

Ethnomedicines From Conception to Contraceptives and Related Sexual Problems in The Eastern Rajasthan, India

***Dr. Sitaram Khandelwal**

Abstract

The present paper deals with the information about traditional plants which are used by tribal and traditional communities of eastern Rajasthan for conception, sexual diseases, and as contraceptives. They make either member of the couple sterile, as lactagogue, emmenagogue and are used to cure various sexual diseases like leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, syphilis, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, menorrhagia. They also regularize menses and strengthen the uterus, to treat protrusion of uterus and sexual debility in both sexes.

The present study reported 62 medicinal plant species belonging to 36 families. Fabaceae family is the most abundant species.

This study revealed that leaves, roots and seeds are the most commonly used parts of the plant and the most remedies are prepared as powder and decoction.

This ethnobotanical study shows that the tribal and traditional communities have wide ancestral knowledge and are still using traditional plants to treat their sexual problems in the study area, despite the revolution in medicinal techniques. Findings from this study will help in the production of new herbal drugs to treat sexual problems.

Key words: Ethnomedicines; Traditional; Conception; Contraceptives; Sexual diseases

Introduction

Rajasthan is the largest state of India, has an area of 3,42,239 sq kilometers. Rajasthan covers the territory which has a very mature topography, developed during the thousands of years of denudation and erosional processes.

Physio-graphically, it is a land of lofty hills and shifting sand -dunes, of scorching heat and freezing cold, of fertile plains, rugged ravines and dense forests (Bhalla,1999).

In numerous pockets within some inaccessible or less accessible forests, hills, deserts and other habitats, man still lives in the primitive style, in seclusion from modern society, upholding and loving the ancient traditions of ancestors. He still depends largely on nature for essential requirements and a close relationship exists between them.

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Ethnomedicinal plants used for conception, family planning, or by making either member of the couple sterile, as lactagogue, emmenagogue. and to cure various sexual diseases like leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, syphilis, amenorrhoea, dysmannorea, menorrhagia, to regularize menses and strengthen the uterus, to treat protrusion of uterus and sexual debility in both sexes.

Research work has been done on "Floristic and ethno botanical studies on Sawai Madhopur district" (Das, 1990) and "Ethnobotanical and phytochemical studies of plants of Sawai Madahapur Tehsil " (Baghel, 2002). Research papers entitled, "A study on the ethnobotany of Karauli and Sawai Madhopur district" (Das, 1997), "Ethnomedicinal plants of Karauli district"(Meena *et al.* 2003), "Folk herbal medicines used by the Meena community in Rajasthan" (Meena and Rao, 2010), "Traditional uses of plants as cooling agents by the tribal and traditional communities of Dang region in Rajasthan, India " (Sharma and Khandelwal, 2010 a), "Ethnobotanical studies in Rajasthan " (Jain and Jain, 2012), "Weeds of Rajasthan and their ethnobotanical importance" (Sharma and Khandelwal, 2010 b) and "Fibre yielding plants of Rajasthan" (Singh and Singh, 1982) have been published but findings about the sexuality have not been reported by earlier workers in eastern Rajasthan.

There is much ethnomedicinal knowledge concerning about contraceptives, abortifacients and sexual disease treatment within tribal communities of eastern Rajasthan.

Study area

The study area comprises the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. The main tribe of study area is Meena while traditional communities are Gurjar, Mali, Kumhar, Chamar and Jogi. Meena represents 51.2% population of tribals in the state.

The natural environment of study area includes the Vindhyan and Aravalli ranges. There are extensive hill ranges, beckoning valleys, dense forests and fertile table lands. Chambal is the perennial river.

Good grade stone and some iron ore comprise the mineral resources of the area. Annual rainfall is 686 mm. The average maximum and minimum temperatures remain 41° and 25° respectively (Bhalla 1999).

In numerous pockets within some inaccessible or less accessible forests, hills, deserts and other habitats, tribal and traditional communities reside and live in primitive style.

The objective of the present study conducted in the study area is to document the traditional knowledge of tribals on abortifacient, sexual diseases, fertility, contraceptives, which is one of the important information innovations used by tribals.

