

## TRADITIONAL BOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS OF ANANTAGIRI HILLS IN VIKARABAD, VIKARABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

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Received: 29 Feb 2020

Accepted: 04 Feb 2020

Published: 19 Feb 2020

### ABSTRACT

India is endowed with a rich biological heritage. It has more than 53 million tribal people under 300 tribal communities, constituting about 8% of the total population of the country. The tribal knowledge regarding the uses of plants for various purposes indicates their general awareness and intimate dependence on the surrounding. The relevance of local herbal health traditions have not diminished despite the giant strides made in the field of modern medicine. The most surprising fact is that, even today, 75% of the world population belonging to developing countries are still dependent on traditional medicine for their care. Anantagiri Forest constitutes an important, non-renewable living resource. So there is an urgent need to protect the rich biological diversity and heritage of Anantagiri forest. Proper measures must be taken by the government to utilize the rich resources without harming the environment. The present study is aimed at knowing about the rich medicinal plants present in and around Anantagiri hills used by local herbalists and village folklore to cure various human ailments. The major families which occupied first and second position were Mimosaceae-12sp Euphorbiaceae-9sp, and all 149 plant species belonging to 57 families were documented and authentically identified.

**KEYWORDS:** Biodiversity of Anantagiri Hills, Rangareddy District, Human Medicine, Telangana

### INTRODUCTION

The very name Ethno botany indicates that it is an interdisciplinary science. The word 'ethno' means a group of people sharing common origin, culture, language, customs, beliefs, traditions, etc., and 'botany' is the study of plants. Thus, Ethno botany is a hybrid term, with anthropological approach to plant science. For Ethno botanical study, there should be close working relationship between botanists, ecologists, anthropologists, chemists, soil scientists, pharmacologists. While botanists are required to identify the plants, the others are required for ecology and environment, for gathering the data of the plants used by the ethnic groups, for phytochemical analysis, for noting down the details of soil and for testing the efficacy of native drugs. Since Ethnobotany has socio-economic impacts, its relevance in modern times is established particularly with the problems of conservation of ecosystem, population control, rural health, nutrition, drug usage and abuse and cottage industries – all turned to the economic uplift, there is a shift in ethnobotanical studies from descriptive to analytical type. The Ethnobotanically unexplored regions, regarding plant resources are now out with large amount of information. The present paper is aimed and planned to fulfil the lacuna of this information with regard to medicinal plants

in this area. The survey of the potentiality of the medicinal plants in and around Ananthagiri is a beautiful hill which is 6 km away from Vikarabad town of Ranga Reddy District of Telangana, which is 75 km from the Metropolitan city of Hyderabad.

### **Study Area**

The present surveyed area for medicinal plants at Ananthagiri Hills and its environs falls under Rangareddy District of T.S. which lies between 160.30' and 180.20' of North latitudes and 770 .30' of East longitudes. The total geographical area of the District is 7493 sq. kms with 1055 villages and 14 towns with a population of 25.52 lacks, and is most urbanized districts of T.S. The district has 37 mandals and 3 revenue divisions. The district has a poor forest cover and consists of Ananthagiri, Mahammadabad, Gungurthy, Adikcherla, Mothkupally, Nagupalli, Raskam, Pashapur and Dharur reserve forests.

### **Hill range**

The district is mostly hilly with poor forest cover (only 0.7% of the total area). The general slope of the land is from West to East and South-East. There are two major hill ranges viz., Ananthagiri hill range and Rajkonda hill range. The average elevation of the hills is 509.91m.

### **Types of Soils and Minerals**

There are three major soil types in this region and comprises of red earths, loamy sands (Dubba), Sandy loams (chalka), and sandy-clay loam and black soils comprising clay loams, clays, silting clays etc., and the third type of soils of mixed nature, consisting of Quartz deposits followed by Felspar clay, amephyrat and laterite, at Tandur which is 36 kilometres away from study area and comprises of rich lime stone deposits (containing 173 million tons) of high quality cement grade lime stone.

