

A Survey on the ethnomedicinal practices of Konda reddy tribe from Polavaram Mandal, Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study reports the ethnomedicinal practices of Konda reddy tribe from West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. The study area covers 10 out of 21 tribal villages of Polavaram Mandal where Konda reddis constitute the dominant community. The information was gathered through semi-structured interviews with the tribal practitioners and knowledgeable elders of the tribal villages. The present study has resulted in the documentation of 64 medicinal plant species belonging to 36 families and 57 genera. Altogether, 50 types of ailments have been reported to be cured by using these 64 plant species. Of the different plant parts, leaf was used in the majority of remedies 55(36.67%), followed by root 33(22%), stem bark 26(17.33%), Whole plant 11(7.33%), fruit 8(5.33%) and seed 5(3.33%). 16 plants of present study have been already known to be similarly used by the different tribes in different districts of Andhra Pradesh. The study thus emphasizes the need to make further pharmacological and photochemical investigations on these 16 plant species.

Keywords: Phytomedicines, Traditional knowledge, Indigenous people, Primary healthcare, Bioactive compounds.

Date of Submission: 10-08-2017

Date of acceptance: 24-08-2017

I. INTRODUCTION

Plants have very long history in the prevention and cure of diseases of both human beings and domestic animals. Many traditional systems of therapy such as Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Sidha and Unani have been developed primarily based on plants. These systems continue to provide the primary health care to more than three-fourths of the world's population (Akerle 1992). The aboriginal tribes and indigenous people of the globe depend completely on plants and possess valuable information on how to use plants for treating different diseases. Indigenous herbal treatment is the dominant mode of therapy in most of the developing countries (Azaizeh et al 2003). The traditional phytotherapies are socially accepted and economically viable since they are the locally available and with less side effects. The trade on medicinal plants is increasing rapidly as a result of intensified use of crude extracts for self-medication by the general public in the developed countries also (Savithamma et al 2012).

An inventory of plant species along with the documentation of knowledge on the occurrence, frequency, distribution, phenology and utility of various medicinal plants is essential for efficient use of plants in traditional systems of medicine. The inherent traditional knowledge of Indian tribes on medicinal plants requires to be documented and utilized effectively. In recognition of the importance of traditional knowledge a number of ethnobotanical studies have been carried out among different indigenous people around the world (Ladio et al 2007, Sher Wali Khan and Khatoun 2007, Mohammed Rahmatulla et al 2009, Cheikhyyoussef et al 2011, Keter and Mutiso 2012). The factors such as deforestation, urbanization and uncontrolled collection of plants for various purposes result in loss of many plant species. Therefore, there is urgent need to preserve medicinal plants and traditional knowledge is to be effectively used to develop natural plant drugs for different ailments.

The documentation of ethnomedicinal practices of the tribes from Andhra Pradesh state is incomplete and fragmentary in nature. Therefore, ethnobotanical studies on uncovered tribal groups and areas in A.P should be carried out. Hence, in the present study it is aimed to collect on in-depth information on the ethnomedicinal practices of Konda reddy tribal group and enumerate the different plants of ethnomedicinal importance from West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The present study has been confined to ten out of 21 tribal hamlets (Thandas) viz., Chegondapalle, Singanapalle, Kondrukota, Thutugunta, Sivagiri, Tekuru, Sirivaka, Koruturu, Cheduru and Gaddapalli in the Polavaram Mandal, West Godavari district of A.P state. West Godavari district is one of the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh with an area of 7780 Sq.kms and 3.8 million population. The district is located between Northern latitude of 16° 15' and 17° 30' and between the Eastern longitudes of 80° 50' and 81° 55'. It is bounded by Khammam district on the north, Krishna District and Bay of Bengal on the south, river Godavari on the east and Krishna district on the west. Out of the 46 mandals of West Godavari district, Polavaram is one with 23 villages and located in Scheduled area marked for ST electoral constituency. The ethnomedicinal information has been collected from 10 out of 21 inhabited villages of the Polavaram Mandal. The population of these villages mainly inhabited by two tribal categories viz., Konda reddy and Koyas only. The details of total population and percentage of tribal population in the 10 selected villages in Polavaram Mandal is furnished in Table-1.

Methodology

Well planned intensive field trips covering three seasons (rainy, winter and summer) in a year during the study period (2010 - 2012) were conducted. All the tribal habitats of the Konda reddy present right from the foot hills of Papikondalu and to the top of the hill up to Gaddapalli were visited. Detailed information on useful medicinal plant species has been on spot recorded from the tribes. The first field trip of the study area was completely meant to get acquaintance with the locals including mainly medical practitioners and a few knowledgeable elders in the age group of 50 to 70 years. Subsequent field trips were used for collection of ethnomedicinal information from the informants by the method of semi-structured interviews. Each and every medicinal practice was cross checked twice or thrice with medical practitioners and informants separately. This process also helped the investigator to collect more information on different medicinal uses of the same plant species. The plants collected were identified with the help of different Flora (Gamble and Fisher 1935; Rao et al 1986; Pullaiah and Karuppusamy 2008). The plant herbarium specimens of collected plants were deposited in the Department of Botany & Microbiology, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, A.P., India.

