Plant Archives Vol. 26, No. 2, 2026 pp. 1973-1981 e-ISSN:2581-6063 (online), ISSN:0972-5210

Plant Archives

Journal homepage: http://www.plantarchives.org

DOI Url : https://doi.org/10.51470/PLANTARCHIVES.2026.v26.no.2.271

ETHNOBOTANICAL APPRAISAL OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED TRADITIONALLY BY INHABITANTS OF TINSUKIA DISTRICT OF ASSAM, INDIA

Kripal Borah[1], M. Neog[2] and Sanchayeeta Gohain[1]*

[1]Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tinsukia, Assam, India.

[2]Directorate of Extension Education, AAU, Jorhat, Assam, India.

*Corresponding author E-mail : sanchayeeta@aau.ac.in,

(Date of Receiving-09-05-2026; Date of Revision-16-07-2026; Date of Acceptance-30-07-2026)

ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted during 2023-24 at Tinsukia District to explore and enumerate the important ethno-medicinal plants generally used by the people of Tinsukia district of Assam. A total of 27 medicinal plants comprising of 66 families were recorded. Various parts of these plants are used by the local inhabitants as medicines for the cure of some common diseases. Clusiaceae was the most represented family, followed by Araceae, Amaranthaceae and Rutaceae. Leaves were the most frequently used plant part (58%), followed by stems (14%), fruits (6%) and underground parts including rhizomes and roots (4%). The documented species were used to treat a wide range of ailments including gastrointestinal disorders, diabetes, hypertension, cuts and wounds, anemia and respiratory problems. The Use Value (UV) index was calculated to determine the relative importance of species and species such as *Centella asiatica*, *Clerodendrum colebrookianum*, *Houttuynia cordata* and several *Garcinia* spp. showed high use values, reflecting their prominence in local healthcare practices. The study highlights the rich ethnomedicinal heritage of Tinsukia district and emphasizes the urgent need for documentation, scientific validation, and conservation of indigenous medicinal plant resources.

Key words : Ethnobotany, Indigenous people, Tinsukia District.

Introduction

Indigenous knowledge as such refers not only to knowledge of indigenous peoples, but to that of any other defined community and it plays a vibrant part in conservation of resources, which is specifically true in case of preserving the knowledge of use of indigenous plant species important for indigenous communities (Kayani *et al.*, 2014 and Leonti, 2003). The use of ethnomedicinal plants in traditional medicinal practices is being followed from time immemorial. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized the importance of traditional medicine, particularly in developing countries where a huge population depends on plant-based remedies. Assam, located in the biodiversity-rich northeastern part of India, is home of nearly 3,010 species of flowering plants, of which about 347 species are reported to possess medicinal value. This rich floral diversity has supported a strong tradition of folk medicine in the region.

This ethnomedicinal knowledge is usually passed verbally from one generation to the next through family members (Nadembega *et al.*, 2011), but this knowledge has not been formally well documented (Asase *et al.*, 2008). So a continuous decline in traditional medicinal practices has been noticed in recent years which may be attributed mainly to modern medical facilities as well as the reduced interest in the younger generation toward traditional treatment systems. Along with rural depopulation, mass deforestation etc . These factors have contributed heavily to the rapid loss of this rich knowledge that were prevailed from generations (Kadir *et al.*, 2013). Though the ethnomedicinal research has gained interest

among the scientific community (Heinrich, 2000), the utilization of medicinal herbs in todays scenario is quickly diminishing due to factors like development of modern health care system, non-practice of the etc. So the traditional use of these plants needs to be preserved with proper documentation and assessment so that the knowledge can be saved from getting lost over the time.

