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# Garasia Tribe and Utilization of Ethnomedicinal Plants by Them

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**ABSTRACT:** The tribal dominated area of the district harbours vast diversity of vegetation. In the Rajasthan, quite a handful of tribal communities reside in every hook and corners of the states. The tribal societies utilize many plant species of the forest in various ways like: food, fiber, medicine etc. For past decade traditional medicinal plants has been playing paramount role in the discovery of wonder drugs, but many species still remain to be systematically surveyed, document and utilize. In this connection, sincere attempt have been made to elicit information on the various ethno-medicinal plants used by tribals of Sirohi district. The Garasia tribe are the main dwellers of the forests of Sirohi district. The surrounding plants of this tribe form an integral part of their culture and the information about traditional medicinal plants gets passed on from generation to generation through oral talk or folk songs. The present paper enumerates 39 plant species belonging to 37 genera and 29 families used by the Garasia tribe of Sirohi district in Rajasthan. Information on the medicinal uses gathered from these tribe together with their botanical identity, local name and mode of administration are presented.' - 73o10' North latitudes and 17o 16' - 25o 17'The Sirohi district is situated in the Southwest of Rajasthan state between the parallels of 24o 20

**KEYWORDS:** Garasia, tribe, ethnomedicinal, plants, vegetation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Since time immemorial we have heard stories of oppressions against women. Despite the fact that much has changed over the years and women have eventually gained much in the name of freedom, many women continue to battle for equality. However, a tribal community in Rajasthan is already living in the future, with women retaining a higher status. But this isn't the only thing that sets them apart. Another aspect that surprised us is that marriage is a strange concept to them, and they have been cohabiting in live-in relationships outside of marriage since time immemorial.

### Live-In Relationship A Norm In Garasia Tribe

In the northwestern state of Rajasthan, the members of an indigenous tribe: Garasia tribe have a norm of couples living in live-in relationships outside wedlock. This tradition has been in practice for 1000s of years. And unlike the rest of India, marriage is not the norm there. Rather, live-in is the most common style of living.[1]

In a report published by Scoopwhoop, they said that they visited the village in 2016 and saw the marriage of a 70-year-old man named Naniya Garasia and his 60-year-old live-in partner Kaali. On the same day, his three sons married their live-in partners. They had been living with partners for years, and all of their children were born outside of marriage. This is a modern practice that may take decades for the majority of India to embrace as the norm.

In a report published by Al Jazeera, Shah Nawaz Akhtar writes about tribes' age-old practice called: dapa. In this, partners often live together for years and even have children before getting married. Marriage is only an option for them if they have earned and saved enough money to maintain and support their families, which might take decades for the Garasia, whose major source of income is farming and everyday labour. The best thing, as Akhtar points out, is that it is a perfectly accepted practise free of discrimination and gender-based prejudice, which is a marvel in a patriarchal and rigidly conventional country like ours.

### Teenagers Choose Their Partner At '2-Day Courtship Fair'

In addition, the tribe has a ritual in which teenage children meet and befriend their preferred partner at a "two-day courtship fair" conducted in parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan. They then elope and return to live together, without any need or worry of marriage. Also, before the pair begins living together, the boy's family pays some amount of money to the bride's family when they return.



Not only that, but when the partners return, the groom's family pays for the entire wedding, and the rites are also performed at the groom's home.

However, if the partners no longer wish to live together and the woman wishes to find a new live-in partner at another fair, she is then expected to pay a higher price to the woman's former partner.

Don't miss: This Tribal Girl Has Dared To Open A Medical Store In Maoist-Infested Area

Women Hold Superior Position To Men

In a video shared by Tripoto, when their team visited a Garasia Tribe village, they met women dressed in vibrant colours and wearing stunning Rajasthani jewellery. While the women spoke openly, the men peeked shyly out of their homes. This was a unique thing to witness, especially in Rajasthan, where patriarchal practices are still prevalent.

