ABSTRACT
A survey of ethno medicinal plants used by tribal people of Tiruchirappalli Dt. Tamilnadu, India was carried out. About 300 Ethno medicinal plants Species distributed across 20 families haves been documented in the present study. Information revealed that tribal people largely depend on the medicinal plants to treat the ailments like Diarrhea, throat infection, back bone pain malaria, cancer, anti snake venom, antipyretic, skin problem, and bronchial asthma, hemorrhage, liver problem, knee pain, blood circulation asthma, skin allergy reactions, fevers. Jaundice in children vomiting is to control the blood sugar. Almost all the medicinal plants having anti-inflammatory activity.

KEYWORDS: Ethno medicinal plants, anti-inflammatory and tribal.

INTRODUCTION
Efficacy of anti inflammatory agents in inflammatory states is indicated by their ability to inhibit the increase in the number of fibroblast during granular tissue formation Biochemical investigations on the mechanism of action of flavonoids have shown that these compounds can inhibit a wide variety of enzymes anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antioxidant and HIV-inhibitory properties. Vasoactive chemicals also increase the permeability (increase pore size) of these arterioles which allows blood cells, chemical substance, blood proteins and fluid to accumulate in that region. This fluid accumulation causes swelling and may
compress nerves in the area resulting in pain. In addition, prostaglandins, that might also result in ‘irritation’ of the nerves and further contribute to pain. Most people who take anti-inflammatory drugs have no side-effects, or only minor types. When taken appropriately, the advantage usually far outweighs the possible harms. In particular many people have a short course of an anti-inflammatory for all sorts of painful conditions. However, side-effects, and also occasionally Very severe possible adverse effects, can occur. There are a number of anti-inflammatory herbs that could help to achieve similar results without the harmful effect.\[3\] Traditional Medicine is used globally and is rapidly growing in economic importance. In developing countries, Traditional Medicine is often the only accessible and affordable treatment available. The WHO reports that Traditional Medicine is the primary health care system for important percentage of the population in developing countries. In Latin America, the WHO Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO/PAHO) reports that 71% of the population in Chile and 40% of the population in Colombia has used Traditional Medicine. In many Asian count-tries Traditional Medicine is widely used, even though Western medicine is often readily available. In Japan, 60 – 70% of allopathic doctors prescribe traditional medicines for their patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Tamilnadu is the 11th largest state in India with a geographical area of 130058 km2 and lies between 11°00′ to 12°00′ North latitudes and 77°28′ to 78°50′ east longitudes. The total cover in Tamilnadu is 21482 km2 (16.52%). This includes 12.499 km2 of dense forests (9.61%) and 8,963 km2 of open forests (6.91%). Of the total forest area of Tamilnadu, 3305 km2 are under protected area (15%) which includes, will life sanctuaries, 12 Bird sanctuaries, 5 National parks, 3 Biosphere reserve and one Tiger reserve.\[1\]

Tiruchirappalli District is located 10°47′ 40.56″ N 41°6′ Ealing the Kaveri in Tamilnadu, India. Tiruchirappalli District lies at the heart of Tamilnadu. The district has an area of 4,404 square kilometres. It is bounded in the north by Salem district in the northwest by Namakkal District, in the northeast by perambalur district and Ariyalur district, in the east by Thanjavur district, in the southeast by Dindigul district and in the west by Karur district Kaveri river flows Througg the length the district and is the principal source of irrigation and water supply. Tiruchirappalli district consists of 9 Thalucks, Manapparai, Musiri and Thottiyyam. In the present stud the medicinal plants were collected from Tiruchirappalli district. The results of the survey are presented and the medicinal plants are arranged in alphabetical order. Plant
species which are used in traditional medicinal are enumerated with their botanical names and family’s The identification and nomenclature of listed were based on the Flora of presidency of Maras and the flora of Tamilnadu Carnatic.17

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.  

**Abru preicatorius**

Beans are known are known to be under the most toxic plant parts word wide there are reports of fatal outcomes of men. Who ate one or two bean by the residents of the Andaman Islands was harmless.

2.  

**Acacia catechu (L. f.) Willd.**

Seeds contain water soluble mucilage (6.8 %) a good protein source but nutritionally incomplete with respect to essential amino acids. It is considered to be a good fodder tree and is extensively lopped to feed goats and at times cattle.

3.  

**Aegle marmelos L**

Different organic extracts of the Beal leaves possess highly signification acute and sub acute anti-inflammatory analgesic and antipyretic activities.8 These activities may be due to the presence both the compounds have shown the same potentialities in pure form.

4.  

**Aglaia elaeagoidea (A.juss) Benth**

The largest genus of the subtropical and tropical angiosperm family Meliaceae (order Sapindales), contains at least 106 (115) arbores cent species and presents more taxonomic problems in species delimitation than any other genus of the family.14

5.  