Methodology

This study targeted 190 people including 52.6 % womenfolk and 47.4 % menfolk, aged from 21 to 80 years. Surveys and interviews were conducted in some selected villages of Eastern Rajasthan, during February 2013 to November 2014.

Regular field surveys were carried in the study area using questionnaire cards. Generally two types of

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interviews were taken, firstly of individuals and secondly of groups. The selected informants were field validation (Martin 1995). Collection of plant species was done along with informants and later processed following the methods of Jain & Rao (1997). The interviews were conducted in local dialect, to obtain as much information as possible about the person surveyed (age, level of education and occupation) and ethnomedicinal plants used by them (vernacular name, different part used, different modes of preparation and sexual problems treated by these plants).

In surveys besides tribal people and traditional communities, their medicine men and women, local *Vaids, Bhopas, Gotheeyas* etc. were interviewed.

The information was also collected from non-tribal people like forest officials, government physicians, nurses, veterinary doctors, NGOs, college students from rural areas etc. who have enough knowledge regarding ethnobotanical uses of plants due to their long association with tribals and long stay in the rural areas.

About 708 data-sheets were prepared from the findings made during study period. All the plants and their parts were collected and herbarium specimens were prepared, preserved and identified with help of Flora of Indian Desert (Bhandari 1990), Flora of Rajasthan- vol.1-3 (Sheety & Singh 1987-93), Flora of North-East Rajasthan (Sharma & Tiagi 1979) and BSI (Botanical Survey of India), Jodhpur. Specimens were collected and deposited in the herbaria of University of Rajasthan (RUBL), Jaipur.

The tribal and traditional communities use traditional knowledge and practices, habits and customs, charms and incantations etc. as folk medicines in the treatment of sexual problems which are effective enough. The knowledge of medicines is handed from one generation to other. Women have a lot of knowledge about traditional medicine than men.

The *Bhopa/Gotheeya* in nearly every village is not only the tribal doctor, but the religious specialist as well. They receive a high place in tribal and traditional society and earn a lot of faith of common people. The diagnosis and treatment, if given immediately is carried out at the village shrine usually.

More often, the *Bhopa* gives local herbs. Ordinary herbs with which the patient is generally familiar are simply advised by the *Bhopa*, but in most cases he goes and fetches the herbs from the forest or gives some others, which he has stored. As regards, some herbs are kept as secrets of *Bhopa* because of underlying faith of loss in power or effectiveness of the medicine on revelation of herbs.

In some diseases, the *Bhopa* gives charms and amulets. For example, a childbearing woman is given an amulet after chanting some *mantras*. The traditional system of medicines prevalent in India still does not have record. It is nurtured and perpetuates generation by generation orally.

Eneumeration of Plants:

***Abelmoschus esculentus* (L) Moench. (MALVACEAE)**

Bhindi

The root powder is taken with sugar to increase sexual potentiality, cure impotency and check

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undesirable discharge of semen with urine. The decoction of immature fruits is taken orally with sugar against syphilis.

Acacia Catechu (L. f.) (MIMOSACEAE)

Khair

The gum is eaten raw as tonic. It is also used to prepare laddoes, eaten in general sickness in females. Gum powder is mixed with ghee and unrefined sugar is kept in an earthen pot for 7-8 days. This is taken three days before menses for conception.

Acacia Nilotica (L.) (MIMOSACEAE)

Babool

Gum is eaten raw in gynaecological diseases. Root juice is mixed with sugarcandy, cardamom, *vanshlochan* and *safed musali* and taken to increase sexual potentiality. Young leaves taken orally with sugar to cure syphilis.

The pod paste mixed with candy is taken empty stomach in the morning by ladies, in case of leucorrhoea.

Stem bark crushed with *Dalbergia sissoo* leaves and *batasha*, is stored in an earthen pot overnight and taken empty stomach in the morning to get relief in menorrhagia

Seeds are ground with sugarcandy and eaten by females for conception.

