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ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS OF GOVERNMENT WOMEN'S DEGREE COLLEGE CAMPUS, KARIMNAGAR, TELANGANA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have been a main source of therapeutic agents from the ancient time to cure various diseases. They have been utilized worldwide due to their immense potential for protection against various diseases. Conservation and documentation of medicinal plants is important for the benefit of human health. The main aim of the present study is to focus on the diversity of plants for further utility and conservation. The present investigation is with regard to the diversity of medicinal plants growing at the campus of Government Women's Degree College, Karimnagar, Telangana, India. This college is a top most college in Telangana state with many academic achievements. It is not only remarkable with its pride but also with the preservation of rare species of medicinal plants, which have a significance benefits to cure different kinds of diseases. We are putting our efforts to preserve indigenous knowledge of our local medicinal flora and frequently conducting scientific exhibitions at the campus for creating awareness among people about the benefits of medicinal plants.

The present investigation explored and identified 57 species of medicinal plants taxa recorded which are angiosperm families. Euphorbiaceae are the dominant family with 9 species, followed by Amaranthaceae 5, Fabaceae 4 and Caesalpiniaceae 3 species. Dominant species are Leucenia leucocephala, Azadiracta indica, pedilanthus, Duranta. Plant habit-wise, the

herbs dominant (22 species), followed by trees (19), shrubs (14), and climbers (3) as source of medicines.

KEYWORDS

Ethnomedicinalplants, Ethnobotany, Diversity, Campus, Flora, Women's Degree college, Karimnagar, Telangana.

INTRODUCTION

Karimnagar is a Muncipal Corporation and district head quarters of Karimnagar district of Telangana state. It is situated on the banks of Maniar River, which is a tributary of the Godavari River. It is the fourth largest and fastest growing urban settlement in the state, according to 2011 census; it serves as a major educational and health hub for the northern districts of Telangana.

The Soil of Karimnagar digested the rich culture of western chalukyan kings of kalvani; kakatiyas culture of Orugallu and Nizamian culture of Hyderabad. The people of Karimnagar not only tolerated Rajaker's but also questioned it. They took active part in independence struggle and Telangana movement.

Telangana (Karimnagar) is veritable niche of growing healing herbs, which are being used, in Indian system of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. The plants, shrubs, roots of immense medicinal value are abundantly found in Karimnagar district.

Medicinal and romatic plants are important products found in forest areas throughout Karimnagar District. Most of the people are used in India rely on herbal remedied as a principal means of preventing and curing illness and following traditional system of medicine. There are several advantages to such systems: the plants involved are readily available, are easy to transport, and do not spoil quickly. Remedies based on these plants often have minimal side effects, and the relatively high cost of synthetic medicines often makes traditional herbal medicines an affordable choice for the poor in these lands. India's traditional medicinal systems are part of a time-honored and time-tested culture that still intrigues people today.

A culture that has successfully used nature to treat primary and complex ailments for over 3,000 years obviously has a contemporary relevance.

In India a lot of rare and useful natural resources including some rare species of medicinal plants, which are used for curing different kinds of diseases. Tribal and forests are symbiotically related. The tribal communities lived in isolation but in harmony with nature. They draw their sustenance largely from the forests. Even in areas where forests do not exist, they visit distant forests periodically and try to get their traditional requirement. They have very close linkage with the forest, which they regard as their mother deity.

The present study aims to identify and prepare an inventory of various medicinal plant species used by the tribal of Karimnagar district to cure their various ailments.

Plants have been used for healing purpose in treatment of various diseases from time immemorial. They are the source of some very potential drugs, which play a vital role in human ailments, to the extent that survival of human race depends on plants. Even when modes of medicines have changed from time to time, plants continue to be the main stay of medicines.

Tribal remain close with plants because they completely live among plants, thus they are the best agency to understand the relationship between plants and human. At present, we have meaning of Ethnobotany from this reciprocal relationship. The Ethnobotany, a branch of life science, deals with the direct relationship between plants and primitive human societies. According to Hershberger "Ethnobotany is the study of direct relationship between aboriginals and their plants environment".

Ethnobotany consists of many interdisciplinary line one of them is the ethnomedicine, which is related with that plant used by tribals to cure diseases Ethnomedicine live in the heart of all indigenous medicinal systems concluding Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Unani and Allopathic system, If we study about the evolutionary trend among them, then we will find that firstly in Ayurveda, plants were used without knowing their chemical composition and on the other hand in Allopathic system plant are used after knowing their composition, mean both ways go towards one side i.e. to cure diseases, are evolved from the traditional medicine system, "Ethnomedicine".

