

# To Study the Medicinal value of Weed plant “Cassia Tora” Which is Naturally Propagated on Waste Land

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## **ABSTRACT**

Plants are very effective natural sources for medicine on our mother planet. Most of people are using the plants for primary health care. The important role of plant is used traditionally as well as in today life style modern system. On our mother planet has so many weeds plants which are naturally propagated and also are to nourish with important valuable nutrients as the medicinal plants. Many weeds' plants are grown on waste land in all Season which have very important medicinal value. In this research paper I studied the medicinal value of weed plant “Cassia tora” which is naturally propagated on waste land in monsoon season. Now a days most of population of India is suffering from poverty and can't afford costly allopathic treatment. On the other side of above plant Cassia tora is easily available without any adverse effects. Whole plant is very useful for human health. So, there is no need for investment for growing this plant. This plant has been used in the cure of dysentery, diarrhea, rheumatism skin diseases.

**Keyword:** Medicine, Edible plant, Traditional, Treatment, Disease, Properties.

## **Introduction**

Plants are the oldest associated of man from very ancient times. During the nomadic period of mankind, the food needs of man was met directly from the nature, mainly from forests. Through out history, wild edible plants have sustained human populations in each of the inhabited continents and the importance of plants to the living world hardly needs any elaboration. In India, in ancient times the knowledge about natural plants and animals' life was an integral part of a person's learning. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 flowering plants all over the world are edible, whereas the number of plants utilized by the man for food hardly exceeds 30 (Swaminathan, 1993; Khoshoo, 1995). The relationship between natural resources and the people has been forged within moral, cultural, political economic and ecological boundaries. Respect for these boundaries by different communities and social groups was the result of historically accepted formal and informal rules and forms. (Gupta & Ura, 1900).

In India at present export value of ayurvedic and herbal product amounted to about 539 million U.S dollars from India in financial year 2021. There was consistent increase in the value of these exports from financial year 2015 -2021 (<https://www.statista.com> (India value of ayurvedic and herbal products exports 2021))

The WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) is a knowledge center for Traditional medicine. As parts of WHO's overall traditional medicine strategy, it has a strategic focus in evidence

and learning data and analytics sustainability, equality and innovation and technology to optimize the contribution of traditional medicine to Global health and sustainable development. At the sometime respect for local heritages and right is a guiding principle. The Prime Minister and Government of India is supporting the establishment of the WHO global Centre for Traditional Medicine in Gujarat, India. So, this research paper I proposed the plant “Cassia tora” which naturally propagated in monsoon season. So, there is no need for investment for growing this plant & highlights on the potential of this plant’s further treatment major treatment cure on various major diseases.

**Pharmacognosy: -****Source and Distribution: -**

Cassia tora is annual herb plant found in roadside, pasture and cultivated fields.<sup>6</sup>(page 70 weed weedicide and weed control R.C.Mandal). More or less naturalized in India, Bandla(k)1030m, Dangar ( B) 940m(k)880m.<sup>7</sup>(wild edible plant)<sup>7</sup>

