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TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AGAINST VETERINARY AILMENTS IN VIKARABAD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, RANGAREDDY DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

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ABSTRACT: -

Different animal ailments and disorders were studied in Vikarabad and surrounding areas including Marpalle, Mominpet, Nawabpet, Vikarabad, Pudur, Kulkacherla, Doma, etc., Cattle ailments were found to be widespread in the Villagaes, Gudems, Hamlets and



Thandas of Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana. Different plants and their parts were used to cure various disorders. Application of medicinal potential of one plant to different diseases was also noticed. Different types of recipes are made by the local traditional healers and used to cure the cattle diseases.

KEYWORDS: Vikarabad, Veterinary ailments, Traditional medicine, Medicinal Plants.

INTRODUCTION :

Ranga Reddy district is one of the specific places in Telangana state under different climatic conditions, and having rural and sub-urban people. Vikarabad is located in western part of Telangana. It lies in the east longitudes 77.9048° and north latitudes 17.3364°. Ranga Reddy district is divided into 3 revenue divisions, 37 mandals, and 870 revenue villages. The district is bordered by north Medak district, to the east Nalgonda district, to the west Karnataka south side by Mahaboobnagar district respectively. The population is calculated in 2011 is 52, 96,396 lakhs and its geographical area is about 7,493 Sq. Km. Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy district is also having fertile soil for cultivation i.e., vegetables, root crops, flowers, leafy vegetables etc. Most of the Vikarabad and its surrounding people are depending on agriculture, rearing indigenous cattle, goat and sheep. Agriculture is the main source for their lively hood. The cattle, sheep, goat and other domestic animals may get the disorders seasonally (N Ramakrishna and Ch. Saidulu 2014), traditional healers are available in the local areas, who know about treatments of these diseases with local medicinal plants and their parts. Loss of their livelihood is affected due to the changes in social environment and traditional healers are losing their interest in veterinary medicinal practices (KN.Reddy et, al 1998). Vikarabad and surrounding villages, gudems, thandas and hamlets' people depend on cattle, goat, sheep and buffaloes rearing. Particularly some of the communities like golla, kurma live as shepherds and some are as farmers. When the people get the health problem of their cattle, sheep and goats, they approach their nearer healers place in the surroundings. Traditional healers of ailments of the local cattle, sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes and other animals are known as 'vaidikudu'.



METHODOLOGY

A study on the medicinal plants usage by traditional healers, curing the veterinary diseases in Vikarabad and its surroundings was organized during 2014-2016. The shepherd and cattle rearing people know their regular and seasonal diseases occurring in the area. The medicinal plants have been identified with local names and scientific names with the help of herbarium (MS.Khan 1953). The local traditional healers are mostly men, who belong to kuruma and yadava (Golla) communities. The traditional healers' treatments are described with respect to various ailments using

different plants (KN Reddy et.al 2010). They use the locally available medicinal plants and their parts to cure the diseases (Jain, SK.1999, Hemadri.K 1994). The information was collected by interaction with traditional healers and observation during the treatment (N.Sriramulu et.al.,2013). The administered dosage forms were identified and determined by the healers by using a scalewhile preparing the drug. The medicinal plants have been collected and identified with confirmed herbarium.

ENUMERATION:

The collected information of veterinary disorders/ailments and their treatments by traditional healers using various medicinal plants in the Vikarabad and its surroundings was documented. The medicinal plants are enumerated by traditional healers by local names (vernacular name) and the data was recorded with scientific names and their uses in animal treatments.

1. Anorexia: *Canthium parviflorum* Lam. (China balusu)-About 50g of bolus prepared by crushing fresh leaves given internally for 2 days. *Curcuma longa* L.(Pasupu)- About 25g of fresh rhizome along with handful leaves of *Pergularia daemia* and grind it then feed daily once for 2 days. *Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Chiov.(Gutaguta aaku)- About 25g of *Curcuma longa*, then grind 50g of leaves and mix well then feed once in a day for 2 days.