Achyranthes aspera L. (AMARANTHACEAE)

Onga, Chirchita

The root powder is taken orally by women against leucorrhoea. Seeds boiled with milk and sugar are eaten as tonic.

Actiniopteris radiata (Sw.) Link. (ACTINOPTERIDACEAE)

Morpagi

Whole plant dipped in water for 12 hours is pounded with milk and taken to avoid nocturnal emission and also as tonic. The ash of plant mixed with cow milk or honey and taken by women for a fortnight daily after menses to conceive.

Aegle marmelos (L) Corr. (RUTACEAE)

Bel, bhil

Root crushed with candy is eaten by women against protrusion of uterus.

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. (SIMAROUBACEAE)

Arru

Infusion of bark and leaves is given as a tonic in debility after childbirth.

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Alhagi maurorum Medic. (FABACEAE)**Jawasa**

Women take plant powder with cow milk for 3-4 days in menorrhagia and their diet should be saltless.

Allium sativum L. (LILIACEAE)**Lahsun**

The bulblets are fried in ghee and few are taken daily for a month to increase sexual potentiality.

Aloe vera (L.) Burm. f. (LILIACEAE)

Ghee ganwar, Gamar ko patho

The plant pulp is cooked as vegetable, halwa or made into laddoes and eaten in leucorrhoea.

Annona squamosa L. (ANNONACEAE)**Seetaphal, Sarifa**

Seed paste is applied to uterus of pregnant lady for abortion.

Areca catechu L. (ARECACEAE)**Supari**

The powdered nuts are mixed with roasted wheat flour and ghee, made into laddoes and eaten daily by women to treat prolapsus of uterus.

Asparagus racemosus Willd. (LILIACEAE)**Satavar**

Root powder is taken with milk as lactagogue and to increase sexual potentiality.

Paste of tuberous roots is taken with water or milk as tonic, to increase sexual potentiality and decrease chances of abortion.

Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (MELIACEAE)**Neem**

The leaf juice is taken orally by ladies as contraceptive.

Bombax ceiba L. (BOMBACACEAE)**Semal, Semar**

Powdered flowers mixed with honey are given in menorrhagia. The roots powdered with those of Chlorophytum, Capparis sepriaria and fruits of Pedalium murex are taken with water as tonic. Root bark extract is given as tonic in case of sexual debility.

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Root powder mixed with sugarcandy and milk is taken to avoid impotency.

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub. (**FABACEAE**)

Dhak, Palash, Chheela, Chhola, Kesula

The stem bark is ground finely and taken with cow milk to avoid infertility in woman and as tonic to treat impotency in man.

The gum locally called "Kamarkas ka gond", is powdered or boiled and taken with milk in the morning to cure menorrhagia.

Capparis decidua (Forssk.) Edgew. (**CAPPARACEAE**)

Kair, Karil

Plant ash is taken with milk by tribal and traditional ladies to cure leucorrhoea.

Capparis sepiaria L. (**CAPPARACEAE**)

Jal

The root is powdered with that of roots of *Chlorophytum tuberosum*, *Bombax ceiba* and fruits of *Pedaliium murex* and taken with water to as tonic.

Chenopodium album L. (**CHENOPODIACEAE**)

Bathua

Decoction of seeds is given as a drink to women during labour pain for early and easy delivery.

Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.) Baker (**LILIACEAE**)

Safed musali

The root is crushed into paste, mixed in water, filtered and taken with candy against sexual debility in man and woman. The root is powdered with that of *Capparis sepiaria*, *Bombax ceiba* and fruits of *Pedaliium murex* and taken with water as a tonic. The root is crushed with twig of *Pedaliium murex* and seeds of *Sida* spp. are made into laddoes and eaten to treat leucorrhoea.

Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels. (**MENISPERMACEAE**)

Jaljamani

Extract of fresh leaves is mixed with water and candy and this jelly is eaten as tonic.

Cocculus pendulus (J. R. & G. FORST.) Diels (**MENISPERMACEAE**)

Jaljamani

Powder of plant is taken with cow milk by tribal and traditional men and women in sexual debility.