III. RESULTS

Konda reddy are one of the important tribes inhabited on the banks of river Godavari and also in the hilly forest tracts of Godavari and Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh.

The present study reports the ethnomedicinal practices of Konda reddy from Polavaram Mandal and enumerates 64 medicinal plant species belonging to 36 families and 57 genera. The botanical name, local name, family name, plant part used in the disease treatment and mode of administration along with some plant photographs of 64 plant species are furnished in table-2 & Figs 1-6. Of the 36 families, plants of Fabaceae, Malvaceae, Solanaceae and Rutaceae were found to be ethnomedicinally predominant with four species each followed by Acanthaceae (3sp), Moraceae (3sp), Apocynaceae (3sp), Asclepiadaceae (2sp), Mimosaceae (2sp) Menispermaceae (2sp), Piperaceae (2sp), Rubiaceae (2sp), Santalaceae (2sp), Euphorbiaceae (2sp), Pedaliaceae (2sp), Convolvulaceae (2sp) and Cucurbitaceae (2sp). The other 19 families are represented by one species each.

The plant parts used in the different therapies and their frequency in the treatment of 50 ailments are presented in Table-3. Out of a total 150 remedies reported from 64 plants the leaf was used with highest frequency (36.67%), followed by root (22%), stem bark (17.33%), whole plant (7.33%), fruit (5.33%), and seed (3.33%) respectively.

The 50 different ailments are grouped under common ailments, microbial infections, animal pathogenic diseases, neural disorders and more complicated diseases. Toothache, fever, wounds, cuts, cough, cold, tonsillitis, vomiting, dandruff, bone fractures, and scabies are considered in the present study as common ailments. The microbial infections include white discharge, dysentery, diarrhoea and syphilis. Animal pathogenic and parasitic diseases include malaria, ringworms, helminthiasis and elephantiasis. The diabetes, jaundice, leprosy, psoriasis, leucorrhoea and urinary infection are included under more complicated ailments. The ailments such as epilepsy, paralysis, peripheral neuritis recorded in the present study are categorized under neural disorders. A comparison of medicinal uses of 64 plant species of the present study with the earlier reports led to short list 16 plant species exhibiting exact coincidence in the traditional practices and in the ailment therapy (Table-4).

IV. DISCUSSION

The ethnomedicinal practices of indigenous and ethnic tribes of Andhra Pradesh have been reported mostly from 10 out of its 13 districts. Ethnobotanically Kurnool, Chittoor and Visakhapatnam districts were extensively studied by many investigators while there were a few reports from Anantapur, Kadapa, East Godavari, Prakasam, Nellore, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts (Pullaiah et al 2016; Sushmita and Jain 2016). The enumeration reports on plant species useful in the traditional medicinal system were almost scanty from Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh. Hence, the present study from Polavaram Mandal of West Godavari District provides useful ethnomedicinal information to bridge the gap in the area of ethnomedicinal practices from Andhra Pradesh state.

Moreover, the therapeutic uses of 16 plant species of present study were tallied with the plant species, reported by other investigators from other districts and practiced by different tribes of Andhra Pradesh. Such comparison and coincidence impress upon the investigators to trust that these 16 plant species possess bioactive compounds useful in the remedy of presently reported ailments. The medicinal use of a particular species for the same ailment if reported by different unrelated ethnic groups indicates the efficacy and potential of that plant for drug development (Rao 2016).

The Konda reddy used *Acalypha indica* plant in the treatment of jaundice, an ailment effecting liver. The same plant was also reported as has been used for similar therapy by tribes of Khammam district, Adilabad district and Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh (Manjula et al 2011; Lingaiah and Nagaraja Rao 2013; Srinivasa Rao et al 2016). *Aristolochia indica* plant is used in the treatment of snake bite by Konda reddy and it was reported by many investigators that the same plant was used in the remedy of snake bite by the tribal communities of Srikakulam, Adilabad, East Godavari districts and Seshachalam hills of Andhra Pradesh State (Prakasa Rao and Harasreeramulu 1985; Reddy et al 2009; Murthy 2012; Yugandhar et al 2014).

Similarly, the medicinal herbs namely *Andrographis paniculata*, *Piper longum* and *Ailanthus excelsa* have been reported to have therapeutic value in asthma treatment as reported in the present study and also in previous studies by Savithamma et al (2007), Manjula et al (2011) and Srinivasa Rao et al (2016). In the traditional health care system of Konda reddy, *Achyranthus aspera* plant serves as an antidote for scorpion and snake bite. The tribal communities living in Srikakulam, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Khammam and Adilabad districts also used this plant species for the snake and scorpion bite (Prakasa Rao and Harasreeramulu 1985; Basha and Sudarsanam 2010; Sandhya Sri and Reddy 2011; Padal et al 2011; Ramakrishna et al 2014).

The fruit of *Aegle marmelos* and *Musa paradisiaca*, root bark of *Pterocarpus marsupium* and stem bark of *Strychnos nux-vomica* are said to be used by Konda reddy to control dysentery and diarrhoea. This observation is in conformity with the earlier report that the tribes (Chenchu, Yerukula and Sugali) of Prakasam district, in Andhra Pradesh also use these plants for the treatment of same ailments (Mastan valli et al 2006; Srinivasa Rao et al 2016).

