



ISSN 2320-3862

JMPS 2017; 5(1): 248-253

© 2017 JMPS

Received: 16-11-2016

Accepted: 17-12-2016

Jagrati Tripathi

P.G. Department of
Biotechnology Unique College
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Ranjana Singh

P.G. Department of Botany
Govt. M.V.M College Bhopal,
Madhya Pradesh, India

Raghvendra Prakash Ahirwar

Research Scholar Govt. M.V.M
College Bhopal, Madhya
Pradesh, India

Ethnomedicinal study of plants used by Tribal person for Diarrhoea diseases in Tikamgarh District M.P.

Jagrati Tripathi, Ranjana Singh and Raghvendra Prakash Ahirwar

Abstract

The indigenous people of Tikamgarh district are reputed to have been treating many diseases effectively with plants. However documentation of these plants use is not available. The present study documented the medicinal plants used traditionally for the treatment of diarrhoea in the Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. Fifteen traditional healers were interviewed with the help of a prepared questionnaire. Plants that were cited were coded in the field for identification later. Fifty two plant species were cited for the treatment of diarrhoea respectively. Out of fifteen respondents had knowledge of plants used in treating diarrhoea were documented. The survey uncovered very important sources of cheap remedies for diarrhoea.

Keywords: Ethno medicinal, Tikamgarh, Diarrhoea, Kol, Gond, Mawasi

1. Introduction

In recent years use of Ethnobotanical information in medicinal plant research has gained considerable attention in segments of the scientific community.(Heinrich 2000), Historically all medicinal preparations were derived from plants whether in the simple form of plant parts or in the more complex form of crude extracts mixture etc .The primary benefits of using plant derived medicines are that they are relatively safer than synthetic alternatives (Lwu *et al.* 1999) ^[18], The world health organization (WHO) reported that 80% of the world population are used to indigenous medicine and that the majority of traditional therapies involve the use of plant extracts or of their constituents. (Mahbur 2013) ^[26], According to the National Medicinal plants board Govt. of India a number of 17000 to 18000 species of flowering plants are estimated of which 6000 to 7000 species are found to have medicinal uses in folk and documented system of medicine like Ayurveda Unani Siddha and Homoeopathy. In India use of plant based drugs and chemicals for curing various ailments and personal adornment is as old as human cultivation. Plants and plant based medicine are the basis of many of the modern pharmaceutical. (Abraham 1981. Ahirwar 2015) ^[2, 3].

2. Material and method

Tikamgarh Districts of Madhya Pradesh, located on region of Bundelkhand in India it is spread from 78.26 to 79.21°. (Longitude) and 24.26 to 25.34° (latitude). The total Geographical area of Tikamgarh District is 5 048.00 km² and the total population is 1 202 998. The northern margin is very irregular. The maximum length of the district is about 119 km from North to South and width about 80 km. Tikamgarh District is bounded by Chhatarpur district to east, Lalitpur district to West, Jhansi to North and Sagar to South.

The climate of Tikamgarh district may be divided into four seasons. The winter from December to February is followed by the summer from March to the middle of June. The period from mid-June to the end of September is the rainy season. The months of October and November constitute the post-monsoon or transition season. After February temperature rises gradually. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at about 43 °C and low 29 °C. On individual day temperature may rise up to about 47 °C. The relative humidity is high during the monsoon season, generally above 70% while rest of the year the air is comparatively dry. The driest part of the year is summer season when the relative humidity is less than 20% in the afternoons.

Correspondence

Raghvendra Prakash Ahirwar
Research Scholar Govt. M.V.M
College Bhopal, Madhya
Pradesh, India

There is no Meteorological observatory but one rain gauge station located in the district at Tikamgarh. The average rainfall of the district is 40 inch varying from 33 inch to 54 inches. Rainfall in the district generally increases from north-west to south-west. Parts of the Niwari Tahsil, and Mohangarh of Jatara Tahsil also come 4 in the low rainfall zone. About 90% of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being with heavy rainfall month.

The study was carried out at the 4 Tribal villages in each site were visited through periodical tour. Special attention was paid to record information from local traditional Herbal Healer (Vaidya). The information on home remedies using the preventive and curative values of different plant species documented involving the ethical guidelines adopted by the International Society of Ethno-biology. During the field trips

local guide, villagers, traditional Herbal Healers (Vaidya). Tribal heads and Tribal persons are contacted and enquired to gather related information. Identification of plants has been made through the local name of plant with the help of existing literature. The directory of Indian folk medicines and Indian Material Medica were consulted to confirm the identification and the medicinal use of plants mentioned in the paper.

