



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE ON HERBACEOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS AMONG THE LOCAL PEOPLE OF MAVANATHAM AND ITTARAI VILLAGES, THALAMALAI HILLS, SATHYAMANGALAM RESERVE FOREST RANGE, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.


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ABSTRACT: A survey was conducted to explore herbaceous ethnomedicinal plants of Mavanatham and Ittarai villages of Thalamalai hills, Sathyamangalam Reserve Forest Range, Erode District, Tamil Nadu, India. The information was collected on the basis of personal interviews with traditional healers and village elders. A total of 95 plant species belonging to 80 genera and 44 families were reported in the study area. In terms of the number of medicinal plant species in a family Lamiaceae (7) is the dominant family. Leaves were most frequently used plant part for the treatment of diseases. Our study revealed that in all the studied tribal villages the plants were used to cure common diseases like diarrhoea, fever, skin diseases, wound healing, asthma, etc. Many of these plants in the study area are to be conserved. The study also suggested that the present information on medicinal use of plants may be used for botanical and pharmacological research in future for the discovery of new source of drugs.

Key words: Herbaceous; Sathyamangalam; pharmacology and diseases.

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INTRODUCTION

Globally, about 85% of the traditional medicines used for primary healthcare are derived from plants [1]. Traditional medicine and ethnobotanical information play an important role in scientific research, particularly when the literature and field work data have been properly evaluated [2]. India is one of the twelve megabiodiversity countries of the World having rich vegetation with a wide variety of plants with medicinal value. In many countries, scientific investigations of medicinal plants have been initiated because of their contribution to healthcare. India possesses a total of 427 tribal communities [3] and over 275 papers have been published on specific ethnic groups [4]. Interest in traditional medicine in India has continuously been increasing; recently, various ethnobotanical studies have been reported to explore the knowledge from the various tribals of Tamil Nadu [5, 6].

Rural communities, in particular Irulas and kurumbas tribals, depend on plant resources mainly for herbal medicines, food, forage, construction of dwellings, making household implements, sleeping mats, and for fire and shade [7].

The objective of this study was to assess the richness of ethnomedicinal herbaceous plant species used by the Irulas and kurumbas tribals in Mavanatham and Ittarai villages, Thalamalai Hills, Sathyamangalam Reserve forest Range, Erode District, Tamil Nadu, India. Similar ethnobotanical studies have been reported in several parts of India to protect the traditional knowledge from disappearing [4, 8-12]. Documenting the indigenous knowledge through ethnobotanical studies is important for the conservation of biological resources as well as their sustainable utilization.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Description of the study area

