

Systematic Enumeration of Common House Hold Plants of Vidyasagar Pally In Jhargram of West Bengal

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Abstract- Jhargram is called 'Aranya Sundari' as the district has its own beauty and dominated by tribals in almost all pockets in the blocks. The town and its adjacent areas shows good sal (*Shorea robusta*) dominated vegetation though other species are mahul (*Madhuca longifolia*), piyal (*Buchanania lanzan*), piyasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and kumbhi (*Careya arborea*). In village premises people planted many medicinal plants for their own purpose but the numbers of trees found here are negligible. Other plant species found in the home premises as common plants whose importance are immemorial from medicinal point of view. The beauty, natural cognition and their interaction in the community make the environment wild though they use modern medicine for their own. The eco-friendly environment boosts them virgin and their use and conservation practices remind us to follow the guidelines for future conservation. In this communication, 21 types of house hold plants under 21 species and 21 genera have been presented for general study in the community of Jhargram which may be a guide line to study further for whole area to know the sketch of vegetation in wild premises at local communities of Jhargram. It would be a base line for ethnic research in near future for conservation aspects in various fields in near future.

Keywords- Common house hold plants, Vidyasagar Palley, Jhargram, Conservation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Common house hold plants are those available in the surroundings of our house premises, nay in the neighbouring places also. It is evident that all the plants in our surroundings are common because their habitat hold them to captivate in in-situ condition and make them eco-friendly. The off springs of the same plant become more stress prone as because they grow in the said environment from their seedlings stage. They compete, functionally interact with others and sustained for adaptive selection. We can call them plants of our neighbouring. These plants are different kinds like, weeds, medicinal, fuel wood producing, fodder,

ornamental, oil yielding, fruits and flower growers, even shed plants or avenue plants. Further under the shape and size of the plants they maybe regarded as herbs (annual, biennial), shrubs (perennial) and trees (perennial). The house hold commodities full fill the goal from these plants as these serve different purposes. Good example is Debbaru (*Polyalthia longifolia*) which serve as pollution remover. In Jhargram, the dust pollution is common because dust particles move from morum road to the houses and cause different problems even make the buildings and houses colourful, dusty and ultimately reduce the glaze of the bright colour if decorated. Our neighbouring trees in front of our houses protect the building from dust and make it clean by taking dust particles in its body that means on leaves. When detached from the stem, they get remove dust particles and mix it in to the soil or during heavy raining all becomes dust free. Not only that the plants check the sound pollution, serve as sink to carbon of the environment, protect the house from storm and make the house decorative, keep the atmosphere cool during summer. Some plants found common in to our premises which show beautiful flowers and attract birds that make the environment eco-friendly. Common birds found in our house premises are asian pied starling, common myna, bank myna, jungle myna, asian koel, tailor bird, crow, bulbul, drongo, dove, rock pigeon, sparrow, kingfisher, blue magpie robin, scrapper, jungle babbler, mourning dove, parakeet, pond heron, brain fever bird, sunbirds etc. Bright coloured flowers attract sunbirds and the fragility depends upon the loneliness of the house which make the environment clean, green and ecofriendly due to good landscaping of the garden or house premises. In the present context, the study was therefore undertaken to record the common house hold plants in Jhargram of Paschim Medinipur.

II. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Objectives of the present study include:

1. Common house hold plants of Vidyasagar Pally, Jhargram district, West Bengal.

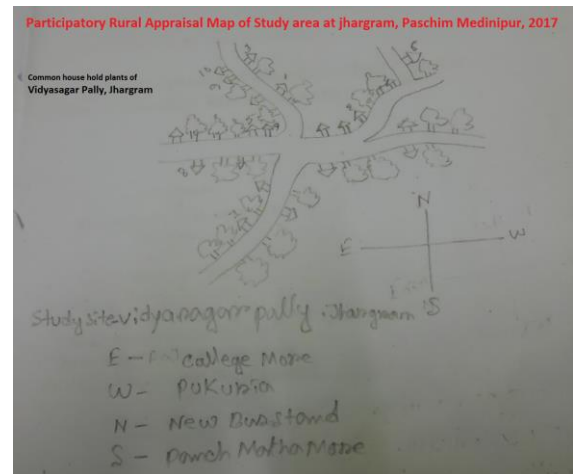
2. Study of use value of these plants.
3. Traditional knowledge on those plants.
4. Scientific background behind the common household plant conservation.