In this village with empowered women, women have the freedom to marry whoever they want, wear what they want, and divorce their husbands if they are unhappy.

A Progressive Community

Often considered a backward community, the Garasia Tribe seems more progressive in many ways. Although their rituals may appear unusual, the Garasia tribe's traditions have resulted in fewer dowry deaths and rapes in their community.

According to social scientist Rajiv Gupta, "their culture believes in the 'the right to choose and the right to reject'. They do not find the modern society's marriage system worthy, as it brings with it several impositions[2], especially on women".

## II.DISCUSSION

Papli Bai vehemently refused to take the first vaccine shot against COVID-19 during the devastating second wave that hit India in April last year.

She, like many others in the Garasiya tribal community, believed it was the injection that was causing people to fall sick and, in some cases, die.

Distrustful of vaccines

"I shouted at the health workers who came to our village. The male folk threw stones at them to shoo them away," Papli, 32, told DW.

In another block near Abu Road, where the Indigenous community lives, Keli Bai and her sister, Puli, shut their doors on medical health officials and workers. They refused to come out despite the pleas.

Fear of syringes in the community is a mixture of mistrust and faith in the traditional medicinal rituals the tribe follows. For as long as they can remember, the Garasiya tribal community, considered to be the third largest tribal group in the northwestern state of Rajasthan, has had a deadly fear of syringes.

This has had an enormous impact on the immunization of pregnant women and infants.

During the pandemic, vaccine coverage was slow to take off. Medical workers said the tribal regions were seen as a closed community and, in many ways, unapproachable.

"It was not just challenging for us but an uphill task to convince the community that COVID was indeed to be feared and protection was important," Richa Audichya of Jan Chetna Sansthan, an NGO that works with the Garasiyas, told DW.

"It took us almost four months just to get an audience with them and explain what the disease was about," Audichya added.

Tribes lack education

Rajasthan is home to more than 82 million people and is predominantly rural, with nearly 75% of its population living in villages. Many Indigenous tribes are settled in its southern region, where communities like the Bhil, Meena and Garasiya have made their place in the Aravalli foothills. They comprise nearly 14% of the state's population.

Their livelihoods depend mainly on farming and some work as daily wage labor in nearby towns.

The Garasiyas typically live in one-room houses made with mud and bamboo walls. Those with more money build flat tiled roofs, while the poorer people still use thatch.

Getting tribal people to overcome inhibitions and accept immunization as the way forward has not been easy. Medical workers along with NGOs have sought[3] the help of community workers and faith healers called "bhops" to convince the Garasiya community.

"They are not well-educated and depend on local medicine men and healers for their ailments. But I traveled a lot, especially in the interior areas to warn them of the pandemic and how this is a global disease," Gagan Giri, a faith healer, told DW.

Women leaders help change minds on vaccines



Conspiracy theories that were rife in Indigenous communities in many parts of the India, such as the fear that vaccination affects fertility among women and makes men sterile, were also prevalent among the Garasiyas.

"Some of the women tribal members wanted sworn affidavits pledging money to the family if anything went amiss or if they fell sick. That was the level of distrust," social worker Chandrakantha told DW.

But it was the involvement of the women leaders in the community, especially those who were elected leaders, that tipped the scales and led to the community toward finally agreeing to accept the vaccine.

Sarmi Bai, 50, a former village head in Rajasthan's Sirohi district, played a pioneering role in spreading awareness about the vaccine in the face of overwhelming resistance.

"I started with my village and told the women that COVID would kill us if we have no protection. What started in twos and threes of them getting jabs, began to spread and within a few months the campaign picked up," Sarmi told DW.

It is not the first time Sarmi has worked with other village leaders on this kind of project. In 2010, she met former US President Barack Obama as part of the Hunger Project, which works with elected women in village councils.

Women leading by example

"I had to take my injection in front of many of my tribe members for them to be convinced. I came back to them regularly to ensure that it would not have any impact on health[4]," Lalitha Garasiya, 39, another village head told DW.