The systematic study in field of ethnomedicine were begins from the decade of 1960s, by Dr.S.K.Jain. He is the pioneer worker of this field in India and did so many researches work about Ethnomedicine as well as Ethnobotany of different areas.

The varied eco-climatic conditions coupled with unique geological and cultural features have contributed to an amazing diversity of habitats, which harbor and sustain immense biological diversity at all levels (Agrawal 2000).

METHODOLOGY

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field study was carried out during the academic years 2015-16,2016-17 in Government Degree College Campus, Karimnagar, Telangana, India . Information was collected regarding Medicinal plants on their parts, preparation of the medicine, dosages, method of administration and described recipe for human records. Methodology covers two types of survey as follows:

1) Study Area and identification of Plants
2) Data collection

Study Area

The main aim of the survey was to collect information about the wild and medicinal plant species which are used by local people and also the species are identified and documented by collecting samples of plant species. Survey was made for collection of plants their identification, followed by Botanical name, Family, Habit, Uses and Propagation. The Campus was visited for the collection of medicinal plants, their digital photographs were also taken (**Fig:1**). The identification was also done on literature study (Hooker, 1875).

Karimnagar experiences dry inland climatic conditions with hot summers and cool winters. The city of Karimnagar gets most of its rainfall from the Southwest Monsoon. Karimnagar District forms the northern part of Telngana and lies to the south of mighty river Godavari. It is located between 17^0-50' and 19^0-5' of the northern latitudes and 78^0-29' and 80^0-22' of the eastern longitudes. The then progressive and constructive thinkers of Karimnagar recognizes the paramount importance of women education in building modem India, sowed seeds of Government Degree College for Women at Karimnagar in 1973.

Dr.V.Kondal Rao eminent educationist and philanthropist Sri.M.Satya Narayana Rao, the then M.P Sri.J.Gopal Rao,former Municipal Chairman, Sri.Mukund lal Mishra and Bomma Venkanna try hard in establishment of the college.

The College started with 262 students with two subject combinations. Then this College was housed in former Basic Training school in 14.5 acres. Classrooms, Labs, Auditorium, Hostels were added in the successive years.

Data Collection

During the course of study number of extensive and periodical surveys were conducted during 2015-2016,2016-17 among the Gond, Doli Koya, Gutta koya, Oddi koya, Pattidi koya, Rasha koya tribes, inhabiting the forest areas of Karimnagar. Information pertaining to ethno medicinal uses of the plants was collected from the tribal physicians (vaidyas), tribal headman (mukhia), aged tribals and further confirmed with herbalists. Plants used in their traditional uses were identified with the help of regional floras (Gamble and Fischer, 1915-35). The plants are enumerated alphabetically along with their botanical names, vernacular name, major uses and image.108 plant species of the most commonly used herbal drugs in the college campus are described.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The survey provides evidence that the gond and koya tribe of Karimnagar uses about 56 plants in various ailments.The tribal people totally depend on herbal medicines. The plants are generally used as stomach disorders, skin diseases, aphrodisiacs, fever, tonic, ulcer, asthma, snake- bite, respiratory diseases, leucorrhoea, dandruff, eye-diseases and diabetes. There is need of training on conversation and cultivation of medicinal plants.

The Euphorbiaeae, Amaranthaceae and Fabaceae followed by Caesalpinaceae are the dominant families (Fig.2&3) with 9,5,4 and 3 medicinal species. The rest of the families contribute one or two medicinal species only. It is a thero-phanerophytic climate (Naqvi 2001). Naqvi (2001) worked on Flora of Karimnagar district for his Ph.D. thesis. He reported 1055 species of Angiosperms (including cultivated plants) belonging to 601 genera and 135 families. Dominant genera in the college campus include Leucenia, Azadiracta, Euphorbia, Duranta. Naqvi and Raju (1995, 1998) gave additions to the flora of Karimnagar district.