III. AREA UNDER STUDY

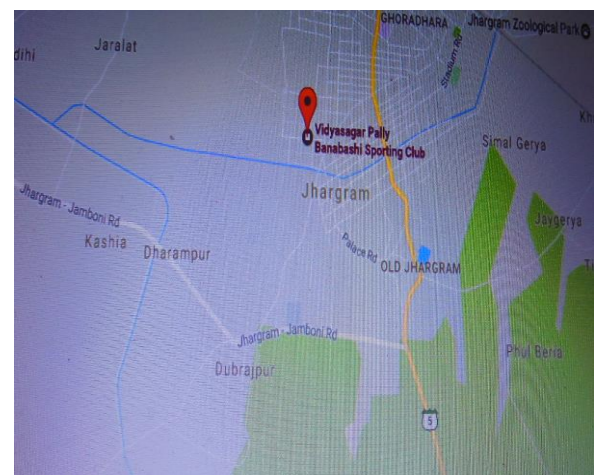
The study area is Vidyasagar Pally which is located in Jhargram town of Jhargram district, West Bengal. It is a village under Binpur Jhargram Community Development Block. It is nearly 3 kms away from the railway station of Jhargram, which is a sub-divisional town of the state West Bengal (Map 1, 2, 3) in India. It is a tribal dominated area. Forests, ponds, waste land, canals, semi-grass lands and agricultural fields available common in the town. The region is under semi-dry region. During summer scarcity of water persists and people use pond water as well as water of well. But the quality of the water was not good and the water is not adequate. The irrigation governed by shallow and canal water cover the requirements supported by the municipality. The villages under this block are remote though bus stands present at the centre of the town and small vehicles available frequently in the road to solve the problems. Most of the village people are farmers but they practice in their own field or to others land as daily labour. Poultry, cow shed, mini shop etc. are available but the interaction is less to lesser in the town. Forest and degraded land including plantation stands are common in which cattle graze freely. But the problem is water. Canal water and pond water fulfil the scarcity in far remote villages while they dig some temporary well to complete the mini-cultivation process. All sites have the common problems but they are very sensitive to grow and protect household plants in their own premises to get the benefit from these plants. In town people use the same practice and grow plants of different kinds to fulfil the requirements of their own.



Map 1 West Bengal



Map 2 Hand map of selected location



Map 3 Google map of Vidyasagar Pally Jhargram
Source: Googlemap.com

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site was selected at the end of the town which is a village of eco-friendly site under Jhargram District. The time was 4 weeks as specified one to complete the work, so minimum number of plots and days were taken into account to record the flora, fauna, ecology and environment in the area which was near our student's house at Jhargram town. To study of the flora, fauna and different factors associated with the topic, environmental monitoring was done for two weeks on the basis of basic questionnaires selected for the study. Group and gender wise samples were taken in to account to throw the questions after that available data was recorded and then cross checked with other knowledge based persons and senior citizens present in the said environment. Record samples and field photographs were taken in different times from the village areas to establish the authenticity of the study and gathered in our laboratories as well as in our personnel custody. After analysing the data, final conclusion was drawn on the basis of conservation strategies available in the

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guide book to preserve the flora, fauna, ecosystem, conservation and to protect the degraded ecosystem and make it pristine for future. Literature used for the study referred in the references part¹⁻³¹. Used publications in Journals, books, articles for the said purpose along with the help of old aged persons in the study area was taken.

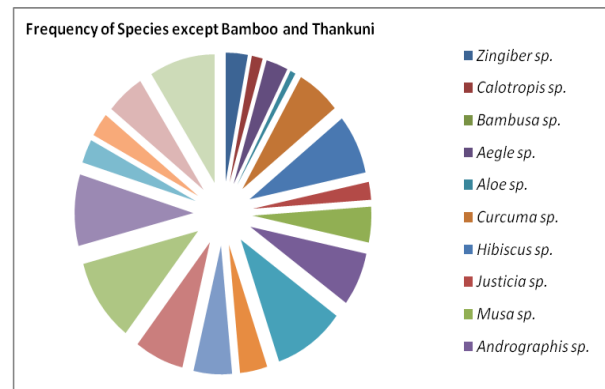
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study 21 types of house hold plants, under 21 species and 21 genera have been studied (Table 1) for their utility in our area in which two plants showed numerous number that is uncountable. These are bamboos and thankuni. Both the plants show immense ecological significance. Here, some plants are used as spice like adda and halud to cook food items. Some are aromatic and used to stop whooping cough (tulsi i.e. *Ocimum sanctum*). Other plants use as anthelmintic like Kalmegh (*Andrographis paniculata*) used for liver for tonic, as a source of iron (Kathal i.e. *Artocarpus heterophylla*=*A. integrifolia*), laxative (Bel i.e. *Aegle marmelos*), as digestive, carminative (Pepe i.e. *Carica papaya*), antipox (Sajne i.e. *Moringa oleifera*). Some plants are used as antidiysenteric (halud i.e. *Curcuma longa* and thankuni i.e. *Ceentella asiatica*), antipyretiuc (Piyara i.e. *Psidium guajava*), anti-jaundice (Arhar or lahar i.e. *Cajanus cajan*) and a plant is used as cough reliver i.e. vasak (*Adhatoda vasica*). Tulsi and vasak both are cough reliever and jagatmadan is anthelmintic also used in different other purposes. Plants are used extensively as they are showy like rangan, jaba, akanda etc. (Table 1). Plants like jaba, nayantara, tulsi are very popular and used widely as ornamental plants. Bel leaves are used in house hold deities though they have immense medicinal value. The ripe fruits are laxatives and the young fruit dust is used to reduce the biliousness, treatment of kidney problem. Some plants are found in our NIMBY (Not in my back yard) places. These are bherenda, dhutara, kurchi, jam etc. Karabi, lalpata, kurchi, kusum, nayantara (whie/pink), nim, mahanim etc. are very much important to develop local environment pleasent and keep the environment cool. Other plants like *Eugenia jambolana* (Jam), *Aegle marmelos* (Bel), *Artocarpus integrifolia* (Kathal) and *Moringa oleifera* (sajne) are economic because fruits are edible and raw fruits of kathal and sajne are used as vegatbles. Some plants demarcated in the figures i.e. from 1-10.

