

Birth Control Practices Of Tribal's Of South East (Hadoti region) Rajasthan

¹Tikam Chand Nagar and Vandana Sharma²

¹Research scholar, government college Kota,
University of Kota, Rajasthan, India

²Associate Professor Government college kota
Department of Botany, University of Kota, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

The ethno botanical survey was made during last two years in the tribal population of Baran district. Valuable information about the medicinal use of certain wild species against various diseases amongst tribal women are obtained by personal interviews. Some species are being used by them against various diseases and "Birth control Practices" like antifertility purposes and Child gap. Some of these interesting medicinal properties of plants are given in the present communication.

Key worlds:-Tribals, Ant fertility, Ethno botany, Birth Control Practices, Abortion

INTRODUCTION

Ethno botany has emerged as a new branch of the study documenting the age, old wisdoms and knowledge's of the ethnic societies (tribals). It is very fascinating and vital field of research. There is an inextricable link between indigenous ethnic culture and botanical conservation.

Tribal's people are the "Ecosystem People" who live in harmony with nature and maintain a close link between man and environment. In India traditional tales, mythological stories and events in the epics; religious practices of worship in household and in the temples in festivals, birth and death are all replete with reference to plants.

The present study is an effort to document the significant and properties of various medicinal herbs used in birth control practices of tribal of south east Rajasthan. This work provides excellent glimpse of the ethno botanical heritage of Rajasthan

STUDY AREA

Hadoti is a region of Rajasthan state in western India. It lies between 23.45 to 25.53 N latitude and 75.09 to 77.26 E longitudes with total area of 24156.6 sq.kms. It is situated 300 m above M.S.L. and includes the districts of Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar and Kota. This region is bounded on the west by the Mewar, on the northwest by Ajmer area of Rajasthan. The region of south eastern Rajasthan lies between Malwa Plateau in the east. major Scheduled Tribes of Hadoti region are namely, Sahariya, Mina, Bhil, and some traces of other tribal races.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethno-botanical survey was conducted in different tribal inhabited areas of Hadoti region and data were collected through enquiry observation and interview with tribal people, their local traditional doctor “**Bhopa**” and “**Diaca**” women help in child birth

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

India possesses the second largest concentration of tribal people anywhere in the world. The prominent tribal areas constitute around 15 percent of the total geographical area of this vast country. Recently ethno medicinal studies have gained importance during recent years and enjoy a respectable position today, especially in the developing countries, where modern health service is limited. The field approach of study of ethno botany plays a vital role because of the direct contact that can be established with the authentic information on the uses of plants both wild and cultivated. However, this valuable source of knowledge is not adequately documented, which impedes their widespread use, evaluation and validation. In the enumeration, the general description of collected ethno medicinal plants is given. Botanical names, family, their uses and some photographs were given in Table and Figure.

In the present paper total 15 plant species belonging to 15 genera and 14 families have been enumerated. These plants are being used by various ethnic group and rural people of Hadoti region of south east rajasthan. These plants are commonly used in various birth control practices,

Table-Ethnomedicinal uses of plants by the tribal people of Hadoti region (Raj.)

S. No.	Botanical Name (Local Name)	Family	Plant Description	Plant parts	Method of drug preparation and Mode of application
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> (Ratti)	Fabaceae	Herbaceous perennial climber with long pinnate leafleted leaves that twines around trees shrubs and hedges	seed	Roots and seeds of this plant when made into paste with milk and given daily for three days induce abortion

