

"Documentation of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants  
of Raichur District (Karnataka)"

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SUMMARY

The present study was carried out to visit 22 Villages of 5 taluka in Raichur District. Among the 22 villages, 22 Practitioner were located and using 35 medicinal plant species for 72 ailments/diseases, list in table-2 Map-4. Very frequent visit were made to the villages and on regular approach and interview with 22 traditional Practitioner or village healer and eventually obtained genuine information includes, method of preparation. Uses dose/s, day/s, against the various diseases/ ailments/disorders. Total 35 plant species under 34 genera and 25 families were reported.

Out of 35 plants species, 6 plants species were using in Wadlamdoddi Village; 4 plants species were in Jagarkal Village; 3 plants species each in Korthkunda Village and Sultanapura Village; 2 plants species each in Sarjapur Village, Devanapalli Village, Gonhal Village; remaining single plant species each in 13 different villages in Raichur District talbe-1,2 and map-4.

Among the reported 72 prescription of human medicine 4 were recorded for Asthma; 3 each in were skin diseases, rheumatic pain, stomach pains; 2 each in were wound, headache, bronchitis, migraine, eczema, cough, scabies, jaundice, warts; single prescription for all single ailments/diseases table-2.

Out 45 curing ailments the maximum number of leaves were used (14 uses) followed by root (9 root uses), bark (4 uses) & fruits (4 uses) inflorescence & flower (3 uses) latex(3 uses), Rhizome, stem & oil each in (1 uses).

Medicinal plants provide an efficient local aid to health care and disease free life. Traditional medicine especially the folk herbal medicine have recently been receiving heightened interest the world over.

Traditional medicine has been defined as 'the sum of indigenous knowledge, skills and practices based on their beliefs and experiences in different culture whether explicable or not, used in the maintenances of health as well in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement of physical and mental illness.<sup>1</sup>

Ethnomedicine is the mother of all other system of medicine. The traditional health care system is of tremendous relevance because it can ensure health security to a large number of people with no side effects, less cost effectiveness non narcotic plants and easily available.


Now there is an increasing awareness about its usefulness. It is hoped that documentations of such information will play an important role in framing the health policies for the people in general. Conservation of medicinal plant not only saves the people lives but improves the socioeconomic condition of the people.

It was observed that most of the people are using both the traditional and modern system of the medicine for their ailments, people who extensively and solely use these plants as medicine, found it to be effective without any side effect, plants were also found to be used as effective antidotes, to improve memory power, as coagulant during bleeding.

Traditional ethno medical studies have in recent years received much attention due to their wide local acceptability and clues for new or lesser- known medicinal Plants.<sup>1</sup> In addition, Information from ethnic group on indigenous traditional herbal medicines had always played a vital role in the discovery of novel chemotherapeutic agents from plants. Making policies on these helps to protect the traditional knowledge, wisdom of practices and genetic resources benefit sharing.

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Place : Raichur

  
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