Materials and Methods

Study area

The present study was carried out from June 2023 to July 2024 in Tinsukia district, situated in the northeastern corner of Assam, India, spans an area of 3,790 square Kilometres. Geographically, it lies between latitudes 27°14′ 03′′ N and 27°48′ 05′′ N and longitudes 95°13′ 30′′ E and 96°00′ 00′′ E. The district's average elevation is approximately 148 meters above sea level. The climate in Tinsukia is classified as humid subtropical with dry winters . The region experiences significant rainfall, with annual precipitation averaging around 2,529 mm . The rainy season typically extends from June to September. Temperature variations range from lows of about 13°C in winter to highs reaching up to 34°C during the summer months. to the 2011 Census, Tinsukia district had a population of approximately 1.33 million people, with a literacy rate of 70.9%. Agriculture plays a vital role in the district's economy. While, rice is the predominant crop, the region also produces significant quantities of tea, oranges and ginger.

Sample size

A total of 70 farmers were selected based on their indigenous knowledge regarding to the medicinal plants with their full consent. Ethnobotanical data were collected from the participants by using semi structured interview, and group discussions. Among the 70 informants, 55 were male and 15 were female participants. During the data collection, intellectual property rights were duly addressed, and the identities of the participants were kept confidential. No monetary compensation was provided to the respondents.

Statistical analysis

The collected data is represented analytically with the informations like scientific name, family, local name, use value, parts used, growth habit and effective against which disease are provided were provided for each species in tabular form.

Determination of use value (UV)

The use value index is used to calculate the relative importance of each prescribed medicinal plant use by local people in Tinsukia district on quantitate (Phillips *et al*., 1994; Zenderland *et al*., 2019.) To determine the use value of each plant the following formula is used

$$UV = \Sigma Ui/N$$

Where, Ui is the sum of the number of uses mentioned by each informant for a given species and N refers to the total number of informants. When there are many use reports for a plant, the UV will be high, and when there are few reports for a plant, the UV will approach zero (0).

Results and Discussion

Medicinal plants diversity

During the survey informants cited 127 no of plants and their use for medicinal purposes (Table 1). These plants comes within 66 families out of which 7 spp belong to Clusiaceae family, 6 spp belong to Araceae family and 5 spp belong to Amaranthaceae family and Rutaceaec family. Whereas, Apocynaceae, Brassicaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae, Oxalidaceae, Solanaceae and Zinziberaceae family contain 4 spp each. Three (3) spp belong to family Acanthaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Combretaceae, Fabaceae, Malvaceae, Moraceae, Polygonaceae and Verbanaceae. Family Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Basellaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Convonvulaceae, Cucerbitaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lythraceae and Musaceae ecach contain 2 spp each. The other species belonged to other 22 families including Bignoniaceae(1), Bryophyllaceae (1), Dilleniaceae (1), Costaceae (1), Cuscutaceae (1), Flacouriaceae (1), Helos (1), Magnoliaceae (1), Manispermaceae (1), Malpighiaceae (1), Meliaceae (1), Moringaceae/(1), Nelumbonaceae, Nyctaginaceae (1), Oleaceae (1), Piperaceae (1), Portulacaceae (1), Phyllanthaceae (1), Sapotaceae (1), Smilacaceae(1), and Tiliaceae (1). Comparable ethnobotanical surveys in Assam also report high reliance on diverse medicinal plants, though species composition and dominant families vary with location, community and habitat types (Bhattacharjya *et al*., 2023 and Das *et al*., 2023).

Plants parts used in remedies

The plant parts which were reported in the survey to have most therapeutic effect were leaves with a percentage of 58% (Fig. 1). Stems and stem & leaf together were reported to be next with 14%. Fruits (6%), Pseudostem , rhizomes & roots (4%) and flowers (4%) were use as medicines (Fig. 1). The more common use of leaves, stems and fruits in treatment of diseases is attributed to the fact that their collection is easy as well as could be used directly (Dolatkhahi *et al*., 2014). Previous studies also supports use if leaves as one of the

Table 1 : Medicinal plant diversity along with Use value.

