

A
Project Work
on
AN ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY
VILLAGERS OF KAMEPALLY MANDAL,
KHAMMAM DISTRICT, TS.



JIGNASA

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this Project entitled **“AN ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY VILLAGERS OF KAMEPALLY”**.

It is an original work done by my students under supervision of Dr. N. NAGA SAMEERA, Lecturer in Botany, Department Of Botany ,SR&BGNR Govt. Degree College (A) khammam Dist.

As per the criteria of fulfillment of the JIGNASA Project .

I also declare that this project is an original work done by my students and my supervision and this project not submitted to any other purposes till now.

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INTRODUCTION

- Ethno botany is the study of relationship between plants and people . From “Ethno” means study of people and botany means study of plants . Ethno botany studies the complex relationships between plants and cultures .
- plants have been used in the prevention and cure of various diseases of humans and their pets. With the advent of human civilization , many systems of therapy have been developed primarily based on plants. Ayurveda, homeopathy, siddha, unani etc are our traditional systems of medicines

About 60 and above medicinal plants identified in various surveys in kamepally village .

Especially here most of the people belong to tribal families and they are since long time directly depends on traditional medicinal plants , these tribal villages cure several regular health disorders .

They are used as ethno medicines for various diseases like Asthma , Arthritis , Abortion , Bleeding , blood pressure , cough , Diabetes , Diarrhea , fever, Jaundice , kidney disease , pains , paralysis , Ring worm , snake bite , Skin allergy , Stomach pain , Toothache etc

Geographical study :-



kamepally consist of 23 villages and 5 panchayatas . It is in the 156m elevation (attitude) . This place present between **Khammam and bhadradri district** . It is too hot in summer . In kamepally summer highest day temperature is in between **33° to 45° C** . Average temperature January is 25 °C . This region is famous for growing vegetables and other cash crops and the flora of this region is Unique and diverse .

Objectives :-

- The main objective of this study was to explore the medicinal plants available in the kamepally mandal , and to know about their medicinal properties , local popular uses of plant parts , their mode of application .

Materials and methods :

Data presented here is based on personal interviews with village dwellers, traditional healers, and herbal medicine practitioners. Information gathered was documented in data sheets prepared.

- In the present survey we have observed and gathered the information.
- Species have been identified and documented as per the scientific name, local name and parts used for medicinal values.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

I Identity of the interviewed person

A. Name :

B. Surname

C. Residence

D. Gender

E. Age

F. Place of Birth

G. Present Place

H. Place of Formation of Traditional Knowledge

I. Name of the Plant Used for health problems

J. Which part of plant is used

Signature

Field survey at kamepally Village :



Field survey at Rampuram Village



Data Analysis

Sno	Botanical name	Common name	Family	Part used	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gurijalu	fabaceae	Seed	Snake bite
2	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Thuthurubenda	Malvaceae	Leaves	Remove kidney stones
3	<i>Achyranthes Aspera</i>	Uttareni	Amaranthaceae	Root	Tooth ache
4	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Aloe-vera	Agavceae	Stem	Skin allergy and hair growth
5	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaves	Hair growth
6	<i>Bambusa</i>	Veduru	Graminae	Leaves	fever, stomach pain, allergies, abortion
7	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Budida Gumma di	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Abortion , regulation of body temperature
8	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Moduga	Fabaceae	Leaves	Body pains
9	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Donda	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves	Remove kidney stones
10	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Pasupu	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Antiseptic, anti-helminthic, jaundice, cold-cough, allergies on skin.
11	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Boppavi	Caricaceae	Fruit and leaves	Stomach problems and fever
12	<i>Citrus lemons</i>	Nimma	Rutaceae	Fruit	Diarrhoea and dandruff, hair fall
13	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Jiledu	Asclepiadaceae	Stem and leaves	To reduce knee joint pains
14	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Daniyalu	Umbellifera	Leaves	Anti-stress activity
15	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Tangedu	Fabaceae	Leaves, flowers, seeds	Urinary infections, skin diseases, rheumatism