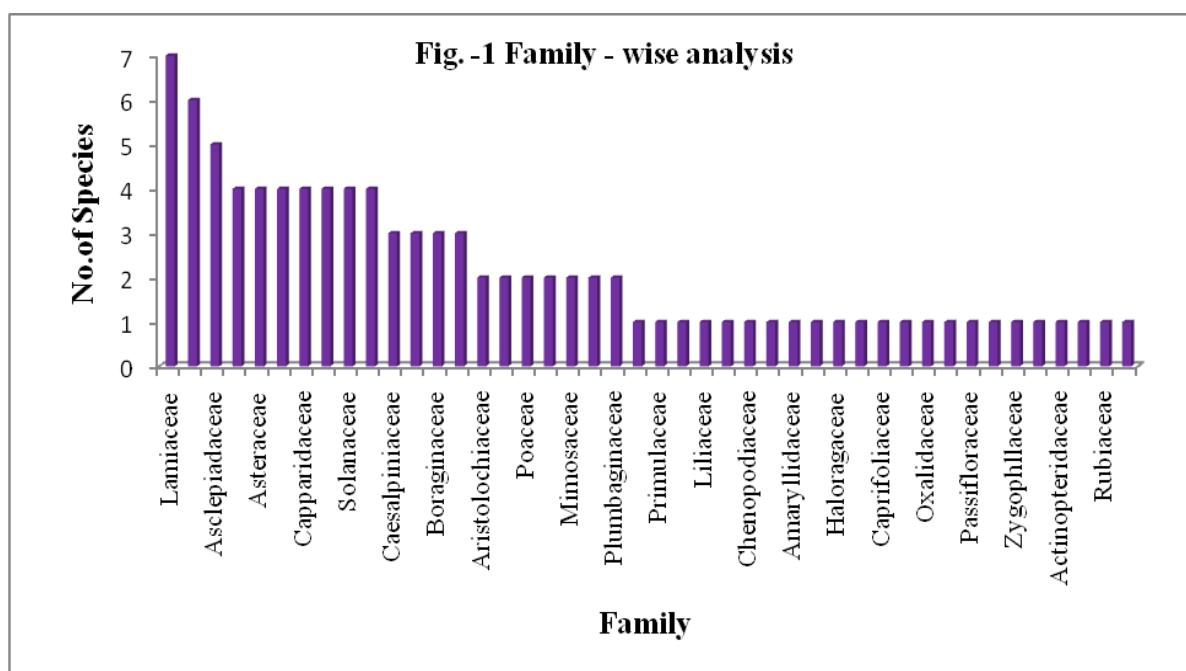
The study area concentrates in and around the Mavanatham and Ittarai villages in Thalamalai Hills. It has an area of 210.85 Km², lies between 11°29'-11°48'N latitude and 70°50'-77°27'E longitude. The hill is situated at about 280m-1105m above mean sea level. Temperature ranges from 14° to 33°. The area has an average annual rainfall of about 600 to 850mm.

Interviews with tribal practitioners

The data were collected through questionnaire, interviews and discussion among tribal practitioners by trial and error. Our questionnaire allowed descriptive responses on the plant prescribed, such as part of the plant used, medicinal uses, detailed information about mode of preparation (i.e., decoction, paste, powder and juice), form of usage either fresh or dried and mixtures of other plants used as ingredients. The Flora of Presidency of Madras [13] and The Flora of Tamil Nadu Carnatic [14] were used to ascertain the nomenclature. The voucher specimens in duplicate were deposited in the herbarium of PG and Research Department of Botany, Vellalar College for Women (Autonomous), Erode.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that, Irulas and Kurumbas tribals of Thalamalai hills possess a very good knowledge on the herbaceous plants found around the forest areas. A total of 95 herbaceous plant species from 80 genera and 44 families have been recorded as herbaceous plants in the study areas (Table -1). Among the 44 families, the most widely utilized species belonged to Lamiaceae (7), Malvaceae (6), Asclepiadaceae (5), Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae, Acanthaceae, Cappariadaceae, Fabaceae, Solanaceae and Loranthaceae (4), Caesalpiniaceae, Vitaceae, Boraginaceae and Pedaliaceae (3) and the remaining families were represented by one or two species each (Fig.-1). This finding of common medicinal plant families in the study is in agreement with that of Blasco *et al.* [15].



Ethnomedicinal plants listed in Table-1 were used in more than 24 types of diseases. Maximum number of 36 species were used to cure diarrhoea followed by 22 species used to cure skin diseases, 20 species used to cure fever and wound, 19 species used to cure asthma, 15 species used to cure cancer, 12 species used to cure Diabetes, 10 species used to cure Stomach problem and Snake bite, 9 species used to cure Jaundice (Fig.-2). The informations collected from this study are in agreement with the previous reports [10]. Among the different plant parts used, leaves constituted the major portion in medicine (58 species), followed by roots and whole plant (28 species), stem (11 species), seeds (10 species), flower (8 species), fruit (6 species), tuber, aerial parts, bark and rhizome (1 species) (Fig.-3). This is in consonance with the findings of Blasco *et al.* [15]; Sajib and Uddin [16] and Sujatha and Mariya Selvam [17].

