Themed Section: Science and Technology

A Study on Traditional Medicinal Plants of Riuvi Village, Mudhol Mandal, Nirmal District, Telangana, India

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ABSTRACT

To record the medicinal plants of Riuvi Village, Mudhol mandal, Nirmal district, Telangana, India for the first time and the usage of these medicinal plants to remediate the diseases among the peoples. Explorative field trips were made to the village for about twelve months from April 2016 to May 2017 to survey the medicinal plants and collect the information from the villagers. From this study 23 species of valuable medicinal plants belonging to 19 families were recorded and their ethno medicinal values were collected from the village peoples. This study focuses the importance, utilization and conservation of the medicinal plants among the people.

Keywords: Medicinal Plants, Ethnobotany, Riuvi, Nirmal And Adilabad.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicinal plants use in India is about 4000 years old. Herbs had been used by all cultures throughout history. It was an integral part of the development. About 80% of the people in developing countries use traditional medicines for their health care. In less developed/developing countries 80% of the people still rely only on traditional medicine obtained from local plants and 85% of traditional medicine involve the use of plant extracts. Biodiversity brings enormous benefits to mankind from direct harvesting of plants and animals for food, medicine, fuel construction material, and other uses to aesthetic, cultural, recreational and research values. Benefits of ecosystem include climate and water regulation; the creation and protection of soils, helping to reduce floods and soil erosion, shoreline protection, providing natural controls of agricultural pests and promote creative evolution. In view of the tremendously growing world population, increasing anthropogenic activities, rapidly eroding natural ecosystem, etc. People have been using medicinal plants from time immemorial for the treatment of various types of disease traditionally. Since adequate hospital facilities and allopathic doctors are absent in much of the tropics, any destruction of tropical forests would concomitantly destroy the primary healthcare network involving local plants and traditional

'doctor. The assessments done so far for the prioritized native medicinal species have resulted in the assignment of threatened status to nearly 60 plant species. The natural habitat for a great number of herbs and trees are dwindling. Many of them are facing extinction. The period since the emergence of human, has displayed an ongoing biodiversity reduction named as Holocene extinction. Though India has rich biodiversity and one among the twelve major diversity centers, the growing demand is putting a heavy train on the existing resources warning a number of species to be either threatened or endangered category.

II. Study Area

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Riuvi village is 570252. Riuvi village is located in Mudhole Tehsil of Adilabad district in Telangana, India. It is situated 10km away from subdistrict headquarter Mudhole and 140km away from district headquarter Adilabad. As per 2009 stats, Ganora is the gram panchayat of Riuvi village. The total geographical area of village is 244 hectares. Riuvi has a total population of 468 peoples. There are about 113 houses in Riuvi village. Bhainsa is nearest town to Riuvi which is approximately 21km away.

III. METHODS AND MATERIAL

The plants were collected both in flowering and fruiting condition. In case of no flowering and fruiting conditions during collection, the plant twig with few leaves were collected for proper identification. For the medicinal plants, which were used by the healers and

households, their vernacular names in Telugu were recorded. All the plants collected were tagged and the data regarding details of the plants were recorded properly and all the specimens collected from the field work were identified with Flora of Presidency of Madras and the Flora of Adilabd (Pullaiah) were used.