Herbs (22) dominate in their medicinal use followed by trees (19), shrubs (14),Climbers (3) (**Fig.2**). The local people and the herbal physicians use the following phytodrugs for common human ailments: (i) Asthama: Dishtapu teega (Pergularia daemia, leaves and stem), Usiri (Phyllanthus emblica: fruits), (ii) Jaundice: Phyllanthus. The tribal people can also be encouraged to take up this job as an income generation activity. The plant specimens were

pressed and deposited in the Herbarium, at Botany Department. The pH of soil is slightly alkaline in nature.

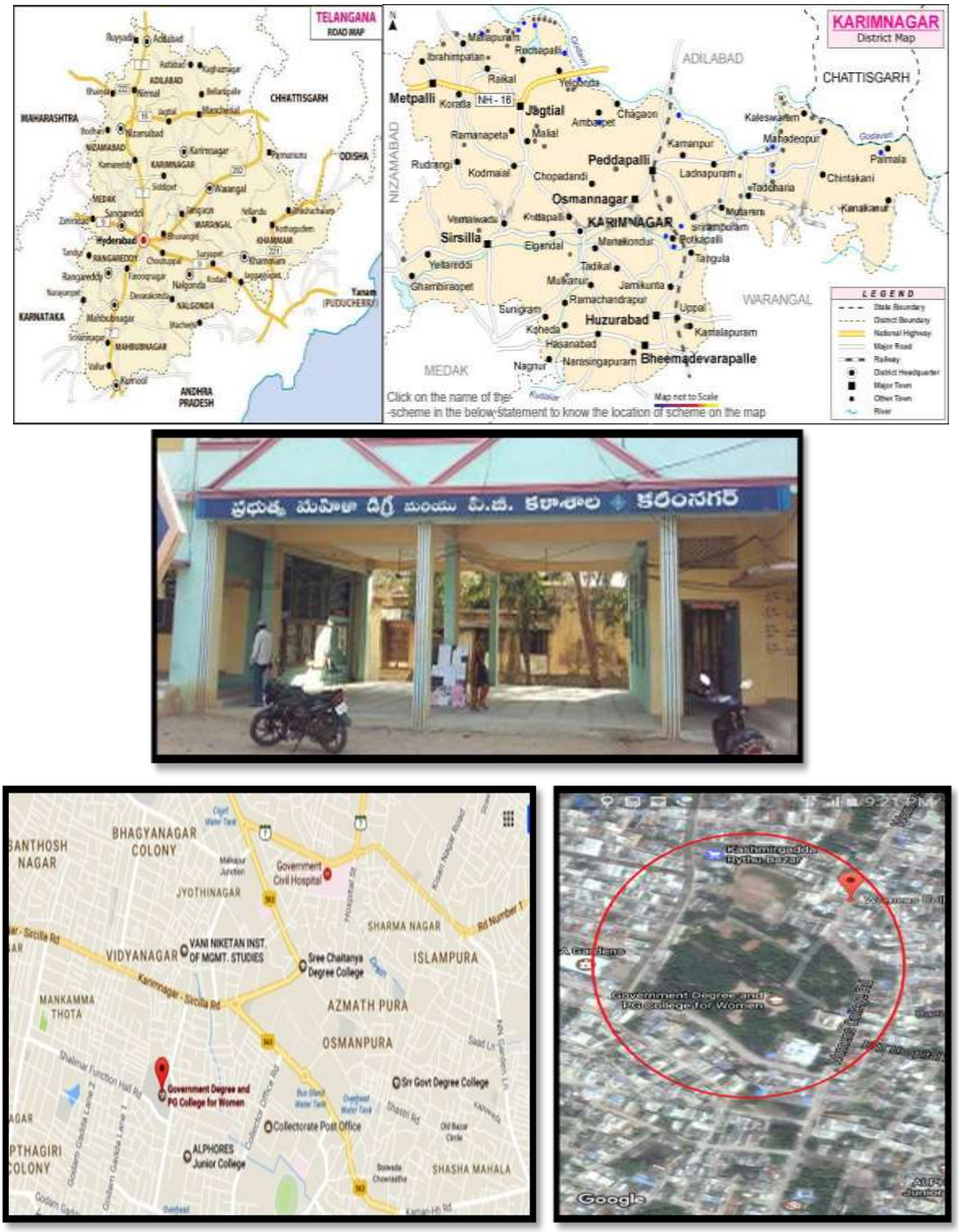

Fig:-1: In Study Area

Fig:- 1a: Survey on Campus Flora

Fig:- 1b: Display on Campus Flora

Fig: 1c: Display on Campus Flora

Table No.1: Ethnomedicinal plants of Campus Flora of Government Women's Degree College, Karimnagar, Telangana, India

