A Review of the Indigenous Medicinal Plants Used by Scheduled Tribe Communities of North-East India

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KEYWORDS
North-eastern region, Traditional knowledge, Tribal community, Medicinal plants

ABSTRACT
Background: North-eastern India is renowned for its rich bio-diversity of indigenous medicinal plants and its therapeutic properties. The tribal communities and ethnic groups residing in this region genuinely depend on the indigenous systems of medicine. They have extensive knowledge and comprehension of plants, both conventional and non-conventional, for their food and medicine, and they practice their own traditional healthcare system.
Objectives: This study aims to give a systematic overview of traditional medicinal plants along with their properties used by the Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities of north-eastern region and their potential for upliftment of the socio economic status of the community.
Methods: The data were collected from published paper through electronic databases viz, Google scholar, PubMed, Science Direct based on traditional medicinal plants used by the ethnic groups.
Results: In this study, 236 medicinal plants were summarized with their medicinal properties used by the Scheduled Tribe people of northeastern region.
Conclusion: This study provides the information on therapeutic plants which will be a valuable resource for creating an action plan and development for the herbal drug sector, with the goal of enhancing and boosting the state's economy and quality of life.

1. Introduction

Plants are essential to human livelihoods and the foundation of life on earth. India's millennia-long history with medicinal plants demonstrates the close relationship between people and the natural environment [1]. India's varied topography has fostered an abundance of medicinal plants that have long been valued for their curative qualities. The roots of herbal medicine can be found in the practical observations made by early civilizations, who were entirely reliant on their surroundings and became aware that plants could heal. This empirical knowledge developed into a highly developed system of traditional medicine. The rise of the 5,000-year-old Ayurvedic medical system is a major plot point in this tale [2]. Ayurveda, which is frequently referred to as the "Science of Life," places a great emphasis on inner balance and considers health as the harmonious balance of three elemental and constitutional elements called doshas [3]. These customs have not only helped many people heal, but they have also had a significant impact on India's cultural identity.

India's position as a custodian of age-old wisdom has been reinforced by the recent global awareness of this legacy as people everywhere have rediscovered the value of natural and traditional medicines. The awareness of witchcraft, magico-religious beliefs, disease brought on by supernatural forces, and experts like shamans and folk healers are all legitimately prioritized in the indigenous medical system. The restoration of individual and communal well-being is a goal of the community's beliefs surrounding nature worship, appeasing ancestor spirits, and making appropriate gifts, such as sacrifices to other spirits and deities, which are included into their ethno-medical practices [4].

A "tribe" is a group of individuals who have lived in a certain area for a very long time. Anthropologically, a tribe is a system of social organization made up of a number of local groups, such as villages and districts based on ancestry. Tribes typically share a political system, a simple economy, a common name, a common territory, a common language and culture, a primitive legal system, and their own system of education [5]. Tribal people are the ecosystem's guardians, coexisting with nature and preserving a strong bond between the natural world

and humankind. With a population of over 70 million, India is home to numerous tribes. On a geographical basis, the majority of tribal people lived in central India (55%), followed by the west (28%), north-east India (12%), south India (4%), and other regions (1%). The 84.51 million tribal people who made up the 2001 Census represent 8.14% of the nation's overall population and occupy 15% of its land [6-7]. The tribes of North East India can be broadly classified into two ethnic groups: the Khasi and the Jaintia tribes of Meghalaya, who are part of the Austric dialect "Monkhemar" culture; the remaining tribal groups are primarily Mongoloid, belonging to the Tibeto-Burman subfamily of the Tibeto-Chinese group [8].

North-eastern region comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. The region's topography, which is the main source of the diversity of plants and animals that make up the area covered by natural medicine, comes from temperate, alpine, tropical, and subtropical zones where vegetation is distributed. The presence of many kinds of therapeutic plants appropriate for various climatic circumstances is reflected in this geography [9]. Since ancient times, the north-eastern region's wide diversity in population and flora has given its residents a distinct advantage in studying and examining the abundant flora and wildlife in order to create their unique customs. The majority of tribal economies have historically been based on hunting and gathering or subsistence farming. Over time, they have learned a great deal about using plants and plant-derived products to treat a wide range of illnesses. They only use their own herbal remedy and have a strong conviction in the healing power of their traditional native medicine [9]. This review underlies the indigenous medicinal plants used by ST communities of north-east India with their respective potential medicinal uses and a potential way for entrepreneur venture.

2. Methods

This study conducted a literature review of indigenous medicinal plants used by ST community of north-eastern region. The data were collected through electronic databases, Google scholar, PubMed, Science Direct using published reports on indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants in north-eastern region with special reference to Scheduled Tribe communities.