The aforesaid account supports the view that the plant species such as *Acalypha indica*, *Achyranthus aspera*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Aegle marmelos*, and *Strychnos nux-vomica* might contain bioactive compounds that act as potential Phytomedicines in the therapy of jaundice, snake bite, asthma, dysentery and diarrhoea. They need to be screened for the presence of bioactive compounds and tested for their efficacy and safety in the therapeutic treatments of above said ailments.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Smt. P. Prasanna Kumari is thankful to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for granting permission to her under Faculty Development Program pursue for Ph.D. program in Acharya Nagarjuna University (A.P).

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Table 1: The names of tribal Villages covered in the present study and tribal percentage in each village (Census 2011).

S. No.	Tribal Village Name in Polavaram Mandal	Total Population	Tribal population	Percentage of Tribal People
1	Chegondapalle	862	849	98.5
2	Singanapalle	319	189	29.2
3	Kondrukota	2736	1663	60.8
4	Thutugunta	1056	816	77.3
5	Tekuru	480	244	50.8
6	Sivagiri	346	182	52.6
7	Koruturu	348	321	92.2
8	Sirivaka	150	140	93.3
9	Geddapalle	600	593	98.8
10	Cheduru.	230	181	78.7
Total		7127	5178	72.7

Table-2 Medicinal plants used by Konda reddy for the treatment of different ailments

S. No	Plant name	Plant Local Name	Family	Ailment, plant parts used and mode of administration
1.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Murkonda	Euphorbiaceae	<p>1. Jaundice: Leaves of this plant along with leaves of <i>Justicia adhatoda</i>, <i>Eclipta prostrata</i>, <i>Centella asiatica</i>, <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>, <i>Coccinia indica</i>, and <i>Momordica charantia</i> are taken in equal quantities, ground and made into small pills. One pill is administered with butter milk twice a day for 3days.</p> <p>2. Scorpion Sting: Leaf paste is applied on the affected areas and also administered orally.</p>
2.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Kukkapallu Uttareni	Amaranthaceae	<p>3. Antidote to Animal Bite: 3 spoonfuls of this plant seed paste mixed in a glass of hot water is administered twice a day as an antidote for bite of any poisonous animal</p> <p>4. Antiemetic: 15 leaves are ground along with 12 seeds of <i>Piper nigrum</i> and one spoonful of honey. This paste is administered with a glass of hot water every one hour for one day.</p> <p>5. Dysentery: 15 leaves are ground along with 12 seeds of <i>Piper nigrum</i> and one spoonful of honey. This paste is administered with a glass of hot water every one hour for one day.</p> <p>6. Boils: Primary root and young leaf paste is applied externally to suppress the boils.</p> <p>7. Chicken Pox: Leaf paste with resin of <i>Shorea robusta</i> and neem leaf is applied on the body for one week.</p> <p>8. Cough: Dried leaves are made into cigars and the smoke is inhaled for 2 days.</p> <p>9. Cuts: Leaf paste is applied on the affected areas daily once for 3days.</p> <p>10. Jaundice: Tender leaves along with the tender leaves of <i>Careya arborea</i>, <i>Mimosa pudica</i> and <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> are crushed in to paste and along with cow milk is administered for 7 days.</p>
3.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Ness	Addasaram	Acanthaceae	<p>11. Bronchitis: Leaf juice (2 spoons full) with 1 spoon honey is administered twice a day. It relieves cough and breathlessness.</p>
4.	<i>Adina cardifolia</i> Benth & Hook	Bandari chettu	Rubiaceae	<p>12. Menstrual pain: Leaf stipules are ground with 2 spoons full of sugar and administered for 3 days before menstruation.</p>
5.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L) Carrea	Maredu	Rutaceae	<p>13. Motions: Young leaves grinded with water and be given thrice in the same day.</p> <p>14. Vomiting: Young leaves grinded with water and be given thrice in the same day.</p> <p>15. Tonsils: Stem bark grinded with water and the juice is given daily once for three days.</p> <p>16. Cough: Stem bark grinded with water and the juice is given daily once for three days.</p> <p>17. Diabetes: Roots of this plant along with roots of <i>Ravulfia serpentina</i>, <i>Gymnema sylvestris</i>, <i>strychnos potatorium</i>, bark of <i>Acasia chundra</i>, seeds of <i>syzigium enermi</i> in equal parts dried, powdered and orally administered.</p> <p>18. Scorpion sting: Root material grinded with pepper seeds is orally given.</p>
6.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Peddamanu	Simaroubaceae	<p>19. Asthma: 30-50 ml of stem bark infusion is to be administered orally twice daily.</p>
7.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.	Yedakula Ponna	Apocynaceae	<p>20. Malaria: 5ml of stem bark extract is given orally twice in a day for 4 days.</p> <p>21. Rheumatoid Arthritis: Leaf juice or decoction or powder is administered orally once in a day.</p>
8.	<i>Alstonia venenata</i> R.Br.	Yedakula Ponna	Apocynaceae	<p>22. Antihelminthic: Stem bark along with <i>Piper longum</i> seed is made into an extract and is to be administered in doses of 5 spoonfuls twice a day for 3days.</p>
9.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Nees	Nelavemu	Acanthaceae	<p>23. Asthma: Stem grinded with <i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> and <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> leaves. The infusion is given orally to treat asthma.</p> <p>24. Deworming: 3 ml of leaf decoction is administered once in a day for 7 days.</p> <p>25. Diabetes: Powder made with dried leaves of this plant and leaves of <i>Syzygium jambolanum</i>, <i>Zizyphus rugosa</i>, <i>Aegle marmelos</i>, <i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> and tubers of <i>Corollocarpus epigaeus</i> (2:1 ratio) given with hot water once in a day for 20 days.</p> <p>26. Leucorrhoea: Leaves of this plant and stem bark of <i>Madhuca indica</i> and <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i> are taken in equal quantities, dried, powdered</p>

