A study on the rhizomeatous plant Sivasagar district and their ethnomedicinal importance

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SUMMARY

Sivasagar district is endowed with luxuriant vegetation and rich in biodiversity. It lies between 94°8’ and 95°4’ east longitude and 26°7’ and 27°2’ north latitude. Seven reserve forests with elevated topography receives the highest rainfall of the area. Number of Ethnic people inhabits in the transitional area of such reserve forest and they believe in natural methods of treating different diseases through various plant species. Medicinal use of rhizome bearing plants was observed among Ethnic group during the survey period (2004-2006). The present study deals with the ethnomedical study on the rhizome bearing plants of Sivasagar District, Assam. During our survey 22 rhizome bearing plants species having ethnomedicinal importance were collected. An efforts has been made to enumerate some of the important species known for their value.

Key words : Rhizomatous plant, Sivasagar district, Ethnomedicinal importance

Northeast India is one of the mega biodiversity centers. Its ecosystem vary from tropical wet evergreen moist deciduous, sub alpine, alpine forest and grassland to numerous freshwater lakes, rivers, wet lands and swamps, topographically the region is mostly hilly and the climate varies from sub-tropical climate in the plains of Assam, Tripura and Manipur to temperate climate in parts of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. The region receives a high precipitation that makes the area an ideal place for the survival of a large number of plant and animal species.

The varied physiography of North-Eastern region together with rich vegetation cover and floristic diversities has made the region a “hot shpot” of the country. The region is a part of Eastern Himalayas where the original primary forest habitat comprises at least 9000 plant species, out of which 39% plant species are endemic. Medicinal plants are also an integral part of these floristic components, which are frequently used in Indian system are medicines like Homeopathy and Ayurveda. It was estimated that 43% of total Indian flora exist in this region, out of which at least 70% of the medicinal plant species are available in forested area. At least, there are about 400 such plant species, which are utilized to cure different diseases.

The district comprises with three sub-division, Sivasagar, Nazira and Charaideo. The district is a historical place with many monuments. It was a capital of Ahom Kingdom. Number of ethnic people inhabits here viz., Tai-Ahom, Nepalis, Naga, Mishing and tea gardener. Out of total population, 30% people are tea garden communities. These tea garden communities used different types of plant species in day to day life in different aspect. The district is between 94°8’ and 95°4’ East longitude and 26°7’ and 27°2’ North latitude.

A number of rhizomatous plant is popular among the tribes specially in rural folks of Sivasagar district of Assam for curing different diseases. These are Zinziber cassumunar (Wild zinger); Curcuma longa (turmeric); Curcuma aromatica (Wild turmeric); Curcuma amada (Mango Zinger); Alpinia allughas (Tara); A. galanga; Canna edulis; Musa sapientum etc., These plants are highly prized for its medicinal value though a diverse number of plant species, many still unexplored. On the other hand some of these has been over harvested from the wild to a point just short of total extinction. The effort to conserve medicinal plants in the district is very poor. Some traditional practitioners have started to conserve medicinal plants by cultivating at home gardens, though the effort is minimal. Therefore, in the present study documentation, utilization and management of ethno-
medicinal plant will be carried out with special reference to rhizomatous plant of Sivasagar district of Assam and to conserve these plants which is going to be threatened.

A perusal of the available literature reveals that places of India have been explored to locate wild medicinal and food plants and enumerate their ethnobotanical utility (Kanjilal et al., 1934-1939, Cotton, 1996).

Survey of rhizome bearing plants and their medicinal importance were conducted through field visit and by the use of questionnaire and personal interaction with the age old persons, traditional practioners. Specimens were collected through searching of personal interaction and traditional dealers. Based on local uses, occurrence and availability the plants were collected through proper method to chemical analysis.

During the course of study 22 plant species of 11 families have been recorded and species are enumerated alphabetically with scientific name, common name, parts used and their present status.

- **Acorus calamus** L.
  - Common name - Bach
  - Family: Araceae
  - Uses: The plant is purgative to the children. The rhizome is also used as antidote for poison. It is used as tonic and purgatives medicine given to children when dyspepsia is attended with looseness bowels. Two table spoon full of the decoction of leaves with bark taken thrice a day for five days, it relieves muscular pain.

- **Alpinia allughas** (Retz.) Rose
  - Common name - Tora
  - Family: zingiberaceae
  - Uses: The plant is stomachic, carminative emollient and stimulant. Rhizome is used in fever, bronchitis and rheumatism. Fruits locally used to cure nail ring worm.

- **A. golanga** (L.) willd.
  - Common name - Gandhatars
  - Family: zingiberaceae
  - Uses: The rhizome is an antibacterial agent and a digestive stimulant. It is indicated in the treatment of dyspepsia, vomiting, diarrhea and malaria fever. It is also applied externally on curios teeth to cure toothache.