3. Results

In the present review study a total 236 indigenous medicinal plants were recorded from northeastern region, which were used by different Scheduled Tribe communities. All the reported data of different states of northeastern region were summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of indigenous medicinal plants used by different ST communities of North-East India

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
1	*Acacia catechu* (L.F)	Ching-gonglei	Mimosaceae	Seed, tender, pod	Muscular pain, cough, fever	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
2	*Acarus calamus*	Bos	Acoraceae	Rhizome	Fever, bronchitis, diarrhea, dyspepsia	Ikbal et al., 2020 [11]
3	*Acasia fernasiana*	Bokul	Fabaceae	Bark	Jaundice	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
4	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Sinju	Amaranthaceae	Leaf, fruit	Cramps, piles, Paste of leaves is applied on boils and on the skin infections	Nath et al. 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [8, 12-15]
5	*Acorus calamus* Linn	Oak-hidak	Araceae	Leaves, root, rhizome	Cough fever	Maibam et al., 2022; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [10,8, 15]
6	*Adiantum capillusveneris* (L.)	Mayurpambi	Polypodiaceae	Leaves	Cough, chest disease	Maibam et al., 2022; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008; Parbo and Kumar 2021 [10, 8, 15-16]
7	*Aegle marmelos* Correa.	Sermuli/Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit, leaf	Asthma, constipation, and dysentery and	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019, Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [12-

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
					jaundice, nasal bleeding	14, 17]
8	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Gundhua bon	Asteraceae	Leaf	Bleeding, cuts and wounds	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Dutta and Barooah; 2021 [12-14, 17-18]
9	*Aleurite cordata*	Tong lati	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf, Root	Jaundice & Body pain	Kalita and Deb; 2004 [19]
10	*Allium sativum*	Nohoru	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb	constipation	Nath et al., 2011; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [8, 12-15]
11	*Alocasia indica*	Kosu	Araceae	Root	Inflammation and leprocy	Ralte et al., 2024; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [20, 8, 15]
12	*Alocasia odorata*	Dohi-kosu	Araceae	Tuber	Tooth ache	Sharma and Hazarika; 2018 [21]
13	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm. f.	Ghivkwari	Liliaceae	Fleshy part of leaves	Digestion, muscular pain, inflammation, skin ailments, burn	Idrisi et al., 2010; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008; [22, 8, 15]
14	*Alpinia nigra*	Tora gos	Zingiberaceae	Tuber	Nail infection	Das et al., 2008 [15]
15	*Alstonia scholaris*	satiana	Apocynaceae	Bark	Gastric	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [17, 8, 15]
16	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Hati khutura	Amaranthaceae	Roots	Jaundice	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
17	*Amomum maximum* Roxb.	Aidu	Zingiberaceae	Shoot	Liver enlargement	Ralte et al., 2024; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [20, 8, 15]
18	*Ananus comosus*	Mati kothal	Bromeliaceae	Leaf	Stomach problem	Roy et al., 2019; [14]
19	*Andrographis paniculata*	Chirota/ kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Leaf	High blood pressure, fever, irregular bowels and intestinal worm trouble	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Maibam et al., 2022, Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [10, 12-14, 17]
20	*Annona squamosa*	Ata	Annonaceae	Bark	Diabetes	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [8, 12-15]
21	*Antidesma acidum* Retz.	Thurtean	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Dysentery and diarrhea	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
22	*Ardisia crenata* Sims.	U-thum	Myrsinaceae	Leaves	Cough, diarrhea	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
23	*Areca palm*	Supari-tamul	Arecaceae	Fruit	Cough, hapani	Nongmaithem & Das, 2018 [23]
24	*Arimisia vulgaris* Linn.	Titay pati	Asteraceae	Leaves	Nose bleeding	Idrisi et al., 2010; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008; Das et al, 2023 [22, 8, 15, 27]
25	*Asparagus racemosa*	Satmul	Liliaceae	Root	Gallstone	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Das et al., 2023 [17, 27]
26	*Astilbe rivularis* Ham.	Buriokhati	Saxigfragaceae	Root	Dysentery, diarrhea	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
27	*Athyrium filix-femina*	Bihlogoni	Dryopteridaceae	leaf	Skin disease	Nungai-perme et al. 2015 [24]
28	*Averrhoa*	Kamranga,	Oxalidaceae	Fruit	Jaundice	Nath et al., 2011; Sajem and

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
	carambola L.	Kordoi				Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [8,12-15]
29	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Neem	Meliceae	Bark	Diabetes,	Idrisi et al., 2010; Abujan and Shah; 2012 [22, 25]
30	*Baccaurrea ramifolia* Lour	Khusmai	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Jaundice	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
31	*Bamboosa tulda*	Jati baah	Poaceae	stem	Bone fracture, cancere	Bushi et al., 2021 [26]
32	*Begonia roxburghii*	Alumikhri	Begoniaceae	Rhizome, stem	Malaria, cough, pneumonia	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
33	*Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.	Torbot	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Fever	Maibam et al., 2022 Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008; Das et al., 2023 [8, 10, 15, 27]
34	*Bergenia ciliate* (Haw.) Stenb.	Pakhanbed	Saxifragaceae	Leaves, rhizome	Cuts and wounds, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, cough	Idrisi et al., 2010; Das et al., 2023; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [22, 27, 8, 15]
35	*Bidens pilosa L.*	Vawkpui thal	Asteraceae	Leaves	Skin infection and cancer	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
36	*Bischofia javanica*	Uriam	Phyllanthaceae	Bark	Dysentery	Yuhlung & Bhattacharyya, 2016 [28]
37	*Bombax malabaricum DC.*	Simolu	Malvaceae	Bark	Vaginal discharge	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
38	*Bonnaya brachiata* Link. And Otto	Horu kasidoria	Scrophulariaceae	Leaves	Wounds	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
39	*Brassica juncea*	Horioh	Brassicaceae	seed	Navel pain, tooth ache	Das et al., 2008 [15]
40	*Brassica rapa* L.	Hanggam	Brassicaceae	Leaf	Headache	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
41	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	Dupor-tenga	Crassulaceae	Leaf	Burns and bruises, kidney stone	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy and Nath, 2019 [12-13, 29]
42	*Caesalpinia bonducella*	Leta	Fabaceae	Seed	wounds	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
43	*Cajanus cajan* (L) Huth.	Orol	Fabaceae	Leaf	Jaundice	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
44	*Calamus erectus*	Bet gos	Arecaceae	stem	Nail infection	Nemnunhoi-haokip et al. 2021 [30]
45	*Camellia sinensis*	Sah pat	Theaceae	Leaf bud	Skin disease	Roy et al., 2019 [14]
46	*Canna indica* L.	Kungpuim uthi	Cannaceae	Root	Fever	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
47	*Carica papaya*	Amita	Caricaceae	Leaves	Jaundice, diabetes, food poisoning, fever, scabies	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
48	*Casearia tomentosa* Roxb.	Vakithei	Flacourtiaceae	Root	Diabetes	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
49	*Cassia alata*	Khor pat	Leguminaceae	Leaf	Ring worms	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Shankar et al., 2012 [17, 31]
50	*Cassia auriculata*	Ranga-lata	Fabaceae	leaf	cough	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
51	*Cassia occidentalis* Linn.	Medelwa	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Dyspepsia	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]

