

Ethnobotanical Study on Qualitative Approach of Tradition Medicine

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have been utilized for the treatment of both infectious and noninfectious illnesses by most of the total populace for a long time. The low financial remaining of Indian populace proposes that most of individuals utilize traditional techniques for medical services. This paper reports an ethno-botanical study that zeroed in on the traditional medicinal plants utilized by nearby communities to treat human sicknesses. Ethno-botanical investigation of medicinal plants was completed. The point of the examination is to discover subjective methodology of traditional medication.

INTRODUCTION

Ethno-organic science is a wide term alluding to the investigation of direct interrelations among people and plants. The imperative dependency of people on plants for their vocations primarily began by training and goes back to 10,000 years [1]. Ethno-botanical investigation records the knowledge on cultural cooperation of individuals with plants. It likewise attempts to discover how local individuals have traditionally utilized plants for different purposes and how they consolidated plants into their cultural tradition and religion.

The focal point of ethnobotany is on how plants have been or is utilized, overseen and seen in human social orders and incorporates plants utilized for food, medicine, rituals, public activity and others. The connection among plants and human societies isn't restricted to the utilization of plants for food, garments and haven yet additionally incorporates their utilization for religious ceremonies, ornamentation and medical services. The association of individuals with plants in prior occasions is confirmed as they made durable portrayals of plants, attracting them stone or embellishment them in earth [2]. Such pictures not just furnish current ethno-botanists with pieces of information concerning plant sources yet practical as substantial pointers of the significance of these individuals joined to plants. From most punctual occasions, mankind has utilized plants in endeavoring to fix illnesses and related actual sufferings. Primitive individuals in all ages have had some knowledge of medicinal plants, determined as the aftereffect of experimentation.

Medicinal plants are a significant asset to traditional social orders' medical services frameworks. It is estimated that 70–80% of the rustic populace in creating Asian countries relies upon traditional medicine for essential medical care today; even through allopathic medicine is accessible in numerous spots of the area. In provincial social orders of the locale, food, medical services and wood-determined energy meet the essential needs, yet there are no elective asset choices

to guarantee the endurance of these traditional country communities. Medicinal plants are likewise a significant kind of revenue. Their deal and bargain add to the economic advancement of provincial communities and backing current modern turn of events [3]. For example, the all out number of medicinal plants in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan nations is around 7500 to 10,000 species. These plants assume a significant function in the biodiversity of the district and have extraordinary protection esteem for worldwide biodiversity. The Hindu KushHimalayas (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan) have the four biggest traditional medicinal frameworks on the planet: Ayurvedic medicine, Chinese medicine, Tibetan medicine, and Unani medicine [4]. This district is the main geographic region among the world's enormous mountain frameworks (the Himalayan, Andean, African and European mountain frameworks) that has both rich medicinal plant variety and incredible traditional clinical knowledge reported in antiquated writing.

Traditional knowledge of medicinal plants and their utilization by indigenous healers and medication improvement in the present are not just valuable for protection of cultural tradition and biodiversity yet in addition for network medical services and medication advancement in the local individuals. The indigenous knowledge on medicinal plants shows up when people began and figured out how to utilize the traditional knowledge on medicinal plants [5]. Despite the fact that it is realized the Woreda has generally better plant asset and related traditional knowledge asset is required to be critical.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mohammad Omar Faruque (2019) [6] The current investigation reports the ethno-medicinal knowledge among the traditional healers of the Pangkhua indigenous network of Bangladesh. The recorded information from this region was

quantitatively examined unexpectedly. We intended to record ethno-medicinal data from both the traditional healers and furthermore the older people of the network, so as to gather and report all accessible data concerning plant use and safeguard it for the coming ages. We planned to look at how definitely realized species are utilized contrasted with somewhere else and especially to feature new ethno-medicinal plant species close by their remedial use(s). All ethno-medicinal data was gathered after set up strategies. Open-finished and semi-structured strategies were primarily used. Information was investigated utilizing distinctive quantitative files. The degree of homogeneity between data gave by various witnesses was determined utilizing the Informant Consensus Factor. All recorded plant species are introduced in plain configuration, close by comparing ethno-medicinal utilization data.

