

**JOURNAL OF DYNAMICS
AND CONTROL**
VOLUME 8 ISSUE 10

**A REVIEW ON ETHNOMEDICINAL
PLANTS USED IN TRADITIONAL
MEDICINE IN BAKSA DISTRICT OF
ASSAM**

**Anjanjyoti Deka¹, Juganta Kumar
Kalita¹, Shiny Ahmed², Priyam Jyoti
Das¹**

¹Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science, Assam
down town University, Sankar Madhab Path,
Gandhi Nagar, Panikhaiti, Guwahati - 781026,
Assam, India

²Royal School of Pharmacy, The Assam Royal
Global University, NH-37, Betkuchi, Guwahati -
781035, Assam, India

A REVIEW ON ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN BAKSA DISTRICT OF ASSAM

Anjanjyoti Deka¹, Juganta Kumar Kalita¹, Shiny Ahmed², Priyam Jyoti Das^{1*}

¹Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science, Assam down town University, Sankar Madhab Path, Gandhi Nagar, Panikhaiti, Guwahati - 781026, Assam, India

²Royal School of Pharmacy, The Assam Royal Global University, NH-37, Betkuchi, Guwahati - 781035, Assam, India

*Corresponding Author: priyamjyotidas97@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Medicinal plants are capturing global attention for their potential to heal. Our journey led us to explore this fascinating world in Assam's Baksa district, a region steeped in traditional healthcare practices. We documented a staggering 206 ethnomedicinal plant species from 72 families, with some familiar faces like Solanaceae, Malvaceae, Lamiaceae, and Fabaceae emerging as the most frequently used. Interestingly, leaves were the most preferred part of the plant for treating various ailments. This exploration not only revealed the enduring significance of traditional herbal medicine in Baksa, but also highlighted its fascinating link to modern drug development. However, a shadow loomed over this treasure trove. The erosion of ethnobotanical knowledge due to modernization and environmental threats is a pressing concern. By meticulously documenting these medicinal plants and their uses, we hope to preserve this legacy for future generations. This will not only safeguard endangered plants but also ensure the survival of these age-old healthcare practices that continue to serve the Baksa community.

KEYWORDS: Baksa district, Assam, medicinal plants, ethnomedicine, traditional healthcare, endangered plants

1. Introduction:

Medicinal plants have gained a worldwide interest bringing in huge impact in the world health sector. Throughout the world, herbal medicine has been essential to the upkeep of the healthcare system for the general public [1]. In underdeveloped or emerging nations, where traditional medicine has not been practised historically, this is greatly intensified. In both industrialised and developing nations, the body of knowledge on the medicinal properties of plants has expanded [2].

Herbal remedies have served as the foundation for complementary and alternative medicine and have been the primary source of ideas for new medication development [3].

More than 80% of medication was made from plants at one point in the nineteenth century, and especially following the scientific revolution, the area of herbal medicine has led to the creation

of the pharmaceutical business, where manufactured pharmaceuticals were apparent [4]. One reason for the increased usage of medicinal plants in illness treatment is that these plants, or their derivatives, are thought to be inexpensive, safe, and effective medications with little adverse effects [5].

Understanding the use of plants as a therapeutic tool in alternative medicine is a legacy that has been verbally or in writing passed down through the ages. It is important to remember that traditional medical knowledge may be lost if it is not passed on to the following generation and is still restricted to the former [6].

It has been reported that 80% of the population in developing countries relies on traditional medicines for primary health care. These medicinal plants are frequently reported as safe, cheap and easily available from the surroundings [7].

There are over 7500 plant species in India that are known to be used medicinally in both traditional and contemporary medical systems [8].

In India, plants have been utilised for human nutrition and medicine since the Vedic era. The first texts to address the use of plants as medicine were the Rig Veda and the Atharvaveda [9]. In India, the rural population makes up around 75% of the total. When food is scarce, the majority of rural populations rely on natural resources like edible wild plants to satisfy their needs [10].

There are about 54 million tribal people living throughout India's many regions. The locals in rural areas rely on trees and forest products to carry out their everyday lives. For their continued existence, the majority of tribal tribes still rely on indigenous traditional remedies [11].

According to earlier studies, 56 plants belonging to 29 families are used as medicine by tribes in Northeast India. The ethnomedical value of Piper betel is highlighted by the beneficial use of plant components treating diseases by traditional healers. The importance of ancient medicinal plants in treating a range of ailments is highlighted in this study [12].

Assam - The Peerless The name of the state Assam owes its origin from the Sanskrit word 'Asom' which means 'Unparallel' or 'Peerless'. In other opinions, Assam derives its name from the name of the 'Ahoms' – who ruled the state for six hundred long years till the British came to India.

Regarding health practises, Baksa is a traditionally wealthy area in Western Assam. When it comes to minor medical conditions, the residents of this district regularly use traditional medicine. They have extensive knowledge of using herbs to treat a wide range of illnesses, including fever, intestinal worms, jaundice, colds, coughs, headaches, and many more [13].

2. Materials and methods:

2.1. Study area:

Assam, a state in northeastern India, has 35 districts, including Baksa. The district is beneath the Bhutanese foothills and on the north bank of the Brahmaputra River. The district is part of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), home to Assamese indigenous groups and the Bodo people. Baksa District, which has a total size of 2,400 square kilometres, is located between 26°58'08" and 26°83'01" N latitude and 91°42'03" to 91°97'08" E longitude. The three subdivisions of Baksa District are Tamulpur, Salbari, and Mushalpur. Baksa District is typified physiographically by two different landform types: an alluvial plain in the south and denuded hills in the north.

In October 2003, Baksa was officially recognized as a district under the Bodoland Territorial Council and began operations in June 2004. It is Assam's north-western region. Mushalpur, the district headquarters, is located around 105 kilometres from Dispur, the state capital. It is located on 2400 square kilometres. The district is bordered to the north by Bhutan (the international border); to the south by Nalbari and Barpeta; to the east is the Kamrup district; to the west is the Chirang district; and to the east is the Udalguri district.

2.2. Data collection:

Information was gathered by reviewing previously published data in journals, textbooks, magazines, websites, databases, and folklore descriptions of the pharmacological profiles and customary applications of the medicinal plants of the Baksa district of Assam.