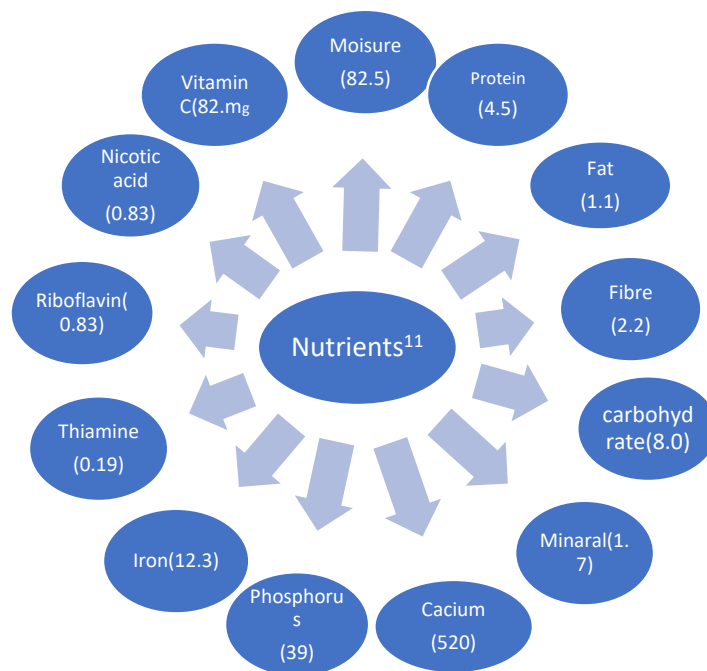
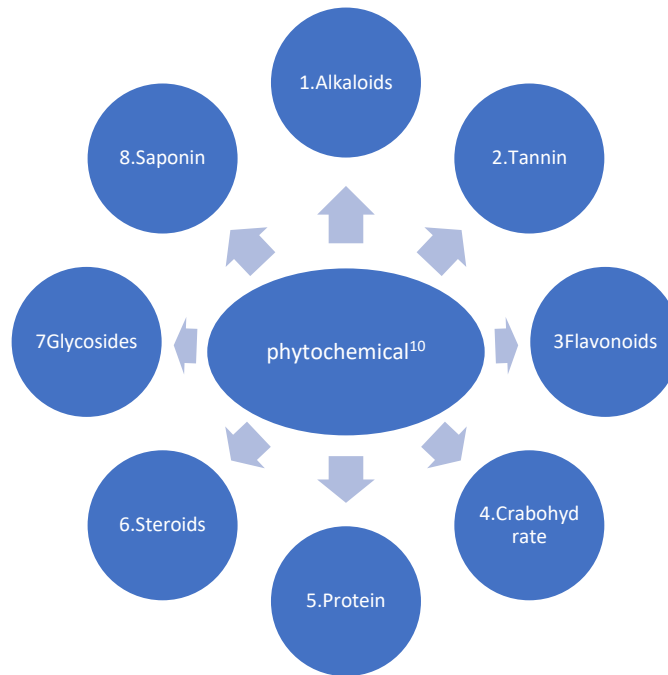
Cassia tora grows all over the tropical countries throughout India Pakistan, Bangladesh and West China and grows well in waste land as a rainy season weed.<sup>8</sup>(Jain S.K Medicinal plants National Book Trust New Delhi.1968 P,37)

**Phytography: -**

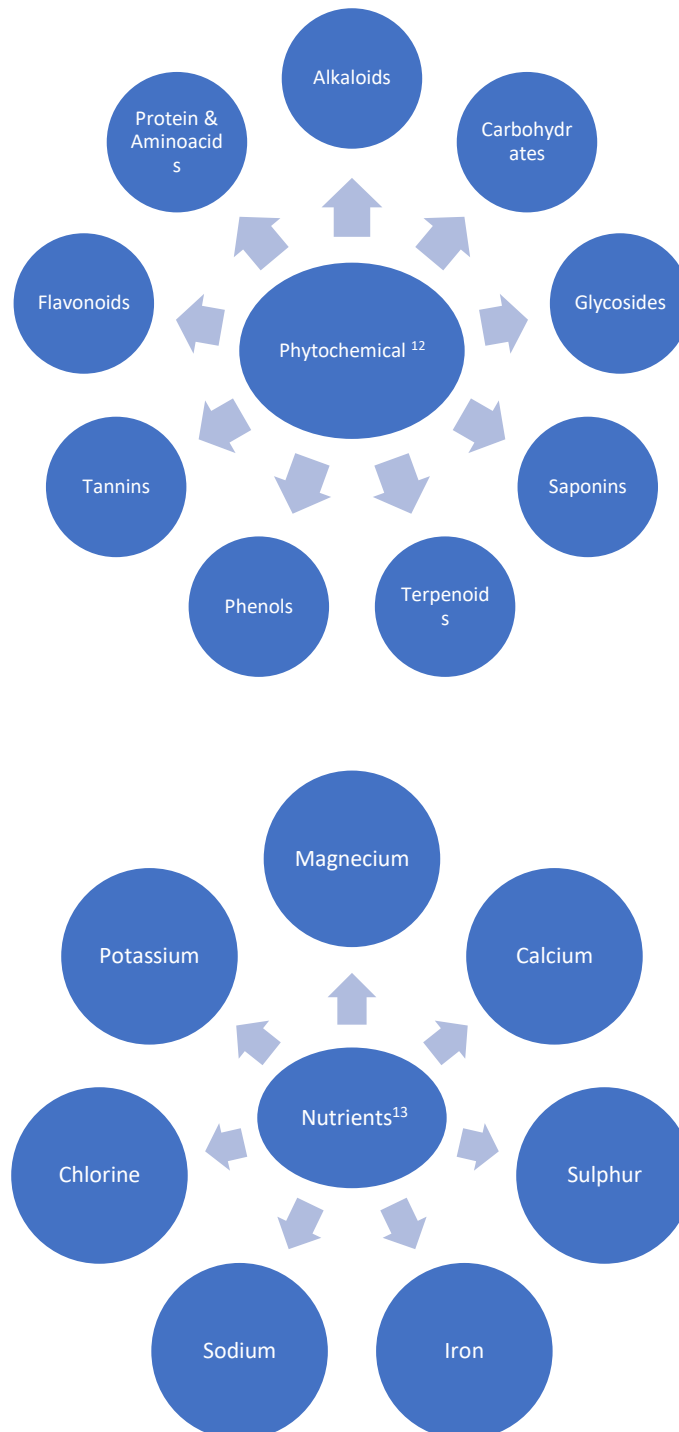
Annual herbs possessing long leaves and three pairs of obovate oblong opposite leaflets. Flowers subsessile pairs. Flowers are axillary yellow in colour seeds are shiny and brown. fruit a pod which is obliquely septate, seeds rhombohedral. Hindi name Chakor Chakundda, English name:- Foetid cassia Gujarati name Konarriya, Sanskrit name Ayudham, chlkaramarda<sup>9</sup>67) wild plant It belongs to Caesalpinaceae