### **Climate**

The climate is characterized by a hot summer of long duration and generally a dry weather, except during south-west monsoon season. The average annual rain fall is about 802mm. Which is comes from south-west monsoon during June to September. May is the hottest month with mean daily temperature at 400 C, however the temperature will come down during monsoon period. Decrease in temperature in day and night is seen during the month of December is the coldest month (130 C).

### **Flora**

The flora of the district exhibits and xerophytic adaptations 42.5% of the land is under cultivation of various crops. The hills and the slopes are generally covered by dry deciduous forests. The forests do not have commercial value. The forest area comes about only 10% of the total land area. The high density of population resulted in stress, as the area is nearer to the capital city Hyderabad.

### **Rivers**

The Musi is the chief river of the Rangareddy district and is also called as Muchikunda, which arise at near Ananthagiri hills at a place called as Bugga which is 2 kilometres away from Lord Anantha Padmanabha temple, the river flows

Eastward via Vikarabad Mandal and passing through the Hyderabad metropolitan city, and enters into Nalgonda District and joins the River Krishna at Vadapally Village. Another small river is Kagna River that rises in the hill range of Ananthagiri and flows to North-West wards and floods the entire Tandur Mandal.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The work was undertaken for about a period two years starting from June' 2010 to the end of May' 2012. The work is mainly confined to Ananthagiri Hills and its environs covering about a radius of 35 kms, which comes under Vikarabad reserved forest. The main aim of the survey is to prepare a list of medicinal plants present in and around Ananthagiri hills used by local herbalists and village folklore to cure various human ailments. The areas covered are Ananthagiri hills particularly at Ananthapadmanabha temple and its surroundings, followed by villages of Ananthagiripalle, Godhumaguda, Kerelli, Dharur, Durgamchervu, Nagasanipalle Tanda, Mohammadanpalle, Velichala, Mothukupalle, (Reserved forest), Narsimhuni gutta, Gattukesaram, Kondapur and Ramaiahguda.

The data presented here is collected by frequent field visits by the author to these areas once in two months for about a period of two years. The information on medicinal properties of plants is gathered from various sources such as consulting the local village heads, elderly people, Vaidyas, and other herbal practitioners. Help from Forest department personnel including DFO-Vikarabad and his associates were taken during the survey.

## ENUMERATIONS

In the enumeration, the family and taxons are arranged alphabetically. Ethno botanical uses of some medicinal plant parts used by tribes for some disease.

Table 1

S.No	Botanical Name	Family Name	Traditional Aliment
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Fabaceae	Root powder is taken orally along with cow's milk to treat scorpion sting and snakebite.
2.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Leaf juice and root are taken orally to treat dental problems.
3.	<i>Abutilon indium</i> (L.) Sweet.	Fabaceae	Leaf paste is applied over the spot of scorpion sting.
4.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L.f.) Willd.	Fabaceae	The stem bark of <i>Acacia catechu</i> and tips of <i>Holoptela integrifolia</i> are ground to paste and applied on the wounds for eight days.
5.	<i>Acacia chundra</i> (Roxb. Ex Rottl.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Stem bark extract (1 tablespoonful) is administered with goat milk for 4 days, with a day gap after every dose for asthma. Bark is kept in the home for get rid of fear (Evil spirit).
6.	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Fruit powder is given orally with milk for dogbite.
7.	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd	Mimosaceae	Paste of fresh stem bark is applied topically to treat cuts and wounds.
8.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Del	Fabaceae	Dried stem bark powder mixed with camphor and ghee applied on wounds.
9.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. Ex Del.	Mimosaceae	Bark powder is applied along with oil for burns.

