



# ETHNO BOTANY OF SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS OF TEKKALI SRIKAKUALM DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

T. Chandra Sekhar , K. Jyoshna, G. Thanuja, S. Leelavathi

**Abstract:** An ethnomedicinal Survey was carried out in Tekkali, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, India I am able to collect the information through field trips I came to know the form benifity of planty who were accustomed to cure different alimently using these plants.

## Key Words:

Ethno medicinal plants, traditional knowledge, Tekkali people, Srikakulam District, Andhrapradesh

**Introduction:** world population in dependent on traditional medicine for their primary health needy at present 60% of Indians are dependent on the traditional system of medicine. Medical plants used as antipyretic and antihyponotics and antioxidant agents by the traditional healers of Darjeeling Himalayas native phototherapy for fever and malaria from Kurnool District. Ethnomedicinal plants sued as an antipyretic by the treble people of Srikakulam district most of persons used the medical plants to cure the disease in Srikakulam district in view of this, the present work way taken up to make an extensive survey of medicinal plants which are used for the treatment of fever joint pains cold, cancer treatment the ethno medicinal plants of Andhra Pradesh have been studied for their medicinal uses in herbal and folk remedies by may

Pradesh from centuries the area of Tekkali, have been inhabited by a number of tribes and other people who have been maintaining workers.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

The Present studies medicinal plants used by rural people of Tekkali, Srikakulam Andhra Pradesh. India adjoining bay of Bengal. It is situated with in geographical coordinates of 18.6058° N, 84.2302° East. It is situated within 21 revenue village panchayats and is one of the Mandals of the Srikakulam district of Andhra. The ways of life, beliefs, traditions, culture, customs and myths. In this mandal the Major tribal groups (PTG) comprise khonds. These tribes and other communities depend on local health practitioners or vaidys called the gurus for their health care. The gurus rely on indigenous system of medicine using the locally available medicinal plants.

## METHODOLOGY:

Standard methodologies of field and herbarium techniques were followed. The information was tapped by interviewing repeatedly the tribe people, their medicine men, elder men and women. They were cross checked regularly. Each claim was verified at least 3-4 times. Local names of the plants and doses of administration have been documented. Plants specimens collected during different seasons were identified with the help of local people of Tekkali, other are of Srikakulam district.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION:

There has been a lot of research done on medically useful plant species that are exploited by the tribes and interaction of local aged people. 47 plant species have been identified and categorized into 40 different families. The family wise analysis of ethno medical data revealed that of the 47 different families the dominant ones are Fabaceae represented by 7 species followed by Caesalpinaceae and Apocynaceae, Verbenaceae, Rubiaceae, Lythraceae and Solanaceae, Rutaceae, Mimosaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Amaranthaceae, Legumes, Asparagaceae, Apocynaceae, Phyllanthaceae, Lauraceae, Euphorbiaceae and Asteraceae with 5 species each. Remaining 50 families consist single species. Based on this study, it is evident that the local people used tree and herbs. A root is most commonly used plant part for medicinal purpose and other plants by stem bark, leaf, tuber, fruit, latex, seed, roots. Intensive survey and repeated

personal interviews in different people resulted in coming across 30 diseases in the area. In the present study 47 different species have been reported to treat 40 different ailments (Table – 1) 7 plants were used followed by diarrhea and Asthma and chest pain and cough, body pains, Allergy, fever, rheumatoid, chest pain headache and skin diseases. Cancer problems can be rectified by the use of medical plants

s.no	Botanical name	Family	Telugu name	Disease
1	Mimosa pudica	fabaceae	Atthipatti	Sugar controller, purification of blood
2	Curcuma	zingiberaceae	Pasupu	Various human diseases
3	Tinospora cardifolia	menispermaceae	Amruthavalli	Various fevers
4	Ecliptaalba	asteraceae	Guntagalagara	Asthma, rheumatoid
5	Daturametel	solanaceae	Ummattha	Respiratory problems
6	Calotropis procera	apocynaceae	Jilledu	Skin problems, joint pains
7	Momordica Charantia	cucurbitaceae	Kakara	Sugar controller
8	Hibiscus rosasinensis	malvaceae	Mandara	Blood pressure controller
9	Tridaxprocumbens	asteraceae	Gaddichamanthi	Liver problems, wounds controller
10	Xanthium strumarium	asteraceae	Marlamathingi	Cancer, tb, joint pains