Corchorus depressus (L.) Stocks (**Tiliaceae**)

Chamghas, Bhophali

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The plant dried in shade is powdered and taken with candy and whey, taken by ladies to control bleeding in menorrhagia.

The leaves and seeds are crushed with sugarcandy, mixed with curd and taken as tonic for impotency. The plant is crushed with tender twigs of *Prosopis cineraria*, mixed with whey and sugar and taken as a drink to treat protrusion of uterus and to avoid abortion. Dried fruits are powdered and taken orally with milk for 2-3 days by ladies to cure leucorrhoea.

Cuminum cyminum L. (APIACEAE)

Jeera

Seeds are crushed with jaggery and pippla mool, made into pills and taken with milk for 8-15 days by ladies as lactagogue.

Curcuma amada Roxb. (ZINGIBERACEAE)

Amba haldi

The rhizome powder is boiled with oil or ghee and taken by women in debility.

Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. (FABACEAE)

Siso

Decoction of leaves is taken as a remedy for sexual diseases. Paste of 4-5 leaves is taken in the morning to treat menstrual cramps. The leaves are crushed with stem bark of *Acacia nilotica* and mixed with batasha, then kept in an earthen pot overnight and taken empty stomach in the morning by ladies in case of menorrhagia.

Digera muricata (L.) Mart. (AMARANTHACEAE)

Lehsua, Khanjru

Seeds are used to prepare laddoes and eaten against sexual debility.

Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. (ASTERACEAE)

Kala bhangra

Decoction of leaves is given with candy in sexual debility.

Enicostema axillare (LAM.) Raynal (GENTIANACEAE)

Nav

4-5 leaves are crushed into paste and taken empty stomach in the morning against menstrual cramps.

Euphorbia hirta L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)

Doodhi

Plant extract is mixed with 2 kg. boiled gram pulse and equal amount of honey and taken by women folk to cure leucorrhoea.

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Ficus benghalensis L. (MORACEAE)

Bad, Bargad, Bar

Extract of young aerial roots is used as tonic.

Ficus racemosa L. (MORACEAE)

Goolar

The fruits and barks are crushed, taken with curd for menorrhagia.

Ficus religiosa L. (MORACEAE)

Peepal

Fruits, root and bark are boiled in milk, mixed with honey and sugar and taken by womenfolk to conceive child. Aerial roots are made into paste or powder with roots of *Achyranthes aspera* and taken with cow milk by folk ladies during menstruation for seven months to treat infertility.

Grewia damine Gaertn. (TILIACEAE)

Gangaran, Chabeni

Root powder is mixed with milk or whey and taken to cure impotency, and as tonic.

Ipomea carnea Jacq. (CONVOLVULACEAE)

Besharm

The leaves are smeared with oil or ghee, warmed and tied locally to relieve nodules in breast.

Madhuca indica J. F. Gmelin (SAPOTACEAE)

Mahuwa

Leaves are smeared with ghee or oil, warmed and tied locally to cure breast nodule.

The root paste is mixed in whey and taken orally by women as contraceptive.

Momordica dioica Roxb. ex Willd. (CUCURBITACEAE)

Kakoda, Kankero, Jangli karela

Root of sterile plant is crushed with jaggery and milk and taken orally to check fertility forever.

Mucuna pruriens (L.)DC. (FABACEAE)

Konch, Kaunch

The seeds are ground with almond, made into laddoes and eaten in case of sexual debility and as tonic. Seed powder is taken with milk in debility.

Nymphaea nauchali Burm. f. (NYMPHACEAE)

Kamal, Kumudini

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Seed powder is used to prepare laddoos and eaten against leucorrhoea and as tonic.

***Ocimum canum* Sims. (LAMIACEAE)**

Nagad bavri, Bapchi

Seeds are boiled in milk and given to ladies to cure amenorrhoea. Seed powder is taken orally in leucorrhoea.

***Pedaliium murex* L. (PEDALIACEAE)**

Dikhana gokharu

Leaves soaked in water for 12 hrs. are crushed with sugarcandy and cardamom and given to women to cure leucorrhoea.