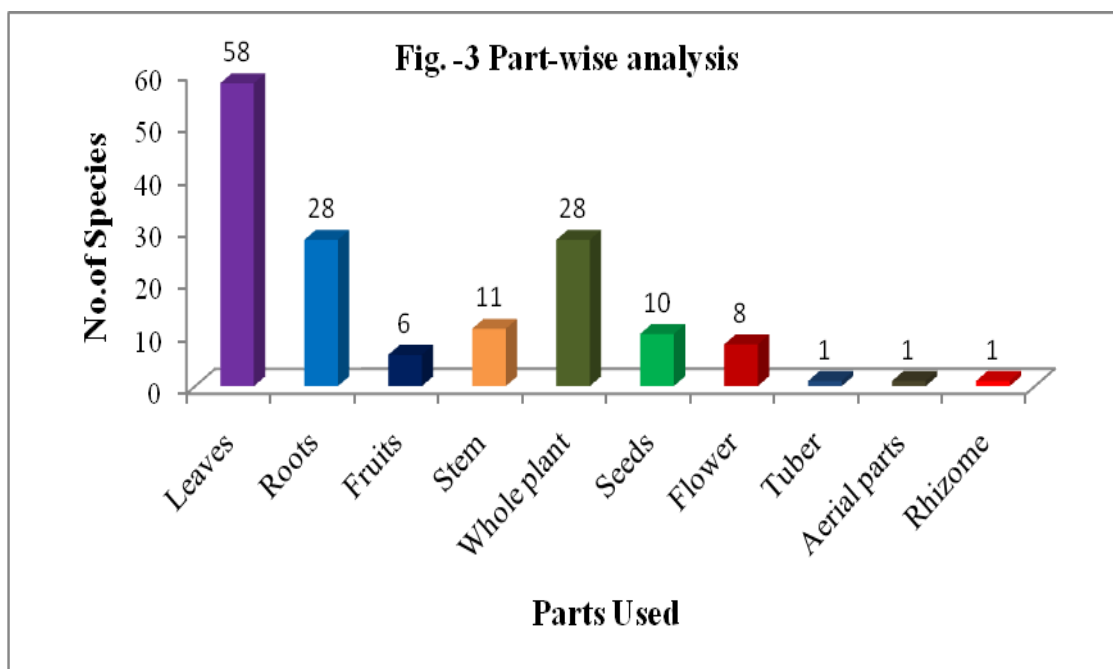
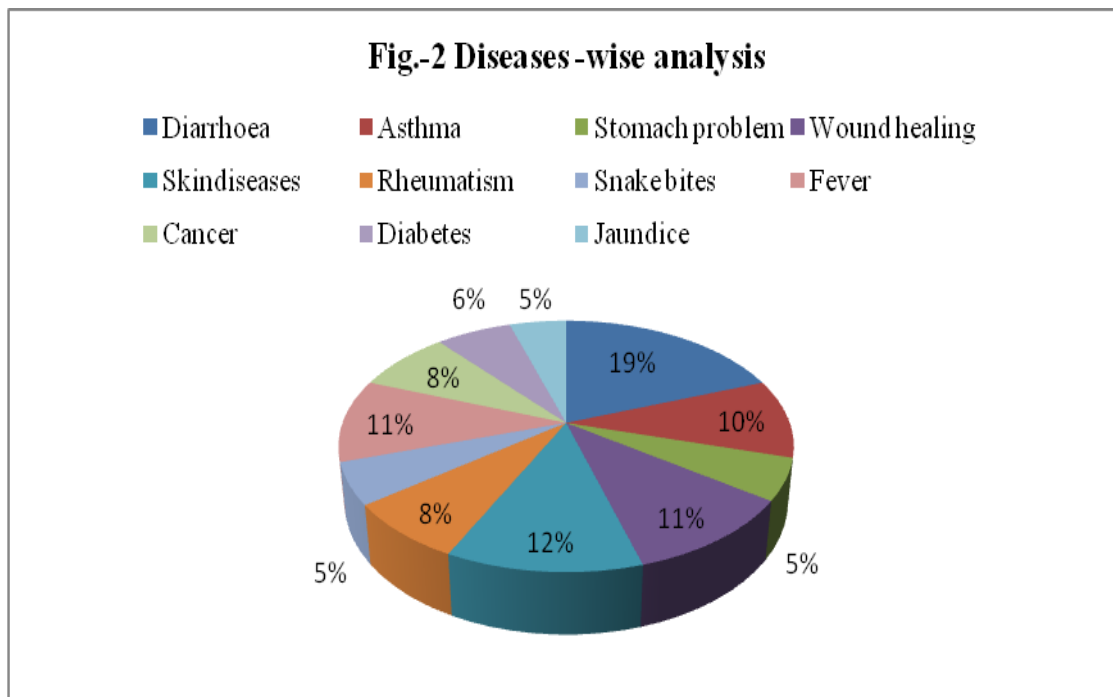


