

An Ethnobotanical Study of Madhupur, Tangail

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Abstract: An ethnobotanical study in "Garo" ethnic community living in the Madhupur, Tangail district has been carried out. Information gathered through repeated visits to various sites, participant observations, structured, semi-structured and unstructured questionnaires, focus group discussion and personal contacts with various people of "Garo" community. During the survey, 86 Plant taxa belonged to 84 genera under 46 families were mentioned by them having economic importance, of which only the ethnonomedicinal values of them were highlighted. All specimens are kept in the Herbarium of Rajshahi University. Of the plants 36 species were used only as medicine, 25 plants only as other purposes and while 25 had both medicinal and other economic importance. Different plant parts of different spp. are used as medicine for treating various diseases.

Key words: Ethnobotany, Garo, Tangail

INTRODUCTION

Many tribes are live in Bangladesh, i.e. Chakma, Marma, Hajong, Garo, Khashia, Monipuri, Tonchongya etc. these different kinds of tribes have different life style, religion and culture. On the basis of their traditional knowledge, they use different medicinal plants for their primary healthcare and for other purposes. In influence of the plants on the life and culture of "Garos" like other tribes in remarkable.

There is a wide gap in our knowledge about ethnobotanical data and information from various parts of Bangladesh, although we have a rich and diverse ethnic groups throughout scattered the country. Through ethnobotanical research, various uses of herbal, spices, oil, fibre, gum, dye, food, timber and other known/unknown/little known plants can be pinpointed for further exploitation and scientific improvement.

The main objective of this ethnobotanical investigation is the identification and documentation of the various plants and how they are used in the traditional life and culture of although the "Garo" ethnic groups from Madhupur, Tangail.

The plant is connected in the special way with the daily life of "Garos" and with their culture and heritages. The traditional use of plant in their different ceremonies like ritual, marriage and funeral ceremony is remarkable. They are different with respect to the plant use and botanical knowledge ^[1].

Plant have profoundly influenced the culture and civilization of human beings including the ethnic people of any geographical area. Ethnobotany can be defined as the total natural and traditional relationship and the interactions between man and his surrounding plant wealth.

Traditional botanical knowledge and experience can be useful not only for the biologists, but these are equally relevant for anthropologist, archaeologists, environmental scientists, foresters, sociologists, literatures, geographers, pharmacists and many others who take interests bioresources ^[7].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present work is mainly based on information gathered from the interview with the "Garos" on the plants having economic importance to them. Relevant plants were collected from the study area, identified and preserved at the Herbarium of the Department of Botany, Rajshahi University.

The present investigation is divided into two parts: Part-I. Interview with "Garos", collection, study, identification and preservation of plants: First step was interviewing the "Garos" about the plants they used in their daily life. These included the plants that have some economic importance as fruits, vegetables, furniture, drug, etc. Collections were made throughout the year and particular care was taken not to miss the flowering stages or the fruits. In all cases multiple sets of collections were made. During collection attempts

were made to know the local names of the plants. All field data that cannot be observed from the herbarium specimen e.g. date, collection number, habitat, uses and distribution were recorded. Herbarium sheets were prepared in multiple sets and flowers were preserved in 70% alcohol for future study.

Publication of Bhattachariya ^[2], Biswas ^[3], Ghani ^[4], Hooker ^[5], Huq ^[6], Khan ^[8], Kirtikar ^[5] and Prain ^[10] were consulted for identification and collection information about of medicinal uses of the taxa.

Part-II. Study of ethnobotanical aspects: For the present investigation interviews were taken from the "Garos" in the study area about different aspects, i.e. a) Holding numbers, b) Owner of the house, c) Family members and age groups d) Source of income, e) List of plants used by them, f) Purpose of use, g) How much amount they used, h) Method of use, i) From where they get the plants and j) Abundance of the plants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Present ethnobotanical study in "Garo" ethnic areas generated many important information that might be useful for primary healthcare programme, economic and agricultural policy, alternative food programme, discovery of new drug and biodiversity conservation and management action plan of Bangladesh. Since little

work has been done in the field of ethnobotanical research in Bangladesh, information document in this paper may be of immense use in other fields of research. The information related to traditional uses of plants by the "Garo" community are comparatively new to the ethnobotanical science in Bangladesh ^[8].

From the available information it is revealed that this ethnic community uses plant species, which are not generally used by other population of the village. Data have been gathered on the traditional uses of plant species, especially for abscess, for asthma, for abortion, burning sensation, blood pressure, cough, chickenpox, constipation, dysentery, diarrhoea, diabetes, eczema, fever, fracture, headache, heart disease, itches, jaundice, menstrual disease, paralysis, piles, skin disease, snake-bite, sex problem, tooth disease, vomiting, wound, worm and others.

Further, this ethnic community is using plant species or their parts for various other purpose, e.g. in poultry disease, as traditional needle, for children's games and toys, for dye, in preparation of fermentation agent, for tooth brush and uses in different worship.