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52	Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don	Khimdari		Leaves	Diabetes	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
53	Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don	Kumtluang par	Apocynaceae	Root, stem, leaves	Cancer, diabetes, dysentery, diarrhea	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
54	*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.	Japanpang	Bombacaceae	Root	Diabetes	Ralte et al., 2024; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [20, 8, 15]
55	*Centella asiatica*	Manimuni	Apiaceae	Whole plant	i)Dysentery ii)Urinary disease iii) Wound healing, sore throat	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Maibam et al., 2022 [12-14, 10]
56	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Jomlakhuti	Costaceae	Root	Kidney failure, fever, jaundice, bronchitis, snake bites	Tamuli and Sharma; 2010; Ralte et al., 2024; [32, 20]
57	*Chromolaena odorata*	Jarmani bon	Asteraceae	Leaf	Constipation	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
58	*Chrysopogon aciculatus* (Retz.) Trin	Simtai	Poaceae	Root	Haematuria	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
59	*Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch-Ham) Nees and Aberm	Tezpat	Lauraceae	Leaves	Diabetes	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Sajem and Gosai, 2006; Das et al., 2008 [17, 8, 15]
60	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Breyn.	u-shingsha	Lauraceae	bark	Cold, astringent, carminative cough	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
61	*Cissampelos pareira* Linn.	Batulay paat	Menispermaceae	Root	Throat problem	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
62	*Citrus aurantifolia*	Gol-nemu	Rutaceae	Fruit	High blood pressure, fever, dysentery, scabies	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019, Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [12-14, 17]
63	*Clemats buchananiana* DC.	Pinase lahara	Ranunculaceae	Root	Headache, nasal blockage, common cold	Idrisi et al., 2010; Sharma et al., 2015 [22, 33]
64	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Nephafu	Verbenaceae	Tender leaves	High blood pressure	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
65	*Clerodendrum indicum* (L.) Kuntze	Charoi-utong	Verberaceae	Leaves	Upper respiratory tract infection	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
66	*Clerodendrum serraturn* (L.) Moon	moirangkh anambi	Lamiaceae	Leaves, inflorescence, root	Cold, cough, rheumatism, asthma	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
67	*Clerodendrum siphonanthes* R.Br	Charoi-tong	Verberaceae	Stem, leaves	Cough, fever, dysentery, asthma, bronchitis	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
68	*Clitorea ternatea* L.	Aparajita	Fabaceae	leaf	High blood pressure	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
69	*Cocos nucifera*	Daab-narikol	Arecaceae	Fruit	White spots	Nath et al., 2011; [12]
70	*Coffea bengalensis* Roxb.	Kothona	Rubiaceae	Root, bark	Gastritis	Das et al., 2008 [15]
71	*Coix lacryma-jobi* L.	Pingpih	Poaceae	Grains	Cancer	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
72	*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott.	Pani kochu	Araceae	Tuber	Cuts	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
73	*Commelina benghalensis* Linn.	Kona simolu	Commelinaceae	Whole plant	Pain of eyelids, menstruation cramps	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
74	*Corchorus olitorius*	Mitha pat	Malvaceae	leaf	Allergy	Roy et al., 2019 [14]
75	*Costus speciosus* (Koen.Ex Retz.) Sm.	Betlauree	Costaceae	Tuber, stem	Urinary tract infection, inflammation	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
76	*Croton joufra*	Mahoti gos	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Pneumonia	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
77	*Croton tiglium* Linn.	Koni bih	Euphorbiaceae	Seeds	Carbuncles	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
78	*Cucurma angustifolia* Rosc.	Yaipal	Zingiberaceae	Inflorescence	Cough, diarrhoea	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
79	*Curcuma caesia*	Kola haldi	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Fever, cough, sprain, jaundice, gastritis	Maibam et al., 2022; Idrisi et al., 2010 [10,22]
80	*Cuscata reflexa*	Akashi lata	Convulvulaceae	Whole plant	Jaundice, hair treatment, ulcer	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; idrisi et al., 2010 [12-14, 22]
81	*Cymbopogan flexuosus*	Citronella	Poaceae	Leaves	Throat problem, back pain	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
82	*Cynodon dactylon* (L) Pers.	Dubori	Poaceae	Leaves	Throat problem	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
83	*Datura innoxia*	Khimbung	Solanaceae	Leaf	Food allergy	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
84	*Datura metal* L.	Datura	Solanaceae	Seeds	Dog bite	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
85	*Desmodium glutinosum*	-	Fabaceae	Root	Bone fracture	Sharma et al., 2015 [33]
86	*Desmodium heterocarpon* (L.) DC.	Berbek	Fabaceae	Leaves	Cough	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
87	*Dichora febrifuga* Lour.	Basak	Hydanageaceae	Leaves	Fever	Idrisi et al., 2010; Sharma et al., 2015 [22, 33]
88	*Dillenia indica*	Ou-tenga	Dilleniaceae	Fruits	Constipation and stomachache	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Sharma et al., 2015 [17,33]
89	*Dioscorea bulbifera* L.	Bachhim	Dioscoreaceae	Tuber	Cancer, asthma, bronchitis	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
90	*Drymaria cordata*	Laijabori	Caryophyllaceae	Whole plant	Infant fever, pneumonia, sinusitis	Idrisi et al., 2010; Sharma et al., 2015 [22,33]
91	*Eclipta alba* (L.) Hask.	Vringraj	Asteraceae	Leaves	Headache, cough, fever	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
92	*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L.	Uchisumbal	Compositae	Whole plant	Fever, cough	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
93	*Emblica officinalis*	Amlokhi	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Gastritis	Bodo et al., 2015; [13]
94	Emblica ribes Burm. f.	Naufa dawntuai	Myrsinaceae	Leaves	Jaundice	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
95	*Entada pursaetha* DC. .	Sutai deslim	Fabaceae	Inner portion of seed bark	Skin cancer	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
96	*Eryngium foetidum*	Dhania bakhori/ man dhonia	Umbeliferae	Leaf	Food allergy, acidity	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019, Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [12-14, 17]
97	*Eryngium foetidum* Linn.	Man dhonia	Umbeliferae	Leaf	Acidity	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Sharma et al., 2015; Nemnunhoi Haokip et al. 2021[17, 33, 30]
98	*Erythrina variegate*	Modar	Fabaceae	Bark	Dysentery	Roy et al., 2019 [14]
99	*Eupatorium cannabinum* L.	Tamulangthrei	Asteraceae	Leaves, root	Fever, cough, scurvy, cuts and wounds	Maibam et al. 2022; Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015, Idrisi et al., 2010 [10, 17, 22]
100	*Euphorbia hirta*	Khutra bushuganang	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Boils and wounds	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; [12-14]
101	*Euphorbia nerifolia* Linn.	Siju	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Asthma	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
102	*Falconeria insignis* Royle	Sailutar	Euphorbiaceae	Bark	Wounds	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
103	*Ficus auriculata*	Heirit	Moraceae	Fruit and bark	Lungs disease	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
104	*Ficus cunia* Ham.	Khasre khanium	Moraceae	Latex, root	Boils, bladder complaints and visceral obstructions	Idrisi et al., 2010; Wangpan et al 2019 [22, 34]
105	*Ficus hispida* Vahl.	Khandaoja la	Moraceae	Bark	Carbuncles	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
106	*Ficus racemose*	Dimoru	Moraceae	Root, bark	Jaundice, piles	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
107	*Ficus religiosa* Linn.	Ahot gos	Moraceae	Bark	Cuts and wounds	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Wangpan et al., 2019 [17, 34]
108	*Geodorum densiflorum*	Laidisa	Orchidaceae	Tuber	Wound heeling	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
109	*Hedychium aurantiacum* Wall.	Eengel lei	Zingiberaceae	Inflorescence, rhizome	Bronchitis	Maibam et al., 2022; Wangpan et al., 2019 [10,34]
110	*Hedychium coronarium* Koenig.	Takhel lei angouba	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Throat problem, tonic dyspepsia	Maibam et al., 2019; Wangpan et al., 2019; [10,34]
111	*Hedychium marginatum* C.B. Clarke.	Takhel-lei angangba	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome, leaves	Bronchitis, tonic	Maibam et al., 2022; Wangpan et al., 2019 [10,34]
112	*Hedyotis scandens* Roxb.	Laikingtui bur	Rubiaceae	Leaves	Kidney problem, skin disease, fever, stomachache, urinary problem, sores, rheumatism	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Baishya et al., 2013; Sangma & Sahu, 2014 [20, 34-36]
113	*Helianthus annus* Linn.	Numit lei	Asteraceae	Seed, leaves	Muscular pain, cold, cough, bronchitis	Maibam et al., 2022; Wangpan et al., 2019 [10, 34]
114	*Heracleum wallichii* DC.	Chimphing	Apiaceae	Fruits	Influenza	Idrisi et al., 2010; Dutta & Dutta, 2005 [22, 37]
115	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Joba	Malvaceae	Flower	Headache	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
116	*Hiptage benghalensis*	Madhobi lata	Malpighiaceae	Root	Asthma	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]

