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Study of some Important Traditional Medicinal Plants found in Kamareddy District of Telangan State

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ABSTRACT

The present study revealed that a total of 25 medicinal plants, belongs to 21 families are recorded for the treatment of different diseases viz. asthma, arthritis, cough, fever, diabetes, dysentery, gastric and indigestion, jaundice, toothache, skin diseases, etc. Some of the species reported in the present paper are in critical conditions due to deforestation, various activities of human population for their survival and other developmental activities such as agriculture, urbanization etc. as a result of which the rich habitats are gradually depleting day by day. Some important medicinal plants widely used are Andrographis paniculata, Butea monosperma, Calotropis gigantea, Clerodendrum phlomidis, Cymbopogon citrates, Mimosa pudica and etc. Therefore, it is suggested that the high diversity of bio-resources needs to be conserved for livelihood sustenance of the future generation.

Keywords : Traditional knowledge, Conservation, Medicinal plants, Kamareddy, Telangana

I. INTRODUCTION

India is extremely rich in medicinal plant diversity distributed in different geographical and environmental conditions and associated tribal and folk knowledge systems. India has the second largest tribal population in world after Africa. Kamareddy, a district of Telangana state in India is known for its ecologically distinctive and high biodiversity, having many endemic medicinal plants. Medicinal plants have been used virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. The use of medicinal plants and traditional medicinal knowledge system is still continuing from time immemorial through ages, by the people of Kamareddy Telangana State. Approximately 85% of traditional medicine preparations involve the use of plants or plants extracts. A number of workers have investigated on the utility of certain plants of Kamareddy for the treatment of diseases. Study of some Dicotyledonous plants of Kamareddy District Telangana state. And recorded the names of useful plants of the District.

Study Area:

Kamareddy town was part of Nizamabad district prior to the re-organization of districts in the state of Telangana. On 11 October 2016, the districts of Telangana were officially reorganized and Kamareddy district was carved out of Nizamabad district making it one of the 31 districts of the state. Kamareddy town is known as an educational, pharmaceutical and business center. There are more than 300 pharmacies situated in Kamareddy town. The district is spread over an area of 3,652.00 square kilometres (1,410.05 sq mi) making it the 15th largest district in the state. Kamareddy is bounded by Nizamabad district on North, Sircilla district and Siddipet district on East and South East respectively, it is bounded on South by Sangareddy district and Medak district and on the West and South West by Nanded district and Bidar district of Maharashtra and Karnataka states respectively. As of 2011[update] Census of India, the district has a population of 972,625. Kamareddy is the 15th most populous out of 31 districts of Telangana.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Information on the use of medicinal plant was collected during March. 2016 to March. 2017 through field surveys in different remote villages of the Kamareddy District. The questionnaires were devised to identify the indigenous knowledge of plant based remedies from local people. Plant based remedies have presented with

botanical name of species followed by family, local name, parts used and ethno-medical uses. The collected plant specimens were identified based on morphological charecters like flowering, colour, leaf shape and size, (Hooker, 1872-1898, flora of madras, Gam bell) and correct nomenclature were given to the specimens. The socio-economic importance of the medicinal plants are also studied. The botanical name, family, local name along with its medicinal uses were presented under its plant species

Medicinal plant species used by local people of Kamareddy district

1. **Acorus calamus Linn.**
Family: Araceae
Local Name: vasaka
Useful parts: Rhizome
Medicinal importance: Cough,fever and itching

2. **Adhatoda vasica Linn.**
Family: Acanthaceae
Local name: addasaram
Useful parts: Leaves & flower
Medicinal impotance : Cough, fever, dysentery

3. **Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) Wall.**
Family: Acanthaceae
Local name: nelavemu
Useful parts: Leaves
Medicinal impotance: Chronic fever

4. **Butea monosperma (Lam.)**
Family: fabaceae
Local name: moduga
Useful parts: Leaves, bark, gum, seed
Medicinal importance: Diarrhea, dysentery, snake bite

5. **Cassia alata (Linn.) Roxb.**
Family: Caesalpiniaceae
Local name: sima avisi
Useful parts: Leaves
Medicinal importance: Diabetes, skin diseases

6. **Calotropis gigantea (Linn.) W.T.Aiton**
Family: Asclepiadaceae
Local name; tella jilledu
Useful part: whole plant
Medicinal importance: Shoot Ring worm and leprosy

7. **Clerodendrum phlomidis (Linn.)Moon**
Family: Verbenaceae
Local name: jaya chettu
Useful parts: Leaves and stem
Medicinal importance: Fever, dysentery, asthma and bronchitis

8. **Curcuma longa (Roxb.)**
Family:Zingiberaceae
Local name: pasupu
Useful parts: Rhizome
Medicinal importance: Cough, dysentery

9. **Costus speciosus (J. Konig) C. Specht**
Family: Zingiberaceae
Local name: cengalva puvvu
Useful parts: Rhizome
Medicinal importance: Urinary stone case

10. **Cymbopogon citrates (D.C.) Stapf**.
Family: Gramineae
Local name: nimma gaddi
Useful parts: Leaves
Medicinal importance: Digestion