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				and made into pills of pea nut seed size. Administered two pills thrice per day for 30 days.
10	<i>Anthocephalus Chinensis</i> (Lamk.) Rich (kadamba)	Kadambam	Rubiaceae	27. Diabetes: Stem bark powder mix in a glass of water and administer twice a day.
11	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> (Burm.f) bojer	Samudra pala	Convolvulaceae	28. Malaria: Powder the dried root bits and pepper seeds mix with goat milk and administer twice a day for 15 days. 29. Diabetes: Dried Root powder is to be mixed with honey in equal quantities, given daily once in the morning with empty stomach for 21 days.
12	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Eswari	Aristolochiaceae	30. Diarrhea: Roots grinded with the roots of <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> , <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> and <i>Orthosiphon rubicundus</i> into a paste and is administered for 5 days. 31. Snake Bite: Root grinded with dried <i>Zingiber officinale</i> and the paste is applied on the bitten part.
13	<i>Azanza lampas</i> L.	Adavi benda	Malvaceae	32. Gonorrhoea: Root material is mixed with pepper seeds in equal proportions and made into a paste and administered for 7 days. 33. Syphilis: Flowers crushed with <i>Brasica nigra</i> seed is to be administered in a glass of water or butter milk.
14	<i>Azima tetraacantha</i> Lam.	Tella uppi	Salvadoraceae	34. Arthritis: Root dried in shade is to be powdered and mixed with gum of <i>Acasia</i> and applied on the swollen joint. 35. Asthma: Leaf decoction (1 glass) mixed with honey is to be given for relief from asthma.
15	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. (Sonn.) Thwaites	Gudlamalli	Nyctaginaceae	36. HIV: Whole plant extract along with <i>Centella asiatica</i> and <i>Piper longum</i> is to be administered in doses of 2 spoonfuls twice a day. It increases the hemoglobin content, disease resistance and controls weight loss in HIV patients. 37. Leucorrhoea: 15 ml of leaf decoction is to be administered orally once in a day for 3 days.
16	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam).Taub.	Moduga chettu	Fabaceae	38. Infertility: Stem bark extract with <i>Sesamum indicum</i> oil (one spoonful) twice a day is to be given from 4 th day after menstruation to 11 th day. 39. Post natal Care: Gum exuded from the stem bark is to be mixed with ghee and administered twice a day for 15 days.
17	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Billudu	Rutaceae	40. Cold: Paste made with stem bark and leaves of <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> , garlic and table salt is to be administered for 3 days. 41. Epilepsy: Stem bark of this plant and <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> bark is crushed and the extract obtained is to be administered one spoonful twice in a day for 30 days. 42. Impotency: Extract of root bark is mixed with goat milk and to be administered two spoonfuls twice a day for 15 days. 43. Mosquito Repellent: Smoke of burnt leaves acts as Mosquito Repellent. 44. Peripheral Neuritis: Stem bark of this plant along with the stem bark of <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> and mustard seeds are to be ground into paste add some water and administer daily for 3 days. 45. Scorpion Sting: Stem bark paste is to be applied over the bitten part. 46. Wounds: Leaves ground into paste with <i>Curcuma longa</i> rhizome and applied on wounds and ulcers of cattle. 47. Ulcers: Leaves ground into paste with <i>Curcuma longa</i> rhizome and applied on wounds and ulcers of cattle.
18	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Vaigt	Kaki Donda Tiyya donda	Cucurbitaceae	48. Joint pains: Root paste is to be administered orally 49. Arthritis: Root paste is to be administered orally 50. Scabies: Leaf paste is to be applied topically.
19	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	Chilahinta	Menispermaceae	51. Rheumatoid Arthritis: 12 g of roots crushed with long pepper seeds in a cup of goat milk is to be given daily once during night.
20	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i> L.	Vennamudda kura	Commelinaceae	52. Loose motions: Whole plant is to be cooked as curry leaf and eaten along with rice.
21	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook. ex Stocks)	Guggulu	Burseraceae	53. Weight loss: Stem bark powder mixed with honey is to be administered twice a day to promote weight loss.
22	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> L.	Tellaeswari	Fabaceae	54. Impetigo: Leaf paste is externally applied on the affected areas. 55. Scabies: Leaf paste is externally applied on the affected areas.
23	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) We & Arn.	Veluturu chettu	Mimosaceae	56. Elephantiasis: Stem bark mixed with leaves of <i>Azadiracta indica</i> in equal parts and made into paste add some water and to be applied externally. .