12	Phyllanthus niruri	phyllanthaceae	neelausiri	Urinary stones
12	Senna occidentalis	fabaceae	Kasinta	Diuretic febrifugal
13	Polyalthia longifolium	annonaceae	Naramamidi	Fever, helminthiasis, diabetes, various cardiac problems
14	Gloriosis supeaeerba	colchicac	Climbinglily	Open wounds, orthritis, kidney problems
15	muskmallow	malvaceae	Kasturi	Nerves disorder, intestinal disorder, respiratory problems
16	Rauvolfia serpentina	apocynaceae	Sarpagandha	High grade fever, stomach infections, heal wounds

				ds
17	Velda grape	vitaceae	Nalleru	Asthma,allergies
18	Asian pigeonwings	fabaceae	Sankam flowers	Uplifts mood,enhances skinhealth,hair growth
19	Catharanthus rosecy	apocynaceae	Billaganneru	Cancer curification
20	Tephrosiapurple a	fabaceae	Vempali	Antipyretic,leprosy,ulcers,asthma,t umares
21	Tinospara cordifolia	monisparmacy	Tippatega	Bloodsugar,malaria,dengue
22	Acalypha indica	eupharbiaceae	Murripenda	Antiflammation,anti bacterial,anticancer
23	Coccinia grandis	cucurbitaceae	Kakidonda	Leprosy,fever,asthma,bronchitis
24	Thorn brinjal	solanaceae	Mullavankaya	Cold,cough,asthma,
25	Boerhavia diffusa	nyctaginaceae	Atikamamidi	Pain relief
26	Psoralea carylifolia	fabaceae	Bavanchalu	Lenko drema,asthma,ulcers,kidney disorders
27	Senna auriculata	fabaceae	Tangedu	Diabetes,joint pains,liver disease
28	Plumbago zeylanica	plumbaginaceae	Chitramulam	Chronic rheumatoid,orthritis,skin diseases
29	Ricinus communis	euphobiaceae	Amudham	Abdominal disorder,arthritis,chronic headace
30	Chinese chastetree	lamiaceae	Vavili	Vaginal discharge,edema,skin diseases
31	Acacieae	fabaceae	Nallatumma	Swollen tonsils,dental problems,vaginal cleaning
32	marmelos	rutaceae	Maredu	Anti flammatory
33	Gymnema sylvestre	apocynaceae	Podapatri	Diabetes,weight loss
34	Andrographis paniculata	acanthaceae	Nelavamu	Cancer,diabetes,high blood pressure,ulcer,leprosy
35	Alternanthera sessilis	amaranthaceae	Ponnaganti	Skin natural glow
36	Imperata cylindrica	poaceae	Chanchalakra	Diarrhea,heals wounds,skin disorder
37	Pongame oiltree	legumes	Kanuga	Cough,cold,ostearthritis

38	Blacknight shade	solanaceae	Kamanchi	Fever,liver problems
39	Asparagus racemosus	asparagaceae	Satavari	Polycystic,ovarin syndrome,infertilits
40	aervalanata	amaranthaceae	Pindikura	Intestinal worm infection,cholera
41	Tridaxprocumbens	phyllanthaceae	Nelausiri	Diabetes,fever,skin problems
42	Phyllanthus niruri	phyllanthaceae	Nelausiri	Fever,skin diseases
43	Achranthes aspera	amaranthaceae	Uttareni	Fever,loose motians
44	boerhaviadiffusa	punarnava	Tellagalijeru	Kidnes disorders,cough diseases,asthama
45	Moring oleifera	moringaccac	munaga	Treating edema. ... Protecting the liver. ... Preventing and treating cance
46	limonia acidissima	rutaceae	velama	gum diseases, sore throat, coughsdysentery and diarrhoea
47	<b><i>Abutilon indicum</i></b>	malvaceae	Tuttura benda	<b>gout, tuberculosis, ulcers, bleeding disorders, and worms</b>

## CONCLUSION:-

The Popular use of herbal remedies among the village people of Tekkali reflects the revival of interest in traditional medicine the scientific validation of these remedies may help in discovering new drugs from plant species. The information and therapeutic uses of plants may provide a great potential for discovering of new drugs and promoting awareness among the people to use and encourage young generation to discovering the new medicinal drugs.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMNT:

The Authors very much Thankful to the Tekkali People in Srikakulam District for sharing the valuable knowledge and help during field work our degree college students K. Jyoshna, G. Thanuja, S. Leelavathi are collecting the valuable information of Medical plants.