3. Result:

During this analysis, 206 ethnomedicinal plant species from 72 families were identified. The 209 traditional healers are all from Assam's Baksa district. The families like Solanaceae (11 no.s), Malvaceae (11 no.s), Lamiaceae (10 no.s), Fabaceae (10 no.s), Asteraceae (8 no.s), Amaranthaceae (8 no.s), Rutaceae (7 no.s), Poaceae (7 no.s), Araceae (5 no.s), Euphorbiaceae (5 no.s), Moraceae (5 no.s), Acanthaceae (5 no.s), Apocynaceae (5 no.s), Piperaceae (5 no.s), Zingiberaceae (4 no.s), Lauraceae (4 no.s), Musaceae (4 no.s), Clusiaceae (4 no.s), Meliaceae (4 no.s), Apiaceae (3 no.s), Menispermaceae (3 no.s), Myrtaceae (3 no.s), Amaryllidaceae (3 no.s), Phyllanthaceae (3 no.s), Smilacaceae (3 no.s), Combretaceae (3 no.s), Rubiaceae (3 no.s), Cucurbitaceae (3 no.s) were most commonly used and also are occurring frequently in the table 1. These families were the most often utilized in traditional medicine in the Baksa district, according to other earlier research, which was supported by the data presented here. For medicinal purposes, the leaves, roots, flowers, stem bark, rhizome, seeds, and occasionally the entire plant were recommended by the local people. Among all the plant parts, leaves were

mostly used for treating several diseases, The fruit portion of the plants utilized for this purpose was located next to the leaves. The main reason leaves were used so frequently was that they were easier to collect than underground flower and fruit parts, and from a scientific standpoint, leaves are active in photosynthesis and metabolite production.

The present study intends to bring together all the available information on ethnomedicinal plants used for different healing purposes by the peoples of the Baksa district of Assam in a single platform. The ethnomedical applications for a number of diseases, as reported by several ethnic groups from around the Baksa district, are compiled in Table 1.

4. Discussion:

In the present study, we documented the uses of commonly used wild medicinal plants in the areas of Baksa district of Assam. It was reported that herbal medicine used traditionally for disease treatment, also used as a precursor for the development of several promising drugs. Due to strong belief in the traditional system of medicine, rural people of the study region frequently prefer to use wild plants.

In recent years, it has been reported that traditional ethnobotanical knowledge of medicinal plants is gradually decreasing from society, mainly due to modernization, and some medicinal plants with ethnobotanical importance are threatened with extinction worldwide due to habitat destruction, climate change and overexploitation. Many crucial pieces of ethnobotanical information have been lost throughout time as a result of the lack of proper documentation. According to studies, documenting of ethnobotanical knowledge and ethnomedicinal plants can be very helpful in preserving traditional ethnobotanical knowledge and safeguarding endangered ethnomedicinal plants.

Sl. No	Name of Plant	Family	Local Name	Part Used	Mode of Preparation	Route of Administration	Traditional Uses	References
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> subsp. <i>precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Kunchmon, Latumoni	Root.	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
2.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Mukuta-manjari	Not specified	Not specified	External	Burns, scabies, syphilis and centiped bites	[15]
3.	<i>Acmella ciliata</i> (Kunth) Cass.	Asteraceae	Xoru jhari, Jhari fisa	Leaves	Paste	Oral	Tongue bumps	[16]
4.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Bonsodh, Samfer ulta, Hati-huria	Roots	Not specified	External, Oral	Brushing teeth cures pyorrhea and toothache. Used in dysentery, piles ulcer, diuretic	[17]; [15]
5.	<i>Acmella paniculata</i> (Wall. Ex DC.) R.K.Jansen	Asteraceae	Dangor jhari, jhari geder	Leaves	Paste	Oral	Fever	[16]
6.	<i>Aristolochia tagala</i> Cham.	Aristolochiaceae	Beli-kol, Pan-pipuli	Root	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
7.	<i>Acmella uliginosa</i> (Sw.) Cass.	Asteraceae	Xoru jhari	Leaves, Flower	Paste	Oral	Tongue bumps, leukoplakia, cough	[16]
8.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa.	Rutaceae	Bel, Bahel fithai	Leaves, Fruits	Juice	Oral	Body pain, stomach ache, loose motion, dizziness,	[16]; [17]; [15]

							high pressure, piles, Whitening teeth and tooth pain.	
							The pulp of the ripe fruit is laxative and mixed with milk and sugar. The unripe fruit is boiled or roasted to use as medicine for dysentery and diarrhoea.	
9.	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Piaj, Sambram	Bulb	Not specified	Not specified	Body swelling	[18]
10.	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Nohoru, Sambrang gufur	Bulb	Paste	Oral	High pressure, fever, bone fracture	[16]
11.	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> (L.) G. Don.	Araceae	Man kochu, Man thaso	Rhizom	Vegetable, Juice	Oral	High pressure, Cough, Gastric	[16]
12.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Asphodelaceae	Sal rani	Leaves	Paste	External	Dizziness, fever, skin problem, stomach ache, urine itching	[16]
13.	<i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertn.) Burt.	Zingiberaceae	Tora	Leaves	Juice	Oral	Malaria	[19]
14.	<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i> (L.) Kuntze.	Amaranthaceae	Biholongi,	Leaves, Shoot	Paste, Juice	External, Oral	Cut and wounds.	[16]·[18]

			Bishalya karani				Excessive bleeding during menstruation.	
15.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Khutra	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Blood purification	[16]
16.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Katakhtura	Leaves	Smoke	External, Oral	Used in Jaundice, Internal bleeding, diarrhoea, anaemia. used as mosquito- repellent plants.	[20] [15]
17.	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Biholyo koroni	Leaves	Paste	External	Cut and wounds	[16]
18.	<i>Ambroma augustum</i> (L.) L.f.	Malvaceae	Bon-kopah	Not specified	Not specified	Oral	Used as medicine of Diabetes and headache	[15]
19.	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae	Anaras	Leaves	Juice, Paste	Oral, External	Intestine worm, baby Indigestion. The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[16] [13]
20.	<i>Andographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f) Wall.ex.Nees.	Acanthaceae	Sirota, Sirotha	Leaves,Flower, Root	Juice, Vegetable	Oral	Diabetes, malaria, intestine worm	[16]
21.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L	Annonaceae	Aatoi phol, Balam	Tender stem	Raw	External	Clean teeth and relief gum ache	[17]