Table-1 Summary of Surveyed Herbs species - Botanical name, Family name, Parts used and the therapeutic uses of different taxa for various ailments

S.No	Botanical Name	Habit	Family Name	Local Name	Parts Used	Medicinal Usage
1.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> G. Don.	Woody Herb	Malvaceae	Thuthi	Leaves	Anti-inflammatory in piles and skin eruptions
2.	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i> Forsk.	Shrub	Euphorbiaceae	Ceera sedi	Roots, Leaves and Stem	Febrifuge, gonorrhoea, whooping cough, constipation, eye infection and tooth ache
3.	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Herb	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppai meni	Roots, Leaves and Whole plant	Anti-inflammatory, jaundice, skin diseases, expectorant, dysentery and rheumatic arthritis
4.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Herb	Amarantaceae	Nayuruvi	Leaves	Wound healing, dog bites, toothache and abdominal pain
5.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Herb	Asteraceae	Sethupunthalai	Leaves	Skin diseases, itches and sores
6.	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> Linn.	Herb	Primulaceae	Anichan	Leaves	Toothache, liver problems, snake bites and kidney inflammation
7.	<i>Anisomeles indica</i> O. Kze.	Herb	Lamiaceae	Peyimaruti	Root, Stem Leaves and Flowers	Anti-inflammations, gastric and relieve painful urination
8.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Herb	Papaveraceae	Kudiyotti	Seed, Leaves and Flowers	Diuretic, purgative, cure leprosy, diabetic, anti-inflammations, anti-microbial, anti-oxidant, skin diseases and bilious fever
9.	<i>Aristolochia bracteata</i> Retz.	Herb	Aristolochiaceae	Kidamari	Roots and Leaves	Skin diseases
10.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Climber	Aristolochiaceae	Nalleswari	Roots and Leaves	Stomachache, rheumatism, skin diseases, snake bites, diarrhoea and diabetes
11.	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> L.	Herb	Asclepiadaceae	Kallimulaiyam	Roots	Anti-tumorous, stop bleeding, astringent, strong laxative and vomiting
12.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Climber	Liliaceae	Neervekkaea	Tuber and Roots	Nervous disorders, dyspepsia, tumors, scalding of urine, throat infection, tuberculosis, cough, bronchitis and general debility
13.	<i>Barleria acuminata</i> W.	Shrub	Acanthaceae	Vellaikurinji	Whole plant	Antiseptic, fever, respiratory diseases, tooth ache and joint pain
14.	<i>Blepharis boerhaaviaefolia</i> Pers.	Under shrub	Acanthaceae	-	Leaves, Roots, Fruit and Seeds	Wound healing, ulcers, nasal hemorrhage, asthma, throat inflammation, ascitis, liver and spleen disorders, dysmenorrhea, urinary disorder, kidney stone, used for dysuria, diseases of nervous system and aphrodisiac.
15.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Herb	Nyctaginaceae	Mookkarattai	Roots and Leaves	Asthma, jaundice, diuretic, dyspepsia blood purifier and relieve muscular pain
16.	<i>Cassia obtusa</i> Roxb.	Herb	Caesalpiniaceae	Nilavagai	Leaves, Stem and Fruit	Cure various ailments, purgative, abdominal pain, rheumatism, arthritis and blood purifier
17.	<i>Cassia sophera</i> L.	Small shrub	Caesalpiniaceae	Sulari	Whole Plant	Bronchial asthma, respiratory dyspnea and catarrhal type of asthma
18.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Herb	Caesalpiniaceae	Tagarai	Seeds	Skin ailments and snake bite
19.	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.	Herb	Chenopodiaceae	Vettai pakku	Leaves, Whole Plant and Seed	Cough, asthma, anti-cancerous, anti-bacterial, anti-malarial, insecticidal and anti-tumorous