**Alstonia scholaris R.Br**

is a medium to large tree, to about 40 me high with a somewhat tessellated corky grey to grey to white bark. The boles of larger trees are strongly fluted to 10 m. brown seeds, 4-5 x 0.9- 1.2 mm, with a tuft of hairs 7-13 mm long at each end.

6.  

**Andrographis paniculata**

Nees is a slender upright annual varying in height from 30 to 100 cm 1 to feet with a square stem and shaped like a lance sharp at the ends and curved in the middle.11
7. **Artocarpus hirsuta lam**
   Evergreen forests of the west coast from sea level to 3.500 ft Cory my sore me bold wined Anamalais to Travancore Avery large evergreen tree bark grey

8. **Bacopa monniera**
   A member of the Scrophulariaceae family is a small, creeping herb with numerous branches small oblong leave and light purple flowers in India and the tropic it griwe naturally in wet soil shallow water and marshes.

9. **Bauhinia variegata L**
   is a medium sized deciduous tree. The genus includes trees vines and shrubs that are frequently planted for their showy flowers and ornamental foliages. Their whole part is used for pharmacological properties.

10. **Berberis tinctoria Lesch**
   An erect evergreen bush with pale brown shining trigs, prickly leaves yellow flowers in panicles or corymbs, and glucose spindles shaped red berries with short styles Nilgiri and pulney hills of the w. ghat, 6.000 ft; shivery hills of Salem.

11. **Biophytum sensitivum L**
   The Plant B. *sensitivum* belongs to family Oxalidaceae and the stem are erect, from 2.5-25 cm long short or slender or glabrous or hairy. Sepals are lanceolate Corolla much exceeding the sepal, lobes rounded. Style nearly glabrous. Acute with parallel nerves.[13]

12. **Boswellia serrata Roxb**
   Deccan, in Hyderabad perhaps also Bellary common in N and C. India alarge tree of dry places texure, Conspectus especially in the hot season, vern hind salai.

13. **Butea monosperma (Lam.)**
   kuntge. An erect tree 12-15 m high with crooked trunk and irregular branches, bark rough ash colourised, young part downy leaves 3-foliate petiate petioles 10-15 cm long, stipules liners lanceolate.

14. **Caesalpinia sappan L**
   is a small to medium –sized shrubby tree, 4-8 m tall, trunk up to 14 cm in diameter bark with distinct ridges and many prickles greyish brown young twigs and buds hairy brownish leaves
stipulate, bipinnate, alternate, 20-45 cm long 10-20 cm broad with 8-16 pair of up to 20 cm long pinnate flower in terminal in panicles fragrant fruit a dehiscent pod, glabrous, thick, flattened.

15. *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd

The leaves are simple broad and oval obviate or elliptic in shape, leathery and smooth alternately arranged on short petioles with toothed margins 1 they grow on singular stems ranged from light to dark green colour. The seed are small and oval shaped growing in round pods that gradually change from a light yellow to a deep red colour as they mature.

16. *Centella asiatica* L

is a perennial herbaceous creeper with kidney shaped leaves, found in India, Sri Lanka Madagascar, South Africa Australia china and Japan. Centella prefers to grow in shady moist or marshy areas.

17. *Eclipta prostrata* L

This plant has cylindrical, grayish roots. The solitary flower heads are 6–8 mm in diameter, with white florets. The achenes are compressed and narrowly winged. This species grows commonly in moist places as a weed in warm temperate to tropical areas worldwide. It is widely distributed throughout India, China, Thailand, and Brazil.

18. *Cyperus rotundus* L

is a perennial plant that may reach a high of up to 140 cm (55 inches). The names nut grass and nut sedge are derived from its tubers that somewhat resemble nuts, although bethought they have nothing to do with nuts.

19. *Embelia ribes* Burm f

alarge climbing shrub with small white greenish white flowers and a globosely peppercorn like fruit bark brown rough with conical hard protuberances vern hind babe rang.\[12\]

20. *Ficus benghalensis* L

Wide spreading banyan with copious aerial roots leaves broadly ovate, obtuse the base cordate lamina 10-30 cm long 7-20 cm wide very curvaceous querulous beneath lateral veins 5-7 pairs the basal pair prominent reaching, 1/ 3 of lamina length petiole 1.5-7 cm long 5 cm wide querulous stipules thick, 1-1.5 cm long and wide querulous fig paired, sessile querulous, depressed globular 1.5-2 cm diam., Gall flowers pedicellata temals 3 or 4.
21. *Garcinia indica* L.
The fruit drops from the trees in April-May where it is mostly hand – collected the fruit is round, about the size of a kiwi and when ripe has a red purple colour.