22.	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Aracaceae	Goi bifang, tamul	Root	Paste	Oral	Dysentery	[16]
23.	<i>Aristolochia cathcartii</i> Hook.f.	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Not specified</i>	Leaves	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
24.	<i>Artocarpus chama</i> Buch.Ham.	Moraceae	Samkothal	Leaves	Juice	Oral	Blood cancer	[16]
25.	<i>Asparagus recemous</i> Wild.	Asparagaceae	Satmul	Leaves, Roots	Juice	Oral	Malaria. Young shoots and tuberous root have medicinal value.	[15]·[19]
26.	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	Averrhoaceae	Bilimbi tenga, Rohdoi	Fruits	Vegetable	Oral	Fruits are eaten fresh, as chutny, and also used as medicine for liver trouble.	[15]
27.	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Kordoi, khwrwi	Fruit	Vegetable	Oral	Swollen, jaundice. It is used as medicine for jaundice and kidney stone	[16]·[15]
28.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Mahaneem	Leaves	Juice, Paste, Smoke	External, Oral	Diabetes, allergy. It is valued as medicine for stomach pain, worm infection, skin diseases. It is highly valued as air purifier.	[16]·[20] [15]

							used as mosquito-repellent plants.	
29.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell.	Plantaginaceae	Brahmi, Thiphu	Leaves, Shoots	Vegetable	Oral	Intestine worm, to treat liver complaints,	[16]·[21] [18]·[15]
							Juice of shoot and leaves are used to treat dysentery, Memory loos.	
30.	<i>Bambusa balcooa</i> Roxb	Poaceae	Bhaluka Banh, Auwa burka	Tender stem	Raw	External	Antiseptic, clean teeth	[17]
31.	<i>Bambusa tulda</i> Roxb.	Poaceae	Makhal ouwa, Jati Banh, Auwa gubwi	Leaves Sheath, Tender stem	Paste	External	Cut and wounds, Whitening and clean teeth.	[16]·[17]
32.	<i>Basella alba</i> L. var. <i>rubra</i> (L.) Stewart	Basellaceae	Puroi sak	Tender shoot	Paste	External	The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[13]
33.	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wight & Arn.	Fabaceae	Nak Kati lewa, Kharmang	Root	Raw	External	Clean teeth and healthy gums	[17]
34.	<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i> Wall.	Apocynaceae	Not specified	Roots, leaves	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
35.	<i>Benstonea foetida</i> (Roxb.) Callm and Buerki.	Pandanaceae	Koya	Leaves	Raw, Smoke	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[20]

36.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Rutaceae	Naraxingh, Nwrsing	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Body pain, common cold, fever	[16]
37.	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern.	Brassicaceae	Lai	Leaves, Dry Stem	Vegetable	Oral	Blood purification, cough	[16]
38.	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Besor	Oilseed cake	Raw, Smoke	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[20]
39.	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Crassulaceae	Pategoja, Dupar tenga	Leaves	Juice	Oral	The leaves of this plant are used as vegetables. It is used as medicine for kidney stone and constipation	[15]
40.	<i>Ayenia aculeata</i> (Jacq.) Christenh. & Byng	Malvaceae	Not specified	Roots, Bark	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
41.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Huth.	Fabaceae	Ahar, Khokling	Leaves, Tender stem	Juice	External	Jaundice, fever, clean teeth and strengthen gums	[16]: [17]
42.	<i>Calamus tenuis</i> Roxb.	Areaceae	Bet	Leaves	Paste, Raw, smoke	External	The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[13]: [20]

							Aslo used as mosquito-repellent plants.	
43.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand.	Apocynaceae	Aakn, Agandobongphang	Tender stem	Raw	External	Cure toothache and strengthen gums	[17]
44.	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) Kiuntze.	Theaceae	Sahpat	Leaves	Juice	External	Hair fall	[16]
45.	<i>Capsicum chinense</i> Jacq.	Solanaceae	Phalu khepjang, bhoot jolokia	Fruit	Paste	External	Pimples	[16]
46.	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.	Solanaceae	Banlu fisa, kon jolokia	Fruit	Paste	Oral	Dizziness	[16]
47.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Mwiduful, omita	Leaves, Flower, Fruit, Root	Paste, Vegetable	Oral	Gastric, hypogalactia, intestine worm, stomach ache, dengue, dysentery, diabetes, high cough	[16]
48.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kunulu, Sonaru, Sonalu	Fruit	Paste	Oral	Tongue bumps, The pulp of the ripe pod is eaten fresh, also use as medicine to cure mouth ulcers	[16]: [15]
49.	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G.Don	Apocynaceae	Nayan tora	Leaves, Raw	Juice Raw, Smoke	Oral, External	Diabetes, cancer.	[16]: [20]

							used as mosquito-repellent plants.	
50.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Bor manimuni, Manimuni gader	Leaves, Whole plant	Vegetable, Paste	Oral	Stomach ache, dizziness, diarrhea, boil, Fever, Piles.	[16]·[22]· [18]·[15]
							The whole plant is mashed by hand and rubbed over the skin in urticaria. Paste is also mixed with kerosene and applied over the skin in urticaria. Paste also used for wound healing effect.	
							Bone dislocation, Used to treat dysentery and liver disorder	
51.	<i>Centipeda minima</i> (L.) A. Braun and Asch.	Asteraceae	Hasutibon	Fruit	Paste	External	Common cold	[16]
52.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Buthua, bhotua	Flower	Vegetable	Oral	Skin disease, blood Purification	[16]
53.	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King and H.Rob.	Asteraceae	Jharmoni	Leaves	Paste	External	Cut and wounds/	[16]·[22]· [15]

							Used for healing sore or cut	
54.	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> (Retz.) Trin. (1)	Poaceae	Santhai	Root	Paste	Oral	Jaundice	[16]
55.	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.Ham.) T.Nees & C.H.Eberm.	Lauraceae	Tezpaatt, Patcheni, Sabelai	Leaves, Young branch	Paste, Smoke, Raw	Oral, External	High pressure, Cure pyorrhea and gum inflammation.	[16] [20] [17]
56.	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl.	Lauraceae	Dalchini	Bark	Paste	Oral	Asthma	[16]
57.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Menispermaceae	Nilkot, tupri lota	Leaves, Root, Stem	Paste	External	Fever, loose motion	[16] [14]
58.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christn.) Swingle.	Rutaceae	Gol nemu	Leaves, Fruit, Fruit peel, Seed	Paste, Juice	Oral	Intestine worm, high pressure, wound healing	[16]
59.	<i>Citrus medica</i> L	Rutaceae	Joratenga, Nareng Asi	Young stem	Raw	External	Clean and whitening teeth	[17]
60.	<i>Citrus x limon</i> (L.) Osbeck.	Rutaceae	Kaji nemu	Leaves, Fruit	Paste, Juice	Oral	Body pain, intestine worm	[16]
61.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L	Vitaceae	Harjora, Harjora-lata	Stem	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	[14]
62.	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Mwkhna	Leaves	Paste	External	Ringworm, diarrhea, intestine worm	[16]
63.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Aparijita	Leaves, Flower	Paste	Oral	Snake bite, azoospermia	[16]

