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Spermatorrhoea disease and ethnomedicinal plants with reference to Simdega District of Jharkhand, India

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Abstract- Spermatorrhoea is a disease among males were White mucilage discharge with urine during early morning period, Pain in joints and muscles in lower portion of body, burning sensation in eyes is generally observed. A detailed survey identification work was carried by the author between 2016-2020 in ten blocks of Simdega district and 24 plants were identified along with their local name, Botanical name, Family and Plant parts used against Spermatorrhoea is described in the present paper.

Key words: Spermatorrhoea, census, ethnomedicinal plants, folk medicine

INTRODUCTION

Simdega district ranks twenty-second in terms of total population in the state and twentieth in regards to decadal population growth rate (2001-11) among the twenty-four districts, with a sex ratio of 1000. The district comprises of ten blocks namely, Simdega, Pakar Tanr, Kurdeg, Kersai, Bolba, Thethaitangar, Kolebira, Jaldega, Basjor and Bano. As per Census 2011, the district has 451 villages and 1 town Census 2011 figure indicated that the percentage share of scheduled caste population to total population was 7.45 percent while that of scheduled tribes was 70.78 percent. Total area of Simdega District is 3761.20 sq km. The Major rivers of this area are Sankh, Deo, Girwa, and Palamara. Among these rivers Sankh is the main river of the district. Simdega district has about 32% of forested area. Important forest products are Saal seeds, Cocoon,

Lac, Tendu leaves, Karanj, Chiraunji etc.. The major trees are Sal, Bija, Gamhar, Jackfruit, Jamun, Mango, Bamboo, Neem etc. Many folk medicines are also found in Simdega district of Jharkhand as it is a tribal dominated area.¹

Spermatorrhoea or dhatu rog as it is commonly known is a disease which is prevalent among males of 15-40 yrs age groups, the common symptoms include White mucilage discharge with urine during early morning period, Pain in joints and muscles in lower portion of body, burning sensation in eyes.²

MATERIALS & METHODS

A survey was made by visiting local areas of Simdega district and in different villages the patient suffering from Spermatorrhoea and cured patients were interviewed, the local vaidyas kaviraj, ojhas who could cure Spermatorrhoea were interviewed. The information were gathered regarding plants, plants parts used the way of treatment all were documented and plants were identified and herbaria of plants were made with the help of authentic texts.³

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OBSERVATION

The observations was enlisted in a tabular form, 24 plants were observed after survey and identification, these

are enlisted and arranged in alphabetical orders based on their botanical names, family, local names and parts used in Table 1.

Table 1: List of plants used against Spermatorrhoea by ethnic people of Simdega district of Jharkhand state

S.No.	Botanical name	Family	Local name	Parts Used
1.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Chitchiri	Root
2.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Kalmegh	Leaf, Stem
3.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Ghrit kumari	Leaf
4.	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Mimosaceae	Babul	Leaf
5.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombaceae	Simal	Root
6.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> L.	Leguminosae	Arhar	Seed, Leaf
7.	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i>	Hyponideaceae	Talmuli	Root
8.	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Costaceae	Kaeon	Root
9.	<i>Diospyrus embryopteris</i>	Ebenaceae	Keond	Fruit, Root
10.	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Asteraceae	Minjur juti	Root
11.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb.	Moraceae	Gular	Bark
12.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Bargad	Root
13.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> Br.	Papilionaceae	Anantmul	Root
14.	<i>Lamanea coromandelica</i> M.	Anacardiaceae	Doka	Bark
15.	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	Mahua	Bark
16.	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb	Cucurbitaceae	Ban Karela	Bark
17.	<i>Mucana pruria</i> Hook	Papilionaceae	Alkusi	Seed
18.	<i>Pueria tuberosa</i> D.C.	Fabaceae	Patal Kohra	Tuber
19.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amla	Fruit, Leaf
20.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scorophulariaceae	Van dhania	Leaf
21.	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i>	Smilacaceae	Ramdatun	Root
22.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae	Arjun	Bark
23.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermeaceae	Amrita	Leaf
24.	<i>Uraria lagopodioides</i> L.	Papilionaceae	Ishwarjata	Root

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The present study is focused on the traditional healing process used and practiced by tribals and local inhabitants of Simdega district of Jharkhand against a male disease Spermatorrhoea commonly known as Dhatu rog. Simdega area is rich in flora diversity and the area is dominated by tribal population as compared to 26% of total Jharkhand population according to Census of 2011, Simdega has 70.78% population of tribals. Similarly Simdega lacks the modern amenities and the entire district has only one town i.e. Simdega, people of Simdega district still lacks the modern infrastructures for normal living and health, for health needs Jungle and the traditional knowledge is a big boon. The traditional knowledge of jari buti as the medicinal plants are described among locals, cures most of the deadly diseases,⁴ including the dhatu rog or Spermatorrhoea. The need of the hour is to spread the traditional knowledge and a bridge between the allopathic medicine and herbal or traditional medicine should be established. This work has documented the plants with potential to cure Spermatorrhoea future aspect can be to find out the active principal which are responsible for curing the disease and establishing a link between these plants and allopathic medicines.

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