20.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Climber	Vitaceae	Pirandai	Stem, Leaves and Root	Bone breakage, appetizer, dyspepsia, indigestion and piles
21.	<i>Cissus setosa</i> Roxb.	Climber	Vitaceae	Puzhi naralai	Leaves	Healer of bone fractures
22.	<i>Cissus vitiginea</i> L.	Climber	Vitaceae	Cempirantai	Whole plant	Anti-inflammatory
23.	<i>Clematis gouriana</i> Roxb.	Climber	Ranunculaceae	Maanivilaan kodi	Whole plant	Fever and muscular skeletal disorder
24.	<i>Cleome felina</i> L. f.	Herb	Capparidaceae	Taivelai	Leaves	Pain, swelling fever, cough, asthma, skin and urinary diseases
25.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Herb	Capparidaceae	Naivelai	Leaves and Roots	Pain, fever, cough, asthma and skin diseases
26.	<i>Cleome monophylla</i> L.	Herb	Capparidaceae	Kattukkadugu	Leaves, Stem, Seeds, Roots and Flowers	Ulcers, boils, wounds, cough, headache, swellings, hasten maturation, ear discharges, fever, anthelmintic, rubefacient and vesicant
27.	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Herb	Capparidaceae	Naikkaduku	Leaves and Seeds	Diaphoretic, rubefacient, vesicant, wounds, ulcers, earache, anthelmintic and carminative
28.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> , L.	Climber	Fabaceae	Sangupushpam	Leaves	Throat pain and swellings
29.	<i>Crotalaria paniculata</i> Willd.	Herb	Fabaceae	Guttavempali	Whole Plant	Indigestion, laryngitis, skin diseases, diarrhoea and fever
30.	<i>Curculigo orchiooides</i> Gaertn.	Herb	Amaryllidaceae	Nilappanan kizhangu	Rhizome	Limb limpness, arthritis of the lumbar, anti-inflammatory, white leprosy, joint pain, nervous diseases and vomiting
31.	<i>Cuscuta hyalina</i> Roth.	Herb	Convolvulaceae	Cadadari	Whole plant	Decoction of the plant is taken against pain in the chest, eye diseases, anti-bacterial and anti-cancer
32.	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> (L.). Pers.	Herb	Poaceae	Arugampul	Whole Plant and Leaves	Stomach ailments, digestion, increases red blood cells, liver complaints, toothache, pains, piles, asthma, diabetes, tumors, brain and heart tonic
33.	<i>Cynoglossum furcatum</i> Wall.	Herb	Boraginaceae	Pisinottarai	Whole plant	Fungal infection on skin, anti-inflammatory and jaundice
34.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> Beauv.	Herb	Poaceae	–	Whole Plant	Spider poison and all type of vomiting
35.	<i>Datura Stramonium</i> L.	Shrub	Solanaceae	–	Whole Plant	Muscle spasm, bronchial constriction, menstrual problems, strong analgesic and throbbing headache
36.	<i>Decaschistia crotonifolia</i> W. & .A.	Shrub	Malvaceae	Kondagogu	Whole Plant	Liver diseases, digestive disorder, Skin diseases, Wound healing, anti-inflammatory and cancer
37.	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> L. f.	Epiphyte (Parasite)	Loranthaceae	Pulluruvi	Leaves and Flowers	Wound healing, anti-microbial, pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, dysentery, arthritis, diarrhoea, skin diseases, wound swelling, paralysis, ulcers, hemorrhage, miscarriage, kidney and gall bladder stone