				<p>57. Leprosy: Root powder is to be mixed with water and made into small seed sized pills and administered (3 pills) three times per a day for 45 days.</p> <p>58. Syphilis: Roots of this plant and <i>Smilax zylanica</i> (in equal portions) ground into paste and given orally along with butter milk with empty stomach. This is repeated for 3 days</p> <p>59. Toothache: Leaf paste is to be massaged on teeth to get relief pain.</p> <p>60. Headache: Leaf paste to be applied on forehead</p>
24	<i>Eclipta alba Hassk</i>	<i>Guntakalagara</i>	Asteraceae	<p>61. Liver complaints: Whole plant is crushed along with 1 to 2 dried chilli fruits and administered orally.</p> <p>62. Anaemia: Whole plant is crushed along with 1 to 2 dried chilli fruits and administered orally.</p> <p>63. Diphtheria: Whole plant is crushed along with 1 to 2 dried chilli fruits and administered orally.</p> <p>64. Hair tonic: Leaf paste boiled in coconut oil to be applied to hair</p>
25	<i>Ficus hispida L.f.</i>	<i>Brahma medi</i>	Moraceae	65. Jaundice: Roots are cut into small bits and to tie as a necklace. The patient has to wear this bracelet for 15 days.
26	<i>Ficus religiosa L.</i>	<i>Raagi chettu</i>	Moraceae	66. Infertility: Fruit pulp without seeds is collected and dried; bark of <i>Terminalia bellarica</i> is also dried and powdered by taking into equal quantities. This powder is to be orally taken for 40 days.
27	<i>Ficus resimosa L.</i>	<i>Medi chettu</i>	Moraceae	67. Boils: Latex of the leaf is to be applied on the boils. 68. Miscarriages: decoction made with stem bark and coriander seed is boiled in water and given to avoid miscarriages.
28	<i>Hemidesmus indica (L.) R.Br.</i>	<i>Sugandhi pala</i>	Asclepiadaceae	69. Diarrhea: Root ground into paste with roots of <i>Jatropha curcas</i> and <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> and administer twice a day for 3 days. 70. Fever: Root decoction is to be administered twice a day for 3 days. 71. Galactagogue: Paste made with root and garlic is to be administered orally once in a day for 21 days. 72. Menstrual Disorders: Root extract mixed with garlic is to be administered twice a day for 5 days.
29	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.</i>	<i>Mandara Dasani</i>	Malvaceae	73. Boils: Fresh leaves or flower buds are crushed and apply as poultice on the affected area. 74. Bronchitis: Decoction prepared from the fresh flowers and leaves is to be given in the morning and in the evening with sugar for 3 days. 75. Dandruff: Leaf paste is to be applied on the scalp continuously for 7 days. 76. Epilepsy: Stem bark is to be dried and made into powder. (One spoon full of) powder is administered twice a day for 15 days. 77. Leucorrhoea: 5ml of leaf extract is to be given orally twice a day for 21 days.
30	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia (Roxb) Palanch.</i>	<i>Nemali chettu</i>	Ulmaceae	78. Abortion: Root bark ground with the roots of <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> in 1:1 ratio to make an extract which is given orally thrice in a day for 5 days. 79. Abscess: Tender leaf paste is applied on the affected area. 80. Blisters: Leaf paste is applied on the affected parts. 81. Bone Fracture: Paste of Stem bark plastered over fractured bone. 82. Peripheral Neuritis: Stem bark is ground with the stem bark of <i>Cassia fistula</i> and roots of <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> to make a paste and administered twice a day for 3 days.
31	<i>Holarrhena Anti-dysentrica (Roth.)Wall.</i>	<i>Kolamukhi</i>	Apocynaceae	83. Menstrual pain: Stem bark powder (1 spoon) mixed in a glass of hot water is given orally for 3 days.
32	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F. Muell</i>	<i>Rathnapurus ha</i>	Violaceae	84. Demulcent: Leaf Powder acts as a demulcent and tonic. 85. Diuretic: Dried leaf powder mixed with water and sugar is prescribed for few days. 86. Hepatoprotective: Dried leaf powder mixed with water and sugar is prescribed for few days.
33	<i>Hygrophila auriculata (Sch.) Heine</i>	<i>Mullagorimidi</i>	Acanthaceae	87. Skin irritation: Powder made with dried root along with flowers of <i>Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis</i> is mixed with water and applied externally.
34	<i>Marselia minuta</i>	<i>Neeti chenchili kura</i>	Marseliaceae (Pteridophyte)	88. Sleeplessness: Leaves of this plant, <i>Oscimum</i> and <i>Digera muricata</i> in equal quantities, dried in shade, powdered and 2 spoons full of powder dissolved in a glass of water is administered twice a day for 3 days to treat sleeplessness. 89. Ringworms: Leaves of this plant with leaves of <i>Trianthem portulacalstrum</i> and <i>Sida</i> (in equal proportions) ground into paste and applied on ring worm affected area daily twice.