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117	*Holarrhena antidysentrica* Wall.	Aulay khirra	Apocynaceae	Bark	Dysentery, piles, leprosy and bile problems	Idrisi et al., 2010; Mandal, 2013; Sharma et al. 2014; [22, 38- 39]
118	*Homonoia riparia* Lour.	Tuipuisuhlah	Euphorbiaceae	Root	Stomach ulcers, urinary problem, gonorrhea	Ralte et al., 2024; Singh & Borthakur, 2011 [20, 40]
119	*Houttuynia cordata*	Musandari	Saururaceae	Rhizome Leaf and stem	Treating wounds and skin problems Dysentery, Anemia, Gastritis, stomach ulcers, heart disease, muscular pain, constipation antiviral	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Maibam et al., 2022; Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Wangpan et al., 2019; [12-14, 10, 17, 34]
120	*Hydrocotyle rotundifolia* Roxb.	Horu manimuni	Umbeliferae	Leaf	Fever	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
121	*Hymendictyon excelsum* Wall.	Latikaram	Rubiaceae	Bark	Piles	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
122	*Hyptis seuaveolens* (L.) Poit	Tukhma	Lamiaceae	Seed	Urinary track infection	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
123	*Impatiense balsamina*	Kanfuligos	Balsaminaceae	Root, stem, leaf bud	Tonsil, jaundice, infertility	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Wangpan et al., 2019 [17, 34]
124	*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch	Ulu kher	Poaceae	Root	Wounds, dysentery, diarrhea, anthelmintic	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Barbhuiya et al., 2022 [20,34, 41]
125	*Jatropha curcus* (L)	Awa-ke-ge/ bangali era	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Cough, dysentery, fever , toothache	Maibam et al., 2022; Ambarish Bhuyan 2015; Wangpan et al.,2019 [10, 17, 34]
126	*Justicia adhatoda* L.	Kawldai	Acanthaceae	leaves	Asthma, malaria, bronchitis, dysentery, jaundice, cuts	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Sharma et al., 2014; Chandra De, 2016 [20, 34, 39, 42]
127	*Lagenaria siceraria*	Jati lau	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit, stem	Heart problem, weakness, preventive of stroke	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
128	*Laportea crenulata*	Surat	Urticaceae	Root, bark	Lactation enhancer, infertility	Namsa et al., 2011; Kayang et al., 2003 [43-44]
129	*Leea indica* (Burm.) f. Merr.	Kukura thengia	Vitaceae	Stem bark	Hydrocele	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Sharma et al. 2014 [17, 45]
130	*Leucas aspera*	Durun bon	Lamiaceae	Leaf	Sinus	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [17, 34, 43]
131	*Lindernia*		Linderniaceae	Whole plant	Cancer, boil	Bodo et al., 2015 [13]
132	*Litsea ctrata* Bl.	Siltimmur	Lauraceae	Fruits	Stomachdisorder	Idrisi et al., 2010; Wangpan et al., 2019 [22, 34]
133	*Lobelia nummularia* Lam.	Chaokthi	Campanulaceae	Leaf	Dysentery	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [20, 34, 43]
134	*Malvaviscus arboreus*	Tilinga-joba	Malvaceae	Flower	Dhat syndrome	Bodo et al., 2015 [13]
135	*Mangifera indica*	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Leaves	Diabetes, diarrhea, cancer	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [20, 34, 43]