plant	Latin Name	Family	Habit	Vernacular Name	Medicinal Uses	Part used
	***Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet**	Malvaceae	S	Tuturu benda, Kamalaku	Leprosy, Urethritis, Dysentery, Leucorrhoea, Piles, Psoriasis, Diuretic, Nervinetonic.	L,R,Sd.
	***Acalypha indica* (L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	H	Muripindi, Pippenta, Kuppintaku	Antihelmenthic, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Gastro intestinal irritant, Tooth ache, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Headache, Snakebite, Scorpoin sting.	W
	***Achyranthus aspera* (L.)**	Amaranthaceae	H	Uttareni	Piles, diuretics, easy child birth, Asthma, Bronchitis, Leprosy, Cardiac disorders, Anaemia, Dog bite, Tooth ache.	W
	***Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa.**	Rutaceae	H	Maredu, Bilvamu	Dysentery, Vomiting, Defness, Piles, Jaundice, Leprosy, Joint pains, Leucoderma, Opthalmia, Cardiac diseases, High B.P.	R,B,L, Fr,Sd.
	***Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss.**	Amaranthaceae	H	Pindi cura	Cardiac disorders, Diabetes, Headache, Kidney stones, Gonorrhea, Anemia, Arthritis, Hepatitis	W

	***Albizia lebbeck* (L.)Benth.**	Mimosaceae	T	Dirisenam	Snake-bite, Scropion sting,Anti-septic,Anti-tubercular, Asthma, Leprosy, Sprains, Ulcers, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea,Wounds.	B,Fl,Sd.
	***Aloe vera* (L.)Burm.f.**	Liliaceae	H	Kalabanda, Musambaramu.	Piles, Menorrhagia, Liver disorders, Rheumatism, Skin disorders, Jaundice, Joint pains, Dysentery	L,R
	***Amaranthus viridis* (L.)**	Amaranthaceae	H	Thotakura	Leucorrhoea, lipracy antipyretic, snake bite.	W
	***Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.)Wall.ex.Nees**	Acanthaceae	H	Nalavemu	Fevers, Anti-helmintic, Anti-histaminic, Vitiligo, Jaundice, Stomach ulcers, Leprosy, Bronchitis, Chronic fevers	W
	***Annona squamosa* (L.)**	Annonaceae	T	Seethapalam	Paste of seed to kill lice, Anaemia, Hysteria, Vit-C, Tooth ache, Mental depression, Malignant Tumours.	R,L,Fr, Sd.
	***Azadiracta indica* (A.Juss.)**	Meliaceae	T	Vepa Chettu	Fevers, Antiseptic, Malarial fever, Febrifuge, Diabetes, Skindiseases, Insecticide, Dandruff, Haemorrhoids, Bronchitis, Eczema.	B,L,Fl, Sd, Oil

	***Barleria prionitis* (L.)**	Acanthaceae	S	Vajradanthi, Mulla Goranta Chettu	Toothache,Mouth Ulcers,Oedema,Gout,Sexual vigour.Urinary affections, Instomach disorders, Pimples, Asthma, Toothache.	L,R
	***Bauhinia racemosa* (Lam.)Benth.**	Caesalpiniaceae	T	Tella Arechettu, Burmese Silk Orchid,Bidi leaf tree	Headache, Malaria,Cough,Anorexia,Ascaris, Liver diseases,Skin diseases,Asthma,Swelling,Snake bite,Typhoid,Spleen diseases,Ulcers.	Fl,Fr,R, L,B,Bud
	***Boerhaavia diffusa* (L.)**	Nyctaginaceae	H	Galli Jeru, Atika mamidi, Punurnava.	Urinary disorders,Anthelmentic,Fever,Asthma, Cardiac disorders,Leucorrhoea,Myalgia,Anaemia,Scabies.	W
	***Bougianvillea spectabilis*(Willd.)**	Nyctaginaceae	S,C	Kagithala Puvvu, Paper Flower	Hepatitis,,Leucorrhoea,Cough,Diabetes,Ulcers,Sore Throat,Low B.P,Diarrhea,Acid Reflux,Hepatitis.	L ,Fr,Fl,St.
	***Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R,Br.**	Asclepiadaceae	S	Tella Jilledu, Swetharka	Snake&Rat bite,Elephantiaises,Diarrhoea,Dysentery,Cough,Asthma, Leprosy	R,B,L, Fl.
	***Cassia auriculata* Linn.**	Caesalpinaeceae	S	Tangedu (Telangana state flower)	Anti-Diabetic,Laxative, Asthma,Anti-Cancer,Rheumatism,Lepracy,Ulcers,Skin diseases,Conjunctivitis	W