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				90. Swellings: Leaves are used as vegetable and eaten to remove water from body swellings.
35	<i>Martynia annua</i> Linn.	<i>Mandrakappa kaya</i>	Pedaliaceae	91. Scorpion bite: Leaf paste is applied on the bitten area and is covered with cloth.
36	<i>Merremia emarginata</i> (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	<i>Eluka chevi aaku</i>	convolvulaceae	92. Skin irritation: Leaf juice mixed with turmeric powder is externally applied to treat skin irritation.
37	<i>Millettia Pinnata</i> (L.) Panigr.	<i>Kanuga</i>	Fabaceae	93. Microbial infections: Seed oil is applied externally as an antiseptic and anti fungal agent. 94. Sinus ulcers: Root juice is applied on sinus ulcers. 95. Diabetes: Powder made from flowers is administered to cure diabetes.
38	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	<i>Athipathi / Kunuku rodha</i>	Mimosaceae	96. Epilepsy: The roots along with the roots of <i>Mundulea sericea</i> and <i>Mucuna puriens</i> powdered and mixed with water and is given orally in the doses of 2 spoonfuls for every 15 minutes about 2 days. 97. Jaundice: Tender leaves along with the tender leaves of <i>Achyranthus aspera</i> , <i>Zizypus mauritiana</i> , and <i>Careya arborea</i> are ground into paste and given along with cow milk in doses of 3 spoonfuls twice daily for 5 days. 98. Leucorrhea: Whole plant is dried, grounded to powder and is made into pills mixed with sugar candy one pill is given twice a day for two weeks. 99. Malaria Fever: Leaf extract is administered orally twice a day for 7 days.
39	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M.Reemer	<i>Musi musi teega</i>	Cucurbitaceae	100. Gastric disorders: Decoction made with leaves of this plant and cumin seeds is given daily.
40	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack	<i>Naga Golugu</i>	Rutaceae	101. Snakes repellent: A branch of this plant is kept in corner of house to keep snakes away from the house.
41	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	<i>Arati</i>	Musaceae	102. Cold: Leaf ash with honey is taken twice a day for 3days. 103. Cough: Leaf ash with honey is taken twice a day for 3 days. 104. Diarrhea: Leaf ash with honey is taken twice a day for 3 days. 105. Dysentery: Unripe fruit is boiled and eaten with curd rice to control the diseases. 106. Impotency: The extract obtains from boil of rhizome with sugar candy is taken orally in the doses of 2 spoonfuls twice a day for 30 days.
42	<i>Naringi crenulata</i> (Roxb.) Nicolson	<i>Torri velaga</i>	Rutaceae	107. Bacterial infections: Dried fruit pulp powder (one spoon full) in a glass of water with sugar is given to treat bacterial diseases.
43	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd.	<i>Adavi benda/ Chitti benda</i>	Malvaceae	108. Over heat: whole plant juice with jaggary (in equal parts) is given daily.
44	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.	<i>Pedda palleru</i>	Pedaliaceae	109. Infertility: Dried fruit powder (2 spoons) mixed with leaf juice (1 spoon) of <i>Cleome viscosa</i> is administered daily before bed time from the 5 th day of menstrual period, for one week to promote fertility in women.
45	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chior	<i>Jutupaku</i>	Asclepiadaceae	110. Bone Fracture: Leaves ground with leaves of <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> and aerial roots of <i>Vanda tessellata</i> , into paste and is plastered over fractured bones. 111. Muscular pains in Cattle: Leaf paste made along with leaves of <i>Calotropis procera</i> is applied over the affected parts. 112. Stomach pain: Roots ground into paste with black pepper seed, mixed with water and administered in doses of one spoonful twice a day for three days.
46	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene	<i>Bokkinaku</i>	Verbinaceae	113. Stomach tightness: The juice obtained by squeezing of gently heated leaves is given orally (one table spoon per day) relieves tightness with free motion in infants.
47	<i>Phyllanthus reticulata</i> (L.) Poir	<i>Nalla puli</i>	Euphorbiaceae	114. Hernia: Leaf paste mixed with turmeric is applied on affected area.
48	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	<i>Pippallu</i>	Piperaceae	115. Asthma: Seeds of this plant and flowers of <i>Calotropis gigantia</i> (in equal proportions) crushed and made into small pills are given twice a day. 116. Headache: Dried fruit Powder with a few drops of honey is orally taken to bring immediate relief from headache.

