

Preliminary Studies on Medicinal Plants of Huzurabad Division, Karimnagar District, Telangana, India

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ABSTRACT: India has faced this problem during the decline of traditional practitioners of indigenous medicinal system. The development of human civilization especially in recent decades the world concentrate on economic developments causes severe threats to local and as well as global biodiversity. This division mainly land covered by Agriculture lands some hilly area and waste land area. Total medicinal plants are 109. Now a day's globalization effect the younger generation always tries to cure the illness as soon as possible. Due to population increase then land usage and agriculture land extends to decline of surrounding vegetation.

KEYWORDS Globalization, Vegetation, Traditional Practitioners,

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a day's plants identification easier compare to olden days, but no one has that much of efficiency. Because of earlier knowledge on medicinal plants in the form of sanskritisation, so that's why no one translates that. Due to that earlier days there is no need for hunting for plants because of the availability of plants easier. India has faced this problem during the decline of traditional practitioners of indigenous medicinal system. From Pharmacognocny point of view there is large scarcity of perfect plant identification. If we unable to identifying accurate then it will lead to giving material go wrongly.

In the process of civilization of human population, previously each and everything depends on plants as food, shelter, clothes and preventing of illness of body from various factors like natural disasters, diseases caused by microbes, and etc... The development of human civilization especially in recent decades the world concentrate on economic developments causes severe threats to local and as well as global biodiversity [1]Due to urbanization of small towns turn to cities and villages also affected by the urbanization leads to loss of vegetation in their surroundings. It effect on ecological balance.

Today's globalization effect clearly observe villages in earlier non polluted areas to polluted areas. In other hand Allopathic system of medicine is dominating earlier system of medicine. In this way the disease curing capacity hike to 90%, and it has the caliber to severe effect on other organs of the body. Even today's some of the old and elder people depend on traditional system of medicine [2]In this group of people they can cure their small body ill effects like toothache, wounds healing, and inflammation of body parts by their indigenous knowledge by their older generations. Because of they identified some medicinal plants which are available in their surroundings.

II. BACK GROUND

The benefit of herbal medicine or Ayurveda or which system of medicine exists earlier in India [3]In this system any disease can cure but it takes much more time as like hare and tortoise race. One of the examples for communication

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development as wireless system the signal receivers or modulators severe damage to bees existing communication systems.

According to WHO, 80% of the people of developing countries who living in rural or villagers depend on herbal medicine. An interesting issue is who living forests tribes 99% depend on only herbal medicine .Even today also majority of villages have traditional practitioners such persons believed inherited plant based knowledge of medicine

III. SCOPE OF WORK

In this system of approach to cure the illness of patient, they pursues the holistic way and does not aim to cure only the affected organs alone ,but aims to find out the origin and causative factors of the disease in order to eradicate the disease from its root. Since human beings using of pesticides for controlling of pests and insects .When the water flows from the irrigation fields it also taken residues of pesticides.In other hand medicinal plants are good accumulators for minerals and pesticides residues.

MATERIALS , METHOD AND DISCUSSION

The information about the medicinal plants used by the local people of Huzurabad Divison obtained from local traditional practitioners and herbal shops. The collected information mainly which plants used, which parts used. The data taken from them quantity of medicine and vernacular names they called. The plants identified that with ranging vernacular names often confusing, sometimes controversial in plants parts used or quantity, their mode of action .After collection of data we go through botanical names, family and other relevant data matched with Flora of madras presidency by Gamble[4], Flora of Andhra pradesh by Prof. T. Pullaiah,[5] and literature ,internet services also. The habit maximum of herb (Fig.1).The traditional practitioners follow the fundamental principles of preparing herbal drugs by often combined with philosophy and religion. They follow the psychology of the patient. In these medicine some compounds prepared from sacred plants like *Oscimum sp*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Azadiracta indica* ect.

