On the basis of data analysis, interpretation and discussion of the results, the following conclusions are drawn,

- *Cucumis prophetarum* and *Gossypium arboarium* are used to treat primary infertility, *Euphorbia dracunculoides* used to relieve toothache, *Pennisetum hohenackeri* is used to treat skin diseases, *Cymbopogon coloratus* and *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* are used to cure herpes, *Pentatropis capensis*, and *Ruellia humilis* are used to treat snake bite. These plant species of traditional uses are first reported.

- *Fabaceae* is the dominant family among all families of the medicinal plant species which are used by traditional practitioners of this area.

- Leaves and its derivatives are abundantly used in ethno-herbal remedies.

- Among the 210 traditional practitioners of this area, the ethnics groups are more in number i.e. 122.

- The study reveals that the some Hakeems of this area are also associated with traditional healing.

- The efficacy of traditional healing by traditional practitioners found and authenticated from the interviews of beneficiaries.

- The collection of medicinal plants on particular day, time and Nakshatra with the offering of prayers and healing practices are carried out mostly on Thursday, Sunday, fullmoon and newmoon are associated with their customs and traditions.

- There is an abundant medicinal plant resource in rural Vijayapur. Traditional practitioners and people can be used properly to cure, heal and to treat the ailments.

- The therapeutic significance of the present study is to recognize the benefits of medicinal plant resources and traditional practitioners for the well-being of people of locality.

- The need of scientific approach to collecting, harvesting, drying and storing of raw medicinal plant materials.

- The present study reveals that the traditional practitioners are much contributing to the rural public health.