11. **Euphorbia hirta**
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local name: asthama chettu
Useful parts: Young stem
Medicinal importance: Diarrhoea and dysentery

12. **Jatropha curcas (Linn.)**
Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local name: adavi amudam
Useful parts: Leaves and root
Medicinal importance: Eczema, leprosy and snake bites

13. **Mimosa pudica (Linn.)**
Family: Mimosaceae
Local name: atthi pathi
Useful parts: Young shoot
Medicinal importance: Piles and jaundice

14. **Ocimum basilicum (Linn.)**
Family: Lamiaceae
Local name: thulasi
Useful parts: Leaves & young shoots
Medicinal importance: Fever, cough and skin diseases

15. **Oroxylum indicum (Linn.) Benth. Ex Kurz**
Family: Bignoniaceae
Local name: pampena chettu
Useful parts: Leaves and seed
Medicinal importance: Gastric ulcer and tonsil

16. **Piper longum (Linn.)**
Family: Piperaceae
Local name: miriyalu
Useful parts: Root and fruit
Medicinal importance: Jaundice and laxative

17. **Plumbago zeylanica (Linn.)**
Family: Plumbaginaceae
Local name: chithralamu
Useful parts: Root
Medicinal importance: Piles and bronchitis

18. **Sesbania grandiflora (Linn.) Poiret.**
Family: Papiplionaceae
Local name: sukanasamu
Useful parts: Young fruit
Medicinal importance: Diabetes

19. **Sida rhombifolia (Linn.)**
Family: Malvaceae
Local name: katarmal chettu
Useful parts: Leaves
Medicinal importance: Urinary disorder and rheumatism

20. **Smilax ovalifolia (Roxb.)**
Family: Liliaceae
Local name: kondadantena chettu
Useful part: Aerial part
Medicinal importance: Skin diseases

21. **Swertia chirata (Wall.) C.B. Clarke**
Family: Gentianaceae
Local name: nilaveppa
Usefulpart: Stem
Medicinal importance: Tonic, stomachic and laxative

22. **Tinospora cordifolia (Thunb.) Miers.**
Family: Menispernaceae
Local name: tippa theega
Useful part: Leaves
Medicinal importance: Diarrhoea and muscular sprain

23. **Wrightia tinctoria (Roxb.) R.Br.**
Family: Apocyanaceae
Local name: palakurche
Useful parts: leaves
Medicinal importance: toothache and cavities.

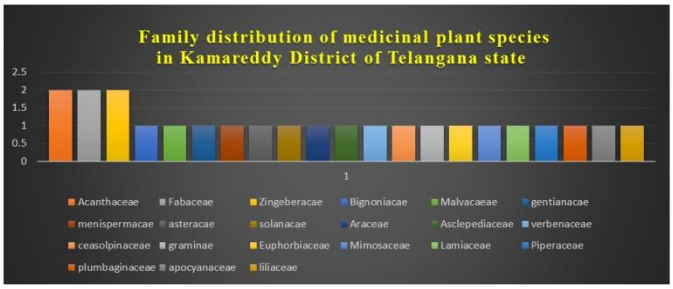
24. **Tridax procumbens. (Linn.)**
Family: asteraceae
Local name: nallalam
Useful parts: whole plant
Medicinal importance: applied for fresh cutting wounds.

25. **Dathura metal (Linn.)**
Family: solanaceae
Local name: ummetha
Useful parts: Leaves
Medicinal importance: skin diseases

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The investigations revealed that total of 25 species of medicinal plants belonging to 21 families were collected from Kamareddy District of Telangana state. Data obtained from the present investigation were compiled in above. And the plant species are arranged in order wise. The maximum number of species falls in the Acanthaceae family followed by, Fabaceae, Zingiberaceae, solanaceae, Laminaceae, Verbenaceae, Bignoniaceae, and Asteraceae (Pullaiah T, 1995) etc. The used of these plants to treat various illness is still needed by the communities because of poor socio-economic conditions, the highest and difficult to access the allopathic medicines.. The present study suggests for an urgent need to explore ethnobotanical potential of the area, extensively, covering additional villages, to identify the more plants of pharmaceutical value and the plants for their uses. The destructive harvest is of grave consequences from both ecological as well as survival point of view of the species. The efforts are also required to strengthen community based conservation initiatives. Thus, proper documentation of this indigenous traditional medicinal knowledge is needed for future generations. These ethnobotanical data may provide a base to start the search for new compounds for the pharmacologist and pharmacognosysts. Moreover, it may be mentioned that over exploitation of these species

in the name of medicine may lead some species ultimately to the disappearance in future.



IV. CONCLUSION

This study has highlighted the indigenous knowledge on importance of medicinal plants used by local people and Practitioners of Kamareddy. The data indicate that there is still valid and active knowledge of the therapeutic uses of wild plant species growing in the region. Herbal remedies provide essential health care, which the village people of this region utilize to immense benefit. Although these remedies do not find esteem compared to modern medicine, their efficacy is claimed to be high in depth study, mainly experimental with clinical efficacy of these drug preparations is essential in many cases. There is an urgent need for documentation of this irreplaceable knowledge. It may be lost when traditional cultures collapse with advent of modernization.

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