

Ethnobotanical Uses of Some Less-Known Medicinal Plants Used by Tribes of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District Telangana, India

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Ethno medicinal survey in Kumuram Bheem Asifabad Adilabad District, Telangana State, which is mainly occupied by tribes revealed that some less known medicinally important plants were used by traditional healers (age between 40-80 years) in the present study, local name, scientific name. Sanskrit name, family, habit. useful parts have been of the less known medicinally important plants has been employed. Ethno botanical studies were conducted particularly in isolated and dense forest where the adivasi tribal community (Naikpod, Gond, kolan, Tlyerukala etc) inhabit. Their cestrums and rituals during the ethno botanical studies of the area local by traditional healers belonging to the adivasi tribes were final visited, identified and gathered. Information on different plants used as medicine was recorded by direct observation, casual interview and structured questioner was gathered. In the present study, a number of plants which are used by tribes of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana State India for treatment of different disease has been documented. The present study is based on the concept of a plant for cure of a common disease". For example, a single plant was selected for common ailments like cough, wounds, common cold, fever, jaundices and joint pains, diarrhea, stomach ache, etc. Among these plants, some species are cultivated and species are collected from the forest. From the present analysis and investigation plant parts are used roots, stem, bark, leaves, seeds and flowers. The present study concludes that, the tribes of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad used the pharmacognostic values of these plants. Such proven plant species may be used in the formulation of new drugs against different ailments. Hence, there is great need of cultivation and conservation of such ethnomedicinal plants and at the same time.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, Traditional Knowledge (TK), Adilabad District, Telangana Tribes, Phytotherapy.

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INTRODUCTION

India has 15 agro climatic zones, 47000 different plants species and 15000 medicinal plants. India one among 12 mega bio diverse country of the world and despite having only 2.5% of total land area the country accounts for our 8% of the recorded species of the world. The Indian system of the medicine have identified 1500 medicinal plants, of which 500 species are commonly used in the preparation of Indian system of the medicine drug 3.4.5. In India 461 tribes 92% lives in forest area. Herbal remedies and gentler, safer products to deal with the prevention of ill health and the promotion of good health India with its diversified biodiversity has tremendous potential and a natural advantage in this emerging area [6,7,8].

(Jain 1992) is another presentation in which most of the ethno-botanical studies and researches have been provided in condensed form and it serves as an important time saving reference.

In 1995 Martin published a book on the methodology of the subject having the title Ethnobotany A method manual it is an important publication providing all possible method and hypothesis testing botany ethno-pharmacology, ecology, anthropology, economics, Linguistic ethno-botanical conservation and community development. Another text book of global importance Ethnobotany principles and application is a valuable contribution by cotton (1996).

Characteristics of the study area

Kumuram Bheem Asifabad 303 km away from Hyderabad Telangana State capital city. Geographical area 9% land area [1]. [9] lakhs hectares, which lies between 19° 21' 30.6360" N latitude and 79° 17' 2.9400" E longitudes. Tribal population is dominated by Gond (51%), Kolan (8%), Pardan, Naikpad, Sanare, Jatepu, Andth, Porje. The flora is endowed with rich diversity of medicinal plants which are used by common people of the region the region has large number of plant species with wide range of diversity and distribution.[12]

METHODOLOGY

During the field survey, ethno medicinal plants were collected from Kumuram Bheem Asifabad district, the area were visited annually 3-4 times during year 2021-2024. The plants collected from field survey and preserved in herbaria. Traditional healers were interviewed about medicinal uses of plants. The standard method of ethno botanical studies were followed Jain SK 1991 [10-13] During the field survey the tribal were contacted and taken to field for collecting details information about medicinal plant, local names and plant parts used methods of preparation of herbal medicine and approximate dosage of administration collected data

were recorded in the field note book and herbarium were prepared. [14,15]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present study was to collect medicinal plants (climber, herbs, shrub, medium tree, big tree) used in traditional medicine, in Komuram Bheem Asifabad, district Telangana, India. During the survey, plant and plant parts (Root, Rhizome, Stem, Leaf, Flower, Fruit, Seed) used as medicine for the treatment of various ailments like cold, cough, fever, Diarrhoea, Jaundices, Arthritis pains, aliments have been documented and presented in table-1.

