WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.084
Volume 12, Issue 8, 51-55. Conference Article ISSN 2277– 7105

LOCAL AND TRIBAL PEOPLE USED SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS FOR RENAL DISEASES IN KAMAREDDY DISTRICT, TELANGANA

Ranjalkar K. M.[1], N. Ramakrishna[2]*

[1]Department of Botany, Late Pushpadevi Patil Arts and Science College, Risod, Dist. Washim-444 506 (M.S).

[2]Department of Botany, Dr, Ambedkar Open University, Jublee Hills, Hyderabad , Telangana State, India.

Article Received on
05 April 2023,

Revised on 25 April 2023,
Accepted on 15 May 2023

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20238-28143

***Corresponding Author**
N. Ramakrishna
Department of Botany, Dr, Ambedkar Open University, Jublee Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.

ABSTRACT

The life of the tribal community is intimately connected with the plants in their day-to-day activities. They are dependant on the plants for their food, clothes, shelter, medicine, beverages, binding material, oils, resins, etc. The paper deals with the traditional medicinal knowledge of local and tribal people of medicinal plants used to cure renal and kidney diseases and ailments which is available in Kamareddy districtTelangana state. A total of 19 plant species belonging to 11 families are documented.

KEYWORDS: Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, Traditional knowledge, Kamareddy district.

INTRODUCTION

Telangana is a state in India situated on the south-central stretch of the Indian peninsula on the high Deccan Plateau. It is the eleventh-largest state and the twelfth-most populated state in India with a geographical area of 112,077 km2 (43,273 sq mi) and 35,193,978 residents as per 2011 census. 2 June 2014, the area was separated from the northwestern part of Andhra Pradesh as the newly formed state of Telangana, with Hyderabad as its capital. Its other major cities include Warangal, Nizamabad, Khammam, Karimnagar and Ramagundam. Telangana is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north, Chhattisgarh to the northeast, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the east and south. The terrain of Telangana consists mostly of the Deccan Plateau with dense forests covering an area of 27,292 km2 (10,538 sq mi). As of 2019, the state of Telangana is divided into 33 districts.

The Kamareddy District is bifurcated from residual District of Nizamabad and formed as Kamareddy District from 11-10-2016 with three Revenue Divisions viz., Kamareddy, Banswada and Yellareddy and 22 Mandals. Kamareddy District is bounded on the North by Nizamabad District and on the East by Rajanna Siricilla District and Siddipet District, on the South by Medak District on the West by Nanded District of Maharashtra State and Bidar District of Karnataka State. The Geographical area of this district is 3,652 Sq.Kms. The District lies between 18 – 19'- 07" of Latitude and and 78 -20'-37" Longtitud.[1] The total Forest area in the District 82,190.48 Hectares farming 22.43 percent of the Total Geographical Area of the District. The thick Forest belt produces Timber, Fuel, Bamboo and Beedi Leaves, which yield good revenue. Custard Apples grow well in this District. The traditional medicinal plants depict the socio–culture, spiritual and medicinal area of local and tribal familes. The numerically dominant tribal groups of Telangana are Banjara, Koya, Gonds, Yerukala, Kurru and Pradhan. The very name Ethnobotany indicates that it is an interdisciplinary science. Ethnobotany is a hybrid term, with anthropological approach to plant science. For Ethnobotanical study, there should be close working relationship between botanists, ecologists, anthroplogists, 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 dugs.Since the past the people had tried to gain knowledge about the plants their uses. Plants have basic nessisity to full fil their basic requirements like food, shelter etc. the modern medicines used now have their orgin from the traditional medicinal knowledge.Many drugs are originated from the knowledge about the plants in traditional and folk medicine. World wide 80% of the population in developing countries still depends on traditional medicine for their primary health care as per world health oganisation. The life of the tribals is intimately connected with the plants in their day-to-day activities.[2] They are dependant on the plants for their food, clothes, shelter, medicine, beverages, binding material, oils, resins, etc. There are many remedies among the various traditional systems forcure, for a number of ailments. Even now, due to poor condition of modern healthcare facilities, poverty, in-accessability to modern treatments, people of tribal and rural people depend on medicinal plants to cure various diseases. There is an intimate relationship between plants and human beings. There are several references of use of plants by man in the Indian epics. Plants were used by our ancestors, local and tribal societies.[3]

Fig. Telangana state.