She volunteered to be the first person in her village to get the shot to disprove the rumors.

Another method employed by the women tribal members, who took the lead in persuading others take the COVID-19 vaccine, was through dancing and songs in the local dialect.

They moved around villages, some of them located in far-flung hills, to spread the word of the importance of immunization and other measures to lower the risk of catching coronavirus.

"I had to make my song as informative as possible and tell them about the dangers of COVID. It somehow struck a chord among the villagers and mindsets began to change," Navli Garasiya, a community leader, told DW.

According to government official records, the vaccination drive among the tribal communities has been a success with 75% of the population now vaccinated. This is much higher than the level before the multiple interventions were employed.

Today, routine immunization has picked up and vaccine coverage is making steady progress.

Even in the central state of Chhattisgarh, despite vaccine hesitancy and inaccessibility, a push by a collective of NGOs, local networks and health volunteers helped the vaccine drive and convinced tribal members to accept the shots.

"It's a miracle. How this community has transformed and come to believe that immunization is helpful will always be a cherished memory. To say it was challenging is putting it mildly," Vivek Joshi, medical officer for the Sirohi district, told DW.

### III.RESULTS

An attempt has been made here to collect the recent information about plants used by tribals in their traditional healthcare system based on interviews with local tribals living in this region and entirely dependent on the plants occurring around them.

Abstract

Rajasthan is situated in the North-western part of India between 23° 30' 30" 11' N latitude & 69° 30' 78" 17' E longitude and covers an area of 3, 42, 239 sq km which is 10.4 % of the country's total area. Sirohi district is situated in the Southwest of Rajasthan state between the parallels of 24° 20' 25" 17' North latitudes and 17° 16' 73" 10' East [5]longitudes (Fig.1). It is characterised by dry climate with the hot season somewhat milder than in the adjoining district to the North and North-west of the state. The maximum temperature is 34°C and minimum (-) 3.4°C. Total annual rainfall is 73.23 cm. The tribal dominated area of the district harbours vast diversity of vegetation. In the Rajasthan, quite a handful of tribal communities reside in every hook and corners of the states. The tribals, namely Meena, Bhil, Sahariya, Garasia, Domor and Kathodia residing in the district of Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Sirohi, and Pali districts of Rajasthan. Majority of the tribal population fall below poverty line. The Garasia tribe are the main dwellers of these forests. The surrounding plants of these people form an integral part of their culture and the information about traditional medicinal plants gets passed on from generation to generation through oral talk or folk songs. Garasia derive their name from Sanskrit word "Gras" which means a morsel or subsistence. Their general way of life is to a large extent similar to those of Bhils. Rajasthan has 121939 Garasias constituting 2.91% of the total scheduled tribes population<sup>1</sup>. A perusal of literature revealed that significant contribution has been made by several workers on ethnobotany in India 2-7 . In Rajasthan, these studies have been carried out by various botanists from different parts of the state 8-22. However, the ethnomedicinal studies on Garasia tribes are scantier. Therefore, an attempt has been made here to collect the recent information about plants used by tribals in their traditional healthcare system. The study is based on interviews with local tribals living in this region and entirely dependent on the plants occurring around them.





Garasia,<sup>[1]</sup> alternatively spelled Girasia,<sup>[2]</sup> Girasiya or Garasiya, is a title used by the Koli chieftains of petty states or Jagirdars in India who held the villages as *Giras* granted by rulers.<sup>[2]</sup> Many of the Chunvalia Kolis held the title of Girasia and they worshipped the Hindu goddess Shakti.<sup>[3]</sup> The Koli Garasiya were tributary to the ruler of state who gave the Giras.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### Social order

Present-day Garasias are characterised by several social divisions with well-defined relationships. These divisions have appeared out of situations of culture contact and acculturation. [6] Today Garasias are divided into Koli Garasia, Rajput Garasia, Dungri Garasia and Bhil Garasia

