

Folklore Claims on Some Medicinal Plants used By Gond Tribe of Adilabad District, Telangana, India

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ABSTRACT

A field survey was done to study and document the indigenous knowledge of various ethnic groups of Adilabad regarding human health care. They use medicinal plants for human being some number of plants has been collected and the information on their (ethnic) medicinal uses was gathered from use, vernacular names of plants and the parts of the developed medicinal system among gond tribal people was observed. Twenty use of plant species used by local people to use various disease and remedies were recorded

Keywords: Ethno medicine, gond tribe, medicinal plants.

INTRODUCTION

India has 15 ago climatic zones, 48000 different plants species and 14000 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 system of the medicine drug. In India 461 tribes 91% lives in forest area. Herbal remedies and gentler, safer products to deal with the prevention of ill health and the promotion of god health India with its diversified biodiversity has tremendous potential and a natural advantage in this emerging area. Devangan 2011, Rajendran 2008 , Badave 2012.

Characteristics of study area:

Adilabad situated at North Telangana with an area of km² and which lies between 19 0 40' 0" N and latitudes and 78 0 32' 0" E longitudes (Fig.1). It covers largest forest area rich in natural vegetation Telangana state. Mainly Dry deciduous type of forests. Annual rainfall ranging from 850 to 1200km. Medicinal plants have being playing an important role in the survival of the tribal communities, who live in hill areas and forests. Traditional fol medicine, which is mostly has been handed down orally from one generation to another. Dubey etal 2004 stated large sections of the Indian population still depends on traditional herbal medicine. Reddy K N, Rama Rao.N, Tribhubana Panda.

Agriculture podu is the major occupation in this area and many resorvoirs, tanks provided rain water storage

areas. Irrigation facilities to the area. Paddy, soya, Jower, many varieties, maize, red gram and cotton are the main crops of the area.

Medicinal plants have much interest world interests in recent years. Due to various reasons i.e., viz rapid growth of population, industrialization, urbanization and other developmental activities such as deforestation both natural vegetation a well as traditional culture is India slowly degraded (declining). There is important need to document all ethno-botanical knowledge available with different ethnic and folk lore communities or groups before the traditional culture completely lost. Pushpangadan 1995

A personal of these reports suggested that the ethno medico-botanical survey in traditional herbal healers knowledge of a large number of folk communities aged 45-85 years need to documentation. Ethno- botanical knowledge from local traditional herbal healers elder people of and different castes and communication residing certain villages of hilly areas and forest areas. S.K Jain 1981.