2. Bloat: *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub (Mothuga, Moduga)- Across the mouth tied stem layer of *Butea monosperma* keep for whole day and then removed. *Tephrosia purpurea* (L) Pers.,(Vempali,)- About 200ml of fresh root extract along with 500ml of water given internally in a single dose. *Tylophora indica* (Burm.f.) Merrill (Meka meyani teega)- About 50ml of leaf juice is given along with 200ml of water twice in a day until cured.

3. Diarrhea: *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet.(Botla benda, Thutturu benda, Pachabotla)- Administered 100ml of stem bark extract twice in a day for 3 days. *Ageratum conyzoides* L.(Ganagaju, Sahadevi)- For adult animal drench with 100ml of leaf juice twice in a day till cured. *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.(Pedda manu Peethiri manu)- Mix and grinded 50g of stem bark with 10g of *Curcuma longa* into poultry feed to cure poultry diarrhoea. Feed this mixture once in a day for 3 days. *Bambusa arundinaceae* (Retz.) Willd.(Elithe, Veduru, Mulla Veduru) -Feed leaves to the cattle daily once for 2 days. *Bombax ceiba* L.(Buruga, Mulluburuga, Kondaburuga)-About 50g of crushed stem bark with 500ml of water given internally twice in a day for 3 days. *Bridelia montana* Willd.(Panchothkam)- About 30ml of stem bark extract given internally twice in a day until cured. *Bridelia retusa* (L.) Spreng.(Mulumaddi)- About 20ml of stem bark extract given orally along with one glass of water twice in a day for 2 days. *Careya arborea* Roxb.(Dudippa)- The extract from stem bark about 50ml is given internally twice in a day for 3days. *Cassia fistula* L.(Rela)- About 50g of stem bark along with 50g of Jaggery grind them and it is given as pills orally twice in a day for 2 days. *Cassia tora* L.(Tagarisa, Thydanta)- Drenched with solution prepared by 10g of seeds and one glass of water mix and grind, then after given twice in a day for 3days. *Celosia argentea* L.(Gunugu, Bathukamma puvvu.)- About 10g of seed powder mix into 500ml of buttermilk and drenched twice daily for two days. *Grewia taelifolia* Vahl(Jivilike, Pedda Jana,)-About 50ml of stem bark juice given internally

daily once until cured. *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Gangaregu, Regu)- About 100ml of fresh stem bark juice given internally daily twice for 3 days.

4. Dysentery: *Helicteres isora* L. (Nulithada)- Drenched 50ml of fresh stem juice daily once for 3 days. *Holarrhena pubescens* (Buch.-Ham.) Wall. Ex G. Don (Nallapalagodisa)- Large animals can be fed by taking 50g of stem bark juice or bolus twice in a day for three days. *Wrightia tinctoria* Br. (Ankudu, Tellapala kodise)- Fresh stem bark juice of 100ml is drenched daily twice for three days.

5. Fever: *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban. (Saraswati aku)- Decoction prepared with whole plant. About 100ml of decoction is drenched (give forcibly) twice in a day for two days. *Occimum sanctum* L. (Thulasi)- About 100ml of leaf juice mixed with 1g of black pepper powder is given orally twice in a day for 3 days. *Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb.) A. Juss. (Somi)- About 100ml of stem bark juice given internally daily once until cured. *Syzigium cumini* (L.) Skeels. (Neredu)- Grinded 50g of stem bark of *Syzigium cumins* along with equal amount of leaves of *Ocimum sanctum* and 25g whole plant of *Andrographis paniculata* and make bolus. About 30g of bolus is given internally daily twice until cured.

6. Food poison (Naamu) (HCN-Hydrocyanic acid/ Prussic acid): *Annona squamosa* L. (Seethaphal)- When the cattle take young leaves of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) during early summer season, the leaves become poison in their stomach, to avoid this prepared pills by crushing the leaves of *Annona*, made it as 30g of pills then these are given orally twice in a day.