An Ethnobotanical survey was conducted during the period of September 2015 to February 2016 in Tribal areas of district Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh. An extensive data sheet was prepared regarding the utility of plants and food and medicine, their application, doses and duration. The distribution was obtained by Tribal map of Madhya Pradesh, Showing Map of Madhya Pradesh and map of Tikamgarh district

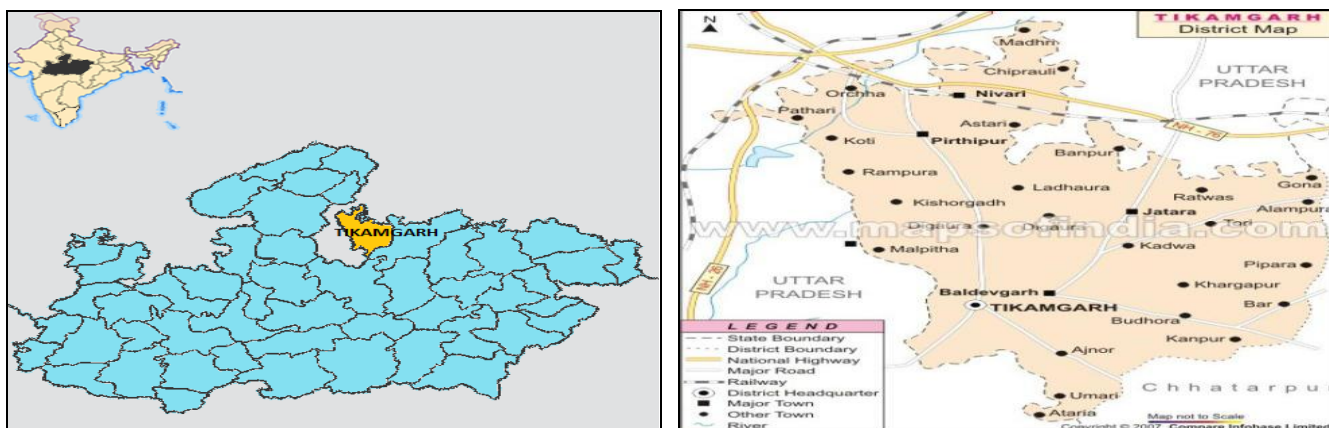


Fig 1

3. Result and discussion

Traditional knowledge is known as a cumulative body of knowledge, practice and belief, evolving through adaptive processes and handed over through generations by cultural transmission (Berkes, *et al.*, 2003) [7]. Traditional medicine has worldwide acceptance and it is dependent on locally available plant species and plant-based products and capitalizes on traditional wisdom-repository of knowledge (Awad and Demissew, 2009) [5]. Cultural acceptability, economic affordability and efficacy against certain type of diseases as compared to modern medicines are the base of wide acceptance of traditional medicine. Thus, different local communities across the world have indigenous experience in various medicinal plants where they use their perceptions and experience to categorize plants and plant parts to be used when dealing with different ailments (Mishra, and Kumar, 2000, Omoruyi, *et al.*, 2012) [20, 24]. Plants have played a vital role in combating many ailments in human and livestock in many indigenous communities, Traditional healers, and particularly medicinal plant herbalists, in India and other part of the globe have a detailed knowledge-base of traditional medicine (Sindiga, *et al.*, 1995., Moshi, *et al.*, 2009, Gwalwanshi, *et al.*, 2014) [31, 21, 12]. Which is transferred orally from one generation to the next through professional healers, knowledgeable elders and/or ordinary people (Giday, *et al.*, 2007) [11]. In India, traditional medicine has played a significant role in treating health problems in both livestock and humans (Abebe, 1986; Gebremariam and Asres, 1998; Debella, *et al.*, 2001; Addis, *et al.*, 2001) [1, 10, 9, 3]. Knowledge of medicinal plants of India and of their uses provides vital contribution to human and livestock health care throughout the country (Belayneh, *et al.*, 2012) [6]

Surveys in tribal villages of four Tribal Village of Tikamgarh has been conducted. The details are as follows the enumeration of 52 medicinal plants being used by the traditional herbal healers (Vaidya, Ojhas, Guniyas) have been documented from Tikamgarh district. The Tribal uses different parts of plants which are locally available, incurring various types of diseases like Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Fever, Cough, Jaundice, Asthma, Skin disease, Piles etc. In case of Diarrhoea village people contact their local medicine practitioner to whom they call Vaidya (Traditional Herbal healer). The traditional herbal healing properties contain much medicine for a single ailment out of the various medicines one is selected by the Herbal Healer for curing a Out of 52 plant species, 16 species of herbaceous plants, 6 species of shrubs, 23 species of trees and 4 species of climbers and 1 species under shrub and 2 species of grass are used in preparation of traditional medicines.