38	<i>Diplocyclas palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey.	Climber	Cucurbitaceae	Shivalingi	Root, Leaves and Fruit	Skin diseases, cough, inflammation, severe antivenin and laxative
39.	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i> Ort.	Herb	Euphorbiaceae	Catarakalli	Leaves	Cure diarrhoea and dysentery
40.	<i>Haloragis oligantha</i> W. & .A.	Herb	Haloragaceae	–	Leaves	Dyspepsia, fever, female complaints and cure ailments of skin
41.	<i>Heliotropium subulatum</i> Hochst.	Herb	Boraginaceae	–	Stem and Leaves	Treating boils, sores, ulcers, throat infections, insect stings and snake bites
42.	<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> L. f.	Shrub	Malvaceae	Kallaichedi	Roots and Whole Plant	Diuretic, febrifuge, cough, bronchitis, earache, swelling wounds, nemonia and headache
43.	<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i> L.	Shrub	Malvaceae	Perun thuthi	Seed, Fruit and Bark	Diarrhoea, dysentery, cold, cough, venereal diseases, bronchitis, elephantiasis and leprosy
44.	<i>Hybanthus ennaespermus</i> (L.). F.V. Mul.	Herb	Violaceae	Chinna Kongu Poo	Leaves	Reduce excessive body
45.	<i>Justicia procumbens</i> L.	Herb	Acanthaceae	Kodakasali	Leaves and Whole Plant	Asthma, cancer and rheumatism
46.	<i>Leonotis nepetaefolia</i> R. Br.	Tall Herb	Lamiaceae	–	Whole plant, Leaves, Flower and Seeds	Anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, rheumatic pains, tonic, scalds burns, ring worm, skin diseases and fever
47.	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> W. & .A.	Climber	Asclepiadaceae	Pal kizhangu	Root and Leaves	Aphrodisiac, rejuvenative, galactagogue cough, tuberculosis and skin diseases
48.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> Spr.	Herb	Lamiaceae	Thumbai	Leaves and Whole Plant	Cold, cough and poison bite, chronic rheumatism, skin eruption, snake bite and pain due to swelling
49.	<i>Leucas lanata</i> Benth.	Herb	Lamiaceae	Chinnapoola thumbi	Root and Leaves	Anti-bacterial, anti-microbial, aphrodisiac, anti-depressant, dysentery and skin diseases
50.	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> Mich.	Herb	Verbenaceae	Poduthalai	Leaves	Anti-bacterial, alopecia and infusion given to women after delivery
51.	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thumb.	Herb	Caprifoliaceae	–	Stem and Flower	Skin diseases, bacterial dysentery and tumors
52.	<i>Loranthus longiflorus</i> Desv.	Epiphyte (Parasite)	Loranthaceae	Pulluri	Leaves	Anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and bronchitis
53.	<i>Ludwigia parviflora</i> Roxb.	Herb	Onagraceae	Musalkathilai	Whole Plant and stem	Fever, cramps and aching limbs
54.	<i>Melhania incana</i> Heyne.	Herb	Sterculiaceae	–	Leaves and Roots	Bronchial asthma, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal activities and anti-gonococcal activity (gonorrhoea)
55.	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> Hall. f.	Herb	Convolvulaceae	Savurikodi	Whole plant	Plant pacifies vitiated vata, arthritis, hemiplegia, hemorrhoids, urinary system diseases, inflammation and general debility
56.	<i>Micrococca mercurialis</i> Benth.	Herb	Euphorbiaceae	Pulladi	Leaves	Curing sores, rheumatic pain, constipation, fever, instilled in to the nose, eyes or ears to treat headache, skin diseases, flariasis of the eye or otitis and purgative
57.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Herb	Mimosaceae	Thotta surungi	Leaves and Roots	Stomachic, piles and muscular pains
58.	<i>Mitracarpus villosus</i> (Sw.) Dc.	Herb	Rubiaceae	Kaya poondu	Leaves	Wound healing and skin diseases

