Use of Various Bio-Fencing Plants in the Control of Human Diseases by the Lambada Tribe Inhabiting Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh, India

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Issued 25 July 2008

Abstract

The present paper deals with 16 bio-fencing plants, which are being used for control of various diseases in human beings by Lambada tribes of Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh. The biomedicines are collected from the plants, which are used as fencing plants to their agricultural fields. This work is being carried out in collaboration with local Lambada tribes of Manchya Naik Thanda of Nalgonda district. The documented ethno medicine information was indexed by plant name, family, local name and uses.

Key Words: Lambada Tribe, Fencing plants, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.

Introduction

Nalgonda district lies between 17° 50’ N latitude and 78° 10’ and 80° 5’ S longitude. The district is bounded on the north by Medak and Warangal districts, on the South by Mahabubnagar and Guntur districts, on the West by the Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts and on the East by Khammam and Krishna districts. The district has geographical area of 14,240 sq. km. With a total population of 30,80,000. The tribal population in the district is 10%. The forest occupies 83,000 hectares area; these are mostly of tropical thorny type.

Two important tribal settlements are seen in this district. They are Lambada and Erukala. This work is concentrated on Lambada tribe living at Manchya Naik Thanda, Mattampally Mandal of Nalgonda District.

Lambada tribals are the largest tribe in Andhrapradesh. Lambadas live in exclusive settlements of their own called Thandas, usually away from the main village, tenaciously maintaining their cultural and ethnic identity. They eat a variety of tubers, roots, leaves, wild fruits etc., they collect and sell non timber forest produce like tamarind, adda leaves, broom sticks etc. in local Shandi (market). They cultivate largely jowar, which is their staple food.
Methodology

Regular field trips to Manchya Naik Thanda were conducted between 2006 and 2007 in the months of April to July for collecting the ethno botanical data and herbarium specimens. The tribal people of Lambada who regularly use the plants provided important information regarding the ethno medicinal usage of the fencing plants around their agricultural fields. The collected plants from the tribal people were identified with the help of herbarium and literature, and herbarium specimens were deposited in the Botany Department, P.G. College of Science, Saifabad.

Results

1) *Alangium salvifolium* (L.f.) Wang.
   Family: Alangiaceae
   Local name: Ooduga chettu
   Medicinal uses: fruits are used as antiemetic.

2) *Annona squamosa* Linn.
   Family: Annonaceae
   Local name: Sethafalam
   Medicinal uses: leaf paste is applied over joints to get relief from pain and 5 grams of seed powder along with milk taken against gastric colic.

3) *Agave americana* Linn.
   Family: Agavaceae
   Local name: Kithanara
   Medicinal uses: crushed leaf gives relief from joint pains.

4) *Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.
   Family: Meliaceae
   Local name: Vepa
   Medicinal Uses: leaf smoke is used for the control of mosquitoes and leaf paste is used to cure skin diseases.

5) *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.
   Family: Simaroubaceae
   Local name: Pedda vepa
   Medicinal uses: bark and leaf smoke is used for control of mosquitoes.

6) *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Del.
   Family: Balanitaceae
   Local name: Gare
   Medicinal uses: small twigs are kept in the ventilators to avoid the entry of microbes. Dried leaf smoke is used to control the houseflies inside the home. Fruit pulp is taken orally to control the loose motions.

7) *Butea monosperma*(Lamk.) Taub.
   Family: Fabaceae
Local name: Chuttaku
Medicinal uses: leaf paste is applied on forehead to get relief from headache.

8) *Borassus flabellifer* Linn.
   Family: Arecaceae
   Local name: Thathi chettu
   Medicinal uses: male spike smoke is slightly inhaled for control of cold and cough.

9) *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Willd.
   Family: Poaceae
   Local name: Veduru
   Medicinal uses: stem stripes are used to bind the fractured bones.

10) *Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Aitf.
    Family: Asclepiadaceae
    Local name: Jelladu
    Medicinal uses: leaves are pounded with caster oil and banded over knee joints to get relief from joint pain.

11) *Caesalpinia bonduc* Linn.
    Family: Caesalpiniaceae
    Local name: Gachakaya
    Medicinal uses: seeds powder with turmeric and applied to cure skin diseases.

12) *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.
    Family: Rutaceae
    Local name: Billudu
    Medicinal uses: Dried bark smoke is inhaled against cough and cold.

13) *Euphorbia tirucalli* Linn.
    Family: Euphorbiaceae
    Local name: Palachettu
    Medicinal uses: latex is applied over swellings to get relief from pain.

14) *Vitex negundo* L.
    Family: Verbenaceae
    Local Name: Vavili
    Medicinal uses: leaves are boiled in water and this water is used for bath to control of body pains.

15) *Lawsonia inermis* L.
    Family: Lythraceae
    Local name: Gorinta
    Medicinal uses: leaf paste is applied to cure wounds.

16) *Randia dumetorum* Lamk.
    Family: Rubiaceae
    Local name: Manga
    Medicinal uses: bark is pounded with coconut oil and used to control dandruff.
Discussion

The plants collected and reported from Manchya Naik Thanda of Nalgonda district in the present study are used by the Lambada tribals in their routine treatment practices. These plants are also used as fencing plants to protect their agricultural fields. Hence these plants are acting as bio-fencing as well as bio-medicinal plants. All the preparations are very effective, cheap and available around their agricultural fields. So the tribals are using these plants as alternative to allopathic medicines. Further research on these bio-fencing/ bio-medicinal plants on scientific lines may help in developing effective drugs for human health care.

Acknowledgement

The author is grateful to Prof. P. Ramachandra Reddy for his encouragement. Author also expresses his deep gratitude to the Lambada tribal people for cooperation and for providing valuable information.

References