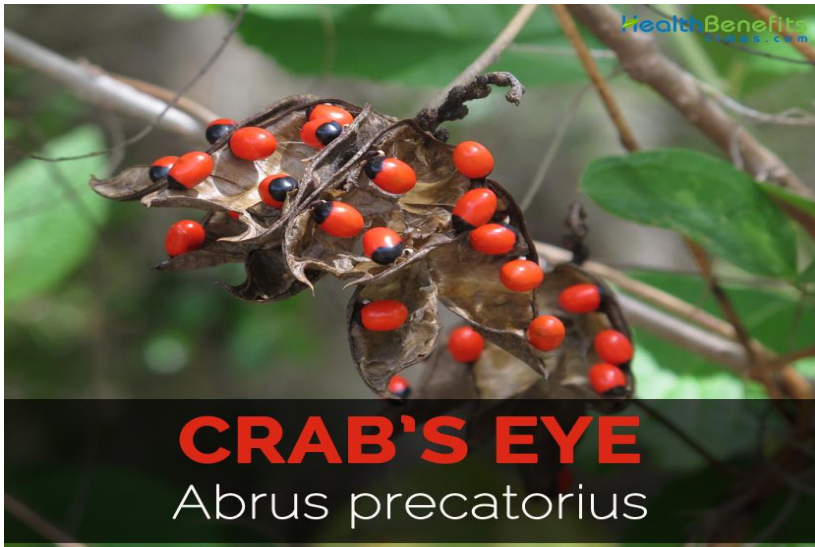
16	<i>Datura stonium</i>	Ummetta	Solanaceae	Flower seeds	Pain relievers to treat bronchitis
17	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Leaves	Hair growth, dandruff
18	<i>Emblica officianalis</i>	Usiri	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	c- vitamin , cough, acidity
19	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Marrichettu	Moraceae	Aerial root, bark, fruit	Anti diabetic, swellings, diarrhea
20	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Raavi	Moraceae	Stem, bark	Hepatitis
21	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Gorintaku	Lythraceae	Leaves	Anti hlmnthic, liver disorders, body heat , hair growth
22	<i>Moringa</i>	Munaga	Moringaceae	Leaf, fruits	Skin diseases and digestion, growth
23	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	kakarakava	cucurbitaceae	fruit	Diabetes
24	<i>ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	tulasi	lamiaceae	Leaves	Skin allergy
25	<i>Phyllanthus Amarus</i>	Nelausiri	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Ringworm, vomiting, fever, jaundice,
26	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Kanuga	Jabaceae	Leaves	Ladies white discharge
27	<i>Psidium guava</i>	Jama	Myrtaceae	Fruit	Mouth ulcers, digestion problems
28	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i>	Bramaiemudu	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Cancer and diabetes
29	<i>Vitex nigunda</i>	Vaavali	Lamiaceae	Leaves	pains
30	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Allam	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	asthama



CASSIA Arucilata



BENICASA hispida



CRAB'S EYE
Abrus precatorius

ABRUS Precatorius



MORINGA



LAWSONIA inermis



VITEX nigunda



BAMBUSSA



EUPHORBIA Antiquoram

Results and Discussion:

- The study reveals that in absence of modern health facility, people in the area depend on plants for medicinal purposes.
- Younger generation is ignorant about the vast medicinal resources available in their surroundings.
- All the resource persons identified were in the age group of 45 to 80 years and all of them were familiar with the medicinal plants growing in their vicinity.
- It was found that men knew more comparatively than females.
- Leaf was most widely used plant parts compared to seeds, roots, bark and flower.

Conclusion :

- Kamepally village has good ethno botanical potential for medicinal plants. We have gathered some considerable knowledge about local medicinal plants for treating common health problems.
- Many of plants are used by local people.
- By the process of modernization and urbanization percent of forest area is reduced. So we have to conserve valuable medicinal plants for our future.

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Thank You