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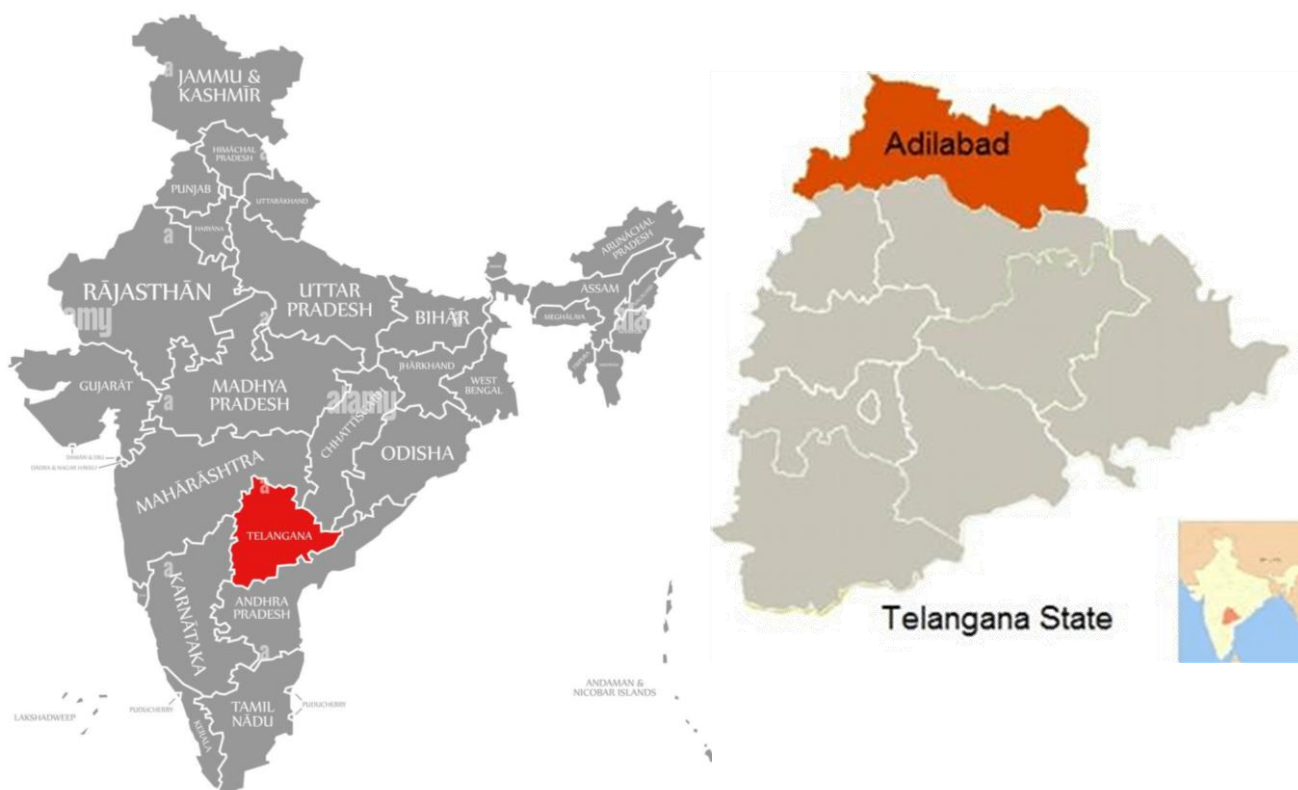


Figure-1. Map showing the study area (Adilabad district of Telangana state, India)

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A survey was conducted in Adilabad selected area like hilly areas and forest areas revealed that local communities use common herbal medicine for their health care frequently. Frequent field visits were 12 select villages of Adilabad during three years 2015-2018. Each village was visited in different seasons. The ethno botanical information was collected through interviews village festivals and discussion with herbal practitioners and elder people people Ref. Prashanth kumar P, Gupta V.C, Prakash J W. During the survey report, the information collected from plant species, being used to treat various human diseases In seasonal and crucial disorders along with their vernacular , scientific name, Family habit plant parts, method of preparation mode of application, dosage and duration were documented S.K Jain 1994. The data collected was discussion with village elder people and concerned compared literature. (Rama Rao 1986, Reddy et al 2007, Lalitha Kumari 2012).

Plants were identified, Photographed and herbarium specimens were deposited in the department of Botany Kakatiya University.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Study revealed that there many plant species traditionally used by the villagers for medicinal purpose. In the study 26 belonging to 22 genera from 22 families of medicinally important plant species were identified and their uses are described. Among all the species,

Terminalia chebula Retz. *Syzygium Cumini* (L.) , *Mimosa pudica* L. *Vitex negundo* L. are used in daily life. These are taken internally or applied externally in the form of infusion, decoction, paste or powder. Most of the plants used in medicine are either mixed with other ingredients or used singly. In view of greater importance of medicinal plants and herbal plants,

Out of 26 different plant species studied, 25 are dicotyledons and 2 are monocotyledons. Both wild and cultivated plant species are used for preparation of ethnomedicine by the rural people of the study area. Although some plant species mentioned were already reported, but uses are quite different, As for the example *Allium sativum* L. being reported for the treatment of control rheumatic pain *Murraya coenigii* (L) Spreng. In addition, *Musa nalsiana* Colla in diabetes. *Vitex Nigundo*, in cardiac problems. The reported use in earlier works is quite different than the presented one.

Medicinal plants used by villagers in different areas of Adilabad District.

Plant species used by herbal healers plant name/family vernacular/habit uses.

1. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa. Family: Rutaceae
Vernacular name: Maredu Habit: a middle sized slender aromatic armed tree. Uses: Fruits both ripe and unripe pulp with water , It is used in colic dysentery, diarrhea , fever and vomiting, stomach pain, etc., Various plants are used , postulated

- complications breast pain and snake bite. In seminal weakness and impotency it is a grand remedy
2. *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet. Family: Malvaceae
Vernacular name: Adavibenda. Habit: Erect shrubs, Stems pubescent. Uses: Leaf juice is applied on forehead to treat migraine. Leaf juice is mixed with turmeric powder and applied to treat wounds. Flower juice is mixed with palm sugar and given to control blood vomiting.
 3. *Allium cepa* L. Family: Liliaceae Vernacular name: Nirulli Habit: A bulbous biennial or perennial herbs. Underground Bulb. Uses: Bulbs of onion are useful in Haemorrhoids, dysentery, Jaundice, Pneumonia, asthma and bronchitis.
 4. *Alium sativum* L. Family: Liliaceae Vernacular name: Velluli Habit: perennial bulbous herb. Uses: Juice obtained from the bulb is used to treat amoebic dysentery. Bulbs are boiled in coconut oil, cooled and the oil is applied over the joints to control rheumatic pain.
 5. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees F.name: Acanthaceae. Vernacular name: Neelavemu. Habit: An erect herb with quadrangular stem. Uses: Whole plant is used to treat all kinds of fever, cough, oedema, thirst, skin diseases, ulcer and worms. Leaf paste is given to treat jaundice and liver disorders; it is given to treat diarrhea. For cutting itching, leaf juice is taken orally with a cup of fresh cow's milk early in the morning (empty stomach).
 6. *Bambusa arundinacea* wild. Family: Bambusiodae Vernacular name: Veduru Habit: A graceful spinous perennial erect herb. Habitat: Wild throughout the country especially in hill forests. Uses: Roots of vamsure sweet, astringent cooling, laxative and diuretic. They are used in skin diseases leprosy, ring worm burning sensation etc. Bomma manna which is the silicious secretion found in internodes of stem is toxic useful in fever, cough and in snake bite.
 7. *Cassia fistula* L. Family: Caesalpiniaceae Vernacular name: Kolaponna Habit: A medium sized deciduous tree. Uses: Sweet fruit pulp around the seeds are used to treat liver disorders. Bark juice along with pepper and onion is taken orally with water daily for jaundice. Flower decoction is given to treat stomach problems. For wounds, leaf paste Citrous lemon juice is applied externally daily until cured.
 8. *Cuminum cyminum* L. Family: Apiaceae Vernacular name: Jilakara Habit: An erect divaricately branched aromatic herb. Uses: In case of body heat, seeds crushed with sugar candy kept in coconut milk overnight are taken next day morning.
 9. *Curcuma longa* L. Family: Zingiberaceae Vernacular name: Pasupu. Habit: A small herbaceous plant. Uses: Rhizome paste is applied to treat boils, wounds and skin infections. Scabies, paste of rhizome is applied externally.
 10. *Citrus limon* Burm (L.)f. Family: Rutaceae Vernacular name: Nimma. Habit: A small spinous tree. Uses: Rind of ripe fruit of Lemon stomachic and Carminative. Juice is anti refrigerative in scurvy used in cough, cold dysentery, diarrhea and in rheumatism leaves and stems are anti bacterial.
 11. *Feronia elephantum* Corr. Family: Rutaceae. Vernacular name: Velaga Habit: Large deciduous tree Uses: Ripe fruit is used as astringent
 12. *Hibiscus – rosa-sinensis* L. Family: Malvaceae. Vernacular name: Mandara. Habit: Shrub. Uses: During Leucorrhoea, flowers macerated with seeds of Cardamom and cumin mixed with a fresh cow's milk is taken orally early in the morning.
 13. *Lucas aspera* Spr. Family: Lamiaceae Vernacular name: Tummi. Habit: Herb. Uses: Paste of leaves L. aspera and Lantana camara is applied externally on wounds until cured.
 14. *Melia azadirachta* L. Family: Meliaceae. Vernacular name: Turaka Vepa. Habit: Small Tree. Uses: During stomach pain leaves ground with equal quantity of cardamom, pepper and cumin seeds made into pills are taken.
 15. *Mimosa pudica* L. Family: name Mimosoideae. Vernacular name: Attapatti. Habit: A creeping spinous perennial herb with sensitive leaves. Uses: During partial head ache root Juice is dropped into the ear lobes nostrils. Leaf paste is applied to stop blood flow and to heal fresh cuts and wounds.
 16. *Murraya Koenigii* (L.) Spreng. Family name: Rutaceae. Vernacular name Karivepaku Habit: A large aromatic shrub or small tree Uses: Bark and roots are stimulant externally used to use eruption and bites of poisonous animals have promote appetite and digestion destroy pathogenic organisms and skin diseases worm troubles Green leaves are roasted in Ghee, powdered and to improve vision. Leaf paste is given to dysentery.
 17. *Nicotiana glauca* L. Family: Solanaceae. Vernacular name: Pogaku. Habit: A stout annual herb grows to about 1-3 meters high with erect stem and few branches. Leaves are made into paste and applied to treat scabies, rheumatic pain, and other skin diseases Uses: During scorpion sting leaf juice of tobacco is taken orally with a cup of butter milk and Euphorbia tirucalli. Latex applied.
 18. *Plumbago Zeylanica* L. Family: Plumbaginaceae. Vernacular name chithramoolam Habit: An erect or sub scandent herb. Uses: Root paste with lemon juice is applied externally on wound until cured..Leaf paste is mixed with milk and applied to treat leprosy and other skin diseases.
 19. *Sanpindus lanrifolia* vahl. Family Sapindaceae Vernacular name kunkudu chettu Habit: A medium sized deciduous tree. Uses: Fruit paste of with camphor, pepper and coconut boiled in coconut oil is applied externally over infected eczema part until cured.
 20. *Seasamum indicum* L. (gingelly oil), family Pedaliaceae Vernacular name: Nuvvulu and applied over piles. Leaf paste is mixed with curd and given to treat piles, ulcers, blood motions, jaundice. Seed oil is used to treat scabies.
 21. *Strychnos nuxvomica* L. Family: Loganiaceae Vernacular name: Mushti. Uses: Stem bark decoction is given along with long pepper to treat stomach pain and epilepsy. Root and bark decoction is given to treat fever. Leaf paste is applied to treat wounds.