**Medicinal Properties:-  
Properties of Leaves**



**Properties of seed:-**



**Ethnobotanical importance:**

The leaves are antiperiodic aperients and alterative. They are generally given to children having intestinal disorders. Their decoction is mild laxative in doses of two ounces. The decoction of leaves and seed are used in skin diseases. Leaves are used for itching ring worm, malignant ulcers, tumors, leprosy fever, laxative, purgative, jaundice intestinal in children and malaria. Leaf decoction is given in case of swelling of the body parts. The leaves paste made with card is applied over the affected parts. To relieve boils, leaves are crushed and tied over the affected part it relieves and heals and the wound quickly. The

powder of seeds is used in asthma. The powder is mixed with jaggery (2-3 years old) and about 7 balls are prepared. One ball is taken every day with water up to 7 days. Seed powder mixed in lemon juice is effective against ring worm. Seeds are a tonic, but they are particularly used externally in skin disease. They contain chrysophanic acid and so have the same uses in skin disease. Decoction of fruit (pod) is used in headache, arthritis and herpes. For normal and painless delivery root powder (10gm) is fixed in the cotton cloth and dipped in til oil. The cloth is then inserted in vagina.<sup>14</sup>


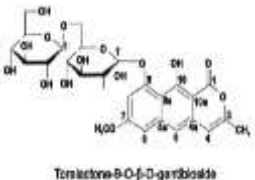
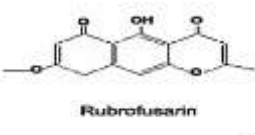


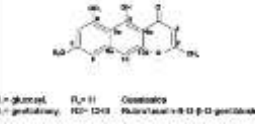


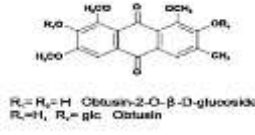


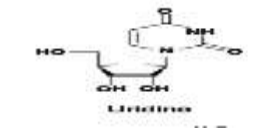

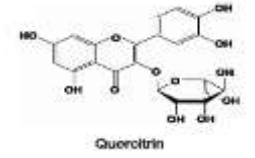
Both leaves and seeds contain chrysophanic acid and therefore constitute a valuable remedy in skin diseases especially ring worm and itch; it is sweet, bitter, acrid, carminative, laxative and vermifuge; cure eczema, dermatitis, itching, ulcers, cough, dyspepsia and other respiratory problems. It is also used in constipation, gastrointestinal diseases, obesity; paste of roots in lime juice is applied for snakebite, ringworm and other skin diseases. Leaf paste is applied on cut and eczema. Leaves along with egg albumin are applied for bone fracture. It helps to overcome diseases due to impurity of blood, gives good complexion to skin and removes obstructions of urinary track. Seeds used for the curing arthritis, poisonous affections and hemicrania. Leaves are gently aperient and prescribed in decoction for children suffering from feverish attacks while teething. The seeds are used as a substitute for coffee and as a mordant in dyeing.<sup>15</sup>