Fig. Kamareddy district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The work was undertaken for about a period two years starting from May 2020 to the end of June' 2022. In the present study the non-tribals like local peoples, medical practitioners, local herbal healers, shepherds and farmers who had traditional knowledge about medicinal plants were consulted and further authentication of information and future reference, voucher specimens were collected. The main aim of the survey is to prepared ready checklist of medicinal plants present at and around Kamareddy district used by local herbalists and village folklore to cure various human ailments. The areas covered are Jakora, Nasrullabad forest, Banswada, Mosra, Varni and its surroundings. 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.

Table 1: Ethno botanical use of some medicinal plant parts used for renal and kidney diseases by local and tribal people.[4,5,6,7]

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Family Nme	Vernacular Name	Part Used
1	*Abutilon indicum* G.Don.	Malvaceae	Adavi benda	Leaves
2	*Aerva lanata* (L).Juss.	Amaranthaceae	Konda pindi	Whole plant
3	*Aerva javanica* (Burm.f.) Juss ex Schult.	Amaranthaceae	Pedda pindikura	Whole plant
4	*Amaranthus blitum* L.	Amaranthaceae	Tota kura	Leaves
5	*Basella rubra* L.	Basellaceae	Yerra batsalaku	Leaves
6	*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam).Oken.	Crassulaceae	Ranapala	Leaves
7	*Ceropegia juncea*Roxb.	Apocynaceae	Manchi madana	Tuber
8	*Dichrostachys cinerea* W&A.	Fabaceae	Veluturu chettu	Root
9	*Dioscorea pentaphylla* L.	Dioscoraceae	Yesuru gaddalu	Tubers

10	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Yerra usirika	Whole plant
11	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) Schult.	Apocynaceae	Sugandhapala	Root
12	*Indigofera linifolia* Retz .	Fabaceae	Yerra palleru	Whole plant
13	*Mimosa rubicaulis* Lam.	Fabaceae	Uddra kampa	Root
14	*Phyllanthus virgatus* Forst.	Phyllanthaceae	Toka usirika	Leaves
15	*Pongamia pinnata* (L) Pier.	Fabaceae	Kanuga	Leaves
16	*Sida cordifolia* L.	Malvaceae	Tella gorra	Leaves
17	*Strychnos potatorum* L.	Loganiaceae	Chinna Mushti	Stem bark
18	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.)Pers.	Fabaceae	Vempali	Whole plant
19	*Tribulus terrestris* L.	Zygophyllaceae	Chinna palleru	Leaves

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study encompasses the in-depth investigation on medicinal plants which are used in by the local peoples in the district of Kamareddy, Telangana state. An attempt is made to gather information from the local and Tribal communities. These communities are directly interlinked with nature and having symbiotic relationship with the medicinal plants in the region. It was observed that the number of plant species to cure renal and kidney diseases.

CONCLUSION

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. Of this ten percent of flora is on the verge of extinction, and many more are on the threatened list while some of them are already rare of disappeared due to in hospitable atmosphere created by man to the plants.

REFERENCES

1. Administrative and Geographical Profile" (PDF). Telangana State Portal. Archived from the original on, 2015; 14: 2014.
2. Chopra R.N, Nayar S.C, Chopra I.C. 1986.Glossary of Indian Medicinal plants, Council of Science and Industrial Research New Delhi.
3. Hemalatha, P. and B.V. Subba Reddy. The folk medical practices among a Tribe of Andhra Pradesh. Bull. Of Indian Inst. Hist. Med. New Delhi, 1982; 39-44.
4. Jain S. K. AManual of ethnobotany, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1995; 2.

5. Jain S.K & Mudgal V. A Hand book of Ethnobotany, Bishen Singh & Mahandra Pal Singh, Dehra Dun, 1999.
6. Madhavacetty. K., L.Ramesh., K. M. Ranjalkar Flowering plants of Chitoor District Andhra Pradesh, India. Students offset Publishers, Tirupati, 2019.
7. Pandey M. M, S. Rastogi, A.K, Rawat. The International Journal of Alternative Medicine, 2008; 6(1): 1-10.
8. Population". Government of Telangana. Archived from the original on, 2015; 9: 12.
9. Pullaiah T Flora of Tekangana, Volume I, II & III,Regency Pulications, New Delhi, 1995.
10. Rai L. K, Prasad Pankaj and Sharma. E. Biological Conservation, 2000; (93): 27-33.
11. Ramachandra Reddy. P and Padma Rao. P. Survey of Plant crude drugs in folklore from Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, 2002; 1(1): 20-25.
12. Telangana History, Map, Population, Capital, & Government". Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2021; 11.