S. no.	Scientific name	Local name	Family	Use value	Parts used	Medicinal application
1	*Alocasia indica* (lour.) Koch	Man kochu	Araceae	0.4	Rhizome Tender leaves and brunch	High blood pressure, anemia, tonic
2	*Alocasia cucullata* (lour.) Schott.	Boga kochu	Araceae	0.63	Tender leaves and brunch	Cough , anamia , cut
3	*Alternenthera sessilis* L.	Matikanduri	Amaranthaceae	0.84	Tender Shoots, leaves	Gastritis, gastro-intestinal disease
4	*Amaranthus spinosus* L.	Hati Khutura	Amaranthaceae	0.67	High blood pressure,anemia, tonic	Diarrhoea, antidiabetic, galactogogue
5	*Amaranthus viridis*	Khutura	Amaranthaceae	0.71	Rhizome, Tender Shoots	Eye sight
6	*Amaranthus tricolor* L.	Bishyla Koroni	Amaranthaceae	0.78	Leaves	Cut , stomatic pain
7	*Amorphophalus paeoniifolius* (Dennst.) Nicolson	Ol-kochu	Araceae	0.79	Tender Shoots, rhizomes	Sinusitis, piles, dysentery , rheumatism
8	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa	Bel	Rutaceae	0.84	Fruit	Indigestion, detoxification, Menilla
9	*Ageratum conyzoides* L.	Gendheli bon	Asteraceae	0.37	Leaves	Cut
10	*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br.	Chatiana	Apocynaceae	0.22	Branches	Toothache, Malaria
11	*Andographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Wall.ex. Nees.	Chirota	Acanthaceae	0.67	Bark	Stomach worm
12	*Averrhoa bilimbi L.*	Kordoi	Oxalidaceae	0.82	Fruits	Jondice
13	*Averrhoa carambola L.*	Rohdoi	Oxalidaceae	0.89	Fruits	Jondice
14	*Artocarpus heterophyllus Lamk*	Kothal	Moraceae	0.81	Ripe fruits, the seeds and raw fruits	Antidiabetic
15	*Artocarpus lacucha* Buch.-Ham.	Bohot	Moraceae	0.33	Branch , fruit	Caugh , dysentery
16	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Maha Neem	Meliaceae	0.85	Stems, bark	Stomachic, toothache, anthelmintic, antidiabetic, stomachic
17	*Baccupa monnieri L.*	Brahmi	Scrophulariaceae	0.91	Leaves	Memory enhancer, apetizer
18	*Baccaurea ramiflora Lour.*	Leteku	Euphorbiaceae	0.74	bark	constipation.
19	*Bessela alba L. var. alba*	Boga puroi	Basellaceae	0.48	Leaves, fruits ,	Anemia, tonic
20	*Bessela alba* L. var. *rubra* (L.) Stewart	Ronga puroi	Basellaceae	0.51	Leaves, fruits ,	Anemia, tonic
21	*Brassica juncea*	Lai sak	Brassicaceae	0.71	Leaves	Stomach
22	*Calamus rotang* L.	Bet gaj	Arecaceae	0.19	Stem	Antidiabetic

Table 1 continued...

Table 1 continued...