Showing Habit pattern of different plant species.

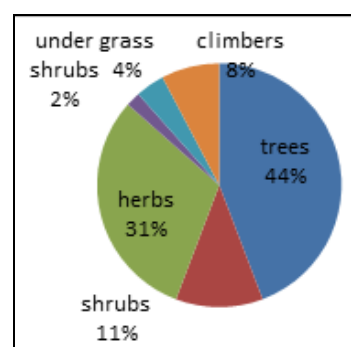
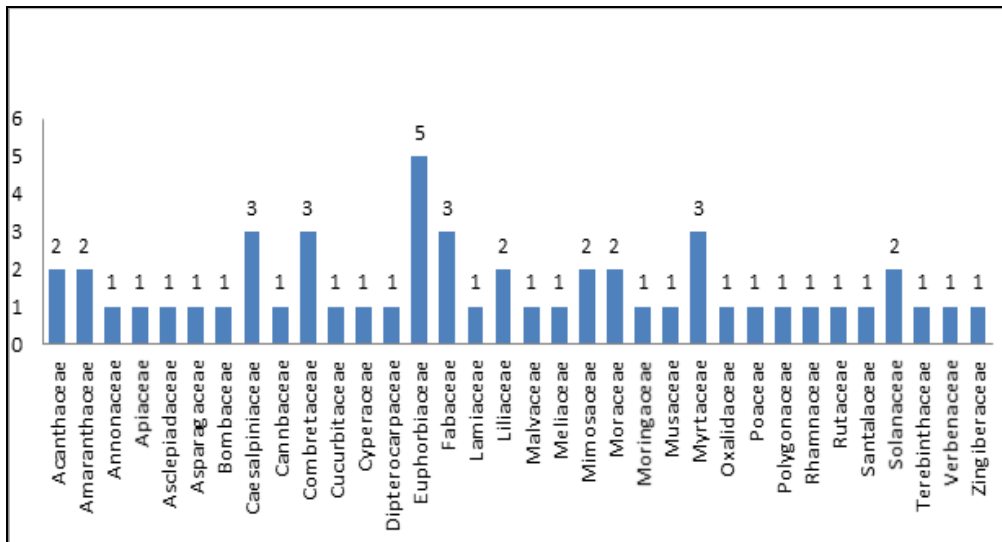


Table 1: showing number of plants in different families**Table 2:** Climatic Temperature of selected village of Tikamgarh district

S. N	Name of Village	Concern person	Climate
1	Alampuradunatar	Vaidya and old person	35± to 37± (Sep.)
2	Kari	Vaidya and local person	34± to 32± (Oct.)
3	Kanti	Vaidya and old person	29± to 31± (Nov.)
4	Mandumar	Vaidya and old person	27± to 29± (Dec.)

