IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Traditional Ethnomedicinal Practices An Analysis Of Bark-Used Plants In Boath Mandal, Adilabad, Telangana.

[1]Advala Pratheep, [2]K Shailaja

[1]Research Scholar Department of Botany, University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana., India.

[2]Professor Department of Botany, University College of Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana., India.

Abstract:

This study explores the traditional ethnomedicinal practices involving the use of bark from various plants in Boath Mandal, Adilabad, Telangana. Ethnobotanical knowledge, passed down through generations, forms a crucial aspect of healthcare in this region. The research focuses on ten significant medicinal plants: *Albizzia procera*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Butea monosperma*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Celastrus emarginata*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Syzygium cumini*, and *Terminalia arjuna*. Through field surveys, interviews with local practitioners, and documentation of traditional knowledge, this analysis aims to highlight the importance and potential of these bark-used plants in traditional medicine. The findings underscore the relevance of preserving ethnomedicinal knowledge and promote the integration of traditional and modern medicinal practices for holistic healthcare solutions.

Key words: Ethnomedicine, Ethnobotany, Medicinal Plants, Bark, Traditional Knowledge.

Introduction:

Ethnomedicine, a field rooted in traditional knowledge and cultural practices, plays a vital role in the healthcare systems of many indigenous communities. In Boath Mandal, Adilabad, Telangana, the utilization of plant-based remedies is a testament to the rich ethnobotanical heritage of the region. Among the diverse array of plant parts employed for medicinal purposes, bark holds a special significance due to its potent therapeutic properties.

This study delves into the traditional ethnomedicinal practices involving the use of bark from various plants in Boath Mandal. The local knowledge, accumulated over generations, offers invaluable insights into natural remedies and sustainable healthcare solutions. By focusing on ten prominent medicinal plants such as *Albizzia procera*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Butea monosperma*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Celastrus emarginata*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Syzygium cumini*, and *Terminalia arjuna*. This research aims to document and analyse the ethnobotanical practices associated with these species.

Through comprehensive field surveys and interviews with local healers, this study seeks to preserve traditional knowledge and highlight its relevance in contemporary healthcare. The findings not only underscore the therapeutic potential of these plants but also advocate for the integration of traditional and modern medicinal practices. By doing so, this research contributes to the broader discourse on sustainable healthcare and the conservation of cultural heritage.

Methodology:

This study employs a multi-faceted approach to document and analyze the traditional ethnomedicinal practices involving bark-used plants in Boath Mandal, Adilabad, Telangana. The methodology consists of the following steps.

1.Field Surveys:

Conduct extensive field surveys throughout Boath Mandal to identify and collect samples of the ten target plants such as *Albizzia procera, Ailanthus excelsa, Butea monosperma, Bombax ceiba, Celastrus emarginata, Ficus racemosa, Lagerstroemia indica, Moringa oleifera, Syzygium cumini, and Terminalia arjuna.*

2 Interviews with Local Practitioners:

- Conduct semi-structured interviews with local healers, tribal elders, and knowledgeable community members to learn more about the plants' ethnomedicinal usage.
- Document traditional preparation methods, dosages, and specific diseases treated using bark extracts.

3. Documentation and Verification:

- Verify and authenticate traditional knowledge by cross-referencing the acquired ethnobotanical data with existing literature.
- Compile detailed profiles of each plant species, including botanical descriptions, ethnomedicinal applications, and preparation methods.

Result:

The ethnobotanical investigation in Boath Mandal, Adilabad, Telangana, yielded substantial insights in the traditional usage of bark from several trees for therapeutic uses. The ten medicinal plants across the nine families studied such as, , *Butea monosperma*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Celastrus emarginata*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Syzygium cumini*, and *Terminalia arjuna.*

Bark used to Ethnomedicinal plants

1.*Skin diseases*

Albizzia procera. (Roxb.) Benth.

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Chinduga

100grams of bark with zeera ground it and mixed with 100ml of water make a solution. 20ml of this solution given daily once until relief.

2.Abortion

Ailanthus excelsa. Roxb.

Family: Simaroubaceae

Common name: Peddamanu

50grams of bark ground and mixed with 100ml of water make a solution. This solution administrated in to twice for a day.