64.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Areaceae	Narikhol	Fruit	Juice	Oral	Brain booster	[16]
65.	<i>Colocasia esculanta</i> (L). Schott.	Araceae	Kola kosu, thaso gwswm	Petiole	Paste	External	Ear allergy, boil	[16]
66.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Commelinaceae	Kona-simolu	Branch	Paste	External	The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[13]
67.	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Phathw, Morapat	Leaves	Vegetable, Paste, Smoke	External, Oral	Boil, intestine worm, cut and wounds, fever, diabetes. used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[16]·[20]
68.	<i>Cosmos sulphurous</i> Cav. (6)	Asteraceae	Gandhemaloti	Leaves	Raw	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[20]
69.	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Ban naharu, Hagrani sambram	Bulb	Not specified	External	Asthama	[18]
70.	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Jeera	Fruit	Paste	Oral	Dog bite	[16]
71.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Halodhi	Rhizom, Leaves	Paste, Smoke, Raw	External, Oral	Diarrhea, skin rejuvenation, intestinal worm.	[16]·[20]

							used as mosquito-repellent plants.	
72.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae	Rabon nari	Stem	Paste	External	Fever	[16]·[14]
73.	<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	Amaranthaceae	Uvotisoth	Leaf, Stem	Raw, Smoke	Not specified	Used as Mosquito Repellant Plant	[20]
74.	<i>Cynadon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	Dubori	Twig,Root, Leaves	Paste, Juice, Smoke	External, Oral	Dizziness, cut and wounds, azoospermia, jaundice, vitiligo.	[16]·[22]·[20]
							used as mosquito-repellent plants.	
75.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Motha, koya bon, Omakhaya	Leaves, Root	Paste	External, Oral	Cut and wounds, stomach ache, diarrhea, piles	[16]
76.	<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Solanaceae	Boga-dhatura	Leaves, Root	Not specified	Not specified	Leaves and roots are used in pain and swellings and making beer.	[15]
77.	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Solanaceae	Datura, Dhotura, Dhotra, Burisuta	Leaves	Smoke, Juice	Internal	used as mosquito-repellent plants. Asthma, Bronchitis	[20]·[18]
78.	<i>Dillenia indica</i> L.	Dilleniaceae	Ouw tenga	Fruit, Root	Vegetable	Oral	Diabetes, pox.	[16]·[15]
							Roots are used for swelling of scrotum, fruits are used in dysentery	

							and tonic and slippery semi-liquid fluid used for dandruf	
79.	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i> (Retz.) Sw.	Athyriaceae	Dhekiya	Leaves	Vegetable, Paste	External, Oral	Cut and wounds, loose Motion	[16]
80.	<i>Dracaena trifasciata</i> (Prain.) Mabb.	Asparagaceae	Jibou bilai	Leaves	Paste	External	Burning	[16] ⁽¹⁾
81.	<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Wild.ex.Roem.et.Schult.	Caryophyllaceae	Sanmwjwngkhi, lai jabori,	Leaves, Twig	Vegetable, Paste	External, Oral	Cut and wounds, sinus, body pain, Leaves are used to treat insect bite. Bone dislocation	[16] [18] [15]
82.	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (L.) Schott.	Dryopteridaceae	Bih dhekiya	Leaves	Paste	External	Cut and wounds	[16]
83.	<i>Dysoxylum gotadhora</i> (Buch. Ham.) Mabb.	Meliaceae	Bagnal	Bark	Paste	External	Boil	[16]
84.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	Asteraceae	Moha bhringoraj, daogang jwla	Leaves	Paste	External	Hair fall, boil	[16]
85.	<i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Blume	Elaeocarpaceae	Jalpai, Jolpai, Undurmala	Young branch	Not specified	Not specified	Brushing for healthy teeth and relief toothache	[17]
86.	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (L.) Maton.	Zingiberaceae	Elaichi	Fruit	Paste	Oral	Asthma	[16]
87.	<i>Eleusine coracaa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Poaceae	Morowa ghanh, Marowa mai	Roots, Seeds, Bark	Not specified	Oral	Dog bite	[18]

88.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	Amlokhi	Leaves, Fruits, Roots	Not specified	Not specified	Root is used in asthma, leaves used in blood dysentery, fruits used in diarrhea, acidity, anaemia, gastric ulcer and cardio tonic	[15]
89.	<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> Lour.	Astreaceae	Helochi	Whole Plant	Juice	Oral	Gonorrhoea	[18]
90.	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Siju	Leaves,Stem, Latex	Paste	Oral, External	Cough, asthma, boil, ringworm,	[16]
91.	<i>Excoecaria oppositifolia</i> Griff.	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhgoch	Latex	Paste	External	The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails	[13]
92.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L	Moraceae	Borgosh, Dhob	Tender aerial roots	Not specified	Not specified	Cure bleeding and swelling of gums	[17]
93.	<i>Ficus hispida</i> L. f.	Moraceae	Dimoru	Leaves	Paste	External	Ear pain	[16]
94.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Ahot	Leaves	Juice	Oral	Diabetes	[16]
95.	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Fabaceae	Makhioti	Leaves	Raw, Smoke	Not specified	used as mosquito- repellent plants.	[20]

96.	<i>Garcinia cowa</i> Roxb.	Clusiaceae	Kau thekera	Fruit, leaves	Not specified	Oral	Used as medicine for dysentery	[15]
97.	<i>Garcinia morella</i> (Gaertn.) Desr.	Clusiaceae	Kuji Thekera	Fruits	Not specified	Oral	Dried fruit slices are also considered good for dysentery patients	[15]
98.	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb.	Clusiaceae	Thaikha, Bor thekera	Fruit	Vegetable, Juice	Oral	Stomach ache	[16]
99.	<i>Garcinia sopsopia</i> (Buch-Ham) Mabb.	Clusiaceae	Sochopa tenga, Gidir thaikha	Young branches	Not specified	External	Clean teeth and cure pyorrhoea	[17]
100.	<i>Gloriosa superb</i> L.	Colchicaceae	Agnisikha, Ulat-chandal	Leaves, Stem	Raw, Smoke	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants	[14]
101.	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz) DC.	Rutaceae	Chauldhua, Tolothapoka, Mairong rondo	Young branches	Raw	External	Brushing for healthy teeth and gum	[17]
102.	<i>Hellenia speciosa</i> (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta.	Costaceae	Debi tokon	Rhizom	Paste	Oral	Urethritis	[16]
103.	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i> (L.) Medik.	Malvaceae	usipak	Not specified	Not specified	Oral	Tuberculosis, anti-diabetic	[15]
104.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae	Joba	Leaves, Flower	Paste	External	Pregnancy, cuts and wounds, vitiligo, menstruation pain	[16]
105.	<i>Hibiscus subdarifa</i> L.	Malvaceae	Tenga mora, Mesta tenga	Leaves	Paste	Oral	Leaves are used as medicine in dysentery of man and domestic animals	[15]