KalayuMesfin (2013) [7] Ethno-botanical concentrate on traditional medicinal plants were directed among April and May, 2013 in TabiyaGemeda locale and reported various kinds of traditional medicinal plants utilized by the indigenous people groups. The examination was centered around recognizing medicinal plants, infection treated, some portion of the plant utilized, techniques for arrangement, course of organization, fixings added and so on. The information was gathered utilizing meeting and polls by choosing 16 healers utilizing purposive testing technique. An aggregate of 31 medicinal plant species were gathered and recognized from the examination region for treating 32 human ailments. Out of these 18(58%) were wild where as 11(35.48%) of them were developed and 2(6.44%) were wild and developed plants. The most prevailing plant part was leaf (50 %). The course of organization was oral organization about 20(64.5%) and the most well-known strategy for planning is crushing about 7(22.5%).

Pei Sheng-Ji (2001) [8] Ethno-botany, as an examination field of science, has been generally utilized for the documentation of indigenous knowledge on the utilization of plants and for giving a stock of valuable plants from local verdure in Asian nations. Plants that are utilized for traditional home grown medicine in various nations are a significant piece of these examinations. In any case, in certain nations as of late, ethno-botanical reads have been utilized for the revelation of new medications and new medication advancement. All in all, encounters picked up from ethnobotanical approaches of traditional medicinal investigations in China and Himalayan nations have helped drug creation and new medication advancement. Simultaneously, much of the time, over-reaping, corruption of clinical plants, and loss of traditional clinical knowledge in local communities is regular issues in these asset regions. Issues of indigenous knowledge, protected innovation rights, and uncontrolled trans-boundary exchange medicinal plants happen regularly in the locale. This paper talks about ethno-botanical approaches of traditional medicinal examinations, concerning encounters from China and Himalayan nations,

with an accentuation on the protection of traditional clinical knowledge and clinical plant assets.

MebrahtuHishe (2015) [9] this paper gathers and assesses the ethno-botanical information right now accessible on medicinal plants traditionally utilized for human and animals afflictions in Tigray locale. Ten ethno-botanical investigations on traditional medicinal plants sources from Tigray were looked into. Ethno-botany is the field of study that manages the immediate connection of human and plants. As indicated by the sources, 131 medicinal plants species for human, 54 medicinal plants species for domesticated animals and 93 for both human and domesticated animals were recorded. Fabaceae was the oftentimes utilized family in the investigation regions. To a great extent the wellspring of plant species were from wild vegetation followed by home nursery. Spices were the habitually utilized plant species followed by trees. Leaf materials were the most utilized followed by roots. Smashing was the habitually utilized technique for arrangement. Generally the medicine was directed by oral followed by dermal. Enormous extents of the medicinal plants were undermined by horticulture development followed by dry spell. Medicinal plants sold in the market were not essential for medicine rather for other purposed (food, flavor, drinks). Moving of knowledge is usually from precursor and mother to their posterity.

Ethnographic Data

Ethnographic information gives dependability to the numbers and factual examination utilized in quantitative ethno-natural science. Different ethnographic strategies are useful in assortment of information agreeable to ethno-botanical investigations were proposed by Bernard and Martin. At least one than one strategies are regularly mandatory to address different exploration questions and conditions [10]. The imperative movement which is related with ethno-botanical meetings is the assortment of plant voucher examples. Recognizable proof of the local names and botanical names of the collected plant example is the subsequent stage. Future researchers and others will be profited with the employment of herbarium examples in making helpful correlations.

There must be appropriate documentation of each meeting, survey and other related fundamental information discoveries. The standard meeting types of gear instruments are information sheets, field books, PCs, voice recorder and high goal camera of high goal. The uncommon agree should be taken from the examination participants. There might be open and semi-organized meetings which are guided by a progression of framework. This incorporates the house interviews with the particular plant examples. Free posting archives the plant parts utilized in the medicine planning as proposed by research participants. The other extra strategies incorporate participant observation and direct observation. They lessen the researcher predisposition and intrusion, affinity foundation and conditioning of the data gave by

research participants. Overviews, polls, and agendas give limit reaction about utilization of plant for any illness and ailments. These procedures are regularly valuable if there should arise an occurrence of restricted field study. Regularly visit to woodlands and securing spots of medicinal plants alongside the witnesses guarantees approval of the plants.

Uses of ethnobotany

Among the different utilization of plant species, the palatable just as medicinal and different purposes has likewise been researched by various researchers from various pieces of the world. Food plants fills in as choices to staple food during times of food shortage and are the important enhancements for a dietary adjusted eating routine one of the essential elective kind of revenue for some asset helpless communities [11]. Plants likewise notwithstanding their traditional utilization of food, conceivably these wild plants have numerous preferences like they are utilized as medicine, grub, and for rituals and different capacities. Wild food plants are reasonable, locally accessible and have an incredible financial, cultural and profound essentialness in view of their food and medicinal qualities.