Plant crushed with seeds of *Sida* spp. and root of *Chlorophytum* are made into laddoos and eaten by women in leucorrhoea. The fruits are powdered with roots of *Capparis sepiaria*, *Bombax ceiba* and *Chlorophytum* are taken orally with water as tonic. Root powder is taken as contraceptive. Seeds are used to make laddoos and eaten by men to treat impotency.

***Phyllanthus fraternus* Webster (EUPHORBIACEAE)**

Bhui amla

Decoction of leaves, sugar and cumin seeds are taken orally to treat gonorrhoea and syphilis.

***Piper betle* L. (PIPERACEAE)**

Pan

Root is pounded and mixed with water and given to females as contraceptive and abortifacient.

***Piper longum* L. (PIPERACEAE)**

Piplamool

Piplamul is crushed with jaggery and cumin seeds, then made into pills and taken by mothers with milk for 8-15 days as lactagogue.

***Prosopis cineraria* (L) Druce (MIMOSACEAE)**

Khajara, Khejari, Sangri

Leaf juice is taken orally with batasha in empty stomach in the morning to cure leucorrhoea.

***Pupalia lappacea* (L) Juss. (AMARANTHACEAE)**

Bhad chichda

Root paste is applied to uterus for causing abortion.

***Ricinus communis* L. (EUPHORBIACEAE)**

Arandi

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Leaves are smeared with ghee or oil, warmed and tied locally to cure nodule in breast.

Seed oil is mixed with milk as purgative and oxytocic.

Saccharum officinarum L. (POACEAE)

Ganna

Jaggery is boiled in milk and taken by ladies in dysmenorrhoea.

Jaggery is boiled in water with seed powder of ajwain (half or/teaspoon) and taken orally 2-3 times, for 2-3 days by ladies as an emmenagogue and abortifacient, to induce expulsion of foetus upto 2-3 months.

The jaggery is taken orally with plant juice of *Tridax procumbens* to control excessive flow of blood during menses. Jaggery is given with milk to mother to increase lactation. Jaggery is crushed with cumin seeds and piplamul, made into pills and given with milk to mother for 8-15 days as lactagogue or 1 kg. Jaggery is boiled with 1 lit. ghee and 1 lit. water and given for 10 days.

Sida acuta Burm. f. (MALVACEAE)

Kharenta

Root extract is mixed with cow ghee and given to pregnant lady whose labour sets in as oxytocic.

Sida cordifolia L. (MALVACEAE)

Kharenta

Root extract is used as oxytocic. Seeds are crushed with the root of *Chlorophytum tuberosum* and *Pedaliium murex*, made into laddoes and given to ladies suffering from leucorrhoea.

Sphaeranthus indicus L. (ASTERACEAE)

Gorakhmundi

Flowers are taken orally with betel by ladies to cure menorrhagia.

Sterculia urens Roxb. (STERCULIACEAE)

Kadai ,Kadaya

Gum soaked in water in the evening is made into paste with candy the next morning and taken to cure leucorrhoea.

Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (MYRTACEAE)

Jamun

Fresh leaf juice is given to ladies to cure menorrhagia.

Trachyspermum ammi (L.) Sprangue (APIACEAE)

Ajwain

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Seed powder is boiled with jaggery and milk and taken orally 2-3 times a day as abortifacient. Half or one teaspoonful of seed powder is boiled in water with jaggery and taken 2-3 times a day for 2-3 days as emmenagogue.

Trapa natans L. (TRAPACEAE)

Singhara

Seed powder is used to prepare laddoos and eaten by women to cure leucorrhoea.

Tribulus terrestris L. (ZYGOPHYLLACEAE)

Gokharu

Seeds are powdered with turmeric, catechu, dried ginger, seeds of ammi and Butea gum, made into laddoos and given to mother after delivery as a tonic for good health.

Tridax procumbens L. (ASTERACEAE)

Khoon datani, kalo bhangro

Leaf juice or paste mixed in whey or curd is taken to treat leucorrhoea and menorrhagia.

Plant crushed with candy is taken with water in menorrhagia or ½ glass of plant juice is mixed with cow milk or whey and taken empty stomach in the morning and evening per day. Plant juice is taken orally with jaggery or leaves are eaten 2-3 times a day.