22. *Glorisa superba*
Erect perennial tuberous scan dent or climbing herbs grasp with tendrils formed at the tip of the leaves. Seeds numerous subglobose black.

23. *Morinda citrifolia* galyx
limb with or without a leafy bract like lobe leaves glabrous shining 5-9 in long 3-5 in broad obtuse fruit white or greenish.

24. *Myristica fragrans*
Houtt. Is a spreading medium to large sized aromatic evergreen tree usually growing to around 5-13 m high occasionally 20 m. leaves alternate pointed dark green 5-15 cm x 2-7 cm arranged along the branches and are borne on leaf stems about 1 cm long shiny on the upper surface. The brown seed has a red cover that makes anodes spice called Mace.

25. *Phyllanthus amarus* L.
Phytochemical studies have shown the presence of many valuable compounds such as lignans, flavonoids, hydrolysable tannins (ellagitannins), polyphones, triterpenes, sterols and alkaloids. The extracts and the compounds isolated from P. Amarus.\(^{[10]}\)

26. *Phyllanthus emblica* L.
The tree is small to medium sized reaching 8 to 18 m in height with a crooked trunk and spreading branches.\(^{[5]}\) The fruit is nearly spherical light greenish yellow quite smooth and hard on appearance, with 6 vertical stripes or furrows.\(^{[9]}\)

27. *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Roxb.)
is a deciduous tree, commonly called as Indian Kino tree or Malabar Kino, belonging to the family Fabaceae. It is a medium to large sized tree reaching high up to 15 – 20 meter with dark brown to grey bark having swallow cracks. Seed is convex and bony (Wang mian ying *et al* 2002). Tree flowers and in the month of Marché to.\(^{[16]}\)

28. *Rubia cordifolia* L.
It can grow to 1.5 m in height. The evergreen leaves are 5- 10 cm long and 2-3 cm broad, produced in whorls of 4-7 stars like around the central stem. It climbs with tiny hooks at the leaves and stems.
29. *Saraca indica* L.
Asoka tree of about 6 to 9 meter high; leaves 15-25 cm. long flowers fragrant numerous in dense axillaries corymbs, 7.5 to 10 cm across. Leaves grow alternately on the bracribes about a feet length.

30. *Semecarpus anacardium* L.
f. it is a deciduous tree. The nut is about 25 millimetres (1 in) long ovoid and smooth lustrous black. In Ayurveda, the fruit is considered a rasayana for longevity and rejuvenation and is processed before use, as it is toxic in nature.[6]

LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT IN TAMILNADU, INDIA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Binomial Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Useful Parts</th>
<th>Medicinal Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Abrus precatorius L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Diarrhea, Throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Acacia catechu L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Flower,</td>
<td>Throats, Diarrhea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Fruits</td>
<td>Back bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Aglaia elaeagnoidea A.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Malaria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Alstonia scholaris R.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Andrographis paniculata N.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Stems</td>
<td>Anti snake venom antipyretic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Artocarpus hirsutus L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Fruits</td>
<td>Skin problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Bacopa monnieri L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Stems</td>
<td>Bronchial asthma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Bauhinia variegata L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Hemorrhoids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Berberis tinctoria L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Nereidaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Flower</td>
<td>Liver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Biophytum sensitivum L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Oxalidaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Flower</td>
<td>Antipyretic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Butea monosperma L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Root</td>
<td>Liver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Celastrus paniculatus W.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Celastraceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed, Wood</td>
<td>Asthma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Centella asiatica L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Skin allergy reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cyperus rotundus L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Cyperaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Fevers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Eclipta prostrata L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Flower</td>
<td>Jaundice in children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Embelia ribes B.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Fevers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ficus benghalensis L.</td>
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<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Root</td>
<td>Vomiting, Fevers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Garcinia indica L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Clusiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Liver, Cancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gloriosa superba L.</td>
<td>Monocotyledons</td>
<td>Clusiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Liver Caner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Morinda citrifolia L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Therapeutic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Myristica fragrans H.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Aristolochiaceae</td>
<td>Seed, Fruits</td>
<td>PH Fraser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Phyllanthus amarus S.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Root</td>
<td>Livers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Phyllanthus emblica L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Flower, Root</td>
<td>Blood sugar control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pterocarpus marsupium</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Blood sugar</td>
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<td>Phylum</td>
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<td>Control</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Rubia cordifolia L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Root</td>
<td>Skin problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Saraca indica L.</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Flower Root</td>
<td>Blood purification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Semecarpus anacardium L.f</td>
<td>Dicotyledons</td>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, Seed</td>
<td>Skin problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig: 1 Parts used in Medicinal Plants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The authors are thankful to the management of National College (Autonomous), Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu, India, for providing the necessary facilities.

REFERENCES