Table 3: Ethnomedicinal survey of medicinal plant of Tikamgarh district

S. N.	Botanical name	Local name	Family name	Habit	Part used	Mode of administration
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> Lam.	Kakai/kanghi	Malvaceae	Under shrub	Leaf	Dry leaf power is used to treat cattle diarrhoea.
2	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> Linn.	Babul/bamura	Fabaceae	Tree	Gum of bark	Decoction of bark yield spongy gum which is used as astringent for diarrhoea.
3	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> Willd.	Reunja	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark	Decoction of bark is given to patient to cure the diarrhoea.
4	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Latjira/Addhajhara	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Leaves	Fresh leaves juice is used to cure diarrhoea.
5	<i>Adhatodavasica</i> Medikus.	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Leaf juice is mixed with equal amount of bark juice of <i>Synzygium cumini</i> is used to cure diarrhoea.
6	<i>Aeglemarmelos</i> L.	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Fruit juice is used orally in diarrhoea. Fleshy part of fruit is dried powdered and used in children for diarrhoea. Root are astringent and febrifuge which is useful in diarrhoea.
7	<i>Albizialebeck</i> L. Benth	Siris	Mimosaceae	Tree	Bark seed	Decoction of bark and seeds are used for diarrhoea.
8	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> L. R Br. Ex. DC	Girni	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Decoction of whole plant is used to cure diarrhoea.
9	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Wall. Nees	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Herb	Root stem	Infusion of dried roots and stem is used to cure diarrhoea.
10	<i>Annonasquamosa</i> Linn.	Sitafal	Annonaceae	Tree	Bark	6-8 gm bark decoction which is used to stop diarrhoea.
11	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> Roxb.	Ghawa	Combretaceae	Tree	Bark	Bark powdered is given orally twice a day in diarrhoea.
12	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Satawar	Asparagaceae	Climber	Tuber	Tuber Infusion mixed with milk is used to diarrhoea.
13	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Lam.	Mahuli	Caesalpiniaceae	Climber	Stem bark leaves	Stem bark is used to cure diarrhoea and leaves crushed with onion for diarrhoea.
14	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Kachnar	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Bark and flower juice	Bark decoction and flower juice are given in diarrhoea.

15	<i>Bombaxceiba</i> Linn.	Semal	Bombaceae	Tree	Gum	Gum is used to treat diarrhoea.
16	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Achar	Terebinthaceae	Tree	Bark and seed.	Bark and seed are used to cure diarrhoea.
17	<i>Cannabis sativus</i> L.	Bhang /Ganja	Cannabaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Plant with coconut water is taken for a week for curing diarrhoea.
18	<i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i> Baker	Safedmusli	Liliaceae	Herb	Root	Roots are used to treat diarrhoea.
19	<i>Curcuma longa</i> valetton	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Extremely beneficial in diarrhoea.
20	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> L.	Doob	Poaceae	Grass	Root	Infusions of root are given in case of diarrhoea.
21	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Nagar moth	Cyperaceae	Grass	Tuber	Tuber infusion with sugar/salt given orally in diarrhoea.
22	<i>Dalbergiasisoo</i> Roxb.	Sesam	Fabaceae	Tree	Bark and leaf juice root	Bark and leaf juice are given orally in diarrhoea. Root are astringent are also used in diarrhoea.
23	<i>Emblia officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Fruit	Dry Powdered fruit is used in the treatment of diarrhoea.
24	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> Linn.	Janglidhania	Apiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Whole plant is used for the treatment of diarrhoea.
25	<i>Eugenia heyneana</i> Wall.	Kath jamun	Myrtaceae	Shrub	Bark	Bark paste mixed with whey is given in diarrhoea.
26	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn.	dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Extract of whole plant is beneficial to treat diarrhoea.
27	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> L.	Chotidudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Blended plant is bringing into use to treatment of diarrhoea.
28	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Bargad	Moraceae	Tree	Bark, plant latex	Plant latex is good in curing diarrhoea. The bark is an astringent which is a specific cure for diarrhoea.
29	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Gular /umar	Moraceae	Tree	Bark	A decoction of fresh bark is used in diarrhoea.
30	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> L.	Anantmool	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub	Leaf	Hot infusion of dried leaves is given to cure diarrhoea.
31	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	SafedArandi	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Root	Root are used for diarrhoea.
32	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Loki	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Leaf fruit	Leaf decoction and fruit juice is given in diarrhoea.
33	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.	Tamatar	Solanaceae	Herb	Fruit	1 tsp of tomato pulp with a glass of milk at 2-2 hours of interval in diarrhoea.
34	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Aam	Meliaceae	Tree	Seed	Power of dried seed with a tsp of honey to control diarrhoea.
35	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	Lajwanti	Mimosaceae	Herb	Whole plant	It is very useful in diarrhoea.
36	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Munga	Moringaceae	Tree	Leaves	About 100-200g leaf paste is given twice daily for 3 to 5 days to cattle for quick relief from diarrhoea.
37	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Kela	Musaceae	Herb	Fruit	Unripe fruit are roasted and given orally in diarrhoea.
38	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Entire plants	Decoction of plant is most useful for diarrhoea.
39	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	Amrul	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Whole plants	Whole plant juice is very useful for diarrhoea.
40	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> Linn.	-	Polygonaceae	Herb	Whole plant	Decoction of whole plant very useful for diarrhoea.
41	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Bihi/amrood	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves root and fruit	1 cup of fruit juice to stop diarrhoea. Decoction of tender leaves and infusion of root are very effective for diarrhoea.
42	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arandi	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Root	Root juice are given orally in diarrhoea.
43	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan	Santalaceae	Tree	Wood	Wood oil is very effective for diarrhoea.
44	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn. F.	Sal	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	seed	Seed decoction is given orally in diarrhoea.
45	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> Linn.	Chop chini	Liliaceae	Climber	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in diarrhoea.