3. Sexual problems

Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.

Family: Fabaceae

Common name: Modugu

100grams of bark ground mixed with water and given daily once for night time after dinner.

4. Sun stroke

Bombax ceiba L.

Family: Malvaceae

Common name: Buruga

100grams of bark ground add 200ml of water, administrated into three time for a day.

5.Stomach ache, Ulcer

Celastrus emarginata Willed. (1798).

Family: Celestraceae

Common name: Dhante

50grams of bark ground and mixed with 100ml of water, administrated into daily twice for 3 days.

6. Tonsils, Mumps

Ficus racemosa L.

Family: Moraceae

Common name: Medi

Collected bark latex at the place of tree present and directly applied bark milk to where is affected.

7. Male sexual problems

Lagerstroemia indica L.

Family; Lythraceae

Common name: Chennangi

100grams of bark ground and mixed with 100ml of water, given daily night.

8.Typhoid fever

Moringa oleifera Lam.

Family: Moringaceae

Common name: Munaga

100grams of bark ground with zeera and mixed with water, administrated in to daily twice for 3 days.

9. Kidney stones

Syzygium cumini L.

Family: Myrtaceae

Common name: Neredu

100grams of bark ground it mixed with 100ml of water, administrated along with cow milk every weekend for until relief the problem.

10. Chest pain

Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.

Family: Combretaceae

Common name: Tella maddi.

100grams of bark ground and mixed with water, given daily morning before breakfast until relief pain.

Discussion:

The study's findings underscore the value of traditional knowledge in Boath Mandal's healthcare practices. The use of bark from various trees for medicinal purposes demonstrates not just indigenous communities' inventiveness, but also the possibility for the discovery of novel therapeutics. The integration of ethnomedicinal practices with current scientific findings emphasizes the importance of maintaining and incorporating traditional knowledge into modern medical frameworks.

Furthermore, the study underlines the importance of sustainable harvesting procedures for the preservation of these valuable plant species. This study helps to preserve ethnobotany and generate sustainable healthcare by documenting and validating traditional knowledge.

Conclusion:

Traditional applications of these plants, supported by modern scientific research, show their therapeutic potential. The intersection of traditional knowledge and modern research highlights the necessity of conserving and promoting ethnobotanical techniques. Furthermore, the study underlines the importance of sustainable harvesting practices to preserve the survival of these valuable plant species.

Integrating ancient ethnomedicinal knowledge with modern healthcare methods may result in the development of holistic and long-term healthcare solutions. This study adds to the larger conversation on ethnobotany by advocating for the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of biodiversity.

References:

1. Hemadri K, Medicinal Plants in Andhra Pradesh, (Telugu Academy, Hyderabad), 1984.
2. Hemadri K & Rao SS, Tribal Medicine, Ancient Sci Life, 3 (4) (1984) 209- 212.
3. Jain SK, Dictionary of Indian Folk medicine and Ethnobotany, (Deep Publications, New Delhi), 1991. 4. Jain SK, Contribution to the Indian Ethnobotany, (Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur), 3rd edition, 1997. 5. Jain SK & Mudgal A, Handbook of Ethnobotany, (Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur), 1999.
6. Harsha VH, Hebbar SS, Hegde GR & Shripathi V, Ethnomedical knowledge of plants used by Kunabi Tribe of Karnataka in India. Fitoterapia, 73 (2002) 281–287
7. Dwarakan P & Ansari AA, Ethnobotanical notes of Valikadupatti and surroundings of Kollimalais of Salem district, Tamil Nadu. J Econ Taxon Bot, Addl Ser, 10 (1992) 495–499.
8. Issar RK, traditionally important medicinal plants and folklore of Uttarakhand Himalayas for animal treatment, J, Sci, Res, Plant Med. 2 (1981) 61-66.
9. Sharma SC, A medicobotanical study in relation to veterinary medicines of Shahjahanpur district (Uttar Pradesh), J, Econ, Tax, Bot, Addl. Ser. 12 (1996) 123-127.
10. Sebastian MK & Bhandari MM, some plants used as veterinary medicines by Bhils. Int J Trop Agr, 2 (1984) 307-310