : Jamui is located at a Longitude of 86º-13'E and latitude of 24º-55'N. The total geographical area of the district is about 3,122.80 km$^{2.}$ Most of the part of the district has hilly topography. The western portion of Jamui like Sikandra & a little part of Khaira has a plain area. Kiul and Ulai River are the chief rivers of the district. Besides these rivers, tributaries, and sub tributaries, Rainy rivers flow in a scattered way. There are three major irrigation dams Garhi, Nagi & Nakti Dam situated in the southern hilly terrain of the district. Nagi & Nakti Dam are declared as Bird Sanctuary. [2]

Data collection and identification:

The medicinal plants were identified using "A pictorial guide of medicinal plants. The most vital tools in this identification and investigation were resource persons such as Local peoples, Vaidya, and local inhabitants of the villages who know medicinal plants. Only information provided by the resource person and local people for these species was recorded.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The research was conducted in and around the Jamui district. As a result, many medicinal plants were documented during the current study, as listed below. The data also included information on the parts used and the pharmacological used against them.

Table – 1. Some common medicinal plants of Jamui, Bihar.

Local Name / Common Name	Botanical Name	Order	Family	Part used	Pharmacological Uses against
Neem	*Azadirachta Indica* (A.Juss)	Sapindales	Meliaceae	Leaves	Skin diseases & Diabetes [3]
Giloy	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers	Ranunculales	Menispermaceae	Stem & Leaves	Arthritic, Allergic, Diabetic & Malaria [4] [5]
Tulsi	*Ocimum sanctum* (L.)	Lamiales	Lamiaceae	Leaves, Stem, Flower, Root & Seeds	Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Malaria, Diarrhea, Dysentery & Skin Diseases [6]
Alovera	*Aloe vera* (L.)	Asparagales	Asphodelaceae	Fleshy leaves	Dysentery, Splenomegaly, Eye diseases, Peptic ulcer & Piles [7]
Pattharcaṭṭa	*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (L.)	Saxifragales	Crassulaceae	Leaves	Urolithiasis & Diabetic [8]
Bael	*Aegle Marmelos* (L.)	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Leaves, Fruits & Seed	Diarrhea, Ulcer & Cancer [9]
Peeple	*Ficus religiosa* (L.)	Rosales	Moraceae	Leaves & Barks	Gonorrhea, Skin Diseases, Ulcer & Diabetic [10]
Banyan	*Ficus benghalensis* (L.)	Rosales	Moraceae	Seed & Fruits	Dysentery, Diarrhea, Diabetes, Astringent. Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Nervous Disorders. [11]
Datura	*Datura stramonium* (L.)	Solanales	Solanaceae	Seed & Fruit	Treat Dandruff Toothache, Fever Parkinsonism , Hemorrhoids. [12]
Aak	*Calotropis Gigantea* (L.)	Gentianales	Apocynaceae	Whole plants	Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Diarrhea, Fever, Indigestion, Leprosy, Leukoderma, Rheumatism, Leprosy Elephantiasis & Dysentery [13]

Table – 1 Continued - Some common medicinal plants of Jamui, Bihar.

Jamun	*Syzygium Cumini* (L.)	Myrtales	Myrtaceae	Seed	Diabetes	[14]
Arjuna	*Terminalia Arjuna (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.*	Myrtales	Combretaceae	Bark	Anginal pain, Cirrhosis, Hypertension, Congestive heart failure, Dyslipidemia, & Cardiovascular disorders.	[15]
Babul	*Vachellia nilotica* (L.)	Fabales	Fabaceae	Bark Leaves, Roots, Seeds, Fruits, Flowers	Cancer, Diabetic, Hepatitis C	[16]
Bhringraj	*Eclipta prostrata* (L.)	Asterales	Asteraceae	Whole plants	Gastrointestinal Disorders, Respiratory tract disorders Fever, Jaundice, & Skin disorder.	[17]
Peppermint	*Mentha piperita* (L.)	Lamiales	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Cancers, Colds, Cramps, Indigestion, Nausea, Sore Throat & Toothaches	[18]
Methi	*Trigonella foenum-graecum* (L.)	Fabales	Fabaceae	Seed & Leaves	Bronchitis, Fever, Sore Throat, Wound, Swollen Glands, Skin Irritation, Diabetes & Ulcers.	[19]
Turmeric	*Curcuma longa* (L.)	Zingiberales	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Anorexia, Cough, Diabetic, Wounds, Hepatic Disorders, Rheumatism & Sinusitis	[20]
Tutti	*Abutilon indicum* (L.)	Malvales	Malvaceae	Leaves, Twigs, & Roots	Diabetes Mellitus Urinary Disease, Rheumatism, Ulcer, Leprosy, Bronchitis, High Fever, Jaundice, Mumps, Gonorrhea, & Tuberculosis,	[21]
Shisham	*Dalbergia sissoo* (Sensu Miq.)	Fabales	Fabaceae	Leaves & Barks	Swelling, Gynaecological Disorders, Diarrhoea, Painful Urination Leprosy & Sciatica	[22]

Goolar	*Ficus racemosa* (L.)	Rosales	Moraceae	Fruits & Leaves	Diabetes, Liver Disorders, Diarrhea, Inflammatory Conditions, Hemorrhoids, Respiratory, & Urinary Diseases	[23]
Castor	*Ricinus communis* (L.)	Malpighiales	Euphorbiaceae	Seed & Leaves	Abdominal Disorders, Arthritis, Backache, Muscle Aches, Bilharziasis, Chronic Backache, Sciatica, Chronic Headache, Constipation, Gallbladder Pain, Menstrual Cramps, Rheumatism, & Insomnia.	[24]
Moringa	*Moringa oleifera* (L.)	Brassicales	Moringaceae	Leaves, Roots, Seed, Bark, Fruit, & Flowers	Chronic- Hyperglycemia, Dyslipidemia, Diabetes, & Cardiovascular Disease.	[25]
Mahua	*Madhuca longifolia latifolia* (Roxb.) A.Chev.	Ericales	Sapotaceae	Leaves & Fruits	Intestinal Worms, Respiratory Infections, &Debility and Emaciation	[26]
Curry	*Murraya koenigii* (L.)	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Seed & Leaves	Diabetic, Cancer, Diarrhoea, Genotoxicity, Gastrointestinal disorder	[27]

4. CONCLUSION:

Finally, it is emphasized that the traditional uses of plants mentioned in the current study and data are advantageous in pharmacy, pharmacognosy, and related pharmacological sciences. Now a days, the above-mentioned medicinal plants are becoming extinct as a result of deforestation and population growth, which must be conserved for biodiversity, natural, and local aspects.

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AUTHORS BIOGRAPHY:

Rahul Nayan (M.Sc. B.Ed.)
Research Scholar
University department of Zoology
T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
Email- rahulnayan1993@gmail.com

Dr. (Prof.) Ashok Kumar Thakur (M.Sc. Ph.D.)
Head & Dean of Science
University department of Zoology
T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
Email: drashokthakur1963@gmail.com

Dr. Rina Kumari (M.Sc. Ph.D.)
Senior Research Fellow
P.G Department of Biotechnology
T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
Email - kumaririna.75@gmail.com