22. *Syzygium Cumini*(L.) Skeels.Family Myrtaceae Vernacular name Nerrerdu Habit: A large evergreen tree Uses: During dysentery and fever , bark juice is taken orally with water twice a day. Leaf juice is mixed is mixed goat's milk and given to treat blood dysentery.
23. *Terminalia chebula* Retz. Family Conbrelaceae Vernacular name karakkai Habit: A large deciduous tree with dark brown bark.Uses: Dried fruit powder is taken orally with a cup of water early morning for treating body heat. Bark decoction is used to clean wounds. Leaf paste is applied to treat skin diseases.
24. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild.) Miers.ex .Hook.& Thomas.Family Menispermaceae Vernacular name Tipattge Habit: A large , glabrous deciduous climber with succulent stem.Uses: Leaf paste with turmeric powder and a pinch of salt is applied externally on boils twice a day. For Blood pressure , leaf paste mixed Of fresher cow's milk is taken twice a day.For itching paste prepared from whole plant, Turmeric powder and pinch of salt is applied externally on intended plant of skin.
25. *Tridax Procumbense* L. Family Asteraceae. Vernacular name: Gaddi chemanthiHabit: A small erect hisped herbUses: Leaf juice missed with equal amount of turmeric paste and applied to treat eczema, skin infections, wounds and injuries.leaf paste is applied, dandruff part twice a day leaf paste applied in blood clotting and skin burns.
26. *Vitex negundo* L. family: verbenaceae Vernacular name: Vaavili. During rheumatic pain, paste prepared from leaves of *V. migindo*, *Pongamia pinnata* L. (Kanuga) and *Eucalyptus globulus* boiled sesame oil is applied externally on body part with eucalyptus stick twice a day until cure. After child birth *Vitex nigundo* leaves Neem leaves, turmeric.Ryzome boiled with water take head bath for body pains. For cardia problems leaf extract of *C. asiatica* and *Aegle marmelos* is taken with a glass of hot water early in the morning.

CONCLUSION

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

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Conflicts of Interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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