Garasia (गरासिया) Garasiya (गरासिया) Girasiya (गिरासिया) is a Gotra of Jats found in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

#### History

In Gujarat state there are four ethnic groups of people who came to inhabit this land at different points of time and now form the majority here. These are Jats, Ahirs, Rabaris and Harijans. The Jats came from a place in Iran called Half (to be known latter as Jat) and they were herders by occupation. Around five hundred years ago they came to Kutch and Sind in search of new grazing pastures and settled there. Those who joined agriculture called themselves Garasia Jats and those who continued their ancestral occupation were known as Dhanetah Jats, and those who chose to study the Koran became Fakirani Jats.<sup>[1]</sup>

Kachchha-desa in Gujarat is also known Jartra–desa, the modern Kutch.<sup>[2]</sup>

The Jats of Kutch are a cattle breeding nomadic Muslim community. They are one of a number of communities of Maldhari pastoral nomads found in the Banni Grasslands Reserve region of Kutch.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Jat, or Jath in Kutch claim descent from Hindu Jats of the Indus delta region of Sindh, in Pakistan, where a good members of the tribe still reside. Those who remain in Sindh are referred to as the Sindhi Jats. From there, they moved into the Bani region in search of pastorage. With the partition of India, the Jats of Kutch have lost all contact with their kinsmen in Sindh. They appear to be distinct from the Jat community of North India and Pakistan.<sup>[4]</sup>

The Jats are a Maldhari cattle herding group, and are mainly distributed in Kutch and Saurashtra region. They have three territorial divisions, the Halai Jat (found in Jamnagar and Porbandar), Verai Jat (Banaskantha District), and Kutchi Jat (found in Kutch District). The Kutchi are further subdivided into the Dhanetah, Girasia and Fakirani, the latter consider themselves superior to the other two, and are strictly endogenous. They are further divided into clans like the Badajang, Podani, Aamar, Vangayi, while the Girasia are divided into the Mudrag, Bhallad and Hallayi. All these clans, except the Fakirani, enjoy equal status. The Saurashtra Jat, known as Malaks, maintain a system of Gotra exogamy.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### Distribution in Uttar Pradesh

Villages in Agra district

Kheria,

Distribution in Gujarat

Distribution in Anand District

Bhadran or Bhādran is a village in Anand district of Gujarat. Garasia and Patidar communities are the main population. We recorded 88 herbal practices using from garasia tribal communities of district Sirohi. Almost all parts were useful for ethnomedical preparation in various practices including leaves, root, bark, fruit, stem, whole plant, and seeds. Different parts of the medicinal plants were used to cure various diseases, [5,6] and mostly leaves (37.17%) were used followed by stem 4%, root (30.76%), fruit (11.53%), bark (3.84%), bud (3.84%), and seeds (2.56%). Most of the plants used for medicinal purpose were tree (35.29%) followed by shrub (28.57%), herb (26.89%), grass (5.88%), and climbers (3.36%). The Fabaceae family was credited with highest number (17%) of plants used by herbal healers. Preparation method for therapies included decoction, drying, extraction, plant infusion, smoke, juice, latex milk, oil paste, powder, raw fruit, and resins were applied. The data was recorded scientifically which included common name of plant in the area, botanical name of plant, family, plant part, habitat, diseases, diagnosis methods for disease, and dosage of herbal preparation. These plants are being used tribal community of Sirohi district to treat major ailment such as burns, piles, jaundice, fever, asthma, arthritis, scorpion bite, hydrocele, leucorrhoea, peptic ulcers, stomachache, toothache, body pain, cough, and cold. The majority of plant products are taken orally after being formulated, whereas medicines for skin diseases and bone fractures are not prescribed for oral intake. It was revealed that in the majority of cases, plant products are made with a combination of other plants or items. Although not all of the plants used in the mixture have qualities that can help with a specific ailment, some of them may have fewer adverse effects during therapy.