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49	<i>Piper nigrum L.</i>	Miriyalu	Piperaceae	<p>117. Cold : Leaf juice is administered orally twice a day For 3 days.</p> <p>118. Cough: Leaf juice is administered orally twice a day for 3 days.</p> <p>119. Vomiting: Root extract (3 spoonfuls) is given orally to stop vomiting.</p> <p>120. Toothache: Root paste is massaged over the aching teeth and gums.</p> <p>121. Headache: Leaf paste along with zinger is to be applied on forehead.</p>
50	<i>Plumbago zeylanica L.</i>	Chitrammoolum	Plumbaginaceae	<p>122. Abortion: Root paste made into small pills and administered orally twice a day for 5 days to effect abortions.</p> <p>123. Epilepsy / Fits: Root paste (2 spoonfuls) with <i>Piper nigrum</i> powder mixed with infant's urine is administered orally for 3 days.</p> <p>124. HIV: Whole plant along with dried ginger, <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> fruits approximately in 6:3:1 proportion ground and the extract thus obtained are administered (in doses of 5 spoonfuls) twice a day.</p> <p>125. Ring Worm: Root along with stem bark of <i>Calotropis gigantea</i>, a pinch of salt and buttermilk are made into fine paste and is applied externally over the affected areas.</p>
51	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Naramamidi	Annonaceae	<p>126. Diabetes: Stem bark decoction is used for curing diabetes.</p> <p>127. Bone fractures: The stem bark along with <i>Sesamum indicum</i> and <i>Piper nigrum</i> seeds ground into paste and is applied on the effected part and covered with cloth bandage.</p>
52	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb</i>	Yegisa	Fabaceae	<p>128. Conception: 10g of stem bark ground with <i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> plant into paste and from it pea nut seed size pills are made. 21 pills are administered orally 3 per day for 7 days.</p> <p>129. Dysentery: Root bark extract (5ml) is mixed with curd and administered orally for 3days.</p> <p>130. Piles: Stem bark and rhizome of <i>Curcuma longa</i> are crushed and the extract obtained is mixed with little sugar and (2 spoonfuls) is administered twice a day.</p>
53	<i>Santalum album L.</i>	Chanadanam	Santalaceae	<p>131. Scorpion sting: Root paste mixed with salt is applied externally and taken orally.</p>
54	<i>Scoparia dulcis L.</i>	Bonagajari	Santalaceae	<p>132. Urinary disorders: Paste of root bark and stem bark of <i>Moringa oleifera</i>, is given orally once in a day for 6 days.</p>
55	<i>Semecarpus anacardium Linn. F</i>	Nalla Geedi	Anacardiaceae	<p>133. Infertility: The juice obtained from fruits of this plant along with banana fruit (in equal parts) is administered for 15 days to enhance fertility.</p> <p>134. Tuberculosis: Root ground along with the root of <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> into paste is taken orally with a spoon full of honey for 7 days.</p>
56	<i>Smilax zeylanica L.</i>	Kummari teega / Kondataamara	Smilacaceae	<p>135. Sperm production: Epidermis peeled root bits of 2 inches size are chewed and juice swallowed with empty stomach.</p> <p>136. Wounds: Leaf paste is applied externally.</p>
57	<i>Solanum surattense Burm F.</i>	Peda Poyyadakki	Solanaceae	<p>137. Jaundice: Young leaves ground into paste with jaggery (tati bellam) in equal parts and made into small pills swallowed 2 pills per each day.</p>
58	<i>Solanum indicum L.</i>	Poyyadakki	Solanaceae	<p>138. Epilepsy: The decoction prepared with stem bark and black pepper is administered (in doses of 2-3 spoonfuls) twice a day for 45 days.</p>
59	<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i>	Pittachettu	Solanaceae	<p>139. Asthma: Stem bark is boiled in water and the decoction obtained is taken orally to cure asthma.</p> <p>140. Constipation: (One spoonful of) stem bark decoction is administered with a pinch of sugar (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>) twice a day for 21 days.</p>
60	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Challa mulaga	Solanaceae	<p>141. Pulmonary disorders: Fruits cooked as vegetable and eaten to get relief from pulmonary disorders.</p>
61	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica L.</i>	Mushini / Visha mushti	Loganiaceae	<p>142. Black Quarter Disease in Cattle: Leaves boiled with the leaves of <i>Vitex negundo</i>, <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i>, <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> and <i>Pupalia lappacea</i> and the extract obtained is given orally to treat black quarter disease in cattle.</p> <p>143. Dysentery: Whole plant of this along with <i>Sida cordata</i> and <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> are taken in roughly 5:3:2 proportions and ground thoroughly to form an extract and it is administered (in doses of 2 spoonfuls) twice a day to cure diarrhea and dysentery.</p> <p>144. Asthma: Stem decoction is used as tonic in the treatment of asthma.</p>
62	<i>Terminalia arjuna Roxb.</i>	Tellamaddi	Combretaceae	<p>145. Asthma: One seed is fried, powdered and mixed with honey. The mixture is swallowed slowly, twice a day for 5 days.</p> <p>146. Diabetes: The cotyledons are ground with <i>Allium sativum</i> and seeds</p>

				of Piper nigrum mixed with jaggery and made into 3 equal parts. Administer one part per one day for 3 days.
63	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.)	Ganga ravi	Malvaceae	147. Skin diseases: The root extract mixed with jaggery is kept overnight. (5 spoonfuls) extract is administered once in a day for 7 days and leaf paste is also applied on affected area to treat scabies, psoriasis and eczema. 148. Wounds: Tuber paste is applied over the affected parts.
64	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Wild) Miers	<i>Tippa teega</i> (OR) <i>Saliviri gadda</i>	Menispermaceae	149. Foot and Mouth Disease in cattle: Leaf extract made along with <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> leaf is orally given to treat this disease. 150. HIV: Whole plant along with <i>Sida cordata</i> bark mixed in 5:3 proportion and ground to get juice and it is administered twice a day (2 spoons) for 25 days.