46	<i>Solanumnigrum</i> Linn.	Makoi	Solanaceae	Herb	Roots	Crushed roots used for curing diarrhoea.
47	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i> L.	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves and root	Decoction of leaves and root are is very used for diarrhoea.
48	<i>Tamarindusindica</i> L.	Imli	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Whole plant	Plant is used for diarrhoea.
49	<i>Terminaliaarjuuna</i> Roxb.	Kuha	Combretaceae	Tree	Bark seed	15-20gm decoction of bark is used for diarrhoea. Roasted seeds used in diarrhoea.
50	<i>Terminaliabellirica</i> Roxb.	Bahera	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruits	Mature and dry fruit are used in diarrhoea.
51	<i>Vitexnegundo</i> Linn.	Nigundi /indrani	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Dried leaves mixed with fodder are given to the cattle for one week to cure diarrhoea.
52	<i>Zizyphusmauritiana</i> Lam.	Ber	Rhamnaceae	Tree	Bark	Bark is astringent used for diarrhoea. The juice of bark is used for diarrhoea.

4. References

1. Abebe D. Traditional medicine in Ethiopia. The attempt being made to promote it for effective and better utilization. Ethiopian Journal of Science. 1986; 9:61-69.
2. Abraham Z. Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany. Oxford & Publishim Co, New Delhi. 1981, 308-320.
3. Addis G, Abebe D, Urga K. A survey of traditional medicine in Shirika District, Arsi Zone, Ethiopia. Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Journal. 2001; 19:30-47.
4. Ahirwar RK, Shakya VS. Indigenous Ethnomedicinal Plants Used by Baiga Tribes in District Mandla, Madhya Pradesh, Central India International Journal of Science and Research. 2013, 2319-7064.
5. Awas T, Demissew S. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants in Kafficho people, south western Ethiopia. In Proceedings of the 16th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies. Edited by Svein E, Harald A, Birhanu T, Shiferaw B. Trondheim, Norway; NTNU-Trykk Press. 2009; 3:711-726.
6. Belayneh A, Asfaw Z, Demissew S, Bussa FN. Medicinal plants potential and use by pastoral and agropastoral communities in Erer Valley of Babile Woreda, Eastern Ethiopia. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine. 2012; 8:12.
7. Berkes F, Colding J, Folke C. Navigating social-ecological systems building resilience for complexity and change. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. 2003.
8. Dabur Rajesh, Gupta Amita, Mandal TK, Singh Desh, Bajpai Vivek, Gurav AM. Antimicrobial Activity of Some Indian Medicinal Plants. Afr. J. Trad. CAM. 2007; 4(3):313-318.
9. Debella A, Abebe D, Urga K. Traditional medicine in Ethiopia: perspectives and developmental efforts. Journal of Ethiopian Medical Practice. 2001; 1:114-117.
10. Gebremariam T, Asres K. Applied Research in Medicinal Plants, Programme and Abstract of National Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa: Biodiversity Institute. 1998.
11. Giday M, Teklehymanot T, Abebe A, Yalemtehay M. Medicinal plants of the Shinasha, Agew-awe and Amhara peoples in northwest Ethiopia. J Ethnopharmacol. 2007; 110:516-525.
12. Gwalwanshi DR, Salunkhe O, Shukla A, Bishwas AJ, Vyas D. Indigenous Knowledge and Documentation of Ethno-Medicinal Plants of Panna District, Central India: A Case Study, the Journal of Ethnobiology and Traditional Medicine. Photon. 2014; 122:868-876.
13. Heinrich M. Ethnobotanical and its role in drug development Phytotherapy research. 2000; 14:479-488.
14. Jadhav RR. Ethnobotanical and Ethnomedicinal Survey of Kadegaon Tahsil, Sangli (Maharashtra) India. Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies. 2016; 4(1):11-14.
15. Johnsy G, Beena S, Kaviyaran V. Ethno-botanical Survey of Medicinal Plants Used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery. International Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences ISSN: 2167-0404. 2013; 3(1):332-3328,
16. Kindo Ignace, Britto S, John. Ethnomedicinal Plants Used For Curing Dysentery and Diarrhoea by Koraku Tribes of Balrampur District of Chhattisgarh. World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research. 2015, 4(10).
17. Kshirsagar Anil A, Sanghai Prashant K. Ethno-medicinal survey on the use of medicinal plants by tribals of Satmalahills of Kannad region District Aurangabad (Marathwada). Advances in Applied Science Research. 2015; 6(2):1-6.
18. Lwu MW, Duncan AR, Okunji CO. New antimicrobials of plants origin. perspectives on new crops and new uses. ash press Alexandria va. 1999, 457-462.
19. Maurya KS, Nigam KG, Virendra. Ethnomedicinal Study of Some Medicinal Plants Used by Rural Communities of district Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh Online International Journal of Biosolution V. 2012; 2(4):106-109.
20. Mishra A, Kumar A. Ayurvedic Medicinal plants for Skin disease. International Journal of Mendal. 2000; 17(3-4):91-92.
21. Moshi MJ, Otieno DF, Mbabazi PK, Weisheit A. The Ethnomedicine of the Haya people of Bugabo ward, Kagera Region, north western Tanzania. J Ethnobiol Ethnomed. 2009; 5:24.
22. Ayyanar M, Lgnacimuthu S. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants commonly used by kanitribals in tirunelveli hill of western ghat india. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2011; 134:851-864.
23. Nath Vijendra, Khatri KP. Traditional knowledge on ethno-medicinal uses prevailing in tribal pockets of Chhindwara and Betul Districts, Madhya Pradesh. India African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. 2010; 4(9):662-670.
24. Omoruyi BE, Bradley G, Afolayan AJ. Ethnomedicinal survey of medicinal plants used for the management of HIV/AIDS infection among local communities of