STUDY AREA

Study area belongs to Telangana State, District Karim Nagar .This revenue division recently formed, it is one of the thaluka as earlier .Its borders with east Warangal District, north Peddapaly Division ,south also Waragal District ,west Karim Nagar Division . Min temperature ranging from 14^{0C} to 23^{0C} and max temperature ranging from 29^{0C} to 44^{0C}.Rain fall vary from year to year .This division mainly land covered by Agriculture lands some hilly area and waste land area .Vegetation almost deciduous ,but some area shrubby and bushy forest .Main crops paddy fields, cotton and maize. Medicinal plants are identified mainly in hilly area shrub forests, banks of drones waste lands and irrigation lands. During the survey information pertaining the plants by the prepared questionnaire. And related field visits also conducted during the period of March 2012 to April 2015

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the survey, interviews,questionnaire and field visits we find total number of medicinal plants 109,Genera100,Families 48 .As shown in Table.No.1

Table No.1 Enumeration of medicinal plants of study area (Huzurabad Division)

Sl. NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PARTS	USED FOR/TYPER OF USE	HABIT
1	Abrus precatorius L.	Fabaceae	seeds	Improve Hair Growth	Climber

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2	Abutilon indicum	Malvaceae	Fruit	Haematuria, Strong	Herb
3	Acacia arabica (Lam.)Willd.	Mimosaceae	Stem, bark	Anecdote	Tree
4	Acacia leucophloea	Mimosaceae	Bark	Astringent	Tree
5	Acalypha indica L.	Euphorbiaceae	Whole, plant	General Tonic	Herb
6	Achyranthus aspera L.	Amaranthaceae	roots	Tooth Ache	Herb
7	Adhatoda vasica Nees.	Acanthaceae	Leave s	Treatment For Tuberculosis	Shrub
8	Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Stem ,bark	Dysentery	Tree
9	Aerva lanata	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant	Urinary Calculi	Herb
10	Ailanthus excels	Simarubaceae	Bark, Leaf	Dyspepsia	Tree
11	Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wang.	Alangiaceae	Seeds	Removing Poison	Tree
12	Albizia lebbeck	Mimosaceae	Bark, leaf	Snake,Scorpion Bite	Tree
13	Aloe vera Burm.f.	Agavaceae	Leaves	Skin Diseases	Herb
14	Alstoniascolaris	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Aphrodisiac	Tree
15	Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.)Planch.	Vitaceae	Leaves	Control Dysentery.	Climber
16	Andrographis paniculata (L.)Nees	Acanthaceae	Whole plant	Malaria, Typhoid .	Herb
17	Argemone mexicana	Papvaraceae	Whole plant	Syphilis	Herb
18	Aristolochia indica L.	Aristolochiaceae	Roots	Anecdote.	Climber
19	Aristolochia bracteolataLam.	Aristolochiaceae	Whole plant	Menstrual Pains.	Climber
20	Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Asparagaceae	Tubers	Aphrodisiac, Nervine Tonic	Shrub
21	Bacopa monneri	Scropulariaceae	roots	Memory	Herb
22	Barleria prionitis L.	Acanthaceae		Scorpion Bite	Herb

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23	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wt. & Arn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf	Arthritis	Climber
24	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	Stem Bark	Bleeding,piles	Tree
25	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	Leaf , flower	Leucorrhoea	Tree
26	<i>Calotropis gigantia</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Leaf, Latex	Spasmodic	Shrub
27	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Leaf, Latex	Spasmodic	Shrub
28	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Fruits	Improve Immunity	Shrub
29	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruits	As A Tonic	Tree
30	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaf	Leprosy	Herb
31	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G.Don	Apocynaceae	Whole Plant	Cancer	Herb
32	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Root	Scorpion Bite	Herb
33	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Entirepla nt	Broken Limbs	Herb
34	<i>Clitoria turnata</i>	Fabaceae	Seeds	Menstrual Cycle	Climber
35	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.)Schott	Araceae	Rhizome	Internal Hemorrhages	Herb
36	<i>Convolvulus sepriaria</i> J.Koeng ex Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Roots	Rheumatic	Herb
37	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.)Deis	Menispermaceae	Entire Plant	To Control Fevers	Climber
38	<i>Cordial obliqua</i>	Cordiaceae	Bark,Fru it	Body Pains	Tree
39	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	Lilliaceae	Bulbs	Anthelminticaphrodis iac	Herb
40	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thoms.	Menispermaceae	Tubers	Stomachache ,Tonic	Climber
41	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Whole Plant	Haemturia	Herb
42	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Poaceae	Tuber	Dyspepsia	Herb
43	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> Sch. & Sch.f.	Commelinaceae	Tubers	Relieve Cough	Herb
44	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Leaf	Haemostatic	