23	*Calamus tenuis* Roxb.	Jati bet	Araceae	0.28	Tender shoots	Araceae
24	*Carissa carandas* L.	Korja tenga	Apcocynacceae	0.11	bark. Ripe fruits	chest pain, stomach problems
25	*Cassia sophera* L.	Medelawa	Caesalpiniaceae	0.39	leaves	stomach problems
26	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.	Lata guti	Caesalpiniaceae	0.19	Fruits	Pneumonia, cough
27	*Celitis tetandra* Roxb.	Sukuta	Ulmaceae	0.74	Tender leaves	Pain after childbirth
28	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum* walp.	Nephaphu	Verbenaceae	0.94	Leaves	High blood pressure, anxiety
29	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.Don	Nayantora	Apocynaceae	0.85	Leaves	Antidiabetic, cancer,hypertension
30	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp	Rahar Dal	*Fabaceae*	0.82	Tender leaves	Jaundice, urinary infection
31	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.	Dangor Manimuni	Apiaceae	0.97	Whole plant	Blood purifier, dysentery, memory enhancer, cut
32	*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott	Kola kochu	Araceae	0.87	Leaves	Cuts , anaemia
33	*Citrus maxima*	Robab Tenga	Rutaceae	0.69	Fruit	cure worm and blood purifier
34	*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.)	Sokola Tenga	Rutaceae	0.61	Fruit	dysentery
35	*Citrus*	Gul namu	Rutaceae	0.77	Fruits	dysentery
36	*Chrysanthemum coronarium*	Babori saak	*Asteraceae*	0.73	Leaves	cure worm and blood purifier
37	*Chenopodium album* L.	Jilmili sak	Chenopodiaceae	0.79	Leaves	Constipation and cough
38	*Corchorus olitorius*	Tita mora	Tiliaceae	0.62	Leaves	cure worm and blood purifier
39	*Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G.Don	Nayantora	Apocynaceae	0.68	Leaves flowers	Antidiabetic, cancer, hypertension
40	*Celtis tetrandra* Roxb.	Sukuta	Ulmaceae	0.87	Leaves	Stomachic, fever
41	*Chromolina odorata* (L.) King etRobin	Jarrmani Bon	Phyllanthaceae	0.43	Roots leaves	Cut and wound
42	*Chenopodium album* L	Jilmil sak	Chenopodiaceae	0.58	Shoots, leaves	Constipation, cough
43	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Harjura Bon	Vitaceae	0.76	Whole plant	Bone fracture
44	*Clerodendron colebrookianum* Walp.	Naphaphu	Verbenaceae	0.97	Leaves	Hypertension, menstruationpain
45	*Clitoria ternnatea* L.	Boga Aparajita	Papilionaceae	0.23	Leaves flowers	Abortive, stomachic, bleeding, pinworm, alzheimer
46	*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt.	Kunduli	Cucurbitaceae	0.18	Fruits , Flowrs leaves	Hypertension, antidiabetic,ear infection

Table 1 continued...

Table 1 continued...

47	*Coxia lachrya-jobi L*	Kawri moni	Poaceae	0.22	Roots	Menstruation trouble
48	*Cheilocostus speciosus* (Koen.ex.Retz.) J.E.Smith 49	Jomor Lakhuti	Costaceae	0.13	Leaves	Ear pain
49	*Curcuma aromatica* Salisb.	Bon Haladhi	Zingiberaceae	0.44	Rhizome	Body pain, cough, internal healing, skin problem
50	*Curcuma caesia* Roxb.	Kola Haladhi	Zingiberaceae	0.49	Rhizome	Gastritis, menstruation pain, bone fracture
51	*Curcuma amada* Roxb	Am -ada	Zingiberaceae	0.56	Rhizome	diaeria
52	*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.	Akashi Lota	Cuscutaceae	0.42	Branches	Jaundice, tonsilitis, bone fracture, paralysis
53	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	Dubori Bon	Poaceae	0.54	Leaves & stems	Menstruation pain, cough, tonic, eye problem
54	*Dracena angustifolia* Roxb.	Hati Khutura	Agavaceae	0.77	Stems with leaves	Jaundice
55	*Drymeria cordata* (L.) Wild. ex Roem.et.Schult.	Lai jabori	Caryophyllaceae	0.37	Whole plant	Urinary infection, leucorrhoea, piles, sinusitis, skin irritation
56	*Dillenia indica* L.	Ou tenga	Dilleniaceae	0.78	Fruits	Antidiabetic, hypertension, pox
57	*Dioscorea bullbifera* L.	Gothia alu	Dioscoreaceae	0.22	Tuber	Piles
58	*Donella roxburghii* (Syn:-*Chrysophyllum roxburghii*)	Bonpitha	Sapotaceae	0.11	Gruits	Diabetics
59	*Eryngium foetidum* L.	Man dhonia	Apiaceae	0.88	Leaves	Purgative, diuretic, wound healing
60	*Elaeagnus caudate* Schltdl. ex Momiy	Mirika tenga	Elaeagnaceae	0.59	Fruits	
61	*Flacourtia gangomos*	Poniol	Flacourtiaceae	0.65	Fruits, stem, bark	Antidiabetic, anemia
62	*Ficus auriculata* L.	Dimoru	Moraceae	0.44	Fruits	Diarrhea, stomachic, tonic
63	*Elaeoearpus floribundus*	Jolphai	Elaeocarpaceae	0.66	Fruits	Antidiabetic
64	*Enhydra fluctuens* Lour.	Asteraceae	Helos	0.54	Stems	Antidiabetic, hypertension
65	*Garcinia Morella* (Gaertn.)	Kuji thekera	Clusiaceae	0.89	Fruits	Chronic dysentery, diarrhea, tonic
66	*Garcinia cowa* Roxb ex DC	Kau thekera	Clusiaceae	0.82	Fruits	Dysentery and diarrhea, stomach disorders
67	*Garcinia pedunculata*	Bor thekera	Clusiaceae	0.87	Fruits	Chronic dysentery and diarrhea, hypertension, detoxifing agent
68	*Garcinia lanceifolia* Roxb.	Rupohi Thekera	Clusiaceae	0.92	Fruits	Stomach disorders and indigestion, cooling agent in summer
69	*Garcinia acuminita* Plachon and Triana	Mirika tenga	Clusiaceae	0.62	Fruits	Digestive problems, intestinal worms