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
136	*Terminalia belerica*	Bhumura	Combritaceae	fruit	Stomach disorder	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [20, 34, 43]
137	*Melastoma malabathricum* L.	Builukham	Melastomaceae	Leaves	Cuts, dysentery, hypertension	Ralte et al., 2024; Dutta et al., 2023 [20, 46]
138	*Melothria perpusilla* (Blume)	Lam-thabi/paba sari	Cucurbitaceae	Whole plant	High fever, diarrhoea	Maibam et al., 2022; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [20, 34, 43]
139	*Menthe sylvestris* Linn.	Pudina	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Acidity, gastritis, indigestion	Idrisi et al., 2010; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [22, 34, 43]
140	*Mesua ferrea* Linn.	Nahor	Clusiaceae	Seed, inflorescence	Dysentery, cough, diarrhea	Maibam et al., 2022; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [10, 34, 43]
141	*Michelia champaka* L.	Champa	Magnoliacaea	Seed	Jaundice	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
142	*Mikania micrantha*	Prem-lata	Asteraceae	Leaves	Wounds and cuts	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
143	*Mimosa pudica*	Nilaji bon	Leguminaceae	Leaf, root	treating wounds ii) toothache iii) blood sugar level	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
144	*Mimusops elengi* Linn.	Bokul	Sapotaceae	Bark and roots	Mouth wash to stop bad breath	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
145	*Mirabilis jalapa*	Samkabli	Nyctaginaceae	Leaf	Skin itch, Sprains and swelling	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
146	*Momordica dioica* Roxb.	Bhat kerela	Cucurbittaceae	Root	Urinary trouble	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011 [17, 34, 43]
147	*Morinda citrifolia* L.	Noni	Rubiaceae	Root, bark, leaves	Fever, dysentery, asthma, headache, hypertension, diabetes, gastric ulcers, rheumatism, malaria, menstruation problem	Ralte et al., 2024; Wangpan et al., 2019; Namsa et al., 2011; Saikia et al., 2021; Deb et al., 2013; Majumder & Datta, 2007; Vadeo, 2023, [20, 34, 43, 47-50]
148	*Murraya koenigii*	Narasingha	Rutaceae	Leaves	Stomach disorder	Ralte et al., 2024; Saikia et al., 2021 [20, 47]
149	*Musa paradisiaca*	Malbhogkol	Musaceae	Flower	Malaria	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
150	*Mussaendra frondosa* L.	Vakep	Rubiaceae	Bark and leaves	Snake bites	Ralte et al., 2024; Saikia et al., 2021 [20, 47]
151	*Myristica fragrans*	Jaifol	Myristicaceae	Seed	Pneumonia	Kirh & Kere, 2023 [51]
152	*Nasturtium officinale* R. Br.	Simrayo	Brassicaseae	Whole plant	Tuberculosis and cough	Idrisi et al., 2010; Saikia et al., 2021[22, 47]
153	*Nicotiana tabaccum*	Kola sadha	Solanaceae	Leaf	Worm infestation, toothache	Nath et al., 2011; Saikia et al., 2021 [12, 47]
154	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristris*	Sewali	Oleaceae	Leaves, flowers	Cough, fever, intestinal worm	Nath et al., 2011; Saikia et al., 2021 [12, 47]
155	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Fever, cough, and cold	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
156	*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Vent.	Khalong	Bignoniaceae	Bark, flowers, seeds	Jaundice, burns, pneumonia, fever, throat complications	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019; Idrisi et al., 2010 [12-14, 22]
157	*Oxalis*	Tengeshi	Oxalidaceae	Leaves	Fever, diarrhea and	Ralte et al., 2024; Saikia et al.,