## List of herbal healthcare practices used by Garasia tribals

Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
Leukorrhea	Sheesham, Belpatra	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> + <i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae, Rutaceae	Tree	Crush the leaves and filter the juice with muslin clothes and add 2 g of mishri. Take 100 ml juice twice in a day.
Baldness	Bordi, Gundi, Pepper	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> + <i>Piper nigrum</i> + <i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Leaves	Rhamnaceae, Piperaceae, Boraginaceae	Shrub, Tree	Five-gram ash mixed with sesame oil and apply on affected area thrice in a day.
Burns	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Leaves	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Five-gram ash mixed with butter. Apply paste on burn area.
Piles	Ubera, Bordi,	<i>Ficus racemose</i> + <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	Root	Moraceae, Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Five-gram dried root powder take with cow milk, twice in a day.
Heat stroke	Palash tree	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Flower	Fabaceae	Tree	Bath with dried Palash flower once in day.
Weakness	Konch, Safed musli, ashwagandha, shatavari	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> + <i>Cholorophytum borivilianum</i> + <i>Withaniasomnifera</i> + <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> ,	Root	Fabaceae, Asparagaceae, Solanaceae, Asparagaceae	Shrub, herb, shrub, herb	Take 10 gm of root powder with cow milk twice in a day.
Scorpion bite	Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Leaves	Solanaceae	Herb	Tobacco leaves juice. Apply 2 drops of leaves extract twice in a day.
Asthma	Aak, adsu	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> + <i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Leaves, root	Apocynaceae, Acanthaceae	Shrub, Herb	Take 5 gm, Dried powder of leave and root with honey in empty stomach.
Dermatitis	Satyanashi	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i>	Leaves	Asparagaceae	Herb	2 ml juice, apply thrice in a day at affected area.
Arthritis	Shatavari	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Root	Asparagaceae	Herb	4 gm dried root powder dissolve in 500 ml hot water and take orally twice a day.
Stone	Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Grass	Poaceae	Grass	5-6 leaves chew, once in a day.
Mouth	Guler	<i>Ficus racemose</i>	Stalk	Moraceae	Shrub	Brush with stalk



Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
ulcers						of guler thrice a day.
Cough	Khazoor	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Fruit	Arecaceae	Tree	5 dates with milk at sleeping time.
Weakness	Shatavari	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Root	Asparagaceae	Herb	10 gm dried root powder with milk twice in a day.
Dermatitis	Pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Fruit	Piperaceae	Shrub	Fry black pepper in cow's ghee. Take 5 fry pepper twice in day.
Asthma	Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Leaves	Cannabaceae	Herb	Making ashes by burning hemp leaves. Take 5 gm hemp ash with honey at empty stomach, twice in a day.
Malaria	Aank	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Bud	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Take 5 buds with warm water at empty stomach in morning.
Jaundice	Aank	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Bud	Apocynaceae	Shrub	50 gm powder of bud, mix with jiggery. Take 1 spoon paste at empty stomach in morning.
Back pain	Safed musli	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i>	Leaves	Asparagaceae	Herb	Heat leaves, apply 10-15 leaves at affected area.
Dermatitis	Aank, garlic	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> + <i>Allium sativum</i>	Leaves, cloves	Apocynaceae, amaryllidaceae	Shrub, herb	Cook leaves of aak with ghee, make a paste, then add garlic paste 10 gm paste, and apply 3 times in a day at affected area.
Vomiting	Jijana	<i>Artemisia pallens</i>	Root	Asteraceae	Herb	Boil jijana root, take 50 ml solution twice in a day.
Piles	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaves	Meliaceae	Tree	Apply leaves paste twice a day.
Tongue scraper	Thulia bush	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Leaves	Cupressaceae	Tree	Apply 2 gm leave ash on tongue.
Piles	Jijana	<i>Artemisia pallens</i>	Root	Asteraceae	Herb	Take 5 gm root powder with warm water twice in a day.



Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
Dematitis	Aank	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Leaves	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Fry leaves of aak in cow ghee, then apply a paste at affected area thrice a day.
Cough	Kumatiya	<i>Senegalia senegal</i>	Bark	Fabaceae	Tree	Boil a bark, and then strain extract with muslin cloth. Take 50 ml, solution twice in a day.
Toothache	Kerr	<i>Capparis deciduas</i>	Branch	Capparaceae	Shrub	Grind branch, and extract juice. 2-2 drop in ear twice in a day.
Dermatitis	Cheetrai	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Root	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Make a paste of root with water. 10 ml, paste apply thrice in a day.
Kidney stone	Khakhra,	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Root	Fabaceae	Tree	Take, 4 gm root powder with warm water twice in a day.
Abdominal pain	Guda	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Leaves	Boraginaceae	Tree	Heat leaves of guda with butter milk. Apply leaves at affected area.
Scorpion bite	Chirmi	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fruit	Fabaceae	Herb	Take 5 gm fruit paste, apply at affected area.
Asthma	Khakhra,	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Bark	Fabaceae	Tree	5 gm, bark powder taken with honey twice in a day.
Blood stool in	Aval	<i>Senna auriculata</i>	Root	Fabaceae	Tree	Take 2 gm root powder with warm water in empty stomach.
Diarrhea	Bordi bush	<i>Zizphus nimmularai</i>	Root	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	2-2 spoon dried root powder with curd twice a day.
Itching in the eye	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Root	Meliaceae	Tree	1-1 drop neem juice twice a day.
Burns	Ubera	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Leaves	Moraceae	Tree	2 gm leaves paste apply on burn area.
Skin diseases	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaves	Meliaceae	Tree	2 gm, leaves paste apply at affected area.
Dengue	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Leaves	Caricaceae	Tree	2-2 spoon papaya



Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
fever						leaves paste take with warm water, twice a day.
Snake bite	Palash tree	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Root	Fabaceae	Tree	10 gm, root paste apply at bite area.
Uterine bleeding	Palash tree	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Gum	Fabaceae	Tree	Apply 2 gm paste of gum on empty stomach for one hour.
Arthritis	Ginger, black-cumin, turmeric, carom seeds, black salt	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> + <i>Elwendia persica</i> + <i>Curcuma longa</i> + <i>Trachyspermum amni</i>	Rhizome, fruit, Rhizome, seed,	Zingiberaceae, apiaceae	Herb, Herb	Take 5 gm all ingredients and make a powder. Take 10 gm powder with warm water twice a day.
Delivery pain	Oot-kantilo	<i>Echinopsechinantus roxb</i>	Root	Asteraceae	Herb	Take 5 gm root powder with warm water.
Epilepsy	Aakarkra	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i>	Root	Asteraceae	Herb	5 gm root powder twice a day with cow milk.
Cancer	Aank, datura	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> + <i>Datura stramonium</i>	Leaves	Apocynaceae, Solanaceae	Shrub, herb	Put the aak leaves and datura in a pot and burn it. 5 gm ash with cow milk, twice a day.
Sexual disorders	White musli	<i>Cholorophytum borivilianum</i>	Root	Aspargaceae	Herb	5 gm powder with milk twice a day.
Epilepsy	Gum katera	<i>Astragalus gummifer</i>	Shrub	Tragacanthin	Tree	10 gm of katera soaked in water at night, take with cow milk, jaggery, and almonds. Take 10 gm mixture in morning.
Gynecology	Blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Fruit	Rosaceae	Herb	100 gm of blackberry juice at empty stomach twice a day.
Cold and cough with fever	Chirayta	<i>Swertia perennis</i>	Root, Stem	Gentianaceae	Herb	50 gm of root and stem paste. Boil with water and make it half. Take at night.
Snake bite	Aak	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Leaves	Apocynaceae	Shrub	5 gm powder of dried leaves with water. If vomit not comes, then take 3 gm more.

Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
Chronic cough	Kumatiya	<i>Senegalia senegal</i>	Bark	Fabaceae	Tree	2 gm bark powder with warm water twice a day.
Itching	Hegu	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Bark	Acanthaceae	Herb	Boiled bark powder. apply an affected area.
Jaundice	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	Caricaceae	Tree	250 gram of papaya taken orally an empty stomach for a week.
Leukorrhea	Bordi	<i>Zizyphus nimmularia</i>	Root	Fabaceae	Shrub	1 kg of root boil in 5 liter water. 1-1 cup twice a day.
Piles	Malabar nuts	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Leaves	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Boil 1 kg of adu leaves and 2g of kali jiri and 10 g of black salt. 1-1 cup twice a day.
Piles	Satyanashi, guda	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> + <i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Seed	Papaveraceae	Crop weed	Paste of satyanashi seeds, mix with jiggery, and make small tablets. Twice a day 1-1 tablet.
Arthritis	Datura, sarsoo, garlic, cloves, tobacco	<i>Datura stramonium</i> + <i>Brassica campestris</i> + <i>Allium sativum</i> + <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> + <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Leaves, seed, fruit,	Solanaceae, Brassicaceae, Myrtaceae, Solanaceae	Herb, shrub, herb	Add 5 black datura seed, garlic clove and tobacco, in mustard oil, until the color change red massage with oil twice a day.
Wound	Khirani	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	Latex of stem	Sapotaceae	Tree	Apply 4 ml khirni milk at injury area.
Arthritis	Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Leaves	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Castor leaves heat with mustard oil. Massage 3 times with this oil.
Cold	Aak	<i>Calotros gignaeta</i>	Wood	Fabaceae	Tree	Burn dry wood of aak. Smell smoke.
Physical weakness and tiredness	Konch	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	Shrub	Take leave powder with cow milk twice in a day.
Burns	Palash tree	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Bark	Fabaceae	Tree	4 gm bark ash apply on affected area.
Knees and back pain	Maalkankaani	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Fruit	Celastraceae	Shrub	Extract oil from fruit. Massage

Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
						with oil twice a day.
Cold	Vicks	<i>Plectranthus hadiensis</i>	Leaves	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Chew 2-2 leaves in the morning and evening.
Neck pain	Chitrasani roots	<i>Hemidismus indicus</i>	Root	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Apply root paste at neck and nibble area for 2 hrs.
Male infertility	Lady's finger	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Root	Malvaceae	Herb	10 gm root powder of okra with cow milk take twice a day.
Dental caries	Yellow fruit nightshade (cuteri)	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>	Seeds	Solanaceae	Herb	Apply on teeth's surface.
Wound	Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Grass	Poaceae	Grass	Apply paste of Bermuda grass, twice a day at affected area.
Ringworm	Khejri	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	Tree	Dried leaves powder. Apply paste of khejri leaves on affected area.
Ringworm	Peepal tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Bark	Moraceae	Tree	Paste of dried bark powder, apply 2 ml paste on affected area.
Stammer	Wild onion	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Root	Amaryllidaceae	Shrub	Take 5 gm dried root powder in empty stomach, twice a day.
Leukorrhea	Safed musli	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i>	Root	Aspargaceae	Herb	Take 2 gm dried root powder of musli with cow milk.
Stone	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Root	Meliaceae	Tree	3 gm root powder with warm water.
Urinary disorder	Guggal	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	Latex	Burseraceae	Tree	Take 2 ml milk extract with warm water.
Headache	Aak	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	Shrub	Take fumes leaves extract.
Heart disease	Arjuna	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Bark	Combretaceae	Tree	Take 2 gm dried bark powder with cow milk.
Wounds	Sal tree	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Leaves	Dipterocarpaceae	Tree	Apply leaves paste for 5 days.
Anorexia	Goolar	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	Tree	100 ml leaves extract twice day.