7. Foot rot: *Cleistanthus collinus* (Roxb.) Bth. ex Hook. f. (Billa godisa,) - *Soymida febrifuga* is crushed along with stem bark and then kept this mixture into wet mud pit and allows the affected animal to step into it for 15 minutes, repeatd this procedure till recovered / cured. *Pithecelobium dulce* Benth. (Seema chintha)- Collected stem bark along with stem bark of *Acacia nilotica* and grinded to make paste. Then boiled this paste in water for 5 minutes. Applied on the affected part daily once until cured. *Soymida febrifuga* (Roxb.) A. Juss. (Somi)- Collected the stem bark of *Soymida febrifuga* and *Cleistanthus collinus* and kept in wet pit. Then allowed the affected animals to stand on it daily twice for 15 minutes until cured.

8. Haematuria: *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweat. (Botla benda, Thutturu benda, Pachabotla)- Prepared 50g of fresh stem bark and 10g of *Cuminum ajminum* grinded and mixed into 500ml of water. Given 250ml of prepared juice for sheep and goats per day. *Aerva lanata* (L) R.Br. (Pindikura)- Prepared 100 ml of root decoction and it is mixed with 10g powder of *Cuminum cyminum*. 30ml of this solution is drenched to the cattle twice in a day for 3 days. *Bauhinia racemosa* Lamk. (Aree, Aare chettu)- About 50g stem bark grinded thoroughly with 5g of black pepper. Then given 30g of prepared powder internally with water twice in a day for 3 days. *Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) Schult(Sugandi pala)- Drenched 50ml of root juice is given orally daily twice until cured.

9. Bone Fracture: *Albizia amara* (Roxb.) Boivin (Narlingi)- After setting bones applied leaf paste on fractured place and tied cloth. Did not remove till 15 days. *Bombax ceiba* L. (Buruga, Mulluburuga, Kondaburuga)- First setup the bone and wrap with cloth then tied with stem fiber of *Beautea monosperma* tightly prepared 50ml of stem bark extract with equal quantity of goat milk is given only once in a day for 3 days. *Boswellia serrata* Roxb. (Andugu)- After setting up of bone applied milk sap of *Ficus hispida* on the fracture part. Stem bark properly grinded and mixed it into 500ml of goat milk drenched only once in a week for 3 weeks. *Ficus hispida* L. f. (Brahma medi)- After setting up the bones applied latex on the affected part. Wrap the fractured bone with wool and tied around with cloth. Given 100ml of stem bark juice of *Boswellia Serrata* along with 500ml of goat milk internally weekly twice (Thursday and Sunday) for 3 weeks. *Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch. (Nemalinara, Nemalichettu)- Drenched 50ml of stem bark juice mixed into 1 glass of goat milk twice in a week for 3 weeks.

10. Intestinal worms: *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lam, (Gadida gadapaku, Gadida gadda para)- About 50g of

Cuminum cyminum, 10g of Pimpinella anisum mixed with grinded leaves. The prepared medicine given orally twice in a day for one day only. Dosage: 60g for adult cattle and buffaloes, 30g for sheep and goats. *Enicostemma axillare* (Lam.) Raynal(Resika)- Prepared bolus by grinding leaves. About 30g sized bolus given to the animal internally once in a day for 3 days. *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC. (Tita kogila, Teega dula gondi)- about 2g of bristles mixed into 50ml of butter milk as a single dose given orally.

11. Mad dog bite (Pichi kukka katu): *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd. (Kasturi tumma, Muriki tumma)- About 100ml of stem bark juice is given daily twice for 3 days.

12. Maggot wounds: *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet. (Botla benda, Thutturu benda, Pachabotla)- Around the animal neck wrap stem bark fiber and let it for 3 – 4 days. *Acanthospermum hispidum* DC. (Kanigera alam, Guntakalagaraku)- Prepared a fine paste with leaves and is applied on wounds daily once until cured. *Biophytum sensitivum* (L.)DC., (Muduchu thamara)- Applied whole plant paste locally on wounds once in a day until cured. *Ficus bengalensis* L. (Marri)- Applied milk sap on the wounds to kill maggot daily twice for 2 days and then the next day apply turmeric powder along with neem oil twice in a day for 3 days.,101, *Gloriosa superba* L. (Venkayya puvvu, Nabhi pulu)- Applied corm paste externally on wounds once in a day for three days. *Strychnos nux-vomica* L., (Mushti)- Applied stem bark paste externally on the affected part daily once until cured.