Table 3: The percentage of plant parts used in the treatment of different ailment by Konda reddy

Plant part	No. of times used in the different therapies	Percentage (%)
Leaf	56	37.33
Root	33	22.00
Stem bark	26	17.33
Whole plant	11	07.33
Fruit	8	05.33
Seed	5	03.33
Root bark	4	02.66
Flower	3	02.00
Stem	2	01.33
Rhizome	1	00.66
Branch	1	00.66
Tuber	1	00.66
	150	100

Table-4 Showing coincidence between medicinal property and plant species reported presently and previously from the different districts of Andhra Pradesh

S. No	Plant name	Ailment treated in traditional system according to present study	Previously Reported		
			District/ Mandal/Area	Indigenous/ Ethnic group	Source
1	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Antidote for scorpion and snake bite	Srikakulam (Dt) Kurnool (Dt) Visakhapatnam (Dt) Kurnool (Dt) Visakhapatnam (Dt) Adilabad (Dt.)	Local Communities Sugali tribe Bagata tribe Sugali tribe Tribal communities Tribal communities	Prakasa Rao and Harasreeramulu (1985) Basha and Sudarsanam (2010) Sandhya Sri and Reddy (2011) Basha and Sudarsanam (2012) Padal et al (2013) Ramakrishna et al (2014)
2.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L	Snake bite	Srikakulam (Dt.) Seshachalam hills Adilabad (Dt.) Adilabad(Dt) East Godavari (Dt.)	Local communities Tribals and locals .Gonds tribe Tribal communities Tribal communities	Prakasa Rao and Harasreeramulu.(1985) Reddy et al (2009) Murthy (2012) Lingaiiah and Nagaraja Rao (2013) Yugandhar et al (2014)
3	<i>Strychnos nux vomica</i> L.	Dysentery	Srikakulam (Dt.) Vizianagaram (Dt.) Adilabad (Dt.)	Local communities. Tribal communities Tribal communities.	Prakasa Rao and Harasreeramulu (1985) Babu et al (2010) Ramakrishna et al (2014)
4	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Asthma	Kurnool(Dt.) East Godavari. (Dt)	Tribal Communities Tribal Communities	Savithamma et al (2007) Srinivasa Rao et al (2016)
5.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.)	Asthma	Kurnool(Dt.)	Tribal Communities.	Savithamma et al (2007)
6.	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Asthma	Kurnool (Dt.) East Godavari. (Dt)	Tribal Communities . Tribal Communities	Savithamma et al (2007) Srinivasa Rao et al (2016)
7.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Jaundice	Khammam (Dt)	Tribal Communities	Manjula et al (2011)

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			Adilabad(Dt)	Tribal communities	Lingaiah and Nagaraja Rao (2013)
			East Godavari. (Dt)	Tribal Communities.	Srinivasa Rao et al (2016)
8.	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm.f.	Jaundice	Vizianagaram((Dt.)	Tribal Communities	Babu et al (2010)
9.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Cough and cold	Adilabad (Dt)	Gond Tribe	Murthy (2012)
10.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.)	Malaria	East Godavari. Dt)	Tribal Communities.	Yugandhar et al (2014)
11.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L..	Leucorrhoea	Chittoor (Dt.)	Yanadi tribe.	Ganesh and Sudarsanam (2013)
12.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> Lam.	Infertility	Adilabad (Dt.)	Tribal Communities.	Ramakrishna et al (2014)
13.	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Liver complaints	Visakhapatnam (Dt)	Tribal Communities.	Padal et al (2013)
14.	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forssk.)	Muscle pains	Srikakulam (Dt.)	Tribal Communities.	Lakshmi Narayana and narasimharao (2013)
		Bone fracture	East Godavari. (Dt)	Tribal Communities	Srinivasa Rao et al (2016)
15.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Ring worms treatment	Kurnool (Dt.)	Tribal Communities	Subbaiah and Savithramma (2012)
16.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Wild) Miers	Foot and Mouth disease	Srikakulam (Dt.)	Tribal Communities	Lakshmi Narayana and Narasimharao (2013)



Fig.1: *Aristolochia indica*



Fig.2: *Coccinia grandis*



Fig.3: *Boerhavia diffusa*



Fig.4: *Martynia annua*



Fig.5: Author collecting data in Study area



Fig.6: Hybanthus enneaspermus

International Journal of Computational Engineering Research (IJCER) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 4627, Journal no. 47631.

*P. Prasanna Kumari " A Survey on the ethnomedicinal practices of Konda reddy tribe from Polavaram Mandal, Andhra Pradesh, India " International Journal of Computational Engineering Research (IJCER) 7.8 (2017): 51-62