- **Anomum aromaticum** Roxb.
  - Common name - Moran elachi
  - Family: zingiberaceae
  - Uses: The seed has antibacterial and stomachic properties. They are used in diarrhea, vomiting and cough. They are also preseribeed as a gargle.

- **Ananas comosus** (L.) Merr.
  - Common name - Anarash
  - Family: Bromeliaceae
  - Uses: The unripe fruit is sour, cooling cardiotonic, uterine tonic and are useful in induction of abortion.

- **Asparagus racemosus** Wild.
  - Common name - Satmuli
  - Family: Liliaceae
  - Uses: The boiled root extract is applied for pain in knee joints and other paralytic affected parts.

- **Colocasia esculenta** (L.) Schott
  - Common name - Kachu
  - Family: Araceae
  - Uses: Whole plant is used for the treatment of atrophy, bronchitis and cough. Boiled juice of the corm is useful in healing cups.

- **Costus species** (koenig) Sm.
  - Common name - Jam Lakhuti
  - Family: Zingiberaceae
  - Uses: The rhizome are better astringent, aerie, cooling, purgative anthelmentic, febrifuge and are useful in skin disease, fever, asthma, bronchitis, and anemia.

- **Curcuma amada** Roxb.
  - Common name - Amada
  - Family: Zingiberaceae
  - Uses: Rhizomes are better, sweet sour, aromatic, digestive, febrifuge.

- **Curcuma aromatica** salisb
  - Common name - Bonhaladhi
  - Family: Zingiberaceae
  - Uses: Rhizomes are better, carminative, appetizer and tonic used in skin disease, bronchitis, cough, and leucoderma.

- **Curcuma angustifolia** Roxb.
  - Common name - Katuri
  - Family: Zingiberaceae
  - Uses: Rhizome is used as substitute of **Curcuma domestica** by tribal’s. Juice of rhizome is rubbed on swelling of the body and paste is used in heating fractured bones.

- **Curcuma longa** L.
  - Common name - Haladi
  - Family: Zingiberaceae
  - Uses: The rhizome is well known for its antigastric ulcer, anti-inflammatory and cholagogic properties. It is prescribed in the therapy of gastric and duodenal ulcer, hepatitis, jaundice, menstrual problem.

- **Cyperus rotundus** L.
  - Common name - Kaya Bon
  - Family: Cyperaceae
  - Uses: The rhizome gives successful results in the treatment of irregular menstruation, dyspepsia diarrhea and vomiting.

- **Elettaria cardamomum** Maton.

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Common name - Elach
Family: Zingiberaceae
Uses: The seeds are aromatic, acrid sweet, coating, stimulant, digestive stomachic, diuretic, cardio tonic, and are useful in asthma, bronchitis, cardiac disorders, cardamom oil is used in several pharmaceutical preparations.
   – Hedychium coronarium Koenig.
Common name - Champa
Family: Zingiberaceae
Uses: Rhizome are used as a carminative and stimulant. Rhizome paste is applied to bruises and sprains.
   – Homalomena aromatica (Lour) Schott.
Common name - Gankachu
Family: Araceae
Uses: Uses against rheumatism and dyspepsia. It is also anti inflammatory used as an anodyne, stomachic against arthralgia and osteodynian for aged person.
   – Kaempferia galangal L.
Common name - Gathion
Family: Zingiberaceae
Uses: The rhizome is recommended for dyspepsia and is very useful for the treatment of abdominal pains, headache, toothache, and cold.
   – Kampferia rofunda L.
Common name - Bhuoi Champa
Family: Zingiberaceae
Uses: The tubers are acrid, aromatic, stomachic, anti inflammatory. They are useful in wound, ulcers blood clots, tumors and cancerous swellings.
   – Musa paradisical (L.) Colla.
Common name - Vimkol
Family: Musaceae
Uses: The roots are anthelmintic, antiscorbutic, depreative and tonic and are useful in venereal deseases seabies, leprosy, skin disease. The fruits are sweet, astringent cooling. The flowers are good for dysentery, diabetes. The stem is very specific for renal and vesicle calculi.
   – Typhonium trilobatum Schott.
Common name - Sankachu
Family: Araceae
Uses: The raw ginger is acrid, carminative, laxative and digestive. It is useful in dropsy, asthma, cough, diarrhea. It is also much used in several domestic preparation.
   – Zingiber officinate Rose.
Common name - Aada
Family: Zingiberaceae
Uses: To treat fish poisoning. It is used as a cough remedy and to treat the bacterial disease and diabetes. Used in peptic ulcer and related stomach problems as well as mouth infections.

REFERENCES


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