Edible use of plants species

The consumable assets of plants could be sorted in various manners like vegetable, flavors, leafy foods plant species, clearly. Suresh et al. recorded 21 wild eatable tree natural product species from Sikkim, India which have been commonly devouring new and crude, are modest and promptly accessible with energetic taste claim alongside wholesome, medicinal, restorative and modern qualities. Ethnobotanical study directed at Xobe and Shorobe Villages in northwestern Botswana utilized 38 woody species which were utilized for fuel wood, furniture, medicine, food, grub, ranch actualizes and conceal. In Chelia region, Ethiopia Regassa et al. reported 58 species of wild and semi-wild consumable plants. This suggests that how much the ethnobotany assumes a monstrous part in as being wellsprings of food staples.

Modes of application of traditional medicines

The most popular rout of administration is oral 56 (36.1%) followed by dermal 34 (21.9%) fumigation 20 (12.9%), nasal 10 (6.5%) and the least is obscure and optical. A few (44%) of the cures were blended in with water, spread, nectar, *Citrus limonum* and *Alliumsativum* while the excess don't have any fixings added. With respect to the estimation of medicinal plants, there was no normalized proportion of the portion of natural cures in the examination territory [12]. Absence of accuracy and normalization was one of the disadvantages for the acknowledgment of traditional medical care framework. There is absence of understanding among the witness on portions of specific cures endorsed.

FACTORS THREATENING MEDICINAL PLANTS

Kindling was positioned first by chosen key sources followed by agricultural extension and dry season individually; the most un-one is grub. In any case, of five gave dangers to medicinal plants; agricultural extension (26.7%) is the principle danger to wild plant species. Overgrazing was generally seen to be least damaging element (11.1%).

Diversity of Medicinal Plants

Together the healers knew 162 species of medicinal plants, the most mainstream ones having a place with Leguminosae, Rubiaceae, and Zingiberaceae. Another investigation of a similar ethnic gathering, however in Nakhonphanum province, detailed 176 plants that were utilized for medicinal purposes, 53 of which were equivalent to in our examination. In Nakhonphanum province, the most usually utilized plant family was again Leguminosae, which was trailed by Euphorbiaceae [13]. Somewhere else in Thailand and among other ethnic gatherings, Leguminosae is the plant family with the most species utilized as medicine and with the most records of utilization. Different families discovered to be significant in this examination, for example, Rubiaceae, Zingiberaceae and Euphorbiaceae, are, similar to the vegetables, huge tropical families, and they are normal and species-wealthy in Thailand. Species of Leguminosae are ordinarily utilized as medicinal plants for treating fever, tonic, and diabetes. For instance, *Caesalpinia sappan* L. is utilized in Thailand and somewhere else to treat countless medicinal conditions. It is utilized in Kerala as a piece of a home grown beverage to extinguish thirst, as a blood purifier, an antidiabetic, and to improve composition and a few different conditions. Another significant medicinal plant family is Zingiberaceae, which is generally utilized in traditional medicine in numerous Asian nations, for example, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. In Thailand and Laos, species of Zingiberaceae (chiefly species of *Kaempferia* and *Zingiber*) have unequivocally sweet-smelling rhizomes and are generally utilized medicinal plants. In northeastern Thailand, particularly in RoiEt, traditional healers have developed or collected these plants in their home nursery. Species of Zingiberaceae are viewed as incredible medicinal plants. Their medicinal capacities have been extensively examined and acknowledged, and are utilized in numerous traditional plans including, for example, species, for example, *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burt and R.M. Sm. also, *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd. In this review, the traditional healers utilized Zingiberaceae rhizomes for stomach related issues. At last, Rubiaceae is utilized as a mitigating. A few pharmacological investigations have affirmed that plants from these families are effective in the treatment of an assortment of medical issue and indications.

Traditional Medicines

TM is the most seasoned type of medical services on the planet and is utilized in the anticipation, and treatment of physical and dysfunctional behaviors. Various social orders generally created different valuable mending strategies to