106. <i>Hodgsonia macrocarpa</i> (Bl.) Cong.	Cucurbitaceae	Thebou lata, Thebou-lata, Topou guti, Topou-guti	Fruits	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
107. <i>Homalomena aromatica</i> (Spreng.) Schott.	Araceae	Gonsana	Petiole	Vegetable	Oral	High pressure, blood Purification	[16]
108. <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Saururaceae	Maisundri	Leaves	Vegetable, Smoke	Oral	Stomach ache, dysentery. used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[16]: [20]
109. <i>Hydrocotyle javanica</i> Thunb	Apiaceae	manimuni, Manimuni pisa	Whole plant	Paste	External, Oral	Bone dislocation	[18]
110. <i>Hydrocotyle moschata</i> G.Forst.	Araliaceae	Xoru manimuni	Leaves	Vegetable, Juice	Oral	Diarrhea, stomach ache, piles, eye redness	[16]
111. <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L	Balsaminaceae	Kanphuli-phul, Damdeuka, Dopati, Keruphul	Leaves	Juice	Oral	Malaria	[19]
112. <i>Impatiens tripetala</i> Roxb. Ex DC.	Balsaminaceae	Dumduga	Leaves	Paste	External	Wounds healing, Bone Fracture. Eczema.	[16]: [18]
113. <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	Convolvulaceae	Mitha aloo	Root	Paste	External, Oral	Fever	[16]
114. <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Enda, Bongali era, Bhenda, Anda, Lalanju	Latex, Young stem	Latex	External	Tooth decay, clean teeth and latex cures toothache and gum infection	[16]: [17]

115. <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Bahka-tita, Boga bahak,Gufur barsiki	Flower	Decoction	Oral	Cough	[16]
116. <i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm. fil.	Acanthaceae	Jatrasi, Tita- bahak	Leaves	Paste	External	The paste of the leaves is used to stop bleeding in cut injury and for wound healing.	[22]
117. <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Crassulaceae	Paategoja, Dupar tenga	Leaves	Paste, Juice	External, Oral	Kidney stones, stomach ache, fever, headache,urethritis .	[16]
118. <i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.) <i>Thwaites.</i>	Araceae	Chengmora Seng-mora, Kanta-kochu, Laghatua, Sibru	Leaves, Root	Vegetable	Oral	Dizziness, menstruation pain, jaundice, pox	[16]
119. <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Lythraceae	Jetuka, Jenthokha	Leaves	Paste	External	Hair fall	[16]
120. <i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Link.	Lamiaceae	Dorun, dharamful	Leaves	Paste	External	Sinus, nosebleeds	[16]
121. <i>Leucas lavandulifolia</i> Sm	Lamiaceae	Doron	Whole plant	Raw, smoke	External	used as mosquito- repellent plants.	[20]
122. <i>litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour)CB. Robins.	Lauraceae	Baghanl, Bhagnala	Leaves	Juice	Oral	Dysentery	[18]
123. <i>Litsea salicifolia</i> (Roxb. ex Nees) Hook.f.	Lauraceae	Dighloti	Stem, Leaves	Smoke	External	used as mosquito- repellent plants.	[20]

124. <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> (Hook.f & Thomson) H.Keng	Magnoliaceae	Borhomthuri sopa,Thou Thouwa	Young branch	Raw	External	Clean teeth and toothache	[17]
125. <i>Malva verticillata</i> L.	Malvaceae	Lapha	Dry Stem	Raw	External	Cough	[16]
126. <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Am, Thaiju	Twigs	Raw	External	Clean teeth and cure toothache	[17]
127. <i>Manilkara kauki</i> (L.) Dubard.	Sapotaceae	Bakul	Bark	Paste	External	Tooth decay	[16]
128. <i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Meliaceae	Rwmwnsitha, Ghoraneem	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Intestine worm, Leaves are used in treatment of skin diseases, to kill germs	[16]:[15]
129. <i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Podma, Podina	Leaves	Vegetable, Juice	Oral	Brain booster, Malaria	[16]:[18]
130. <i>Mentha spicata</i> L	Lamiaceae	Pudina	Leaves, Stem	Juice, Paste	Oral	Leaves and stems are used for acidity and stomach problem	[15]
131. <i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Asteraceae	Not Specified	Fruits	Not specified	Not specified	Used as Medicine	[14]
132. <i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Fabaceae	Lajuki lota	Stem	Paste	External	Teeth ache. The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles	[16]:[13]

						or corners of the nails.	
133. <i>Momordica charantia</i> charantia.	Cucurbitaceae	Tita kerela	Fruit	Vegetable	Oral	Diabetes	[16]
134. <i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd	Cucurbitaceae	Bhat kerela, Khangkhrol	Root	Vegetable	Not specified	Body swelling	[18]
135. <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	Sojina, Sajana	Leaves, Bark	Paste, Vegetable	External, Oral	High pressure, boil. Centipede (a small creature like an insect, with a long thin body and many legs) bite	[16]·[18]
136. <i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng	Rutaceae	Norsingha	Leaves	Smoke	External.	used as mosquito-repellent plants	[20]
137. <i>Morus alba</i> L.	Moraceae	Meskuri, Nuni, Thai kunsap	Leaves, Fruit, Root	Paste	Oral	Jaundice, menstruation, clean teeth and whitening	[16]·[17]
138. <i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla.	Musaceae	Athiyakol	Fruit, Fruit Peel, Leaves Sheath, Young Plnat	Juice	External, Oral	Diarrhea, Dysentery, cough, fever, allergy, white spots on eyes. Constipation.	[16]·[18]
139. <i>Musa sanguinea</i> Hook.f.	Musaceae	Malbhog kol	Root	Juice	Oral	Piles	[16]
140. <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Musaceae	Kach kol	Fruit	Vegetable	Oral	Stomach ache	[16]
141. <i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla.	Musaceae	Jahaji kol	Flower	Vegetable	Oral	Low pressure, wounds healing	[16]

142. <i>Clematis zeylanica</i> (L.) Poir.	Ranunculaceae	Not specified	Stem	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
143. <i>Narenga porphyrocoma</i> (Hance) Bor.	Poaceae	Ikorabon	Stem	Paste	External	White spots on eyes.	[16]
144. <i>Nelumbo lutea</i> Pers.	Nelumbonaceae	Padum	Leaves, Flower, Seed, Root	Paste, Raw	External	Root, leaf, flower, seed used in fever, skin diseases. Other uses: flowers used in ritual purpose.	[15]
145. <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Sadha, Dhapat-goch	Leaves, Stem	Smoke	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants	[20]
146. <i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Oleaceae	Xewali, Safali	Young shoot, Leaves, Twigs	Paste, Vegetable	External, Oral	Fever, fever, jaundice, joint pain, baby indigestion, intestine worm, malaria, clean teeth and cure swollen gum	[16]·[17]
147. <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Ram tulasi, Ram thulungsi	Leaves	Juice	Oral	High pressure	[16]
148. <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Kola tulsi, Tulsi, thulungsi	Leaves	Juice, Smoke	Oral	Cough. used as mosquito-repellent plants. Cough, dizziness, allergy, intestine worm.	[16]·[22]·[20]·[18]
149. <i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> var. <i>caespitosa</i> (Benth.) Verdc	Rubiaceae	Sarpajiva	Not specified	Not specified	Oral	plant extract used in stomach problem	[15]