½ glass of plant juice is mixed with cow milk and candy, taken from 4th day of menses to menopause and from 4th day of menses for three days as contraceptive. Leaf paste is given with milk to woman in the morning for 8 days to stop bleeding during pregnancy.

Trigonella foenum-graceum L. (APIACEAE)

Methi

Seed powder is taken with whey in dysmenorrhoea. Decoction of seeds is given as oxytocic.

Triticum aestivum L. (POACEAE)

Gehu

Roasted wheat flour is mixed with katha powder, ghee, made into laddoos and given empty stomach to women against prolapsus of uterus. Roasted flour is cooked with jaggery and given with milk to mother as lactagogue.

Vigna radiata (L) Wilczek (FABACEAE)

Moong

Germinated pulse alongwith whey is taken empty stomach in the morning to treat leucorrhoea.

Withania somnifera (L) Dunal (SOLANACEAE)

Asgandh

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Leaf juice is taken orally against impotency, sexual debility and as emmenagogue. Extract of root is mixed with sugar and milk and taken as tonic in debility.

Ziziphus nummularia (Burm. f.) Wt. & Arn. (RHAMNACEAE)

Jhar- ber, Beri, Bor

Decoction of root is given to mother as lactagogue and antibiotic in postnatal treatment. Bath is also given to infant and mother as postnatal treatment. Shade dried root bark is powdered, filtered, used to prepare laddoos and given to mother to strengthen the uterus as postnatal treatment.

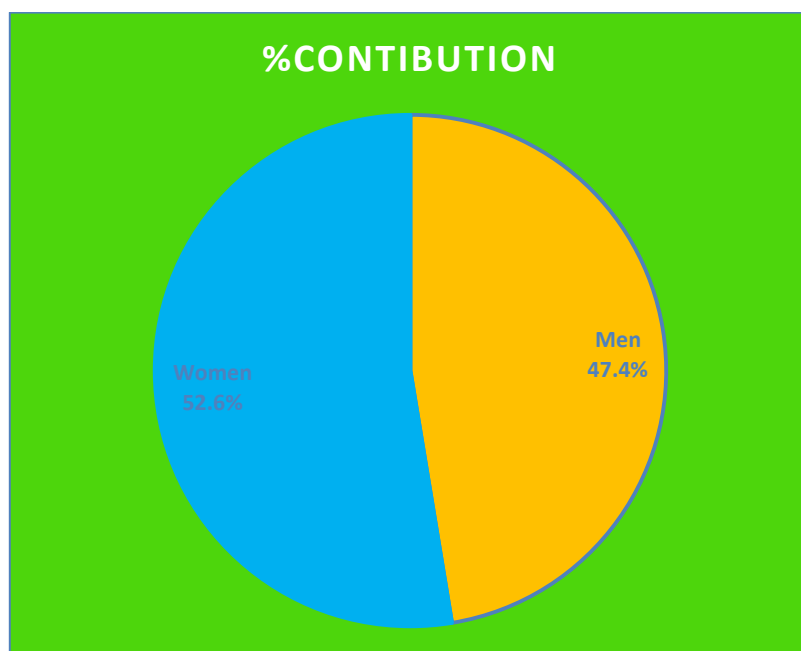
Result and discussion

Frequency of use of plants according to the profile of the respondents

According to sex

In the region of Eastern Rajasthan both men and women are interested in the traditional uses of plants. Among the informants 52.6 % were women and 47.4% were men. During surveys we were found that women use ethnomedicines more than men because women have in- depth knowledge of ethnomedicines.