10.	<i>Acacia pennata</i> (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	Stem bark along with that of <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> (each 100 g) are pound and the extract is given orally for 3 days for fits (Somma, Murcha)
11.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves with salt and turmeric are ground to powder and mixed with sesame oil, applied on the patches of ring worm infection. Leaf paste is applied topically to treat skin diseases.
12.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L	Amaranthaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat cuts and Wounds.
13.	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Araceae	Dried rhizome is ground in water and the paste is given orally to children for clarity of speech.
14.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	Acanthaceae	Leaves are ground with the flowers of <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> and taken orally to treat asthma.
15.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.ex.Roxb	Rutaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to heal wounds. The pulp of fruit is given with water to children suffering with dysentery.
16.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss. Ex Schult	Amaranthaceae	Juice of whole plant is taken orally to treat cough, sore throat and wounds. Leaf juice is instilled in ears.
17.	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f.) Wang	Alangiaceae	Fruits are eaten for loss of appetite for Anorexia. Stem bark extract and leaf paste are applied as plaster for bone fracture.
18.	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Liliaceae	Sap mixed with oil is heated and the mixture is applied on hair for hair growth and good sleep.
19.	<i>Ampelocissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch	Vitaceae	200 ml of stem juice is administered orally once a day for 2 days for Anorexia
20.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.)	Acanthaceae	Wallich ex Leaf paste is applied topically at the bitten site of snake; beetle and sorption. Powdered leaf is mixed with cow or goat's milk and taken orally to treat diabetes.
21.	<i>Anodendron paniculatum</i> (Roxb.) DC.	Apocynaceae	Bark extract is bandaged for bone fracture.
22.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. Ex DC.) Wall. Ex Guill. & Perr.	Combretaceae	Bark extract (4 tea spoons) along with pepper (2 tea spoons) is given twice a day for 10 to 15 days for asthma.
23.	<i>Asparagus gonocladus</i> Baker	Liliaceae	Tuber is eaten for fertility.
24.	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T.Anderson	Acanthaceae	Leaf powder is mixed with coconut oil and applied topically to healwounds (burns).
25.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically on the body to treat small pox, rheumatism and skin diseases. The young twigs are used as toothbrush to develop strong teeth.
26.	<i>Blumea mollis</i> (D.Don) Merr.	Asteraceae	Leaf smoke is inhaled for cough.
27.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Root paste is applied topically to treat hydrocele.
28.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Bark extract is given orally to increase sperm count.
29.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Coleb.	Burseraceae	Gum is applied over the bitten area for dog bite.
30.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Anacardiaceae	Gum and rice are pounded and the powder is administered for 3 or 4 days for chest pain.
31.	<i>Calotropis gigantean</i> (L.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Latex drops (3 or 5) mixed with sesame oil (2 spoons) are instilled in ears (2 or 3 drops).
32.	<i>Canavalia virosa</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Arn.	Convolvulaceae	Leaves extract is applied on the affected part once daily for three days for ring worm.