150. <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Poaceae	Dhan, Mairong	Fruit	Raw	Oral	Dog bite	[16]
151. <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Singrimwikhi, Tengesi, Soru tengeshi, Changoi-tenga	Leaves	Vegetable, Juice	External, Oral	Stomach ache, dysentery, small pox, eye redness. The plant is also highly considered medicinal in dysentery and blood pressure. It is suitable vegetables with small fish	[16] [15]
152. <i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Bhedeilota, Padrilewa, Paduri lota, Bhebeli lota	Leaves	Paste, Vegetable	External, Oral	Stomach ache, dizziness, body pain, fever, loose motion. Used for any stomach problems	[16] [15]
153. <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth.	Piperaceae	Purnowa, Pononowa	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Swollen leg	[16]
154. <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre	Polygonaceae	Behu	Leaves	Smoke	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[20]
155. <i>Phlogacanthus thyrsoiflorus</i> Nees	Acanthaceae	Bonheka, Barsiki bibar, Tita bahaka	Flower, Leaves	Vegetable, Juice	Oral	Cough, intestine worm, diarrhea, gastric, baby indigestion, Malaria.	[16] [19]

156. <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Phyllanthaceae	Amlokhi, Amlai	Fruit, Twigs	Raw	Oral	Diabetes, gastric, Curing tooth ache and tooth decay	[16]·[17]
157. <i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> Webster.	Phyllanthaceae	Bhui amlakhi, Mati amlokhi	Whole plant	juice	Oral	Jaundice.	[18]
158. <i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Solanaceae	Kopal phuta, Pokmou	Not specified	Paste, Juice	Oral	Used for Malaria, asthma, hepatitis, dermatitis	[15]
159. <i>Piper betle</i> L.	Piperaceae	Pan, Phathwi	Leaves	Paste	External	Bone fracture	[16]
160. <i>Piper longum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Pipoli, Pipli	Leaves	Juice, Paste	Oral	Malaria	[19]
161. <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Piperaceae	Jaluk,khudi jaluk, jati jaluk, jathi jalou	Fruit	Paste	Oral	Bronchitis, tooth decay, Dog bite	[16]·[18]
162. <i>Piper retrofractum</i> Vahl.	Piperaceae	Pipili, samfri	Fruit	Raw, Paste	Oral	Bronchitis, Sinus, Dog bite	[16]
163. <i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i> (Burm.f.) Kuntze.	Lamiaceae	Xukolota	Leaves	Paste	External	Cut and wounds	[16]
164. <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae	Sonapuli, Hah thegia, Malbhog khutura	Leaves	Paste, Vegetable	External, Oral	Fever,diarrhea, cold sore, dizziness	[16]
165. <i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (L.) Benn. & R. Br.	Urticaceae	Borali bokuwa, Nasreng khoro, Ultachar, Guma khantei	Leaves, Whole plant	Paste	External	Boil, Bone dislocation	[16]·[18]
166. <i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Madhuri aam, Samfreng, Sophari	Leaves, Young stem	Juice	Oral	Stomach ache, diarrhea,	[16]·[17]

						intestine worm, clean teeth and relief from mouth blisters/scouring teeth	
167. <i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Lythraceae	Dalim	Fruit	Raw	Oral	Blood purification	[16]
168. <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth.ex Kurz	Apocynaceae	Sarpagandha	Root	Juice	Oral	Sedation, hypertension, Nervous disorders, anxiety, excitement, insomnia, epilepsy, malaria	[18]: [15]
169. <i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Eragoch	Leaves, Stem	Juice, Paste	Oral, External,	Vomiting, fever, dizziness, body pain, boil, urine problem.	[16]: [13]
						The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	
170. <i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.	Polygonaceae	Suka	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Suka	[16]

171. <i>Santalum album</i> L.	Santalaceae	Chandan, Boga chandan	Bark	Raw	Oral	Dizziness	[16]
172. <i>Scleromitron diffusum</i> (Willd.) R.J.Wang	Rubiaceae	Dosri aitheng, kharpa jiva	Leaves	Juice, Paste	External, Oral	Dizziness, boil,	[16]
173. <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Plantaginaceae	Bon dhoniya, Jestha madhu	Leaves, Root	Juice, Paste	External, Oral	Urethritis, fever, asthma, Jaundice	[16]
174. <i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link.	Fabaceae	Solleng, Hat-thenga, Jonjoni-goch	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Jaundice, fever	[16]
175. <i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.	Malvaceae	Soru borial	Leaves	Paste	External	The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[13]
176. <i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	Bor borial	Leaves	Paste	External	The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[13]
177. <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	Bamun mara	Leaves, Root	Paste	External	Boil, wounds healing	[16]

178.	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i> Roxb. ex D.Don	Smilacaceae	Bagh Achura lota, Kumarika, Kumbhi	Whole plant	Not specified	Not specified	Used as medicine	[14]
179.	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i> Lour	Smilacaceae	Bagh-achora-lata, Tikani-borua, Sila assugur bendwng	Stems, Whole plant	Raw	External	Clean teeth and strengthen the gums	[14]·[17]
180.	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> L	Smilacaceae	Tikoni borual, Kumarika, Soima Jaseb	Stems	Raw	External	Clean teeth and strengthen the gums	[17]
181.	<i>Solanum violaceum</i> Ortega.	Solanaceae	Khunthai, Bor bhekuri	Fruit	Raw	External, Oral	Diabetes, cut and wounds	[16]
182.	<i>Solanum myriacanthum</i> Dunal	Solanaceae	Kota bengena, bhekuri tita	Root	Paste	Oral	Malaria	[19]
183.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Solanaceae	Aloo	Tuber	Paste	External	Burning	[16]
184.	<i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal.	Solanaceae	Beng damoru, Katahi bengna, Ambou fanthao	Root, Fruit, Leaf, Stem	Paste, Raw, Smoke	External, Oral	Tooth decay, small pox, diabetes. used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[16]·[20]
185.	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Paleng	Leaves	Vegetable	Oral	Stomach ache	[16]
186.	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f) Kurz.	Anacardiaceae	Thaisri, amora	Bark, Root	Paste, Juice	External, Oral	Dog bite, gastric, diarrhea	[16]·[18]
187.	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. discolor (Blume) Forman.	Menispermaceae	Tuprilota	Leaves	Paste	External	Fever	[16]·[14]
188.	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merr. et L.M.Perry.	Myrtaceae	Loung	Dry Flower	Paste	Oral	Asthma	[16]