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
	corniculta				dysentery	2021 [20, 47]
158	*Paederia foetida*	Bhedailata	Rubiaceae	Tender leaves, leaf bud	Piles, rheumatism	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Saikia et al., 2021[17, 47]
159	*Pentatropis capensis*	Kauri-thutiya lata	Apocynaceae	Leaf	Piles	Nath et al., 2011; Saikia et al., 2021 [12, 47]
160	*Perilla ocymoides* L.	Khamella	Lamiaceae	Leaves, fruit	Cough, lung infection	Maibam et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021; Shankar and Rawat 2013; [10, 47, 52]
161	*Persicaria glabra*	Bihlogoni	Polygonaceae	Root	Umbilical hernia	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
162	*Phlogacanthus thrysiformis*	Titaphul	Acanthaceae	Flowers	Regulate blood pressure,	Idrisi et al., 2010; Saikia et al., 2021 [22, 47]
163	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Bon aamlakhi	Phyllanthaceae	Fruit	Dry cough, asthma	Maibam et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [10, 47]
164	*Phyllanthus fraternus*	Bhuiamlokhi	Phyllanthaceae	Whole plant	Jaundice, kidney stone	Ralte et al., 2024; [20]
165	*Physalis angulata* L.	Chalpangpuak	Solanaceae	Fruit	Diabetes, toothache, inflammation	Ralte et al., 2024; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [20, 53, 47]
166	*Physalis minima*	Mou-poka	Solanaceae	Fruit	Diabetes, toothache, inflammation	Ralte et al., 2024; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021[20, 53, 47]
167	*Phytolacca acinosa* Roxb.	Jaringo	Phytolaccaceae	Leaves	Body ache	Idrisi et al., 2010; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [22, 53, 47]
168	*Picrorhiza kurrooa* Benth.	Kutki	scrophulariaceae	Root	Malarial fever, chronic fever, respiratory disorder	Idrisi et al., 2010; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [22, 53, 47]
169	*Pinus kesiya*	Uchan	Pinaceae	Wood, leaves	Cough, headache	Maibam et al., 2022; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [10, 53, 47]
170	*Piper betel*	Pan	Piperaceae	Leaf, shoot tip	Nail infection, nose bleeding	Saikia et al., 2021 [47]
171	*Piper longum*	Pan-pipoli	Piperaceae	Inflorescence	Influenza	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Devi et al.,2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [17, 53, 47]
172	*Piper nigrum* Linn.	Jaluk	Piperaceae	Seeds, root	Pneumonia, cough, dysentery, piles	Ralte et al., 2024; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [20, 53, 47]
173	*Plantago erosa* Wall.	Yempat	Plantaginaceae	Leaves, seed, root	Fever, muscular pain	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
174	*Plantago major* L.	kelbaan	plantaginaceae	Whole plant	Malaria, diabetes, chronic ulcers, and wounds	Ralte et al., 2024, Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [20, 53, 47]
175	*Plumbago zeylenica* Linn.	Boga agechita	Plumbaginaceae	Root	Piles	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [17, 53, 47]
176	*Pogostemon benghalensis*	Suklati	Lamiaceae	Root	Menstruation pain	Devi et al., 2022; Saikia et al., 2021 [53, 47]
177	*Polygonum chinense* Linn.	Modhusuleng	Polygonaceae	Young leaves	Stomach trouble, dysentery	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
178	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Merr.	Koroch goss	Leguminaceae	Fresh bark	Blood dysentery	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015[17]
179	*Psidium guajava* Linn.	Modhuri	Myrtaceae	Leaf	Dysentery	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
180	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* (Linn.) D.C.	Tengnou-manbi	Papilionaceae	Young fruit	Cough	Maibam et al., 2022; [10]
181	*Pteris biaurita* L.	Thaday uniu	Pteridaceae	Stem	Cuts and wounds	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
182	*Punica granatum* Linn.	Dalim	Lythraceae	Leaves, bark, flowers, seeds	Mouth sores, diarrhea	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
183	*Rauvolfia serpentine* (L.) Benth. Ex. Kurz.	Rulturzung	Apocynaceae	Root	Stomachache, hypertension, snakebites, epilepsy	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
184	*Rhaphidophora glausa*	Methapla	Araceae	Leaf	Carbuncles	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
185	*Rhododendron arboretum* Sm.	Lali gurans	Ericaceae	Leaves	Diarrhea, dysentery	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
186	*Rhus chinensis*	Heimang	Annacardiaceae	Young shoot, fruit	Antiviral, antibacterial, antidiarrhea, antioxidant, digestive	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
187	*Rhynchostylis retusa*	Kopouphool	Orchidaceae	Leaf	Ear infection	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
188	*Richardia scabra* L.	Khangkhra iru	Rubiaceae	Shoot	Urinary track infection	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
189	*Aristolochia bracteata*	Nilkantha	Aristolochiceae	seed	Dysentery, snake bite	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
190	*Ricinus communis* L.	Mutih	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Stomach ulcers, sciatica	Ralte et al., 2024 [20]
191	*Rosa centifolia* Linn.	Tezi gulap	Rosaceae	Flower	Eye infection	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
192	*Rumex nepalensis* Spreng.	Halhalay	Polygonaceae	Roots	Wounds and hair treatment	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
193	*Rungia parviflora*	Sbaithai	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Cuts, wounds, small pox	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
194	*Ruta graveolens* Linn.	Sasong lata	Rutaceae	Root	Body ache	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
195	*Saccharum officinarum*	Kuhiyar	Poaceae	Stem juice	Urine infection	Roy et al., 2019 [13]
196	*Santalum album* Linn.	Cha-chandan	Santalaceae	Wood	Headache, high fever, skin disease	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
197	*Sapindus trifoliatus* L.	Kekru	Sapindaceae	Seeds	Fever	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
198	*Saraca asoca*(Roxb.) de Willed	Ashok	Fabaceae	Tender leaves	Jaundice	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-13]
199	*Scoparia dulcis*	Bon jaluk	Scrophulariaceae	Leaves	Cough and kidney troubles	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
200	*Sechium edule* Sw.	Iskus	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves	Anaemia	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
201	*Senna alata* (L.) Roxb.	Dadu hlo	Caesalpiniaceae	leaves	Snake bites, eczema, ring worm, gonorrhea	Ralte et al., 2024; Badola & Pradhan, 2013 [20, 54]
202	*Senna occidentalis* (L.)	Rengan	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves	Fever, liver problem, bronchitis,	Ralte et al., 2024; Khongsai et al., 2011; Perme et al., 2016;