33.	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> L.	Capparaceae	Bark and neem bark (1:4) are crushed and the extract is given orally for 2 days after menstruation for contraceptive.
34.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Capparaceae	Root bark is ground with water, boiled and taken orally to treat indigestion and also roots made into an amulet; it is believed to infuse occult powers (Evil spirit).
35.	<i>Caralluma umbellata</i> Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	Pulp of the young plants is applied over the burned parts.
36.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Root is boiled with oil and applied on head before bath to treat throat infection and headache.
37.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	Infusion of flowers is given after childbirth to heal ruptures.
38.	<i>Cassia absus</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Seeds are ground into paste and applied topically to treat skin diseases and headache.
39.	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Flowers are crushed and mixed with goat's milk and taken orally to prevent white discharge in women and seed powder with honey is taken orally for diabetes.
40.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat scabies and to heal bone fractures.
41.	<i>Cassine glauca</i> (Roxb.) O. Kuntze	Celastraceae	Roots tied to wrist to keep-off evil spirits.
42.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G. Don.	Apocynaceae	Whole plant is powdered and mixed with cow's milk and taken orally to treat diabetes.
43.	<i>Ceriscoides turgid</i> (Roxb.) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	Bark juice is administered for diarrhoea.
44.	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i> (L.) Small	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant is pounded with salt and turmeric and applied as cream for boils, blisters & cuts.
45.	<i>Chomelia asiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze.	Rubiaceae	Root juice along with garlic is instilled in nose for fits (Somma, Murcha).
46.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> Presl.	Lauraceae	Decoction of stem bark is taken internally to treat cough, dysentery and to keep the body cool.
47.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L	Vitaceae	Paste of stem is taken orally for easy digestion. Tender internodes and leaves are pickled and eaten for Anorexia.
48.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle. L.	Rutaceae	Decoction of leaves is inhaled to get relief from fever, headache and cold.
49.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Capparaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to heal wounds.
50.	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.)	Verbenaceae	Leaf is ground in water and the juice is taken orally to treat fever.
51.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Root powder is mixed with water and taken orally to treat indigestion, eye diseases and headache.
52.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) J. Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Leaf Juice is mixed with butter and applied topically to treat skindiseases. Leaf paste is applied to cuts and wounds.
53.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Juice of leaf is taken orally to prevent white discharge in women.
54.	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i> Benth.	Lamiaceae	Leaf juice is taken orally by children to treat indigestion and cough.
55.	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koenig) Smith	Vitaceae	Rhizomes are pound and 1 teaspoonful of juice is taken orally by tribals for abortion.

56.	Curculigo orchioides Gaertn	Hypoxidaceae	Tubers are dried and powdered and one teaspoonful is taken orally with milk one every day for aphrodisiac.
57.	Cynodon dactylon L. Pers.	Poaceae	Decoction of whole plant is taken orally to keep the body cool.
58.	Cyperus rotundus L.		Paste of dried tuber is applied on breast of women to secrete more milk and applied topically on bitten site of scorpion.
59.	Datura metel L.	Solanaceae	Few drops of leaf juice is poured into ear to treat earache.
60.	Dichrostachys cinerea Wight & Arn.	Mimosaceae	Leaf paste is applied to cuts.
61.	Dillenia pentagyna Roxb	Dilleniaceae	Stem bark pounded with ginger and peppers are applied as bandage.
62.	Diospyros peregrine (Gaertn.)	Dilleniaceae	Barke extract is taken orally for asthma
63.	Dodonoea viscosa (L.) Jacq.	Sapindaceae	Leaves pounded with turmeric are bandaged over the affected part of bone fracture.
64.	Drypetes roxburghi (Wall.) Hurusawa	Euphorbiaceae	Bark extract is given orally for cough.
65.	Eclipta prostrata L	Asteraceae	Leaf powder is mixed with coconut oil & applied on the hair regularly for healthy and black hair.
66.	Enicostemma axillare (Lam.) Royle	Gentianaceae	Whole plant is pounded and applied to boils.
67.	Euphorbia antiquorum Linn	Euphorbiaceae	Dried latex is taken internally in low dose to help free motion.
68.	Euphorbia hirta L.	Euphorbiaceae	The milky latex is applied topically to treat wounds and lip cracks.
69.	Euphorbia tirucalli L.	Euphorbiaceae	The stem is boiled with water and given to children to treat skin diseases.
70.	Ficus benghalensis L.	Mimosaceae	Stem latex is applied topically on heel cracks. Young stem is used as tooth brush.
71.	Ficus racemosa L.	Mimosaceae	Stem latex is applied topically to treat heel cracks.
72.	Ficus religiosa L.	Mimosaceae	Leaf powder is mixed with water and taken orally to get relief from body pain.
73.	Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr.	Flacourtiaceae	Bark juice is boiled in gingelly oil and the worm extract is applied to cuts.
74.	Gloriosa superb L.	Liliaceae	Bulbare pounded with garlicin goat milk given in early pregnancy
75.	Grewia hirsute Vahl	. Tiliaceae	Roots are pounded and applied over for boils, blisters & cuts
76.	Gymnema sylvestre R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Leaf powder is mixed with cow's milk and taken orally to treat diabetes. The root powder is taken orally and also applied on the bittenspot to treat snake bite.
77.	Heliotropium indicum L.	Boraginaceae	Paste of whole plant is applied topically to treat wounds and skin affections.
78.	Hemidesmus indicus Linn. R. Br. Muell.	Asclepiadaceae	Juice extracted from the whole plant is taken internally to keep the body cool. Root juice is given orally for blood purifier.
79.	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.	Malvaceae	Paste of fresh leaves is applied on the hair for healthy and black hair.
80.	Holarrhena pubescens (Buch. Ham.) Wall. Ex Don	Asclepiadaceae	A pinch of bark is placed in the mouth to relieve cough.
81.	Holoptelia integrifolia (Roxb.) planch	Ulmaceae	Bark juice (1/2 glass) is given twice a day for a week.



