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Ethnobotanical Uses of Some Less-Known Medicinal Plants used by Adivasi Tribes of Asifabad mandal Adilabad District, Telangana State, India

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ABSTRACT: Ethno medicinal survey in Asifabad Adilabad District, Telangana State, which is mainly occupied by Adivasi tribes revealed that some less known medicinally important plants were used by traditional healers (ages 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, Yerukala etc.) inhabit. Their cestrum's and rituals during the ethno botanical studies of the area local by traditional healers belonging to the adivasi tribes were first 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 adivasi tribes of Asifabad Adilabad (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 Asifabad mandal 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

there is an immediate need of indigenous practices,

knowledge of such plant resources and documentation.

1. 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}

2. Characteristics of the study area:

Asifabad mandal 119 km from Adilabad District, Telangana State. 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 have large number of plant species with wide range of diversity and distribution.^{1,2}

3. Methodology:

During the field survey, ethno medicinal plants were collected from Asifabad mandal , Adilabad district , the area were visited annually 3-4 times during year 2015-2016. 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^{10,11,12,13}. During the field survey the tribals 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}

3. Result and Discussion:

The present study was to collect medicinal plants(climber, herbs, shrub, medium tree, big tree) used in traditional medicine,in Asifabad Mandal, Adilabad 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, ailments have been documented and presented in table-1.

S. No.	Scientific Name/ Family	Vernacular Name / Habit	Mode of Administration
Plants used for cold & cough.			
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	Sonatum xanthocarpum Schrad. & H Wendl./Solanaceae	Vakudu Kaya / Tree	The whole plant ash 1g is taken with honey daily 2 times items cough, asthma.
3	Androraphis paniculata wall.exnees /Acanthaceae	Nela vemu / Herb	Whole plant decoction in need for cough.
4	Zingiber officinale /	Allam / Rhizome	Rhizome decoction with honey

	Zingiberaceae		cures cold and cough.
5	Ocimum sanctum Linn. L. / Aseraceae Lamiaceae	Tulasi/ Herb	Fresh leaves used for immediate remade for cough, cold.
Plants used for Fever:			
6	Lecuas Linifolia/ Lamiaceae	Thummi / Herb	Flowers or leave juice one spoonful orally daily take 2 time.
7	Malya Roton difolia/ Malvaceae Saccharum Officinaum / Poaceae	Athibala /Herb Cheruku	Leaf decoction with sugar orally takes. Cures fever
8	Achyranthus aspera/ Amaranthaceae Piper nirum L. Piperaceae Allium sativum L. Liliaceae	Vutthareni /Herb Meriyalu / Climber Vellulli /Rhizome	Equal quantity of leaves, pepper, garlic 0.25g tables orally takes daily 2 times. Fever for 3 days
9	Tinospora Cordifolia Miers / Meni spemaceae	Thippatiga / Climber	25ml to 50ml Stem juice is orally takes it cures all types of fevers
10	Andrographis Pauiculata Wall. ex Nees/ Acanthaceae	Nelavemu / Herb	Whole plant decoction with honey orally daily 2 times it used to cure chronic fever, malarial fever.
Plants used for diarrhoea:			
11	Phyllanthus emblica / Euphorbiaceae	Vusiri / Tree	Fruit or bark decoction with honey orally daily 2 times it cures diarrhoea
12	Aegle marmelos correa ex	Maradu /Tree	Boiled the unripe fruit pulp taken

	Roxb Rutaceae /		orally for treating diarrhoea and dysentery.
13	Brassica Compestris	Avaalu /Herb	Equal quantity of mustard seeds powder and gagger 0.50g orally daily 2 or 3 times takes until cure.
14	Momordica charantia L./ Cucurbitaceae Punica granatum L. /Lythraceae	Kakara/ Climber Dhanimma / Tree	Fruit, leaf juice and young leaves or seeds with goat milk 25ml orally takes daily 2 times.
15	Carica papaya L. / Caricaceae	Boppayee /	Fruit juice is orally taken daily 2 times.
Plants used for Jaundice:			
16	Tinospora Cordifolia Miers / Meni spemaceae	Thippatiga	25ml to 50ml Stem juice is orally takes daily 2 times 7 days.
17	Justicia adhatoda L. / Acanthaceae	Addasaram	Leaf juice 15g, honey 20g orally takes 3 times 7-10 days
Plants used for Arthritis Pains:			
18	Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal / Solanaceae	Aswagandha	Root decoction orally takes daily 2 times with cow milk or water.
19	Aristolochia Indica L. / Aristolochiaceae	Eshwari	2g root powder with glass water boiled 1 cup with honey within 7 days cures.

4. Conclusion:

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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Conflict of interest:

There is no conflict of interest between the authors.

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