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
	Link.				hypertension, menstrual problem, malaria	Pradhan & Badola, 2008 [20, 24, 55-56]
203	*Senna tora* (L.) Roxb.	Kelbe	Caesalpiniaceae	Root and leaves	Skin disease	Ralte et al., 2024; Ray et al.2022 [20, 57]
204	*Sesamum orientale* L.	Shibling	Pedaliaceae	Fruit	High blood pressure	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
205	*Sesbania sesban* (L.)	Chuchuran gmei	Fabaceae	Seeds, leaves, root	Cough, fever	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
206	*Solanum integrifolium*	Kumkathai	Solanaceae	Fruit	High blood pressure	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
207	*Solanum spirole* Roxb.	Titakuchi	Solanaceae	Tender leaves	Pneumonia	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
208	*Solanum torvum* Sw.	Tawkpui	Solanaceae	Seed	Toothache	Ralte et al., 2024; Nanu & Nimasow, 2024 [20, 58]
209	*Solanum viarum* Dunal	Khimkatai	Solanaceae	Fruit	Heart disease Upper respiratory tract infection,	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019, Maibam et al., 2022 [10, 12-14]
210	*Spilanthes acmela*	Jiva guti	Asteraceae	Whole plant,	Stomach ache, headache, toothache	Ralte et al., 2024; Chettri & Kumari, 2021 [20, 59]
211	*Spondias pinnata*	Amora	Anacardiaceae	Fruits	Dyspepsia, dysentery	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
212	*Stephania hernandifolia* Walp.	Tubuki lata	Menispermaceae	Leaf	Septic inflammation, boils	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Gogoi & Nath 2021 [17, 60]
213	*Stephenia japonica*	Uthor	Dilleniaceae	Tuber	Carbuncles	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
214	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Paroli	Bignoniaceae	Leaf	Scabies	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
215	*Swertia chirayita* Ham.	Chirowto	Gentianaceae	Shoots, leaves	Fever	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
216	*Syzigium fruticosum* DC.	Heinouma n	Myrtaceae	Leaf	Fever (specially for children)	Maibam et al., 2022; [10]
217	*Syzygium aromaticum*	Laung	Myrtaceae	Fruit	Gastritis	Bodo et al., 2015; Devi, 2023 [13, 61]
218	*Syzygium cumini*	Borjamuk	Myrtaceae	Seed, bark	Diabetes	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
219	*Syzygium jambos*	Bogi-jamuk	Myrtaceae	Seeds	Maintain blood sugar level, dysentery	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Laldingliani et al., 2022 [17, 62]
220	*Tagetes erecta*	Narjiphool	Asteraceae	Leaf	Cuts and wounds	Bodo et al., 2015 [13]
221	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	Heart problem	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
222	*Terminalia chebula*	Hilikha	Combretaceae	Fruits	Dysentery	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
223	*Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) Schum.	Korobi	Apocynaceae	Root	Dog bite	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
224	*Thunbergia graminifolia* De Wild.	Vako	Acanthaceae	Root	Kidney stone and jaundice	Ralte et al., 2024; Bushi et al., 2021 [20, 26]
225	*Thysanolaena latifolia* (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Honda	Urong-sumchit	Poaceae	Leaf	Fever	Maibam et al., 2022; Khiangte et al., 2017 [10, 63]
226	*Tinospora*	Sagunilata	Menispermaceae	Shoot	Jaundice, diabetes	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al.,