Table 1 continued...

Table 1 continued...

70	*Garcinia xanthochymus*	Tepor tenga	Clusiaceae	0.75	Leaves, fruits	dysentery and diarrhea, bilious disorders
71	*Gomphrena celosioifes* Maet.	Leheti	Amaramthaceae	0.24	Tender shoots	Blood purifier
72	*Hedyotis corymbosa* (L.)	Bon-jaluk	Rubiaceae	0.31	Fruits	Peptic ulcer and body ache
73	*Hibiscus subdarifa* L.	Tenga mora	Malvaceae	0.43	Leaves, fruits	Dysentery, Stomachic,Anemia
74	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Joba phul	Malvaceae	0.57	Leaves, flowers	Fever, menstruation pain, leucorrhoea, hair problem
75	*Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides*	Saru manimuni	Araliaceae.	0.82	Leaves	Stomach disorders, blood puffers, mild tonic for general weakness
77	*Houttuynia cordata* Thunb	Moshundori	Saururaceae	0.94	Leaves,	Dysentery, diarrhoea, Stomachic problems
78	*Ipomea aquatic*	Kolmou	Convolvulaceae	0.64	Leaves, branches	Anemia
79	*Jatropha curcus* L.	Bengoli era	Euphorbiaceae	0.58	Stem, bark	Tooth ach
80	*Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers.	Dupor tenga	Crassulaceae	0.88	Leaves	Urethral stone, fever
81	*Lasia spinosa* (L.) Thwaites	Chengmora	Araceae	0.74	Leaves	Recovery after child birth, cough, pneumonia
82	*Leucas plukenetii* (Roth) Spreng.	Dulbon	Lythraceae	0.86	Leaves	Sinusitis, apetizer, cough, bleeding, pox, gastritis
83	*Lawsonia inermis* L.	Jetuka	Lythraceae	0.89	Leaves	Skin infection , hair problem
84	*Melastoma malabathricum* L	Phutuka	Melastomaceae	0.75	Leaves	Cuts and wounds
85	*Mimosa pudica* L.	Lajuki lota	Mimosaceae	0.23	Root, leavesv	Juindiceae , skin infection
86	*Morus alba* L.	Nuni	Moraceae	0.81	fruits	Constipation
87	*Musa balbiciana* Colla	Athiya kol	Musaceae	0.92	Fruits	Toothache, stomachic, anemia, blood dysentery, pinworm, tonic
88	*Musa sapientum* L.	Kas kol	Musaceae	0.76	Fruits	Stomach problem
89	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* L.	Sewali phul	Oleaceae	0.78	Flower	Hypertension,detoxification, cough, fever, Stomach related problems
90	*Myrica esculnta* Buch-Ham.	Naga Tenga	Myricacceae	0.88	Fruits	Asthma, cough and diarrhoea.
91	*Malva verticillata* L.	Lofa sak	Malvaceae	0.56	Leaves	Digestive disorder, blood purifier
92	*Oxalis corniculata* L.	Saru Tengeshi	Oxalidaceae	0.77	Whole plant	Stomatic problems
93	*Oxalis corymbosa* DC.	Bor tengeshi	Oxalidaceae	0.79	Whole plant	Digestive disorder, blood purifier
94	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent	Bhat ghila	Bignoniaceae	0.66	Stem bark	Sour mouth and tongue
95	*Paederia foetida*	Bhedai lota	Rubiaceae	0.92	Leaves	Anemia, stomachic, arthritis, piles, postmaternity treatment, bleeding