59.	<i>Nicandra physaloides</i> Gaerth.	Herb	Solanaceae	Sudakku thakkali	Whole plant and Seed	Anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anthelmintic and vermifuge
60.	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> Lour.	Herb	Mimosaceae	Sundaikkirai	Roots	Bones of the nose, hyphitis and ear ache
61.	<i>Notonia grandiflora</i> Dc.	Herb	Asteraceae	Mosakathuthalai	Flowers	Pimples and hydrophobia
62.	<i>Oberonia verticillata</i> Wight.	Epiphyte (Parasite)	Orchidaceae	Foot Orchid	Aerial parts	Dementia
63.	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> Linn.	Herb	Lamiaceae	Nai-thulasi	Leaves	Treatment of skin diseases, wounds and burns
64.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Herb	Lamiaceae	Thulasi	Leaves	Expectorant and anti-pyretic
65.	<i>Orthosiphon glabratus</i> Benth.	Herb	Lamiaceae	–	Leaves	Kidney disorder
66.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Herb	Oxalidaceae	Puliyarai	Leaves	Stomach pain
67.	<i>Oxystelma esculentum</i> (L. F.). R. Br. ex. Schult.	Climber	Asclepiadaceae	Oosippalai	Leaves	Gonorrhoea, cough and joint pain
68.	<i>Pachygone ovata</i> Miers.	Climber	Menispermaceae	Kattukodi	Whole Plant	Vermifuge, pediculicide and anti-tyrosines activity
69.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.	Climber	Passifloraceae	Siruppunaikkali	Whole Plant	Helpful in treating digestive problems including dyspepsia, diarrhoea and expectorant for nervous conditions
70.	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> Cav.	Herb	Malvaceae	Chitramutti	Roots and Leaves	Antipyretic, haemorrhage, dysentery, inflammations, intestinal problems and eye diseases
71.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.	Herb	Pedaliaceae	Yanaineringil	Whole Plant	Diuretic, demulcent and gonorrhoea
72.	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i> Nees.	Herb	Acanthaceae	–	Whole Plant	Antidote to snake poison, used in bone fractures and sprains anti-bacterial, antitussive, antipyretic and anti-tuberculosis
73.	<i>Plumbago capensis</i> Thunb.	Herb	Plumbaginaceae	Karunkodi veli	Roots	Stimulates digestion, dyspepsia and leprosy
74.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Herb	Plumbaginaceae	Chithiramoolam	Whole Plant	Piles, diarrhoea, abortifacient, uterine stimulant, leprosy and jaundice
75.	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i> Willd.	Herb	Polygonaceae	Paregudi	Root and stem	Piles, jaundice and constipation
76.	<i>Sclerocarpus africanus</i> Jacq.	Herb	Asteraceae	Khokli	Leaves	Gonorrhoea and anti-microbial
77.	<i>Sesamum alatum</i> Thonn.	Herb	Pedaliaceae	–	Seed	Aphrodisiac, diarrhoea and other intestinal problems
78.	<i>Sesamum radiatum</i> Schum. Et. Thonn.	Herb	Pedaliaceae	–	Stem and Leaves	Metrorrhagia, antidote for scorpion stings and sparins
79.	<i>Sida mysorensis</i> W. & A.	Herb	Malvaceae	Siriwedi bebila	Roots	Anti-oxidant, fever and urinary diaeases
80.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Herb	Solanaceae	Karabatu	Fruit	Diuretic, expectorant, cough, asthma and chest pain
81.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Sch & Wendle.	Herb	Solanaceae	Kandakathiri	Roots and Whole plant	Anemia, blood impurity, epilepsy, eye diseases, fever, diabetes, joint pain, ozena, obesity, piles, snake bite, ulcers, toothache and spleen diseases