	***Catharanthus roseus* (L.)G,Don.**	Apocynaceae	H	Billaganner, Rosy Periwinkle	Cancer, Blood pressure, Leukemia, Diabetes,Asthma,Bleeding Hemorrhoids,Healthy Skin,Dysentery,Diarrhoea,Lung Cancer,Acne,Fatigue,Eczema.	W
	***Celosia argentea*(L.)Var.**	Amaranthaceae	H	Kodijuttu Poovulu, Plumed Cockscomb	Bloody stool.Haemorrhoid bleeding,Uterine bleeding, Leucorrhoea and Diarrhea,Blurred Vision,Hepatic Fever,Ulcers,TB, Snake Bite,Eczema,Coilc.	W,Sd,St ,L,R
	***Celosia cristata*(L.)Var.**	Amaranthaceae	H	Cockscomb	Piles,Headache,Wounds,Dysentery,Cataract,Diarrhea,Herpes, Bloody stool,Leucorrhoea,Opthomalic,Uterine bleeding,	W,Sd
	***Chloris barbata*(L.)Sw.**	Poaceae	H	Windmill grass, Swollen Finger gross, Uppu gaddi	Skin diseases, Fever, Diarrhoea, Diabetes,Antiinflammatory	L
	***Citrus limon*(L.)Burm.f .**	Rutaceae	T	Lemon, Nimma	Vit-C, Cold&Flu, H1N1, Kidney Stones, Blood vessels, Digestion,Inflamation,Menieres disease, Antiseptic, Antibiotic, Antiviral, Liver, Pancreas, Blood purifier, Cardiovascular system,Skin,Hair,Eyes,Nails Protection,Scurvy	Fr,L,Oil

	***Cleome viscosa* (L.)**	Capparidaceae	H	Kukka vaminta, Nallavamint a	Infalmnation of middle Ear,Applied to wounds,Typhoid, Cardiac disorders, Toothache, Arthritis, Otorrhoea.	W
	***Croton bonplandianum* (L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	H	Galivana chettu,Ban Tulsi	Skin diseases, Cuts&Wounds, Anti Hypertensive, Hypoglyceamic, Anti tumour, Chemopreventive&Radioprotecti ve activity	Fr,St,L
	***Dalbergia sissoo*(Roxb.) ex DC.**	Fabaceae	T	Indian rose wood, Jitreaku,Irug uduchettu	Leprosy,Jaundice,Gonorrhea,Syp hilis, Skin diseases, Itching, Dysentry, Burns, Syphilis,Vomiting, Scabies, Sinusitis,Eye diseases, Colic	R,L,B,
	***Datura stramonium*(L.)**	Solanaceae	H	Umetha, Jimson Weed	Asthama,Analgesic, Bone setting,Arthritis,Fever,Ulcer,Skin diseases,Wound healing,Respiratory disorders,Dysuria,Itching	L,Sd,Fl ,R,B
	***Duranta repens*(L.)**	Verbenaceae	S	Golden dew drop	Malaria,Intestinal worms,Abscesses, Diuretic,Itches,Infertility,Pneumo nia,Cough,Rheumatoid arthritis,Jaundice,Edema,Cancer, Skin rash,Eczema	W