Table 1 continued...

Table 1 continued...

96	*Physalis minima* L.	Kopal phuta	Solanaceae	0.33	Seeds	Diuretic
97	*Phyllanthus acidus* (L.) Skeels	Pura amlakhi	Phyllanthaceae	0.53	Fruits	Jaundice, dysentery
98	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Amlakhi	Phyllanthaceae	0.69	fruits	Acidity, diariya
99	*Phyllanthus fraternus* G.L.Webster	Bhui amlakhi	Phyllanthaceae	0.24	Fruits, tender leaves, bark	Menstruation pain, Urinaryinfection
100	*Phyllanthus virgatus* G. Forst.	*Pani amlakhi*	Phyllanthaceae	0.59	Fruits	anti-cancer, anti-oxidant
101	*Phlogocanthus thyrsi florus*	Titaphul	Acanthaceae	0.87	Flower, leaves	Stomachic, gastritis, detoxfication, anemia, skin infection
102	*Prunus jenkinsii*	Thereju	Rosaceae	0.27	Fruits, leaves, bark	Arthritis and joint pain.
103	*Prunus domestica* L.	Nora bogori	Rosaceae	0.32	Fruits	Appetite stimulation
104	*Psidium guajava* L.	Madhuri aam	Myrtaceae	0.47	Tender leaves	Chronic dysentery, Diarrhoea, diarrhoea
105	*Polygonum chinense* L.	Madhusoleng	Polygonaceae	0.89	Tender leaves	Dysentery
106	*Portulaca oleraceae* L.	Malbhug sak	Portulaceae	0.86	Whole plant	Dysentery, cuts
107	*Pogostemon benghalensis* (Burm.) Kuntze	Suk loti	Lamiaceae	0.84	Leaves	Bleeding, hypertension, indigestion
108	*Solanum indicum* L	Tita Bhekuri	Solanaceae	0.81	Fruits	Blood purifier
109	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Lokochi	Solanaceae	0.51	Fruits	Dysentery
110	*Solanum torvum* Sw.	Hati Bhekuri	Solanaceae	0.83	Fruits	Stomach problem
111	*Sapindus mukorossi* Gaertn.	Manichal	Sapindaceae	0.87	Fruit bark	Tonsil, caugh , dandruff
112	*Scparia dulcis* L	Bon dhonia	Scrophulariaceae	0.19	Stem, leaves	Gastritis
113	*Sesbania grandiflora* (L.)	Bok phul	Fabaceae	0.37	Leaves , flowers	Anti diabetic
114	*Smilax perfoliata* Lour.	Tikono-borua	Smilaceae	0.74	Stems, tender leaves	Tooth ace, blood purifier
115	*Spondius pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz	Amora	Anacardiaceae	0.84	Fruits, tender leaves	Raw fruit juice good for dysentery and other stomach upset.
116	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Bor Jamu	Myrtaceae	0.52	Ripe fruits , Seeds	diabetics. dysentery
117	*Syzygium jambos*	Boga jamu	Myrtaceae	0.43	Fruits	Managing blood sugar levels, and diabetics
118	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb ex DC) Wight & Arn.	Arjun	Combretaceae	0.55	Bark	Cardiovascular disease, piles

Table 1 continued...