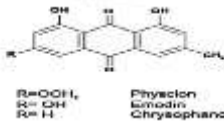
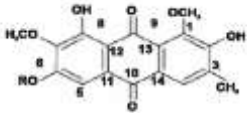
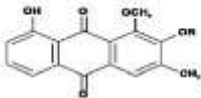
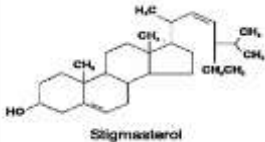
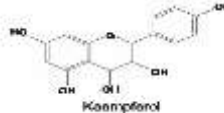
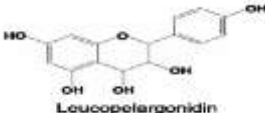
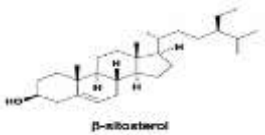
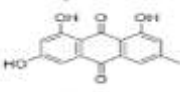






The seeds of *Cassia tora* have been used in Chinese medicine as aperients, antiasthenic and diuretic agent. It is also given to improve visual activity, to treat liver disorder, an effective agent in lowering cholesterol and reducing blood pressure, the unripe fruits are also cooked and eaten. The seeds are introduced as a protein rich food for livestock.<sup>16</sup>


In Korea, the hot extract of seeds is taken orally for protection of liver. Stem bark extract is used for various skin ailments, rheumatic disease and as laxative. In Ayurveda the plant is used in 'Dadrughani Vati' and 'Pamari Taila'.<sup>17</sup>

In Andhra Pradesh, the tribal people had been using the leaves of this plant ground along with peppers and water into a paste, for the treatment of Jaundice. The decoction of leaves and flowers is used internally for bronchitis and asthma. Plant pacifies vitiated tridosha, dandruff, constipation, cough, hepatitis, fever and hemorrhoids.<sup>18</sup>

The leaves, roots, and even the whole plant are employed in the treatment of impetigo, ulcers, helminthiasis, and as a purgative. The pounded leaves are applied as poultice on cuts and wounds like tincture-iodine and for ulcers to hasten suppuration. Poultice of the leaves is used locally in gout, sciatica and pains in the joints. Pods are used in dysentery and in eye diseases. Roots are considered bitter, tonic, stomachic and is antidote against snake bite. Other uses are in treatment of fungal diseases, worm infection, abdominal tumors, bronchitis and asthma. Also this plant is most effective treatment in abnormal child birth, in bone fracture, cold, epilepsy, night blindness and scabies, scorpion bite.<sup>1</sup>

Nutrition Profile of Cassia tora weed plant					
No .	Bioactive sunstances	Biofunctional Parts Sources-Google immages	Phytochemical <sup>20</sup>	Properties <sup>21</sup>	Prevention of different disease
1	Alkaloids	 <p>Habit-Herb</p>	 <p>Toxicaria-9-O-(beta-D-galactoside)</p>	Leaves and seed are acrid	Asthma
2	Tanin		 <p>Rubrofusarin</p>	ThermogeniLaxative	 <p>Sciatica</p>
3	Saponin	 <p>Leaves</p>	 <p>R<sub>1</sub>=glucosyl, R<sub>2</sub>=H, Cassia R<sub>1</sub>=galactosyl, R<sub>2</sub>=H Cassia</p>	Depurative	 <p>Sciatica</p>
4	Flavonoids	 <p>Flower</p>	 <p>R<sub>1</sub>=R<sub>2</sub>=H Obtusin-2-O-beta-D-glucoside R<sub>1</sub>=H, R<sub>2</sub>=glc Obtusin</p>	Anthelmintic	 <p>Xerthalmia</p>
5	Carbohydrate	 <p>Flowering plant</p>	 <p>L-Riboflavin</p>	Liver tonic	 <p>Bronchitis</p>
6	Protein		 <p>Quercitrin</p>	Ophthalmic	<p>Blindness</p>
7	Steroids			Cardiotonic	