Sl no.	Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Part use	Medicinal use	Reference
	sinensis					2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
227	*Trichosanthes palmate* Roxb.	kuwabhaturi	Cucurbitaceae	Roots, seeds	Carbuncles	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
228	*Urena lobata* Linn.	Bor-hunborial	Malvaceae	Root	Body oedema	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
229	*Viscum articulatum* Burm. F.	Harchur	Loranthaceae	Whole plant	Body pain, bone fracture	Idrisi et al., 2010 [22]
230	*Wedelia chinensis* (Osb.) Merr	Bhimraj	Asteraceae	Leaf	High blood pressure,	Nath et al., 2011; Bodo et al., 2015; Roy et al., 2019 [12-14]
231	*Wendlandia glabrata* DC.	Pheija	Rubiaceae	Shoot, inflorescence	Cough, dysentery	Maibam et al., 2022 [10]
232	*Xanthium strumarium* Linn.	Agora	Asteraceae	Root	Throat pain	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015 [17]
233	*Xanthozylum nitidum*	Tejmui	Rutaceae	Root	Pneumonia	Roy et al., 2003 [64]
234	*Zanonia indica* L.	Lalruanga dawibur	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Stomachache	Ralte et al., 2024; Devi et al. 2020 [20, 65]
235	*Zingiber montanum*	Moran ada	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Cough	Ambarish Bhuyan; 2015; Barua & Sonowal, 2011; Barua & Kalita 2007 [17, 66, 67]
236	*Zingiber officinale*	Hazing	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Asthma, rheumatism, anemia	Ralte et al., 2024; Roy et al. 2019 [20, 14]

4. Discussion

One of the "biodiversity hotspots" beneath the Himalayas and the mega biodiversity regions of Indo-Burma, the Northeast region of India boasts the richest reservoir of floral diversity in the country. The present investigation reveals that this region is home to numerous tribes representing a wide range of ethnic groups and is noteworthy for its diversity of human civilizations. These ethnic networks have a plethora of traditional knowledge and have practiced traditional healing since ancient times [68-69]. The region offers enormous promise for ethnobotanical research, primarily because a significant proportion of the entire Indian ancestral population lives there and practices their customs in unique ways. Tribal people of north-eastern region mostly rely on indigenous medicinal plants. North-eastern region is a hub of many endemic medicinal plants. However, there are concerns about sustainable collection methods and the quality of the raw plant materials from this region.

This review helps in systematic documentation of indigenous medicinal plants used by the tribal people of north-eastern region. In the present study 236 no. of medicinal plants used by tribal people of north-eastern region were recorded. This kind of documentation gives adequate traditional medicine knowledge to treat illnesses and helps to develop tools to verify the legitimacy of medications used in healing practices using pharmacology, phytochemistry, and other pharmaceutical constants [70]. Similar to this, the public values these traditional healers' services immensely because they provide them in isolated areas where people are in urgent require of medical attention. These traditional healers must participate in various training programs for young people and continue to update their knowledge with other communities' healers.

Since the tribal people can more easily relate to cultural relevance than to the outcomes of scientific experiments, this knowledge can be used in the evaluation and raising of awareness of the importance of medicinal plants. In order to set priorities and focus efforts on conservation and sustainable usage, it is imperative to comprehend the many ways that humans affect biodiversity as well as the underlying causes of these influences [71].

It is imperative that we incorporate medicinal plant biodiversity into all elements of our planning for local community development, with a focus on protecting and conserving the wide variety of plants that indigenous people have traditionally used. Because the traditional healers are now considered a vulnerable group due to the decline of tribal customs. Moreover, altered production practices and extensive devastation of native habitats have reduced the genetic diversity of medicinal plants. Several important species are nearly extinct as a result

of the excessive and unscientific overuse of medicinal resources by unskilled labourers and inadequate natural or artificial regeneration [72].

Therefore, the development of adequate technology for the propagation, cultivation, processing, chemical characterization, and sale of medicinal plants and other beneficial and endangered species should be a top priority for research. As part of extension, locals should be taught how to grow, conserve, and gather medicinal herbs. It is important to educate and supply them with the right guidelines so that wild flora can continue to regenerate. It is crucial that we continue to preserve the local forest's vegetation, as it is often vulnerable to alterations in the environment that could result in the extinction of some species.

5. Conclusion

This study provides information on therapeutic plants and will be a valuable resource for creating an action plan and development for the herbal drug sector, aiming to enhance and boost the state's economy and quality of life. In order to prevent the oral transmission of this knowledge from disappearing in the near future, it is especially crucial to document the ethnomedicinal flora and transfer the knowledge to the local population.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

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