Table 1 continued...

119	*Terminalia chebula*	Silikha	Combretaceae	0.93	Fruits, bark	tonsil, jaundice
120	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hook.f.& Th.	Amar lota	Menispermaceae	0.33	Stem	Antidiabetic, bone fracture
121	*Tagetes erecta* L.	Narji Phul	Asteraceae	0.49	Leaves flower	Cut and wound
122	*Terminalia bellirica Roxb.*	Bhumura	Combretaceae	0.37	Fruits	Stomach upset
123	*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.	Methi	Fabaceae	0.77	Leaves stem	Antidiabetic
124	*Tamarindus indica*	Tetali	Caesalpinaceae	0.79	Fruits	Hypertension, fever
125	*Vitex negundo* L.	Pochoti	Verbenaceae	0.82	Leaves	Cough, stomachic, bone fracture, internal healing
126	*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.	Moran Ada	Zingiberaceae	0.87	Rhizome	Cough
127	*Zanthoxyllium oxyphyllum*	Mezenga	Rutaceae	0.72	Tender shoots, fruits	Stomach problem, digestion

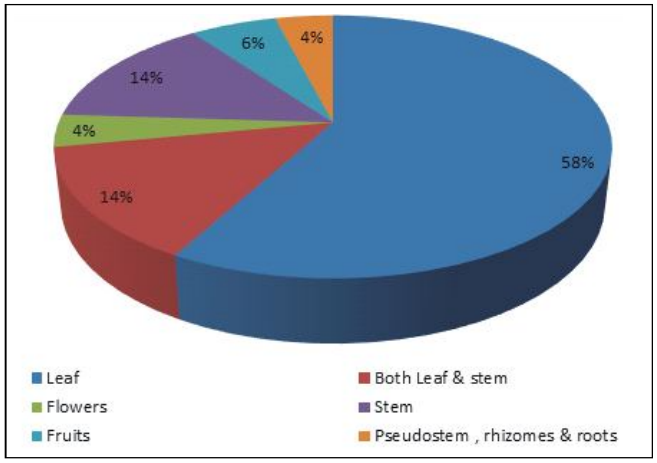


Fig. 1 : Plant parts use as medicine.

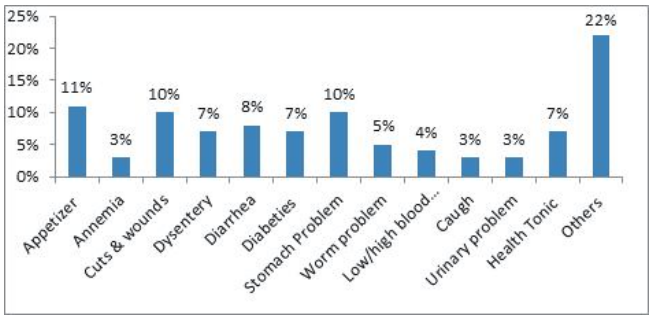


Fig. 2 : Percentage (%) use of medicinal plants.

most used part in traditional medicine (Das *et al.*, 2023)

Medicinal applications of the plants

In the present survey 11% of plants species were use as appetizer. 10% plants were use to heal the cuts and wound and the same number of plants (10%) were use stomach problem . To control diabetics (7%) of plant species were being used whereas another 7% of the plant species were used as health tonic. 4% of plants were used for problems related to circulatory system including high & low blood pressure (Fig. 2). Numerous previous studies on traditional ethnomedicinal knowledge also reported the therapeutic focus on gastrointestinal disorders, cuts/wounds, metabolic disorders like diabetes, and general health tonics aligns (Gogoi and Sen, 2023; Bhattacharjya *et al.*, 2023).