	***Euphorbia antiquorum*(L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	S	Bomma jemudu, Bontajemudu	Diabetes,Digestive,Nervine diseases and Dropsy,Constipation,Antipyretic, Warts,Antiinflammatory,Chest pain,Skin affections,Rheumatism,Asthma,Toothache	R,B,Latex
	***Euphorbia hirta*(L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	H	Asthma weed, chukka mokka,Nanapala	Astma,Cancer,Cough, Kidney Stones,Fever, Bronchitis,Gonorrhoea,Anti-asthmatic,Dysentery Female disorders,Respiratory ailments,Jaundice,Tumers,Intestinal,Wounds	W
	***Euphorbia tirucalli*(L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	T	Pencil tree, Milk bush,Chemudu	Anti-bacterial,Anti-herpetic,Anti-carcinogenic,Asthma, Cough,Earache, Cancer,Rheumatism,Enlarged Spleen,Jaundice,Warts,Leprosy,Dropsy	B,St,Latex
	***Evolvulus alsinoides* (Linn.) Linn.**	Convolvulaceae	H	Vishnu kranta, Nilpushpi	Fevers, Dysentery,Anthelmintic,Jaundice, Hiccups, Chronic Bronchitis. Anti-spetic,Chicken Pox,Insomnia,Leprosy,Cataract,Infertility,Ulcers,Urinary Problems	W
	***Ficus religiosa*(L.)**	Moraceae	T	Ravichettu, Pippalamu	Diarrhea, Diabetes, Epilepsy,Anti-inflamatory,Anti-dysentric,Antiseptic,Anti-rheumatic, Nervous	W

					disorders,Piles,Amnesia,Arthritis ,Asthma,Burns,Headache,Herpes, Fistula,Snakebite,Vomiting	
	***Hibiscus rosasinensis*(L.)**	Malvaceae	S	Mandaram, Chinna Rose	Laxative,Cough,Syphillis,Gonorrhea,Burn,lopecia,Urinary diseases,Psychiatric aliments,Hair Loss,Leucorrhea,Regular Periods,Cancer	W
	***Ixora accuminata* (L.)**	Rubiaceae	S	Ixora,Jungle geranium	Wounds,skinulcers,hiccups,nausea,sore throat,asthma,dysentery,diarrhea, eczema,irregular menstruation,hypertension.	W
	***Jatropha curcas*(L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	S	Nepalam, Adavi-amudamu,Physic Nut	Ulcers,Turmours&Scabies,Rheumatism.,Piles,Wound healing,Leucoderma,Skin diseases,Splenomegaly,Haemorrhoid,Cholera,Itching	L.Sd,Oil
	***Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.)de Wit.**	Mimosaceae	T	Wild tamarind, White Babool, Subabul Tree	Posinous bites,Coughs,Intestinal worms,Diabetes,Menstrual flow,Itching,Tapeworms,Leprosy ,Ascaris,Low BP,Leucorrhoea	L,St,Sd ,Gum
	***Leucas aspera* (Willd.)Link.**	Lamiaceae	H	Tella Thummi, Tunni,Common Leucas	Nose bleeding, Sinusitis, Headache,Snake bite,Asthma,Cough,Chronic skin eruptions.Rheumatism,Jaundice, Cold,Impotence,Typhoid,Wounds,Malaria	W

	***Mangifera indica* (L.|)**	Anacardiaceae	T	Mamidi, Mango	Atonic dyspepsia,Constipation,bleeding, Burn,Antibacterial,Ulcer,Bronchitis,Dyspepsia,Anaemia,Jaundice, Uterine tonic,Scabies,Baldness,Dandruff, Colon Cancer,Cataract,Dry Lips,Anemia	W
	***Millingtonia hortensis*(L.f.)**	Dignoniaceae	T	Indian cork tree, Kavuki, Akash mallee	Lung diseases,Asthma,Sinusitis,Bronchitis,Food Poisoning,Anti-Cancer,Anti-fungal	R,Fl,B
	***Moringa concanensis* Nimmo ex Dalz.**	Moringaceae	T	Chedu munaga ,Konkan Moringa	Blood purifier,Cardiac,Circulatory Problems,Appetizer,Rheumatism ,Kidney pain,Nerve Paralysant,Astringent,Asthma,Hysteria	R,B,Gum,,CarSd,Oil
	***Nerium odorum*(L.)**	Apocynaceae	S	Ganneru	Heart, Fever,Parasites, Skin diseases, Eye diseases,Wounds, Asthma,Hemorrhoids,Joint pains,Itching,Leprosy,Scorpion sting,Snake Bite	R,L,B, Oil