battle an assortment of wellbeing and dangerous infections. TM is likewise differently known as reciprocal and option, or ethnic medicine, it actually assumes a critical function in numerous nations today. The medicaments utilized in TM are generally gotten from characteristic items. In TM, "clinical preliminaries" have been directed since antiquated occasions. On account of TCM, significant experience and advances have been collected and created in the course of the last large number of years concerning techniques for planning, choice of spices, recognizable proof of medicinal materials, and the best an ideal opportunity for acquiring different various plants [14]. Suitable preparing and portion guideline are critically required in TCM to improve drug adequacy and decrease drug harmfulness. Impressive measures of information have been obtained through clinical trials, and in this way TM has aided the advancement of present day drugs. Through its utilization of common items, TM offers merits over different types of medicine in such territories as the accompanying: revelation of lead mixes and drug competitors; inspecting drug-like movement; and investigating physicochemical, biochemical, pharmacokinetic, and toxicological attributes. On the off chance that any type of TM is applied effectively, it might shockingly aid the improvement of new medications, in this manner bringing about numerous advantages, for example, huge cost decreases. TCM is currently an indistinguishable piece of the Chinese general wellbeing framework. As of late, TCM has progressively increased impressive endorsement as a reciprocal or elective medicine in Western nations. Chinese home grown medicine, which is the main part of TCM, is as of now utilized in the medical services of an estimated 1.5 billion individuals around the world [15]. It should be noticed that in TCM, a few spices and fixings are joined by exacting standards to frame remedies, which are alluded to as equations (tooth ji in Chinese). Ordinarily, an exemplary equation is made out of four components the "ruler", "serve", "associate", and "worker" as indicated by their various parts in the recipe, every one of which comprises of one to a few medications. Preferably, these medications establish a natural gathering to deliver the ideal restorative impact and lessen unfriendly responses.

Drugs Developed from Traditional Medicines that Follow the Traditional Uses

TM is too significant to ever be disregarded in the innovative work of present day drugs. Despite the fact that it has a perplexing character, there are likewise wide settings for its utilization regarding non-Western clinical innovation or exercises. In TM, a solitary spice or recipe may contain numerous phytochemical constituents, for example, alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids, and so on As a rule, these synthetic compounds work alone or related to each other to deliver the ideal pharmacological impact. It is remarkable that a great deal of plant-started drugs in clinical medicine today were gotten from TM [16]. Likewise, it has been shown that the numerous significant medications got from plants were found through

their application in TM. Just about 20 years prior, an exhaustive investigation of the pharmacopeias of created and non-industrial countries and the related world logical writing was directed as a feature of the WHO's TM Program [17]. The point of that review was to decide if TM truly had roused present day drug disclosures and whether there was any connection between's the current utilization of different mixes and their application in TM. The investigation zeroed in on different mixes utilized in drugs got from plants in various nations, and it set up that TM had surely assumed a huge part in creating compelling new medications. That review zeroed in on 122 mixes, 80% of which were discovered to be identified with drug impacts in people medicine, and it was resolved that these mixes started from 94 plant species.

The adequacy, comfort, and availability of TMs have been, and will be, useful for new medication research. As noted above, artemisinin and other antimalarial drugs are instances of current medications dependent on TMs. Right off the bat in China's Jin Dynasty, Doctor Hong Ge (AD 284–384) recorded the viability and related subtleties of *Artemisia annua* L. in treating intestinal sickness in his book Zhou HouBeiJi Fang. That is the soonest record anyplace of treating jungle fever with *Artemisia annua* L., and it shows that Chinese doctors 1700 years prior had arrived at a complex degree of clinical treatment [18]. Artemisinin is known as qinghaosu in Chinese, and its investigation has gained critical ground, including the blend of new artemisinin analogs and subsidiaries, and examination endeavors into the natural exercises and related systems. Accordingly, artemisinin, just as its powerful subsidiaries, are broadly applied all through the world as new-type against malarial medications.

CONCLUSION

Ethnobotany bargains the connection among human and plants. As per distributed and unpublished written works 131 medicinal plants (MP) utilized for human ailments, 56 for domesticated animal's ailments and 93 utilized for both human and domesticated animal's ailments were recorded. Lion's share of the MP was collected from the wild followed by home nursery. Spices were the most utilized MP followed by bushes. Leaf materials were the most utilized MP parts followed by roots [19]. Pounding was the best method of planning of medicinal traditional plants to treat diverse illness in the investigation zone. Urging the network to develop diverse medicinal plants in their home nurseries by blending in with various harvests and secured the medicinal plants found in the wild is head significant. The indigenous network depends on traditional medicine however the advanced medical care administrations are accessible meaning that the plants based mending is vital. The maintainable administration of medicinal plant species should be possible based on the ethno-botanical information. Hence, the danger inferable from over misuse can be overseen. The high ethno-botanical estimations of medicinal plant species give a sign of their inclination by indigenous communities for restoring different ailments [20].

Consequently the plant species could be additionally examined for plausible bioactive phyto-constituent(s), in vivo/in vitro natural exercises. This will prompt the advancement of more up to date and possible medications.

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