82	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i> Vahl.	Herb	Verbenaceae	Seemainayuruvi	Leaves	Fever, cold, asthma and dysentery
83.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Pers.	Under Shrub	Fabaceae	Kolingi	Whole plant	Joint pains, styptic, antipyretic, anthelmintic, expectorant, anti-asthmatic, antispasmodic and antipyretic
84.	<i>Tephrosia villosa</i> W. & A.	Shrub	Fabaceae	Kolluk-kayvelai	Leaves	Leprosy, ulcers, asthma, tumors, as well as diseases of the liver, spleen, heart and blood, rheumatism, asthma and urinary disorders
85.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Herb	Zygophyllaceae	Nerungi	Fruit, Leaves and Roots	Diuretic, rejuvenative, urinary disorder improves vitality, AIDS, gonorrhoea, increase menstrual flow, bladder stones, diabetes and dropsy
86.	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> R. Br.	Herb	Boraginaceae	Kalutaikkali	Roots, Leaves and Flowers	Snake bites, diuretic, inflammations, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery and dysmenorrhoea
87.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Herb	Asteraceae	Kenathuppondu	Leaves	Swelling, hair tonic, antifungal, bronchial catarrh, and wound healing
88.	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i> Roth.	Herb	Tiliaceae	Masukanni	Leaves	Diabetic and anti-oxidant
89.	<i>Tylophora asthmatica</i> W. & A.	Climber	Asclepiadaceae	-	Leaves and Roots	Asthma, laxative, cold, dysentery and diarrhoea, hay fever, arthritis, blood purifier, rheumatism, intermittent fever and dermatitis
90.	<i>Vanda roxburghii</i> R. Br.	Epiphyte (Parasite)	Orchidaceae	Kantanakuli	Leaves and Roots	Arthritis, rheumatism and bone fracture
91.	<i>Viscum album</i> L.	Epiphyte (Parasite)	Loranthaceae	Berries	Leaves and Stem	Breast cancer and high blood pressure
92.	<i>Viscum articulatum</i> Burm.	Epiphyte (Parasite)	Loranthaceae	Pulluruvi	Whole plant	Fever with aching limbs
93.	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> L. f.	Climber	Asclepiadaceae	Kurincha	Leaves and Flowers	Boils, anthelmintic, allergy and rheumatic arthritis
List of Ferns						
94.	<i>Actinopteris radiata</i> (J. Konig). ex. sw.	Fern	Actinopteridaceae	Fan leaf fern	Whole Plant	Anti-histaminic, anti-cholinergic, anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-helminthic activity, anti-tubercular, styptic, analgesic, wounds, piles, leucorrhoea, epilepsy, blood pressure and tuberculosis
95.	<i>Hemionitis cordifolia</i> Roxb. in wall.	Fern	Hemionitidaceae	Heart fern	Leaves	Anti-diabetes and anti-inflammations

CONCLUSION

The findings of the current work are most likely the first recorded ethno-medicinal knowledge of Mavanatham and Ittarai using standard research methods, focusing on herbaceous plant species and their local uses for primary health care. This health care knowledge has been passed down from one generation to another through informal education. The study has suggested that the currently gathered information on medicinal uses of plants by the local people may be used in any ethno-pharmacological research in future for the discovery of new drugs.

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