	***Ocimum sanctum*(L.)**	Labiateae	H	Tulasi, Krishna tulasi	Cold,Cough,Asthma,Fever,Bronchitis,Skin disease,Burn,Ring seedworm, Insecticidal property,Wounds, Nausea	L,Sd,R
	***Pedilanthus tithymaloides*(L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	S	Devil's backbone,kanchipala, nalla mandu	Skin Cancer,Anti-bacterial,Warts,Pain, Hernia,Ringworm,Burns.Antiseptic,Antiviral,Malaria,Aphthous Ulcers,Anti Tumor	L,Latex
	***Pergularia daemia* (Forsk.)Chior.**	Asclepiadaceae	C	Dishtapu teega, Gurthi chettu	Asthama, Leprosy,Anti-pyretic& Laxative.Pulmonary affections,Piles,Syphilis,Insanity.	W
	***Phaseolus trilobus*(L.)**	Fabaceae	H	Wild gram,Adavi pesalu	Gout,Gastritis,Neuropathy,Fever, Worm infestation,Improve body weight,Piles,Eye diseases,Cough,Dysentry,Constipation,Leprosy,Arthritis,Burns,Fatigue	W
	***Phyllanthus amarus* Schum.&Thonn.**	Euphorbiaceae	H	Nela-usiri	Jaundice, Gonorrhoea,Insect bites,Oedema,Anorexia,Viral hepatitis.	W

	***Phyllanthus emblica* (L.)**	Euphorbiaceae	T	Usiri, Amala	Asthma,Menstrual disorders,Gonorrhea,Jaundice, Diarrhea,Hair-loss,Vit-C,Cooling,Diuretic,Ulcers	W
	***Pongamia pinnata* (L.)Pierre**	Papilionaceae	T	Kanugachettu	Skin diseases,Haematinic, Diabetes,Gonorrhoea,Rheumatism,Scabies,Sores Herpes	W
	***Polyalthia longifolia* Sonn.**	Annonaceae	T	Nara maamidi, fake ashoka tree	Fever,Prevent abortion,Indigestion,Gonorrhea,Diabetes,High BP,Mouth Ulcers,Rheumatism,Scorpion sting,Menorrhagia,Skin disease,Piles,Amnesia,Acne	St,B,L, Sd,Fl
	***Sapindus emarginatus Vahl*(L.)**	Sapindaceae	T	Notched Leaf Soapnut, Kunkudu Kayalu	Migrain, Abortifacient,Asthma,Colic,Dysentery,Snake Bite,Headache,Cholera,Diarrhea, Leech Repellent,Earache,Hair Moitusre	B,Fr,Sd ,R
	***Tamarindus indica* (L.)**	Caesalpiniaceae	T	Chinthachettu	Oedema, Piles,Jaundice,Scabies,Small pox,Conjunctivitis,Carminative,Refrigerant	Fr,L,R, Sd.

	***Tecoma stans* (L.)Juss.ex Kunth**	Bignoniaceae	S	Yellow Trumpet Flower, Suvarna Ganneru	Ascaris, Lungcancer,Respiratory,Scorpion &Snake sting,Stomach ache,Diuretic,Anti-inflammatory,Syphillis,Cytotoxic ,Diuretic,Cancer	Fl,R, Sd,L
	***Tectona grandis* (L.f.)**	Verbenaceae	T	Teak	Urine excretion,Bronchitis,Laxative,Piles,Leucoderma,Dysentery,HeadacheBburning pain in Stomach&Liver,Leprosy,Eczema, Scabies	W
	***Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.**	Fabaceae	S	Vempali, Wild Indigo	Diabetes, Spleen, level Disorders,Scorpion sting,Pimples,Boils,Bleeding Piles, Rheumatism, Asthma. Bronchitis, Typhoid, Acne, Anthrax	W
	***Tinospora cordifolia*(Thunb.)Miers**	Menispermaceae	C	Tippa teega,Amruthavalli, Dussiramu	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-helminthic, Asthma, Obesity, Stomach pain, Fever, Seminal weakness, Jaundice, Syphillis, Rheumatism, Swine Flu, Dengue, Acne, Leprosy	W
	***Vernonia cinerea*(Schreb.)**	Asteraceae	H	Gharitikamini	Malaria,Anti-bacterial,Anti-fungal, Anti-periodic, Diuretic, Scabies, Leprosy, Jaundice, Dysuria, Edema, Colic, Insomnia	W

	***Ziziphus mauritiana* (Linn.)Mill**	Rhamnaceae	T	Ganga regu	Aphrodisiac, Diuretic, Indigestion, Fever, Blood purifier, Cooling, Chest troubles, Sedative, Diarrhoea.	Fr,Sd,L ,B

B=Bark; Fl=Flower; Fr=Fruit,L=Leaves; R=Root; Sd=Seed; St=Stem;W=Whole plant.