Traditional Medicinal plants used by Riuvi people

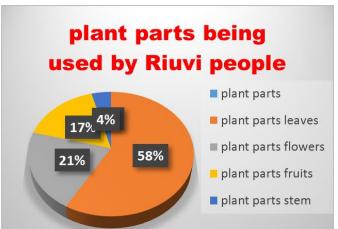
S.No	Botanical name	Common name	Family	Part	Medicinal
1	C'. 1 (I)	NT' 1 44	D 4	used	importance
1.	Citrus lemon (L.)	Nimmachettu	Rutaceae	Fruit	Control the body
					temperature and
					cure acidity
2.	A solveboinding (L.)	Musinanda	Eumhamhiaaaa	Leaves	problems It cures Itch and
4.	Acalyphaindica (L.)	Muripenda	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	skin allergy
					problems
3.	Mimordicacharantia (L.)	Kakarakaya	cucurbitaceae	Fruit	It controls sugar
3.	Williofulcaciiarantia (L.)	Kakarakaya	Cucuronaceae	TTUIL	level in body
4.	Partheniumhistorophorum	vayyaribama	Asteraceae	leaves	It cures eye related
4.	(L.)	vayyambama	Asiciaceae	leaves	problems
5.	Musa pardisica (L.)	Aratichettu	Musaceae	Flowers	It helps to cure
3.	Widsa pardisica (L.)	Araticiettu	Wiusaccac	Tiowers	stomach problems
					and kidney stones
6.	Achyranthesaspera (L.)	Uthareni	amaranthaceae	Leaves	It cures left injuries
7.	Colotropisprocera (L.)	Tellajilledu	Asclepediaceae	Flowers	It helps to maintain
,,	R.Br.	Tonajmoaa	riserepearaceae	110 W C15	youth hood in our
	T.D.				body
8.	Colotropisgigantia (L.)	Jilledu	Asclepediaceae	Leaves	It cures teeth cavity
9.	Vitexnegundo (L.)	Nallavavili	verbenaceae	Leaves	It cures headache
					problems
10.	Moringaolifera (L.)	Munaga	Moringaceae	leaves	Cure stomach pains
					and it increase
					fertility rate in men
11.	Carica papaya (L.)	Boppayi	Caricaceae	Leaves	It cures dengue
				and fruits	fever
12.	Cassia auriculata (L.)	Tangedu	Ceasolpinaceae	Flowers	Reduce the
					abdomen heat
13.	Cissusquadrangularis (L.)	Nalleru	Vitaceae	stem	It is used to control
					sugar
14.	Ocimumbascillicum (L.)	Tulasi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	It cures cough, fever
					and nasal related
				_	troubles
15.	Abutilon indicum (link.)	Tutturabenda	Malvaceae	Leaves	Relieve leg pain and
	sweet		~ 1.		files
16.	Cocciniagrandis (L.)	Dhonda	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	It helps to purify the
	voigt	3.5.1.1		_	blood
17.	Lawsoniainnermis (L.)	Mydaku	Lythraceae	Leaves	It controls body

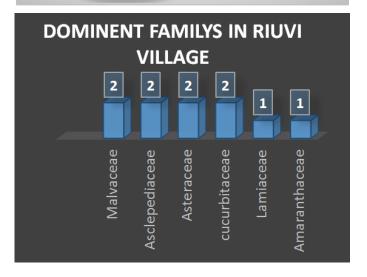
					temperature
18.	Hibiscus rosasinensis (L.)	Mandara	Malvaceae	Flowers	Blood purifier
19.	Tridoxprocumbens (L.)	Gaddichamanthi	Asteraceae	Leaves	It is used to cure wounds
20.	Commilinabengalensis (L.)	Neerukassuvu	commiliniaceae	Leaves	It gives mother liquors vitamin
21.	Azadiractaindica (L.)	Vepa	Meliaceae	Leaves	It is fight to germs and cure skin problems
22.	Rosa indica (L.)	Gulabi	Rosaceae	Flowers	Whitening to the skin
23.	Aloe vera mill.	Kalabanda	Alocaceae	Leaves	Keep our body cool and air conditioner also

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey of medicinal plants was done at Riuvi village, Mudhol Mandal. Nirmal District. Telangana, India, and 23 important medicinal plants belongs to 19 familys, were observed and listed in this study. This is the first survey on medicinal plants in Riuvi village. The plants were reported with its common/vernacular name, morphology of parts used, family and its medicinal /commercial properties. The people of Riuvi using different morphological useful parts such as leaves, flowers bark, fruit, stem for their health care. These collected medicinal plants are used for the treatment of several diseases like dengue fever, skin diseases, knee pain, kidney stones, digestive problem,etc. The major resource of medicines arising from plants and their phytochemical constituents. The constituents phytochemical medicinal and properties of most of the medicinal plants were recorded in the last few decades by a number of workers. The survey and documentation of medicinal and aromatic plants in each and every place is mandatory for easy identification of local traditional healers, conservation and sustainable utilization. The most important utilization of these plants is through medicines. However, plants and their parts and the pattern of administration vary from person to person. The villagers used various medicinal plants to remediate variety of diseases

and ailments like diarrhea, diabetes, asthma, fever, jaundice, rheumatism, wounds, cuts, stomach pain, cough, cold, poisonous bites, body heat, body pain, bowl complaint, bronchitis, dysentery, ear-ache, eczema, hair growth, ulcer, tooth-ache, urinary troubles, vomit, *etc.*, the villagers used these medicinal plants in the form of juice, paste, powder, extract, decoction, cooked or raw forms.





V. CONCLUSION

India is one of the treasure houses of medicinal plants in the world. The survey of medicinal plants in particular area is important to conserve the traditionally important plants of such landscape. These medicinal plants were used to treat various diseases and ailments. This paper revealed that the medicinal plants of Riuvi and their importance.

VI. Acknowledgement

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