82.	Hybanthus enneaspermus (L) Muell	Violaceae	Paste of whole plant is applied topically to treat cough. Whole plant dried and powdered. One teaspoonful is taken orally with milk every day twice for Aphrodisiac.
83.	Hymenodictyon orixense (Roxb.) Mabb.	Rubiaceae	Bark juice is bandaged for bone fracture.
84.	Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merr.	Anacardiaceae	Stem bark pounded with turmeric are bandaged over the affected part.
85.	Lantana camara L.	Verbenaceae	A handful of flower is ground with coconut oil and applied topically on the head to get relief from headache.
86.	Lawsonia inermis L.	Lythraceae	Leaf powder is mixed with coconut oil and applied topically to treat cuts and wounds.
87.	Lepidagathis cristata Willd	Acanthaceae	Presence of one plant in home in every sunday is good for health
88.	Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link.	Lamiaceae	A bunch of leaves is boiled and the vapour is inhaled to cure head ache and fever.
89.	Lippia nodiflora Mich.:	Verbenaceae	Paste of leaves is applied topically to treat swellings and wounds.
90.	Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C.B. Robins	Lauraceae	Bark juice is taken orally for maternal pain.
91.	Mangifera indica L.	Anacardiaceae	The latex from leaf and stem bark is used to treat heel cracks.
92.	Melochia corchorifolia L.	Sterculiaceae	Boiled leaf is taken as food to help in free motion.
93.	Merremia emarginata (Burm.f.) Hall.f.	Convolvulaceae	Decoction of the whole plant is taken internally to treat stomach problems.
94.	Mimosa hamata Willd.	Mimosaceae	Bark extract pound in cows' milks along with garlic is advised to men thrice a day for 3 days for increase in potency.
95.	Mimosa pudica L.	Mimosaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat cuts and wounds. Root extract (2 spoons) given once a day for two days for diarrhoea.
96.	Morinda tinctoria Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Leaf juice is given orally to children before food for easy digestion.
97.	Moringa concanensis Nimmo ex Dalz. & Gibs.	Moringaceae	Stem bark extract (2 spoonfuls) is administered with sugar for 4 days for cough.
98.	Moringa oleifera Lam.	Moringaceae	The leaf is taken as food and it reduces body heat and to treat indigestion and eye diseases. Flower is taken as food and it gives chillness to eyes and increases sperm production in men.
99.	Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M. Roemer	Cucurbitaceae	Leaf powder is mixed with boiled rice and taken orally to treat cold and cough.
100.	Murraya koenigii (L.) Sprengel	Rutaceae	Juice of tender leaves is taken orally to arrest vomiting.
101.	Nerium oleander Sol.	Apocynaceae	Juice prepared from the stem bark is boiled with gingelly oil and two drops are poured into ear to treat ear pain.
102.	Ocimum sanctum L.	Lamiaceae	Tulsi Leaves are crushed with onion bulbs and the juice is taken orally to treat cough, cold and headache.
103.	Odina wodier Roxb. Fl.	Anacardiaceae	Juice of leaves is taken orally to prevent white discharge in women.
104.	Oldenlandia umbellata L.	Rubiaceae	The root paste is applied topically to arrest bleeding.