Figure 1 : Showing the distribution of ethnomedicinal plants used by sex



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TABLE 1 : GENDER

Gender	Density	% Contribution
Male	90	47.4
Female	100	52.6

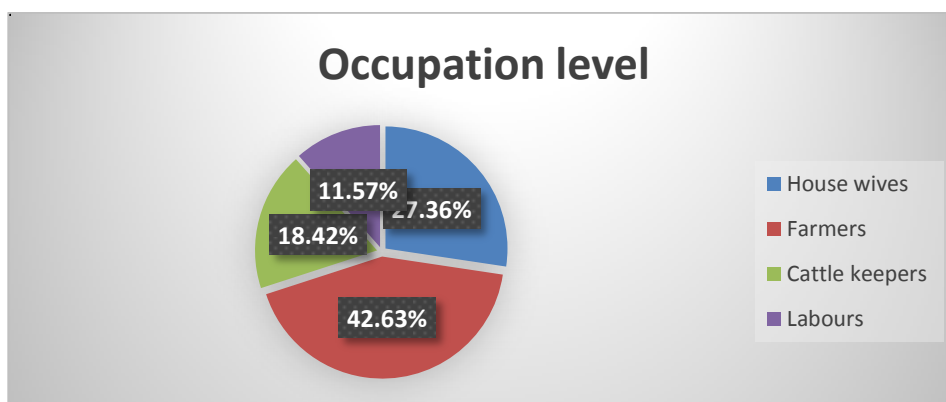
TABLE 2 : AGE CLASSES OF INFORMANTS

Age class	Informants	% Contribution
21-30	47	24.73
31-40	43	22.63
41-50	38	20.00
51-60	31	16.31
61-70	23	12.10
71-80	08	04.21

Table 3: LITERACY LEVEL

Literacy group	Informants	% Contribution
Illiterate	108	56.84
Primary	38	20.00
Secondary	32	16.84
Graduate	12	06.31

Figure 2: showing the occupation level of the study area



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Table 4: Occupational Level

Occupation	Informants	% Contribution
House wives	52	27.36
Farmers	81	42.63
Cattle keepers	35	18.42
Labours	22	11.57

Table5: FL Values of frequently used ethnomedicinal plants

Botanical Name	LP	LU	FL Value
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	107	117	91.4
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	95	105	90.4
<i>Butea monosperma</i>	97	112	86.6
<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	93	117	79.4
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	96	122	78.6
<i>Chlorophytum tuberosum</i>	116	152	76.3
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	103	136	75.7
<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	132	178	74.2
<i>Corchorus depressus</i>	87	119	73.1
<i>Digera muricata</i>	88	123	71.5

According to the various modes of administration

Plant part made edible either by powdering or mixing with other ingredients or food.

Raw plant part.

Extract by crushing or pounding fresh drug.

Juice.

Decoction.

Paste.

Cooking as vegetable, halwa or laddoos

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Fried.

Boiled.

Soaked.

Ash

Mostly plant or its part is used in powder form .

Use of plants according to the part used, method of preparation, mode of administration and plant part used

Plant can be used either whole or in part like root, aerial root, stem, bulb-lets, gum, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, bark and underground part. The above study reveals that young leaves are the most commonly used plant part followed by root. Other plant parts used poorly. The whole plant, roots, aerial roots, root bark, stems, rhizome, bulblets, pulp, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, gum etc. plant parts are used as medicines to treat sexual problems.

The frequency of use of different plant species

During study we found that Fabaceae family is predominately used with a percentage of 13.8% followed by Liliaceae (11.8%), Amaranthaceae, Apiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Mimosaceae, Moraceae families with a percentage of 8.3% each. The remaining other families represent a small percentage.

Bombax ceiba also reported by Mhatre and Shinde (2014) in Maharashtra used by Thakar tribe in the treatment of abnormal menstruation.

Conclusion

The relationship between primitive societies and their surrounding plants is very strong (Faulks 1958).

Plants used as anti-fertility agents, contraceptives, abortifacient agents, lactagogue, oxytocic to treat leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, dysmanorrhoea, amenorrhoea, protrusion of uterus and sexual disease have not been thoroughly experimentally studied on humans. Significant research into the chemical and biological properties of these less explored plants is still needed to determine their efficacy because ethnomedicine has no side effects and natural.

Acknowledgement

We are thankful to the Department of forest of Rajasthan to help us in conducting the surveys in the interior villages of the study area. We are also grateful to the tribal and traditional communities for sharing their valuable information.

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