Thanking you Our College Principal of G.D.C Tekkali

## REFERENCE:

1. Bannerman, R. H. (1982). Traditional medicine in modern health care, World Health Forum, 3(1), 8-13.
2. Bhatt, D. C., Mitaliya, K. D., Patel, N. K., & Ant, H. M. (2002). Herbal remedies for renal calculi. *Adv Plant Sci*, 15(1), 1-3.
3. Saikia, A. P., Ryakala, V. K., Sharma, P., Goswami, P., & Bora, U. (2006). Ethnobotany of medicinal plants used by Assamese people for various skin ailments and cosmetics. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 106(2), 149-157.
4. Van Wyk, B. E., & Gorelik, B. (2017). The history and ethnobotany of Cape herbal teas. *South African Journal of Botany*, 110, 18-38.
5. Banerjee, D. K. (1977). Observation on ethnobotany of Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam district. *J Sci Club Andhra Pradesh*, 33, 14-21.
6. Rao, B. T., Lakshmi, B. B., Rao, L. M., Ramaneshwari, K., & Hymavathi, V. (2000). Medicinal plants of Paderu forest division in the Eastern Ghats of Visakhapatnam. *Asian Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology and Environmental Sciences*, 2, 67-80.
7. Rao, V. L. N., Busi, B. R., Rao, B. D., Rao, C. S., Bharathi, K., & Venkaiah, M. (2006). Ethnomedicinal practices among Khonds of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. *Indian J Trad Knowl*, 5, 217-219.
8. Chhetri, D. R. (2004). Medicinal plants used as antipyretic agents by the traditional healers of Darjeeling Himalayas. *Indian J Trad Knowl Sikkim*, 271-275.
9. Goud, P. S. P., Pullaiah, T., & Murthy, K. S. R. (1999). Native phytotherapy for fever and malaria from Kurnool district Andhra Pradesh, *Journ Eco Tax Bot*.



10. Mishra, D. N. (2009). Medicinal plants for the treatment of fever (Jvaracikitsā) in the Mâdhavacikitsâ tradition of India. *Indian J Trad Knowl*, 8, 352-361
11. Naidu, B. V. A. R., Seetharami Reddi, T. V. V., & Prasanthi, S. (2009). Ethnomedicinal plants used as an antipyretic by the tribal people of Srikakulam district Andhra Pradesh. *J Non-Timber Forest Products*, 16, 55-60.
12. Rao, B. T., Lakshmi, B. B., & Rao, L. M. (2001). Medico-Ethnology and Conservation of Medicinal Plants of Paderu Forest Division-Visakhapatnam. *Ecology Environment and Conservation*, 7, 117-131.
13. Singh, K. K., & Kumar, K. (1999). Ethnotherapeutics of some medicinal plants used as antipyretic agents among the tribals of India. *Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany*, 23(1), 135-141.
14. Tomar, A. (2007). Some medicinal plants used as an antipyretic among the rural and common people in Meerut district. *J. Non-Timber Forest Products Eastern Uttar Pradesh*, 14, 215-218.
15. Vedavathy, S., & Rao, K. N. (1991). Antipyretic activity of six indigenous medicinal plants of Tirumala Hills, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Journal of ethnopharmacology*, 33(1-2), 193-196.
16. Patel, R., Mahato, A. R., Kumar, V. V., & Asari, R. V. (2013). Status of the medicinal plants in Tharawada-Gandher Reserve Forest of Kachchh, Gujarat and the ethno-medicinal practices of local community. *Journal of Medicinal Plants*, 1(4), 1-10.
17. Sinhababu, A., & Banerjee, A. (2013). Ethno-botanical study of medicinal plants used by tribals of Bankura district, West Bengal, India. *J Med Plants Stud*, 1(3), 98-104.
18. Sankaranarayanan, S., Bama, P., Ramach, J., Kalaichelvan, P. T., Deccaraman, M., Vijayalakshimi, M., ... & Bama, S. S. (2010). Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by traditional users in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu, India. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research*, 4(12), 1089-1101.