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45	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Solanaceae	Leaf, Seed	Poisonous Bites	Herb
46	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae	Leaf, Seed	Epilepsy	Herb
47	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Leaves	Dysentery, Diarrhea.	Herb
48	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> Wight et Arn.	Mimosaceae	Root Bark	Joint Pains	Tree
49	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Asteracea	Whole Plant	Nervine Tonic	Herb
50	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	Whole Plant	Hair Dye	Herb
51	<i>Elytaria acaulyis</i>	Acanthaceae	Whole Plant	Hair Fall	Shrub
52	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	Whole Plant	Fevers	Herb
53	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf, Fruit	Polyurea	Tree
54	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae	Leaf	Rheumatism	Tree
55	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Moraceae	Inflorescence	Leucoderma	Tree
56	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Inflorescence	Genital	Tree
57	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Bark, Leaf	Gonorrhoea	Tree
58	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Liliaceae	Whole Plant	Abortifacient	Herb
59	<i>Gymnema sylvestrus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Whole Plant	Diabetes	Climber
60	<i>Gyrocarpus jacquini</i>	Gyrocarpaceae	Leaf	Leucorrhoea	Tree
61	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Whole Plant	Nutritional	Climber
62	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	Bark, Leaf	Rheumatic	Tree
63	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	Violaceae	Whole Plant	Memory	Herb

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64	Hygrophila auriculata (Schumach.)Hein e	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Dropsy	Herb
65	Hyptis suaveolens	Lamiaceae	Whole Plant	Coughs	Herb
66	Indigofera linnaci	Fabaceae	Whole Plant	Febril	Herb
67	Jatropha curcas	Euphorbiaceae	Seed	Leprosy	Herb
68	Lawsonia incremis	Lythraceae	Leaf	Burning Feet	Shrub
69	Leptadenia reticulate	Asclepiadaceae	Whole Plant	Ear Infection	Climber
70	Leucas aspera	Lamiaceae	Whole Plant	Insecticide	Herb
71	Luffa acutangula var. amara	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Diabetes	Climber
72	Martynia annua	Martyniaceae	Leaf	Scorpion Sting	Herb
73	Melia azadirach	Meliaceae	Leaf	Anthelmintic	Tree
74	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Mimosaceae	Entire Plant	General Fevers	Herb
75	Merremia emerginata	Convolvulaceae	Whole Plant	Rat Bite, Uropathy	Climber
76	Mucuna pruriens	Fabceae	Seed	Spermtorrhoea	Climber
77	Momordica charantia	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Diabetes	Climber
78	Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.	Nymphiaceae	Flower	Diarrhea	Rhizome
79	Ocimum americanum	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Anorexia	Herb
80	Ocimum sanctum	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Expectorant	Herb
81	Pergularia daemia	Asclepiadaceae	Whole Plant	Piles	Climber
82	Physalis minima	Solanaceae	Leaf, Fruit	Fevers	Climber
83	Plumbago zeylanica	Plumaginaceae	Root	Piles	Herb
84	Prosopis cineraria	Mimosaceae	Bark, Leaf	Rheumatism	Tree
85	Randia dumentorum	Rubiaceae	Leaf	Emetic	Tree