2	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (Kattha)	Fabaceae	Deciduous and gregarious tree, Height up to 15 meter tall, leaves bipinnate alternate	Plant exudates	Decoction of heart wood and root of <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> , is given during labour pain for easy delivery and prevent infection.
3	<i>Adhatodavasica</i> (Adusa)	Acanthaceae	Tall shrub height up to 2.5 meter, Leaves are simple opposite lanceolate, Inflorescence Spike up to 7.5cm	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to pregnant women for the treatment of body ache and used to avoid implantation
4	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Dhawda)	Combretaceae	Small to medium size tree, Growing up to 20 meter tall, Wider leaves nearly oppositely arranged	Gum	To facilitate child birth
5	<i>Bryonia laciniata</i> (Shivlingi)	Cucurbitaceae	Annual climber with bright red fruit	Seed	Fine powder of seeds in milk is used in cases of both male and female to increase fertility.
6	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> (Ganza)	Cannabaceae	Annual Herbaceous Flowering plant Grows 6-12 feet in height	Leaves	Dried leaves and flowers are given in gonorrhea.
7	<i>Carica papaya</i> (Papaya)	caricaceae	Herbaceous large plant like tree, stem without branches soft and green grows from 5 to 10 meter tall with all the leaves on top	Fruit	Pulp of fruit is used for easy abortion. Its aqueous extract reduce the reproductive capacity

8	<i>Chlorophytumtuberosum</i> (Musli)	Asparagaceae	Herbaceous plant, Height up to 20cm tall, Leaves in Gregarious clumps, Flowering june-august.	Root powder	Increase fertility and promote normal ovulation
9	<i>Daucascarota</i> (Gajari)	apiaceae	Monocarpic perennial herb that grows up to 1 meter height, leaves are pinnately divided and deeply dissected	Leaves & seeds	Seeds are used for contraception and abortion Leaf extract is given for abortion and antifertility.
10	<i>Gossipiumbarbedens</i> (cotton)	Malvaceae	Perennial Small bushy shrub height upto 3 meter tall	Seed	For maintain space between two children
11	<i>Piper nigrum</i> (Kali Mirch)	Piperaceae	Flowering vine that grow up to a height of 10 meter or more	Fruit	Used in contraception activity
12	<i>Ricinuscommunis</i> (Castor)	Euphorbiaceae	Perennial flowering plantGrows upto a 10 feet height, Bloom in June to Octomber month	Seed	Used as a anti fertility herb may show effect on ovulation
13	<i>Solanumnigrum</i> (Makoi)	Solanaceae	Herbaceous plant Height up to 8-10cm tall, with small rounded berry fruit Seeds are sown in April to may month	berries	Leaves and seeds of plant used as anti fertility drug

14	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Jamun)	Myrtaceae	A evergreen tree with dense fronds crown, height up to 30 meter tall Flowering occur in march to April	Leaves	Used to prevent premature deliveries, thus ensuring complete foetal growth and development.
15	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (Sonth)	Zingiberaceae	Perennial, Herbaceous plant grow up to 1 meter tall,Take 10 months to give product	Rhizome	To remove unwanted pregnancy



Fig. Family of tribal people



Fig. Study area of south east Rajasthan

Some important ethnomedicinal Plants



Fig. *Clorophytum tuberosum*



Fig. *Adhatoda vasica*



Fig. *Bryonia laciniosa*



Fig. *Cannabis sativa*



Fig. *Ricinus communis*

CONCLUSION

In the present paper total 15 plant species belonging to 15 genera and 14 families have been enumerated. These plants are being used by various ethnic group and rural people of Hadoti region of south east rajasthan .These plants are commonly used in various birth control practices, These rural areas are devoid of modern health facilities, still they depends on their traditional practices of health care, these herbal drugs assumes safer than synthetic chemical drugs but their efficacy and doses are vary from people to people. So the aim of our study is to evaluate the medicinal use of these plants to provide safety and efficacy information for people who cannot afford Western prescription. Our study encourage the preservation of culture, tradition, conservation and sustainable utilization of plant wealth occurring in this area. Furthermore, the information generated will also inform future validation studies, so as to increase the acceptability of plant-based remedies in birth control practices both nation- ally and internationally. Such efforts are indeed necessary for successful commercial metabolites for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes and may open alternative sources

overcoming the present threat of biodiversity. The survey indicates that the tribal people are rich in traditional knowledge system and the area is rich in plant diversity.

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