13. Mange: *Clerodendrum multiflorum* (Burm. f.) O. Ktze.(Thakkali chettu)- Applied leaf paste on the affected part externally daily once for 3 – 4 days. *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (Roxb.) R.Br(Adavi pala teega)- Prepared the paste from leaves and is applied externally on the affected part daily once for 3-4 days. *Feronia elephantum* Correa (Velaga, Velama)- Applied leaf paste on the affected part until cured.

14. Paraplegia: *Argemone mexicana* L.(Ulli vinjara, Yerrickusuma)- Collected the leaves of *Argemone mexicana*, *Phyllanthus reticulate*, *Clerodendrum phloimidis*, *Tylophora indica* and extracted the juice. Given 100ml of juice along with 300ml of butter milk daily once for 3 days. *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb. (Gacha)- About 100ml of leaves extract and mixed into an equal amount of goat milk and drenched daily once in the morning for 2 days. *Clerodendrum multiflorum* (Burm. f.) O. Ktze.(Thakkali chettu)- Given equal amount of leaves of *Phyllanthus reticulate*, *Clerodendrum multiflorum*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Tylophora indica*, grinded them to extract juice. Daily once given orally 100ml of juice along with 300ml of butter milk for 3 days. *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. (Nalla puskari, Pulisheru)- Crushed 10g of leaves each of *Phyllanthus reticulatus*, *Tylophora indica*, *Argemone Mexicana*, *Clerodendrum phloimidis* to extract juice. Given 100ml of extract along with 300ml of buttermilk daily once for 3 days.

15. Sprains and swellings: *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R.Br.(Jilledu, Nalla jilledu)- Milk juice which is extracted from plant is applied externally on swelling area twice in a day i.e., morning and evening until cured. This treatment is suitable for all types of animals. *Cryptolepis buchananii* Roem. & Schult.(Adavi pala teega)- Swellings: To cure from swelling applied latex on the affected part daily once until cured. *Dodonaea angustifolia* L.f., Suppal (Puli vilu)- Applied leaf paste on the affected part daily once until cured. *Euphorbia tirucalli* L.(Piddakajameda, Manchi jemudu)- Applied milk sap externally on the parts which are affected daily once until cured. *Plumbago zeylanica* L. (Tella chitramulam)- Prepare root paste and boil it in sesame oil for 15 minutes and applied externally on the affected area daily once until cured. *Ricinus communis* L. (Amudam)- Daily once done massage and applied stem bark paste externally on affected part till cured. *Vitex negundo* L. (Vayilaku)- Applied leaves extract decoction with 500ml of sesame oil daily once until cured. *Wattakaka volubilis* (L. f.) Stapf. (Bandi gurija)- Roasted the leaves and placed them on affected area when they are slightly warm once in a day for 3 days.

16.i) Stomach pain: *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.(Eetiputcha, Paparabundama, Verri pucha kaya)- About 5ml of fruit extract is mixed into 50ml of water and drenched only once in a day for one day only. *Cleome gynandra* Linn., (Thalati, Vamiti)- About 50g of crushed roots along with 1 onion and 10g of *Trachispermum ammi* and

mixed into 200ml of rice water and 200ml of solution is drenched twice daily for 3 days. *Cuminum cyminum* L. (Jeela karra/ Jeera)- Prepare 10g of each of *Cuminum cyminum*, leaves of *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *Pimpinella anisum* and grinded them all and then mix in 1 glass of water. Drench one glass of juice internally two times in a day for three days.