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86	<i>Rawulfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae	Roots	Hypertension	Herb
87	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf, Seed	Diuretic	Shrub
88	<i>Sapindus tufoliatus</i>	Sapindaceae	Leaf, Fruit	Migrain	Tree
89	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	Malvaceae	Leaves	Testicular Swellings Decoction	Herb
90	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	Whole Plant	Heart Diseases	Herb
91	<i>Solanum surttense</i>	Solanaceae	Whole	Coughs	Herb
92	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i>	Asteraceae	Whole Plant	Hemicrania	Herb
93	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Moraceae	Tender Shoots	Toothache	Tree
94	<i>Syzigium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Leaf, Fruit	Urinary Calculi	Tree
95	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Fabaceae	Whole Plant	Spleen, Liver	Herb
96	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Combretaceae	Bark, Seed	Back Pain	Tree
97	<i>Tinosora cardifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Stem, Leaf	Fevers, Gout	Climber
98	<i>Trianthema portulcatrum</i>	Aizoaceae	Tuber	Night Blindness	Herb
99	<i>Tribullus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Whole Plant	Potency	Herb
100	<i>Tridax procumbense</i>	Asteraceae	Whole Plant	Antiseptic	Herb
101	<i>Tropis aspera</i>	Moraceae	Leaf,Ste m	Tooth Ache	Tree
102	<i>Tylophora indica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Whole Plant	Asthma	Climber
103	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Leaves	Heal Wounds	Herb
104	<i>Vernonia ceneria</i> (L.)Less.	Asteraceae	Whole Plant	Regular Menstrual Cycle	Herb
105	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Leaf	Sciatica, Arthritis	Tree
106	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	Fruit	Muscle restoration	Herb

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107	Wrightia tinctoria	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Dysentery	Tree
108	Ziziphus rugosa	Rhamnaceae	Bark, Leaf	Obesity	Tree
109	Ziziphus ocnoplica	Rhamnaceae	Leaf, Fruit	Digestive Tonic	Tree

The family dominating with species of Fabaceae (08) followed by Asclepiadaceae (7), Mimosaceae, Solanaceae, Moraceae (6). there is 27 mono specious families. Among 48 families 7 families belonging to Monocots, left of them Dicots (fig.1).

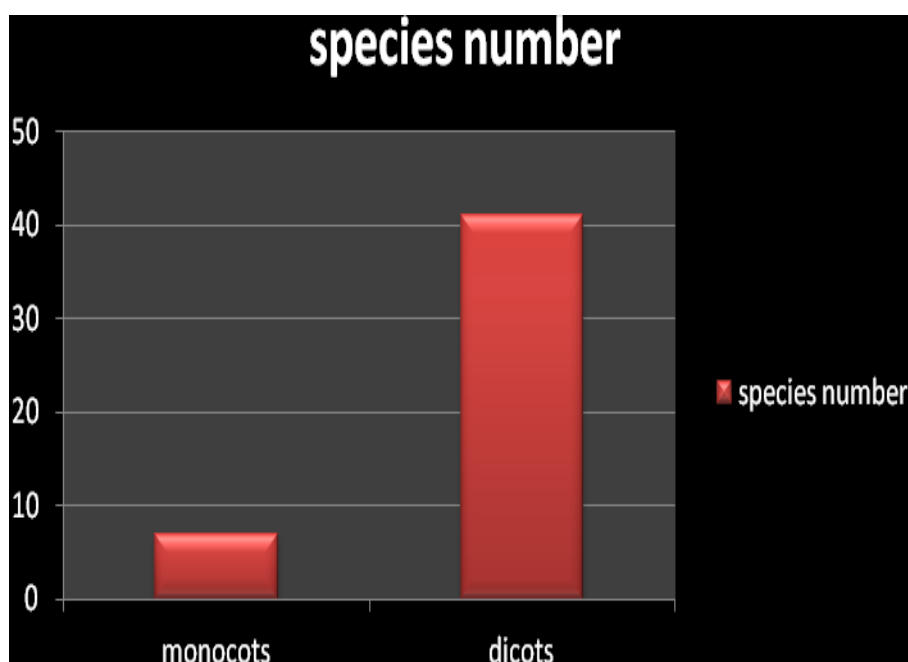


Fig .1.comparison between Monocots / Dicots

In this study we find some medicinal plants are Threatened, species of IUCN, like *Gloriosa superba*, *rawulfia serpentina*. The using plant parts varying from roots (*Rawulfia* sp), stem, fruits, (*Withania*) leaves (*Sida*) flowers (*Ficus hispida*) (Fig.2).