- Nkonkobe Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Africa. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research*. 2012; 6:3603-3608.
25. Parul, Vaishistha BD. An Ethnobotanical Study of Plants of Yumuna Nagar District, Haryana, India. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*. 2015, 4(1).
 26. Rahman Mahbubur AHM, Nastrin Sultana, Rafiul AKM, Islam, Zaman ATMN. Study of Medical Ethno-botany at the Villagr Genda Under Saver Upazilla of District Dhaka, Bangladesh. *J. of Med. Plants*. 2013; 1(5):72-86.
 27. Rahul Jitin, Singh SP, Naz A. An Ethnomedicinal survey of Orchha wildlife Sanctuary region of Tikamgarh district, Madhya Pradesh. *India journal of Botanical Research*. 2013; 4(1):31-34.
 28. Sahu KP, Kumari A, Sao Shweta, Singh M, Pandey P. Sacred Plants and their Ethno-botanical importance in control India. A Mini review *Int. J. of Pharm. & Life Sci. (IJPLS)*. 2013; 4(8):2910-291.
 29. Saxena Nupur, Yadav VK, Verma RK. Traditional Knowledge of medicinal plants used to cure Gastro intestinal problems in Jalaun District of Uttar Pradesh India. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies*. 2014; 2(4):24-28.
 30. Shakya SV, Ahirwar KR. Some Ethnomedicinal Perception of tribal Communities of District, Tikamgarh, Madya Pradesh, India. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci*. 2015; 4(8):83-87.
 31. Sindiga I, Nyaigotti-Chacha C, Kanunah MP. Traditional medicine in Africa. Nairobi: East Africa Educational Publishers. 1995, 132-139.
 32. Singh AG, Kumar Akhilesh, Tewari DD. An Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in Terai Forest of western Nepal *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 2012; 8:19.
 33. Verma MK, Pal Amit. Exploration of ethno-botanical uses of major plants species by the local tribal communities of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, India. *Journal of Biodiversity and Environmental Science (JBES)*. 2014; 4:101-120.
 34. Verma RK. An Ethnobotanical study of plants used for the treatment of livestock diseases in Tikamgarh District of Bundelkhand, Central India. *Asian Pacific JTrop Biomed*. 2014; 4(Suppl 1):S460-S467.
 35. Vinita, Gautam KK. A comparative Analysis of Medicinal Plant belongs to Euphorbiaceae Family in Village Ardawata (Chirawa Tehsil) of Jhunjhunu District (Rajasthan) *International Journal of Innovation in Engineering and Technology (IJJET)*. 2016, 7(1).