189. <i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels.	Myrtaceae	Jam, Jamu	Bark	Decoction	Oral	Diabetes	[16]
190. <i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult.	Apocynaceae	Kathanda, Dawdai	Leaves, Flower, Tender tem/root	Paste, Juice	External	Eye redness, fever, Brushing teeth reliefs from toothache. The painful nail disorder which caused due to uncleanliness of nails in which mud or sands enter inside the angles or corners of the nails.	[16] [13] [17]
191. <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L	Fabaceae	Thengkhlang	Fruit	Juice	Oral	High pressure	[16]
192. <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.Ex.DC.) Wight and Arn.	Combretaceae	Arjun	Bark	Paste, Raw	External, Oral	Gastric, tb, dog bite, Burning, Its bark is considered highly medicinal for heart diseases, diabetes and in lowering high blood pressure	[16] [15]
193. <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Bhomora	Fruit	Paste	Oral	Gastric	[16]

194. <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	<i>Combretaceae</i>	Xilikha, Selekha	Fruit, Twig	Paste, Raw	Oral	Gastric, Clean teeth and strengthen gum	[16]·[17]·[15]
						The both unripe and ripe fruits as eaten raw or used as medicine usually chewed after meal as digestive.	
195. <i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i> (L.) Farw.	<i>Thelypteridaceae</i>	Bih-dekhia	Stem, Leaves	Smoke	External	used as mosquito-repellent plants.	[20]
196. <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook.f. and Thomson.	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	Amorlota	Stem	Paste	External	Bone fracture	[16]·[14]
197. <i>Strobilanthes cernua</i> Blume.	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	Kola gash	Leaves	Paste	External	Eczema	[18]
198. <i>Typhonium trilobatum</i> (L.) Schott.	<i>Araceae</i>	Cham kachu, Chamka	Root	Paste	Oral	Bronchitis	[18]
199. <i>Urena lobata</i> L.	<i>Malvaceae</i>	Hunborolua, Hagravendi	Tender stem	Raw	External	Clean teeth and gum & toothache	[17]
200. <i>Vanda coerulea</i> Griff. ex Lindl.	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Bhatou Phul	Not specified	Juice	External	Used for the treatment of Glaucoma, Cataract etc.	[15]
201. <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper.	<i>Fabaceae</i>	Mati mah, Sobai dali	Fruit	Vegetable	Oral	Dog bite	[16]
202. <i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Posotiya, Nisinda	Leaves, Tender stem	Vegetable	Oral	Jaundice, high pressure, clean	[16]·[17]

						teeth and reliefs from toothache	
203. <i>Vitex trifolia</i> L.	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	Posotiya	Leaves	Smoke	External	used as mosquito- repellent plants.	[20]
204. <i>Withania somnifera</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	Aswagondha	Root	Juice	Oral	Vitiligo	[16]
205. <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe.	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Ada, Hijeng,	Rhizom	Paste	Oral	Cough, dog bite,	[16]; [18]
206. <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Bogori	Leaves	Paste	External	Allergy	[16]

Table 1: List of ethnomedicinal plants.

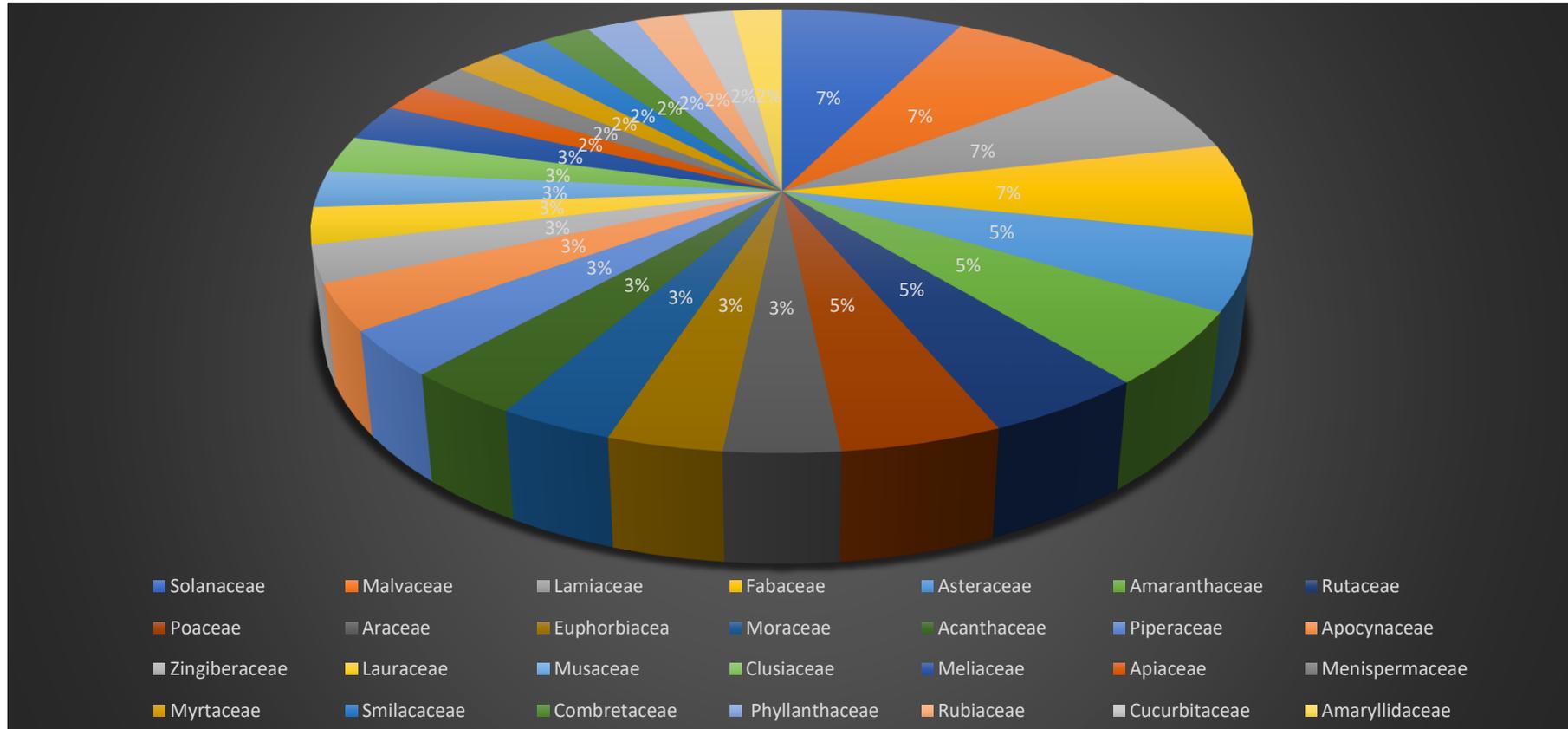


Fig 1: Most commonly occurring families.