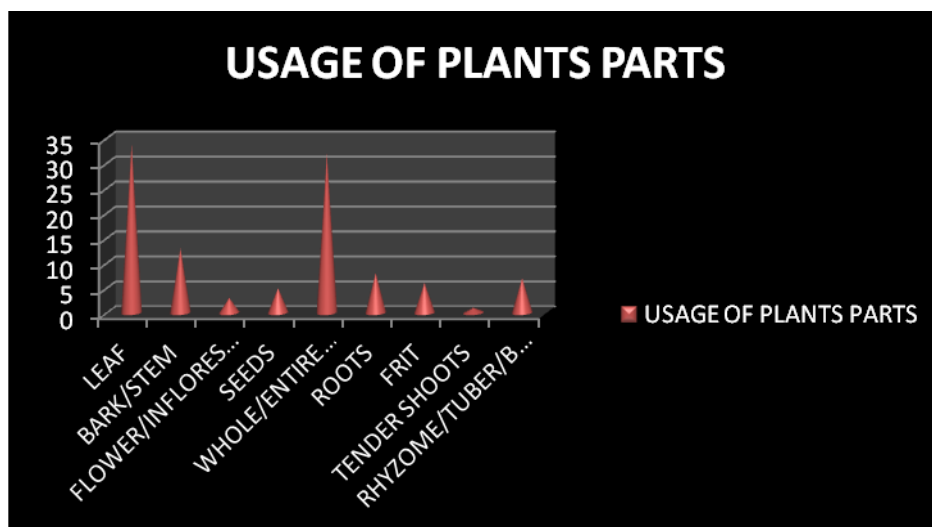


Fig.2.Usage of plants various parts

And mode of administrate oral, external parts of body combination with other plant drug . In some medicines the practitioners strictly follow the secrecy of preparation of medicine, because of their belief that if the composition knows by the patient it cannot work. For instance in this division Bhethigal Village belonging to Veenavanka Mandal, which is famous for treatment in orthopedics from centuries.They using bamboo sticks for setting of bones to original structure, and some of unknown plants juice and paste which made with plants extracts. But that formula known by some people who are traditionally practice the herbal medicine as generations occupation. The plants collection for any medicinal plants advised to which are taking in any time when they healthy. If they effected by various toxic chemicals sprayed by human being in their fields .If we neglect in this way they show reverse effects on curing of disease. For instance (*Bacopa monneri* ,*Eclipta alba*)always grow near wet places like banks of paddy fields, in cotton fields (*Sphaeranthus indicus*) etc.. Now a day's one of the major problem as said above belief of traditional practitioners .There are some guidelines for collection of medicinal plants by healers, traditional practitioners. [6]
1.Collection of branches from spring and rain season .2.In case of leaves between the age plant of flowering and fruiting .3.Rhizomes during winter and summer .4.Gum , resin, latex during autumn.

V. CONCLUSION

Now a day's globalization effect the younger generation always try to cure the illness as soon as possible .They cannot concentrate on illness totally cure or not. But old age people even today believe their traditional system of medicine. In present day traditional practitioners face the problem of loss of vegetation .Due to population increase then land usage and agriculture land extends to decline of surrounding vegetation. Earlier days the herbals available almost everywhere because of their living in the manner of sustainable [7]. The traditional herbal medicine preparation in low cost .Survey, interview with traditional practitioners indicate that the availability of medicinal plants drastically decline from the last five decades .Some of reasons for not opt the occupation of, traditional practitioners ,less promotion native herbal medicine as much as allopathic medicine.

Any way there if great belief in India –pure vegetable drugs are more powerful in their efficacy than those which have made gone several laboratory processes.

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