Conclusion

Herbal and traditional medicines have demonstrated their remarkable effectiveness since ancient times. Various parts of these plants are used to treat a wide range of ailments. The value and societal role of ethnomedicines are undeniable, yet they remain underexplored through scientific research. In-depth biochemical and pharmacognostic studies of these plant-based remedies can open up promising avenues for future applications. It is essential to implement proper

conservation strategies to preserve their traditional significance and ensure that their medicinal benefits continue to support public health.

References

Asase, A., Kokubun T., Grayer R.J., Kite G., Simmonds M.S.J., Oteng-Yeboah A.A. and Odamtten G.T. (2008). Chemical constituents and antimicrobial activity of medicinal plants from Ghana: *Cassia sieberiana*, *Haematostaphis barteri*, *Mitragyna inermis* and *Pseudocedrela kotschyi*. *Phytotherapy Res.* **22(8)**, 1013–1016. https://doi.org/10.1002/ptr.2392

Bhattacharjya, D.K., Akhtar J., Deka P. and Bharadwaj A. (2023). An ethnobotanical survey on phytomedicines based on traditional knowledge in the Barpeta district, Assam, India. *J. Ayurv. Integ. Med.*, **14(4)**, 100763. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaim.2023.100763

Das, B., Tissopi G., Devi N. and Nath N. (2023). Study on folk remedies using medicinal plants by Karbi tribe of West Karbi Anglong district, Assam, India. *Indian J. Trad. Knowledge*, **22(3)**, 571–581. https://doi.org/10.56042/ijtk.v22i3.5744

Dolatkhahi, M., Dolatkhahi A. and Baghernejad J. (2014). Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used in Arjan–Parishan protected area in Fars Province of Iran. *Avicenna J. Phytomed.*, **4(6)**, 402–412. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25386404/

Gogoi, P. and Sen S. (2023). Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used in treatment of cuts and wounds in Kailashpur, Assam. *Indian J. Pharmaceut. Educ. Res.*, **57(3S)**, S678–S689. https://doi.org/10.5530/ijper.57.3s.678

Heinrich, M. (2000). Ethnobotany and its role in drug development. *Phytotherapy Res.*, **14(7)**, 479–488. https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-1573%28200011%2914%3A7%3C479%3A%3AAID-PTR958%3E3.0.CO%3B2-2

Kadir, M.F., Sayeed M.S.B. and Mia M.M. (2013). Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal plants used by traditional healers in Bangladesh for gastrointestinal disorders. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **147**, 148–156. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2013.02.023

Kayani, S., Ahmad M., Zafar M., Sultana S., Khan M.P.Z., Ashraf M.A., Hussain J. and Yaseen G. (2014). Ethnobotanical uses of medicinal plants for respiratory disorders among the inhabitants of Gallies–Abbottabad, Northern Pakistan. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **156**, 47–60. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2014.08.005

Leonti, M. (2003). Traditional medicines and globalization: Current and future perspectives in ethnopharmacology. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **89(1)**, 27–30. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-8741(03)00282-7

Nadembega, P., Boussim J.I., Nikiema J.B., Poli F. and Antognoni F. (2011). Medicinal plants in Baskoure, Kourittenga Province, Burkina Faso: An ethnobotanical study. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **133**, 378–395. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2010.10.010

Phillips, O., Gentry A.H., Reynel C., Wilkin P. and Durand B.C.G. (1994). Quantitative ethnobotany and Amazonian conservation. *Conser. Biol.*, **8**, 225–248. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1994.08010225.x

Zenderland, J., Hart R., Bussmann R.W., Zambrana N.Y.P. and Sikharulidze S. (2019). The use of "use value": Quantifying importance in ethnobotany. *Economic Botany*, **73(3)**, 293–303. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12231-019-09480-1.