Table 1 Common house hold Plants of my house premises, Vidyasagar Pally, Jhargram

Name (Bengali)	TEN HOUSES USED DURING SURVEY THAT REPRESENT HOUSE WISE AVAILABLE INDIVIDUAL MEDICINAL PLANT SPECIES										Total Plant species number
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Ada			4								4
Akanda				2							2
Bans							N				Many
Bel	2	2									4
Ghritakumari	1										1
Halud			8								8
Jaba								10			10
Jagatmadan		3									3
Kala							6				6
Kalmegh					4	5					9
Kathal				8			5				13
Kesut										5	5
Nayantara (Golapi)			7								7
Nim	8	1									9
Pepe								14			14
Piyara	4		5						3		12
Rangan										4	4
Sajne				4							4
Thankuni							N				Many
Tulsi	3								2	2	7
Vasak					8	4					12

N.B.: N-Numerous no. of individual plant, I ti X indicates owners nam, Field data collected from house hold survey at Vidyasagar Pally, Jhargram, NIMBY-Not in my back yard.



Pie diagram 1 Common house hold plants and use value in Vidyasagar Pally, Jhargram, W.B.

Photo Plates on Medicinal plants



Fig. 1 Nayantara (*Catharanthus roseus*)

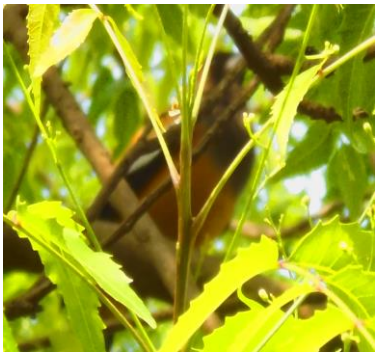


Fig. 2 Nim tree (*Azadirachta indica*)



Fig. 6 Vasak (*Adhatoda vasica*)



Fig. 3 Akanda (*Calotropis gigantea*)



Fig. 7 Jaba (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)



Fig. 4 Arhar (*Cajanus cajan*)



Fig. 8 Thankuni (*Centella asiatica*)



Fig. 5 Seuli/Sefali (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*)



Fig. 9 Krishna tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*)

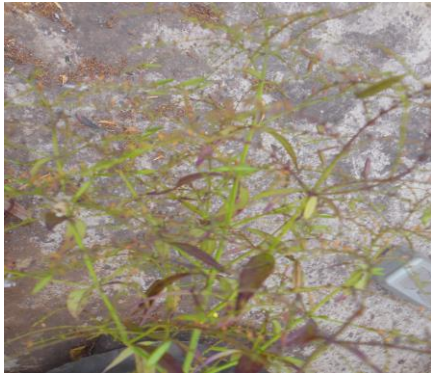


Fig. 10 Kalmegh (*Andrographis paniculata*)

VI. CONCLUSION

- 1) Villagers of study area knowingly or unknowingly protected plants in their premises which may be the economic as well as ecological indicators. It will protect the environment.
- 2) Plants provide many use value like, food, fodder, fuel, timber, medicinal and economic one due to production of wood of commerce. So, if protected properly we will be protected to get something during our important moment.
- 3) Mostly they use the carbon di oxide and release oxygen which is potentially valuable and free for all living beings.
- 4) They improve the scenic beauty and enhance the cheerful mind to do more work during the whole day. If you see natural green your eye will be more powerful than others. It could be the safeline to protect house, village from devastating storm.
- 5) Reday medicine, raw materials of various spices are obtained from kitchen garde, aromatic plants get direct benefit, similarly trees get valuable fruits, wood and fuel to genarte econopmy. It will protect fauna and check the flow of water and thus protect soil erosion. Not only has that it provided to increase diversity of others like microorganisms and fauna in the said environment.
- 6) In this context our slogan is 'save green see dream' as per the theme of the forest department in the year 2017. More and more study is required to know better in our environment.

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