Plants are used for Cold, Cough and Asthma

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Mode of Administration
1	Anacyclus Pyrethrum (L.) Lag.	Asteraceae	Akkala karra	Tree	Root Power 0.25g with honey one hover before meals cures high cold & cough. Daily 2 times (morning & evening) for 2 days.
2	Androraphis panticulata wall.ex nees	Acanthaceae	Nela Vemu	Herb	Whole plant decoction in need for cough.
3	Ocimum sanctum Linn. L.	Lamiaceae	Tulasi	Herb	Fresh leafs used Immediate for remade for cough, cold.
4	Solanum xanthocarpum Schard & HWendl.	Solanaceae	Vakudu Kaya	Tree	The whole plant ash 1g is taken with honey daily 2 times items cough, asthma
5	Zingiber officinale	Zingiberaceae	Allam Rhizome	Herb	Rhizome decoction with honey cures cold and cough

Plants used for Fever:

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Mode of Administration
1.	Andrograph Pauiculata Wall. ex-Nees	Acanthaceae	Nelavemu	Herb	Whole plant decoction with honey orally daily 2 times it used cure chronic fever. malarial fever.
2.	Achyranthus aspera, Piper nigrum L. and Allium sativum L.	Amaranthaceae, Piperaceae and Liliaceae	Vutthareni, Meriyalu and Vellulli	Herb, Climber and Herb	Equal quantity of pepper, garlic leaves ground into paste make it 0.25g Pills are taken orally for Fever daily 2 times for 3 days
3.	Lecuas linifolia	Lamiaceae	Thummi	Herb	Flowers leave or juice one spoonful orally daily take 2 time.
4.	Malya roton difolia and Saccharum officinaum	Malvaceae and Poaceae	Athibala and Cheruku	Herb	Leaf decoction with sugar orally takes. Cures fever
5.	Tinospora cordifolia Miers Meni	Menispermaceae	Thippatiga	Climber	25ml to 50ml Stem juice is orally takes it cures all Types of fevers

Plants used for diarrhoea:

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Mode of Administration
1.	Phyllanthus emblica	Euphorbiaceae	Vusiri	Tree	Fruit or bark decoction with honey orally daily 2 times it cures diarrhoea
2.	Aegle marmelos correa ex Roxb	Rutaceae	Maradu	Tree	Boiled the unripe fruit pulp taken orally for treating diarrhoea and dysentery

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Mode of Administration
3.	Brassica compestris	Brassicaceae	Avaalu	Herb	Equal quantity of mustard seeds powder and gagger 0.50g orally daily 2 or 3 times takes until cure
4.	Momordica charantia L. and Punica granatum L.	Cucurbitaceae And Lythraceae	Kakara And Dhanimma	Climber And Tree	Fruit, leaf juice and young leafs or seeds with goat milk 25ml orally takes daily 2 times
5.	Carica papaya L.	Caricaceae	Boppayee	Tree	Fruit juice is orally taken daily 2 times.

Plants used for Jaundice:

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Mode of Administration
1	Tinospora cordifolia Miers Meni	Menispermaceae	Thippatiga	climber	25ml to 50ml Stem juice is orally takes daily 2 times for 7 days
2	Justicia adhatoda L.	Acanthacea	Addasaram	Shrub	Leaf juice 15g, honey 20g orally takes 3 times 7-10 days
3	Phyllanthus amarus	Phyllanthaceae	Nela usiri	Herb	Whole plant ground and make into paste mixed with cow curd and take orally in empty stomach for 10 days

Plants used for Arthritis Pains:

Sl. No	Scientific Name	Family	Vernacular Name	Habit	Mode of Administration
1	Aristolochia Indica L	Aristolochiaceae	Eshwari	Herb	2g root powder with glass water boiled 1 cup with honey within 7 days cures.
2	Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Aswagandha	Herb	Root decoction orally takes daily 2 times with cow milk or water
3	Calotropis gigantea L.	Asclepiadaceae	Jilledu	Shrub	Warm leaf applied on the effected part of knee and ankle

The paper includes 24 Plant species belongs to 20 Families. Plant habit are climber-3, herb-12, shrub -2 and trees-7 common diseases cold -5, cough-5, asthma-1, fever-5, diarrhoea-5 jaundice-3, arthritis-3 plants were recorded.

CONCLUSION

The present study concludes that, the tribes of Kumaram Bheem Asifabad used the pharmacognostic values of these plants. Such proven plant species may be used in the formulation of new drugs against different ailments. Hence, there is great need of cultivation and conservation of such ethnomedicinal plants and at the same time.

The present investigation is an attempt to document important traditional herbal formulations used by traditional practitioners for the treatment of various ailments and diseases.

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