ii) Stomach pain: Prepare handful young leaves of *Vitex negundo* 50g of leaves of *Tylophora indica*, 50g of *Cuminum cyminum*, 2 cloves of *Allium sativum* ground them together and mix with 750ml of warm water. About 750ml of this medicine should be drenched to cattle in a single dose. *Cyperus rotundus* L. (Thunga gaddi)- Sun-dry 10g of stem bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, 10g of tuber, and 10g of *Zingiber officinalis* and prepared powder. Given internally 30g of powder along with 250ml of butter milk twice in a day until cured. *Enicostemma axillare* (Lam.) Raynal (Resika)- Prepared bolus by grinding the leaves along with same (equal) quantity of leaves of *Solanum melanginum*. For sheep and goats given 30g sized bolus internally three times in a day. *Semecarpus anacardium* L. (Nalla cheedi, Jidi)- Prepared 50g sized pills by using 3 seeds, grind well with 50g of jaggery. This pill should be given internally for 2-3 days. Precautions: As it is one day treatment. This medicine should not be repeated.

iii) Stomach pain: About 10g of *calcium carbonate* (lime) 2 seeds of *Semecarpus anacardium* are boiling in 500ml of water for 10 minutes. About 200ml of this water is given internally 2 times in a day. *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz(Jaji vayila, Jajuki)- To reduce pain drenched 50ml fresh stem bark extract in the morning and evening.

17. Wounds: *Cassia occidentalis* L.(Kasintha, Thangedu, Pedda chennangi)- Applied leaf paste externally daily once until cured. *Dalbergia paniculata* Roxb.(Pachari, Pacharugu)- Applied stem bark paste along with turmeric powder daily once until cured. *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. (Chennangi)- Applied leaf paste externally daily once until cured. *Lantana camara* L (Murikimalle)- Prepare handful leaves with salt and turmeric powder and ground them well. Applied this paste externally daily twice until cured. *Tribulus terrestris* L., (Palleru)- Applied plant paste externally daily once until cured. *Tridax procumbens* L. (Gayamkura, Belapaku, Nalla alam)- To cure wounds, prepared the paste from leaves and applied on it twice in a day until cured. *Zizyphus oenoplia* (Linn.) Mil, (Pariki)- Applied leaf paste on the affected part daily once until cured.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS:

The traditional healers used different methods and administered fixed doses for different diseases. During the survey about 17 types of diseases and different treatments were studied, the highest number of treatments for diarrhea followed by stomach pain and other disorders. These diseases are controlled or cured by using different parts of the plants. Where the parts of the plants like leaves and bark used in different ways and also diseases cured with some other plant mixtures (KN Reddy et.al. 2010). Particularly animals face the problems during rainy season, like foot rot, intestinal worms, stomach pain, sprains & swellings, fever etc.

Traditional healers provide medicine in free of cost, and they won't expect anything from the local people. In Medak district bone fracture, diarrhea, stomach pain and swellings have been treated with different medicinal plants(KN.Reddy et.al.,2010) . Where as in Vikarabad bone fracture was treated with *Butea monosperma*(Lamk) Taub, bark (N,Ramakrishna & Saidulu 2014). The local people survive with their occupations and agricultural practices with the help of cattle and buffaloes; hence they should develop the traditional medicinal practice which is carry forward from the ancestors. While interact with traditional healers, particularly elder practitioners expressed their experience, that they have been continuing ancestors' traditional medicinal practices (Padma.P and PR.Reddy1999, KN.Reddy 2006). Due to the lack of knowledge on nature the younger generation is not showing any interest in acquiring the indigenous knowledge and its culture. So it is very essential to improve the knowledge on these traditional medicinal practices and the medicinal plants as it is a no cost practice which ultimately uses for the poor people in suburban areas. This medical practice also is very effective and has zero side effects.

CONCLUSIONS:

Vikarabad, a location with fertile red soil favored diversified medicinal plants. Cattle rearing, being livelihood of various communities are depending on traditional veterinary healers. Cattle ailments were common due to seasonal variations, where locally available traditional healers play their role, by using medicinal plants. Successful handling of veterinary ailments by local traditional healers and upholding the knowledge of medicinal plants is appreciable. The knowledge of Vikarabad traditional veterinary healers' medication was recorded to preserve in this paper.

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