Fig 2: Pictures of some plants, those are included in Table 1.

5. Conclusion:

This review primarily focuses on documentation of the traditional medical practises practised by indigenous populations in remote locations of the Baksa district of Assam. Their experiences and the culture that has been orally transmitted down through the centuries have a significant influence on traditional medical procedures. Due to their limited or non-existent adverse effects, the utilization of medicinal herbs that have been used for centuries becomes crucial. They are often less expensive than synthetic pharmaceuticals and can be highly helpful to the underprivileged and general public. The extensive use of synthetic drugs for sickness prevention and treatment has led to the rapid development of drug resistance., It is not only safe but also readily accessible and reasonably priced to employ natural therapy for illness prevention and treatment. The systematic analysis of 206 historically utilized plants in the Baksa area of Assam has been provided in detail in this paper, along with a discussion of the findings. This leads to the conclusion that the scientific community and medical professionals would undoubtedly benefit from the thorough evaluation of the 206 medicinal plants employed by the Baksa District for the treatment of various diseases.

References:

- [1] Akerele O. Medicinal plants and primary health care an agenda for action. *Fitoterapia* 1988;59:355–64.
- [2] Organization W. *Regulatory Situation of Herbal Medicines: A Worldwide Review*. Geneva: World Health Organization 1998.
- [3] Newman DJ, Cragg GM, Snader KM. The influence of natural products upon drug discovery (Antiquity to late 1999). *Nat Prod Rep* 2000;17:215–34.
<https://doi.org/10.1039/a902202c>.
- [4] SHINWARI ZK, QAISER AM. EFFORTS ON CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF PAKISTAN. *Pakistan J Bot* 2011;43.
- [5] Odhav Bharti, Kandasamy Thangaraj, Khumalo Nonhlanhla BH. Screening of African Traditional Vegetables for Their Alpha-Amylase Inhibitory Effect. *J Med Plants Res* 2010;4:1502–7.
- [6] Schulze A. *Cosmetic care of grey hair comprising melatonin*, 2017.
- [7] Fabricant DS, Farnsworth NR. The value of plants used in traditional medicine for drug discovery. *Environ Health Perspect* 2001;109:69–75.
<https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.01109s169>.

- [8] Gowthami R, Sharma N, Pandey R, Agrawal A. Status and consolidated list of threatened medicinal plants of India. *Genet Resour Crop Evol* 2021;68:2235–63. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10722-021-01199-0>.
- [9] Wani ZA, Kumar N, Akash. Ethnobotanical Study of Some Threatened Plants in District Baramulla, Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, India. *Int J Curr Res Biosci Plant Biol* 2016;3:58–64. <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcrbp.2016.302.007>.
- [10] Rashid A, Anand VK, Serwar J. Less Known Wild Edible Plants Used by the Gujjar Tribe of District Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir State. *Int J Bot* 2008;4:219–24. <https://doi.org/10.3923/ijb.2008.219.224>.
- [11] Vidyarthi S, Samant SS, Sharma P. Traditional and indigenous uses of medicinal plants by local residents in Himachal Pradesh, North Western Himalaya, India. *Int J Biodivers Sci Ecosyst Serv Manag* 2013;9:185–200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21513732.2013.823113>.
- [12] Ansari T, Saleem M, Asif M, Prasad SB, Kumar V, Meena R. Morphological, phytochemical and ethnopharmacological attributes of *Xylosma longifolia* Clos: A review. *J Pharmacogn Phytochem* 2023;12:679–89. <https://doi.org/10.22271/phyto.2023.v12.i1f.14613>.
- [13] Nath N. Traditional Herbal practices of Nail or toe disorder: A case study of Baksa district, Assam (N.E India). *Int J Ayurvedic Herb Med* 2016;6:2072 –2074. <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijahm>.
- [14] D Baro* and S K Borthakur. Climbing Angiosperms of Manas National Park, Assam: Diversity and Ethnobotany. *Biosci Discov* 2017;8:158–65.
- [15] Kr. Das J. ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY ETHNIC TRIBES OF FRINGE VILLAGES IN GREATER MANAS LANDSCAPE, BAKSA DISTRICT OF ASSAM, INDIA. *Int J Adv Res* 2020;8:459–64. <https://doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/10649>.
- [16] BORO M, DAS B, BORO KK, NATH M, BURAGOHAİN P, ROY S, et al. Quantitative ethnobotany of medicinal plants used by the Bodo Community of Baksa District, BTR, Assam, India. *Biodiversitas J Biol Divers* 2023;24. <https://doi.org/10.13057/biodiv/d240610>.
- [17] Hazarika P PH and DD. Traditional knowledge for using plant resources as tooth brushing stick (datun) by the indigenous communities of Assam, India. *Int J Herb Med* 2018;6:22–34.
- [18] DK Bhattacharjya^{1*}, A Kar² HS& KP. Notes on herbal treatment practiced by the

- people of fringe villages of Manas National Park, India. *Indian J Tradit Knowl* 2015;1:155–60.
- [19] NILAKSHI GOHAIN, ANIL PRAKASH, KABITA GOGOI, D R. BHATTACHARYA NPS, CHANDRAJIT DAHUTIA MCK. AN ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF ANTI-MALARIAL PLANTS IN SOME HIGHLY MALARIA AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF ASSAM. *Int J Pharm Pharm Sci* 2015;7:147–52.
- [20] Baruah H, Boro H, Swargiary A. Documentation of Mosquito Repellant Plants from Fringe Villages of Manas National Park, Assam, India. *Pharmacognosy Res* 2023;15:497–503. <https://doi.org/10.5530/pres.15.3.052>.
- [21] Sainuddin FV, Kakkara A, Vasundharan SK, Parambath SN, Rajan SC, Raghunathan J. Spatial Mapping of Ethno Medicinal Knowledge with Specific Reference to *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell in India. *J Ayurveda Med Sci* 2017;2:219–24. <https://doi.org/10.5530/jams.2017.2.18>.
- [22] Basumatary DK, Markhap DV. A study on folklore compound used for haemostatic and wound healing effect by the bodo-community of Assam, India. *South Asian Res J Med Sci* 2019;01:20–3. <https://doi.org/10.36346/sarjms.2019.v01i01.005>.