105.	Phyllanthus amarus Schum. & Thnn.	Euphorbiaceae	Fresh leaves are ground and mixed with a cup of cow or goat's milk and taken internally to cure jaundice.
106.	Phyllanthus emblica L.	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit powder is mixed with cow's or goat's milk and taken orally to treat cold and cough.
107.	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Plumbaginaceae	Root pound with garlic in milk is given to children for fits (Somma, Murcha).
108.	Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thwaites.	Annonaceae	Juice extracted from the fresh stem bark is taken orally to treat indigestion.
109.	Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre.	Fabaceae	Juice of root is mixed with equal amount of coconut milk, boiled and applied topically to cure wound and gastric trouble.
110.	Rauwolfia tetraphylla Linn.	Apocynaceae	Paste of the whole plant is mixed with castor oil and applied physically to treat skin diseases.
111.	Ricinus communis L.	Euphorbiaceae	The leaf juice is taken orally or washed leaves are tied on the breast to increase secretion of milk in women. The oil prepared from the seeds is applied on lower stomach to get relief from stomachache.
112.	Sanserveria roxburghiana Schult.	Liliaceae	Juice of warmed leaf is poured into ear to treat ear pain.
113.	Sarcostemma acidum (Roxb.) Voigt.	Periplocaceae	Columns grounded in goat milk and put as band for bone fracture.
114.	Schlelichera oleosa (Lour.) Oken:	Sapindaceae	Stem bark extract is applied over the chest twice a day till relieved of pain.
115.	Scleria corymbosa Roxb.	Cyperaceae	Root juice is given orally for blood purifier.
116.	Semecarpus anacardium L.	Anacardiaceae	Seed resin is applied over dogbite.
117.	Sida acuta Burn.	Malvaceae	Arival manai poondu Leaf paste is applied topically to heal cuts, wounds and to get relief from headache.
118.	Smilaxperfoliata Lour	Liliaceae	One tea spoonful juice of tubersis taken orally before sleeping.
119.	Solanum nigrum L	Solanaceae	Whole plant parts are taken as food to treat cough.
120.	Solanum surattense Burm.f	Solanaceae	Root extract (1 tablespoon) is given orally after 3 days of menstruation for 5 or 6 days for fertility.
121.	Solanum torvum Sw.	Solanaceae	Leaf juice is taken orally to reduce body heat.
122.	Solanum trilobatum L.	Solanaceae	Unripe fruits are prepared as curry or roasted in gingelly oil and taken orally along with food to strengthen the body. The leaf juice is taken orally to treat cough and itching.
123.	Spermacoce hispida L	Rubiaceae	The seeds are crushed into paste and taken orally to treat stomach problems.
124.	Sphaeranthus indicus L.	Asteraceae	Leaf, flower and seeds are ground into paste and applied topically to treat skin diseases and piles.
125.	Stachytarpheta jamaicensis Vahl.	Verbenaceae	Paste of stem and root bark is applied topically to treat dysentery.
126.	Strychnos nux-vomica L.	Loganiaceae	One table spoon (Bark extract) is given along with honey and ginger for dysentery.
127.	Syzygium cumini (L.)	Myrtaceae	Paste of stem bark is applied topically to treat swellings. The ripe fresh fruits are taken orally to reduce body heat.