8.	Terpenoids	 <p>Pod</p>  <p>Seed</p>	 <p>R=OCH<sub>3</sub> R=OH R=H</p> <p>Physcion Emodin Chrysophanol</p>  <p>R=H R=CH<sub>3</sub></p> <p>Auranthio-obtusidin Chryso-obtusidin</p>  <p>R=H Obtusifolin R=glc Obtusifolin-2-O-beta-D-glucoside</p>  <p>Stigmastanol</p>  <p>Kaempferol</p>  <p>Leucopelargonidin</p>  <p>β-sitosterol</p>  <p>Emodin</p>	 <p>Abnormal child Birth</p>  <p>Leprosy</p>  <p>Scabies</p>  <p>Gout</p>  <p>Psoriasis</p>  <p>Epilepsy</p>
9.	Glycosides			
10	Magnesium			
11.	Calcium			
12.	Sulfur			
13.	Iron			
14.	Sodium			
15.	Chlorine			

					 <p style="text-align: center;">Skin disease</p>
16.	Potacium				

Sources Collum picture-3&6-Google images

**Discussion:**

All unwanted plants are called as weeds but all weeds are not unwanted plants. Weeds are the source of several potential lifesaving drugs. A large number of weeds have medicinal properties and most of them are available in cropped and non-cropped areas. Indigenous health care system had always played a vital role in the discovery of novel products from plants as chemotherapeutic agents. The art of herbal healing is deep rooted in Indian culture. Even today in most of area, people depend on local traditional healing system from weeds for their primary healthcare. (Weeds iden).2

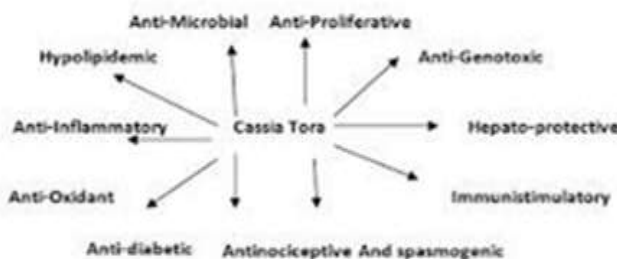
Several well-known weeds have been put to certain economic uses since ages. Of these, their medicinal use is perhaps the most ancient one in India (Sala,2003). More recently have exhibited nematocidal properties. Their incorporation into the soil has been found to result in reduced rootrot nematode population (25) (subramaniyan and vadivelu) weeds like *Chenopodium album*, *Amartanthusviridis* and *Portulaca sp.* from good leafy vegetables (Gupta 200

This research paper regarding beneficial role of weed plant “*Cassia tora*”. According to Ibrahim and Osman (1995) chrysoplanic acid and chryphanol in the leaves of were claimed to have antifungal properties. Crude anthraquinones, rhein and aloe emodin also showed antifungal activity against dermatophytes. ( Palanichamy and Nagarajan 1990). The nutrition analysis is revealed that proteins are very high. So, they help in the formation of bones hair and contributes less energy than 30 calories and thus prevent obesity and other related disease. A diet of fat providing 1-2 % is sufficient for a human being. High amount of carbohydrate is essential for maintenance of life in plant and animals and also provide raw material for many industries. 7.Oke D.G. chemical

The presence of flavonoids inferred that the seeds that the seeds has the biological functions like antioxidant, allergies protection, free radial, inflammation ulcers, hepatotoxins, tumour and viruses.\*AkindahunsiPage 6phytoproxi

Saponin content suggest that usefulness of seeds as a productivity agent. Alkaloids and the synthetic derivatives are used as medicinal agents because of their bactericidal and analgesic properties. Tannins healing of wound and inflamed mucous membranes. This are water soluble phenolic compounds which precipitate proteins. safola6. Potassium was the most important element. Potassium helps to control body weight and improve water and electrolyte balance in the blood and tissues. The calcium content was determined. It helps in the improvement of muscle contraction required by infants and foetuses for bones and teeth development. The concentration of sodium was low, this vegetable is useful in the treatment of

heart related diseases. Excess sodium utilization leads to hypertension. Iron is an important element in the diet of pregnant women nursing mothers' infants and the elderly to prevent anemia diseases. Magnesium also plays necessary roles in most reaction involving phosphate transfer. It is important in the structural stability of nucleic acids. It plays a powerful role in the internal absorption of electrolyte in the body. Its defect in man includes severe diarrhea and migraines. 11 page6



### Conclusion: -

Cassia toralinn., is one of weed medicinal plant & its uses has been our social life and to be powerful allies' various health problems. Many bioactive nutrients present in all part of plant. So, Cassia tora is powerful sources of nutrition. Biochemist constantly look to the plant world to discover new ways to benefit to health. So, In this my research paper I promote and awareness to local people about this weed plant "Cassia tora" medicinal value.

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