



## CORCHORUS OLITORIUS IS IT MEDICINAL PLANT ? A REVIEW

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**ABSTRACT:** By the trial and error the therapeutic values of plants are deliberated to be functioning and for most essential for the numerous resolutions. The source vegetation has providing us through an colossal computation of plants and nature. In the order of the usual medicinal plants are so collective that we use them in day-to-day life destitute of articulate their medicinal standing. *Corchorus olitorius* L. which belongs to the family Tiliaceae and is known as a fiber crop, jute is also consider as medicinal vegetable. Rarely the vegetable crops having highly medicinal properties. In the present review the importance of *Corchorus olitorius* L. in ethno-medicine, phytochemistry, pharmacologically discussed.

**Keywords:** Vegetable medicinal plant, jute, *Corchorus olitorius* L.

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Plants are a immense source of natural vegetables and fibres that can be confidential as primary

fibre plants and secondary fibre plants, depending on their consumption. Coir is secondary fibre plants where the fibres are produced as a by-product (Faruk et al. 2012). The use of plants in medicinal properties has a long history, and it was habitually the only technique

available in earlier eras (Redo *et al.* 1989). *Corchorus olitorius* L. (Fig.1) is belongs to family Tiliaceae, native of tropical Africa, Asia, and has since spread to Australia, South America and some parts of Europe. *C. olitorius* L. is an annual, much-branched herb 90-120 cm tall with glabrous stems, leaves 6-10 cm long and 3.5-5 cm broad, with pale yellow flowers and black trigonous seeds (Kirtikar and Basu 1975).



**Figure 1:** *Corchorus olitorius* L. twig, seeds, pods

### Ethno-medicinal significance

*C. olitorius* L. has huge medicinal values. The dried material is known as "nalita." Injections of olitoriside markedly improve cardiac insufficiencies and have no cumulative attributes; hence, it can serve as a substitute for strophanthin. It is used as deobstruent, diuretic, lactagogue, purgative tonic. Tussah jute is a folk remedy for aches and pains, dysentery, enteritis, fever, dysentery, pectoral pains, and tumors (Duke and

Wain 1981; List and Horhammer 1969-1979). Ayurvedics use the leaves for ascites, pain, piles and tumors. Elsewhere the leaves are used for cystitis, dysuria, fever, and gonorrhoea. The cold infusion is said to restore the appetite and strength (Duke 1981).

### Phytochemical consequence

The action of the seed extract can be attributed to phytochemical content of the extract. Of these