128.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Dried fruits are taken orally to treat eye infections and fruit pulp is applied externally on affected part once daily till cured for cracked sole.
129.	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f	Verbenaceae	Leaf juice (200 g) and honey (100 g) are mixed and taken every day with milk for 40 days for elephantiasis.
130.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.Ex. Dc Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	Fruit paste is applied topically on wounds. Bark powder is boiled with water and inhaled to cure headache to kill worms in teeth. One tea spoon powder is given with one glass of water or cow/goat milk for three months for anaemic. Stem bark extract is given daily to strengthening the heart functions as a cardiac tonic.
131.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.	Menispermaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat wounds.
132.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam.	Rutaceae	Leaf paste is applied along with pepper for boils, blisters & cuts.
133.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Aizoaceae	Decoction of roots is taken internally to treat Constipation and asthma.
134.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae	The fruit and root are mixed with boiled raw rice, taken orally to prevent white discharge in women and to treat urinary troubles. Ground 10 g seeds with 10 g dry roots of <i>Withania somnifera</i> to make powder. One tea spoonful powder is given internally daily with milk during bed time for 30 days for impotency.
135.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Leaf paste is applied topically on cuts and wounds
136.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Fabaceae	Five gram of seeds is chewed to cure diarrhoea twice daily for two days.
137.	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr	Asclepiadaceae	Root juice is given orally for Asthma
138.	<i>Vanda tessellate</i> (Roxb.) Hook. Ex G.Don.	. Orchidaceae	Extract of white (velamen) roots (1 spoon) given once a day for 3 days for dysentery
139.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Leaves are boiled in water and the vapour is inhaled twice a day to get relief from headache, fever, cold, and cough.
140.	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> Cooke.	Asclepiadaceae	Leaf paste is applied topically to treat rheumatic pain, cough and fever severe cold.
141.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Juice of tuber and milk is advised for females with no children.
142.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz.	. Lythraceae	Flowers are pounded in cow milk for blood purifier
143.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Juice of seeds taken orally to treat indigestion.
144.	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Taub	Mimosaceae	With roots tied to hand, one can move in the forests, even at night, without the fear of evil spirits.
145.	<i>Zingiber officinalis</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae	5ml extract of fresh rhizome is given internally in the early morning for 3 days for cough. One gram rhizome is decocted along with 2 g of <i>Piper nigrum</i> 10g root bark of <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> , 1 seed of <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> in half litre water, 20 ml decoction is given internally by adding tea spoonful of cow ghee once daily for 3 days for Sexually transmitted disease.

146.	Zizyphus mauritiana Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Leaf and bark decoction is boiled and it is used to take bath to treat severe body pain. Dried bark powder is applied topically to treat wounds.
147.	Zizyphus rugosa Lam.	Rhamnaceae	Leaf paste is bandaged for bone fracture.

## DISCUSSIONS

The present study contains the first hand information gathered by the author for about 2 years. The major families which occupied first and second position were Mimosaceae-12sp and Euphorbiaceae-9sp, and all 145 plant species belonging to 57 families were documented and authentically identified. According to a report of the World Health Organization (WHO), three fourth of the World population cannot afford the products of the modern medicine and have to rely on the use of traditional medicine of plant origin (Rai et al, 2000). The herbal remedies mentioned are of certain general and specific ailments, such as snake bite, cough, and scorpion sting, head ache, back pain body pains, cold, dandruff, dog bite, fever, hair loss, jaundice, inflammation, joint pains, lice killer, skin ailments, ear pains, eye problems, red and white discharge in women, loss of semen in urine in men, tooth ache and gum problems, stomach ache, bone fractures, conception and menstrual problems and wound healing. The resource persons are mostly lambadas, chenchus and some elderly people of local villages. The people practice and cure almost all ailments or diseases or wounds very effectively with simple locally available plants without involving much financial commitment, in majority of the cases they treat freely. It revealed valuable information about the ethno medicine of the local tribals of Vikarabad in Rangareddy District.

## CONCLUSIONS

The country has a number of alternative medicines, like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic systems which are predominantly based on plant based raw materials in most of their preparations and formulations. Herbal preparations for various purposes including pharmaceutical and cosmetic form part of traditional biodiversity uses in India. India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries in the world representing 6.5 percent of world's know wildlife and 12 percent of plant life. Since the tribal people cannot afford the products of modern medicines, there is an urgent need to protect the medicinal plants to give the required treatment at affordable or cheap price.

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