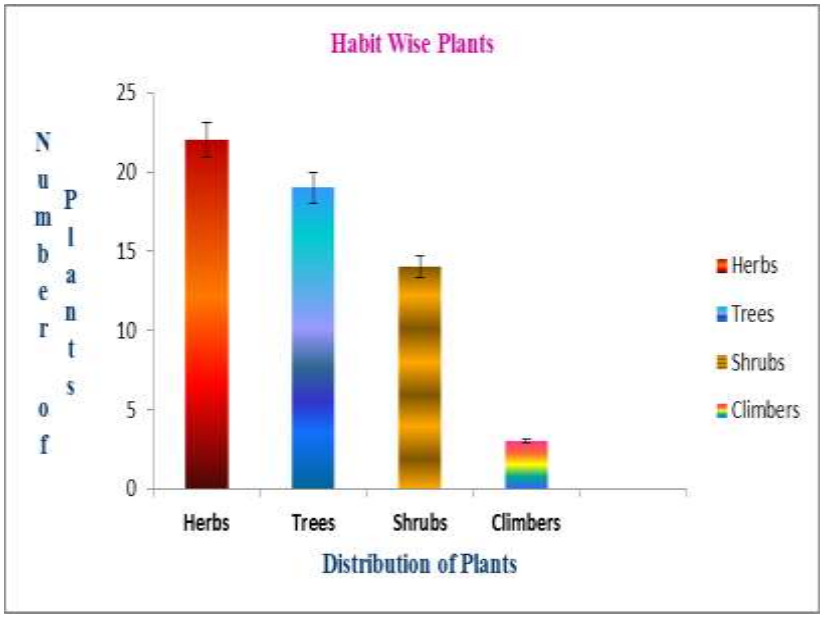

Fig :- 2: Distribution of plants-category wise

Table No:-2 : Family wise description of medicinal plants of Campus Flora

S.No	Family	Total Plant Species
1	Acanthaceae	2
2	Asteraceae	1
3	Asclepiadaceae	2
4	Apocynaceae	2
5	Annonaceae	2
6	Amaranthaceae	5
7	Bignoniaceae	1
8	Capparidaceae	1
9	Caesalpinaceae	3
10	Convolpulaceae	1
11	Euphorbiaceae	9
12	Fabaceae	4
13	Lamiaceae	2
14	Liliaceae	1
15	Meliaceae	1
16	Menispermaceae	1
17	Mimosaceae	2
18	Moraceae	1
19	Nyctaginaceae	2
20	Rubiaceae	1
21	Rutaceae	2
22	Rhmnaceae	1
23	Sapindaceae	1
24	Solanaceae	1
25	Verbinaceae	2

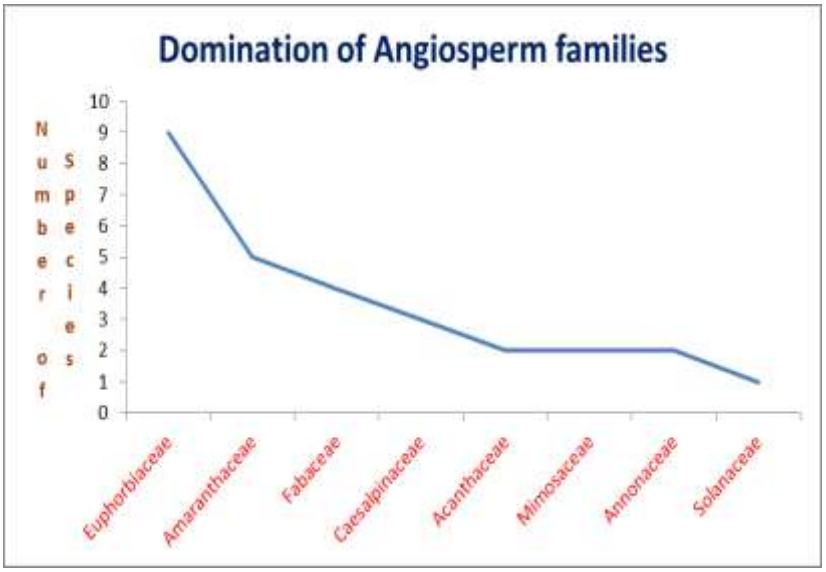

Fig No: 3 Major contribution of Angiosperm families to the medicinal plants of Campus

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