Diseases	Plant	Botanical name	Plant part used	Family	Habitat	Method/dosage
Scorpion bite	Aak	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Stem	Fabaceae	Shrub	2 ml milk on affected area.
TB	Aarni	<i>Premna serratifolia</i>	Leaves	Lamiaceae	Shrub	5-6 aarni leaves chew twice a day.
Headache	Ram tulsi	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Leaves	Lamiaceae	Herb	Pour 5-6 drop of tulsi extract in noise.
Skin disease	Dhudhi	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>	Leaves	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Apply milky latex on affected area.
Jaundice	Guduchi	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Stem	Menispermaceae	Tree	2 gm, guduchi stem powder with warm water.
Mouth ulcers	Safed chirmi	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	Herb	Chew 5-6 leaves twice a day.
Partial blindness	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Seed	Lamiaceae	Shrub	2 gm seed powder with cow milk twice a day.
Snake bite	Ardu	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Bark	Simaroubaceae	Tree	100 ml extract of bark apply on bite area.
Asthma	Amberbel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Stem	Convolvulaceae	Herb	2 g of dried plant powder mixed in 500 ml hot water and take two spoons twice a day.
Diabetes	Harsingar	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Leaves	Oleaceae	Shrub	Fresh leaves of plants grinded in water and filtered through muslin cloth. 2 ml of filtered juice taken morning and evening after meal.
Joint pain	Methi, Azwain, mirch	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i> + <i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> + <i>Piper nigrum</i>	Seeds, fruit, seed	Fabaceae, Apiaceae, Piperaceae	Herbs	0.5 g of each ingredient mixed in 3 ml of cow ghee and take it in the night time.

#### IV.CONCLUSION

There is evidence that human beings are familiar with use of animals for food, cloth, medicine, etc. since ancient times. Enormous work has been done on ethnobotany and traditional medicine. Like plants, animal and their products are also possessing medicinal properties that can be exploited for the benefit of human beings. Garasia communities of district Sirohi. The mean age was  $60.45 \pm 16.56$  years, 82.6% healers were uneducated, and 12.6% had primary education, while 1.2% were graduates. Tribal healers act as primary point of care for tribal community and practiced various treatment modalities including herbal healing (32.7%), diviners (28.9%), child birth attendant (24.7%), and bone setters (13.7%). We recorded 88 herbal healing practices from tribal communities of district Sirohi and scientifically documented. The common diseases treated by tribal healers included wound healing, skin infection, fever, arthritis,



pain, diarrhea, cough, and cold. The Fabaceae family was credited with highest number (17%) of plants used by herbal healers. It was also noted that some of the plants used for medicinal purpose are endangered and overexhausted.[6]

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1. Clark, Alice Whitcomb (1979). Central Gujarat in the Nineteenth Century: The Integration of an Agrarian System. New Delhi, India: University of Wisconsin--Madison. pp. 55: Koli garasias would often " hire a land from the manager of a village, trusting to the timidity of the other villagers, declare that it was O 1, 57 famiiy, bapita, land.
2. ^ a b Bayly, Susan (22 February 2001). Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age. New Delhi, India, Asia: Cambridge University Press. pp. 84: They also tended to disparage other arms-bearers whom the Mughals and their succes sors had found both useful and problematic, especially the notables who had been vested with titles like Girasia or, Girishi Raja, meaning someone from Koli or other arms-bearing lineages with the authority of a 'kingly' self-made Rajput lord. ISBN 978-0-521-79842-6.
3. ^ Enthoven, Reginald Edward (1989). Folk Lore Notes: Folklore of Gujurat. New Delhi, India: Asian Educational Services. p. 5. ISBN 978-81-206-0485-8.
4. ^ Hardiman, David; Hardiman, Professor of History David (1996). Feeding the Baniya: Peasants and Usurers in Western India. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press. p. 178. ISBN 978-0-19-563956-8.
5. ^ Mann (1993), p. 103
6. ^ Mann & Mann (1989), pp. 81–82





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