By applying survey, interview, collection and identification methods, different ethnobotanical information were accumulated. The well analyzed and check listed information about the plant materials collected from the study area are described below:

1. Diarrhoea

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Root	Juice made from young roots, used in diarrhoea.
Tejpata	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Leaf	Young leaf juice is used in diarrhoea.
Prup, Bot	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bud	Juice made from young bud is used in diarrhoea.
Mishinachol	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is mixed with mother's milk and is used in diarrhoea for the children.
Tisinki or Khankari	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Bark	The bark juice is employed as a remedy for diarrhoea.

2. Dysentery (including blood dysentery)

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Mimang thamachi	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Root	Juice made from the tuberous root is used in blood dysentery.
Madar phang	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Leaf	Juice made from leaves are used in blood dysentery.
Prup, Bot	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bud	Juice made from young bud is used in dysentery.

Kaudra phang	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Root	The root juice is useful in dysentery.
Passim	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Leaf	Leaves are used fresh or cooked to prevent chronic dysentery.
Khejur phang	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Seed	The decoction of seed is used for dysentery.
Shawra phang	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Root bark	Paste of root bark is used in dysentery.
Samjangi	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Leaf	Juice made from leaves are used in blood dysentery.

3. Wound

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Fulkuri	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is used for wound.
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Leaf	Juice made from young leaves are used in wound.
Man-chow	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bark	Paste of bark is used in wound.
Kaudra phang	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Latex	Latex is used in wound.
Juja-gabbei	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	Leaf	Leaves are mixed with "Nisinda" leaves and made into paste. This paste is used on the wound.
Jarman lota	<i>Mikania cordata</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is used for wound.
Samol Phang	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>	Whole plant	Whole plant juice is used for wound.
Genda	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Leaf	The leaves are used as an application to wounds.
Nesinda	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Leaf	Leaves are mixed with "Justicia" leaves and made into paste. This paste is used on the wound.
Tisinki, Khankari	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Fruit	The ripe fruit is used for wound.

4. Fever

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Hawa-sam	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is use for sudden fever.
Thigi	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Fruit	The juice of fruit mixed with sugar and water is used as a cooling beverage in fever.
Lalpeaj	<i>Elentherine plicata</i>	Bulb	The bulb of this plant and "Hawasam" leaves are ground to make juice. If this juice is eaten by the patient who suffers from extreme fever they will be cured.
Do-grek-mi	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Root & Leaf	Root and Leaf paste is made into pill and sun dried, which are in malarial fever.
Tisinki, Khankari	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Fruit	The ripe fruits are used in fever.

5. Liver disease

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Dipti kanchan	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Leaf	Leaves are cut into small pieces and soaked in water, this extract mixed with sugar and is used for liver complication.
Samtakari phang	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>	Leaf	Young leaf juice is mixed with sugar and is used for liver pain.
Gika phang	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Stem bark	Stem bark is cut into small pieces and soaked in water for 24 hours. The extract is used for liver pain.
Mikhampret, Sampret	<i>Marsilea quadrifoliata</i>	Whole plant	This plant and samdam block (vui kumur) are ground together and pill are made of it. The patient suffering from liver pain should take this medicine with hot water thrice in a day.
Do-grek-mi	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Root	The root juice is used during the time of liver pain.
Hiching	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Rhizome	Rhizome of this plant, Nashin Guppok (<i>Allium sativum</i>) and 'Pasim' (<i>Paederia foetida</i>) leaf grounded together and made into paste. This paste is used internally for liver pain.
Nengraban	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Root	Root juice is used in liver pain.

6. Cold and Cough

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Alok-bizak	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Twig	Decoction of the twig is used in cold and cough.
Tulsi phang	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice mixed with pure honey is used for cold and cough.
Rummoth phang	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i>	Flower	Fresh flower juice is used for cold and cough.

7. Leprosy

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Nagdawna	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is used for the treatment of leprosy
Riksiri	<i>Coix gigantea</i>	Root	Root paste is used for the treatment of leprosy.

8. Jaundice

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Mimang-Khachi	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Whole plant	A garland is made of lot pieces of this plant. If the patient of 'Jaundice' wears this garland, they will be cured.
Mender	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Leaf	Fresh leaf juice is mixed with sugar and is used to prevent jaundice.

Tejpata	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Leaf	Fresh young leaves and whole plant of Sarnyalota (<i>Cascuta reflexa</i>) are grounded and made into juice. This juice is used in the treatment of jaundice.
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Madagongalek	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Stem	Stem juice is used for jaundice.
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Tintili phang	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Fruit	The decoction of ripe fruit is used in jaundice.
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9. Diabetes

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Kadamphang	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>	Stem bark	The decoction of stem bark is used for diabetes.

Mendu	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Root	Juice made from roots are used in diabetes.
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Tintili phang	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Seed	The decoction of Seed powder is used in diabetes.
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10. Fractured bone

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Madagongalek	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Whole plant	Whole plant juices is used in externally for the fractural bones.

Githingbel	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Bark	The young bark is useful in bone fractures.
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Madan plang	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	Whole plant	Paste made from whole plant is useful for the treatment of fractured bones.
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Konjon	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Stem bark	Fresh stem bark is used for the treatment of fractured bones.
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Harjora	<i>Vitis quadrangularis</i>	Whole plant	Paste made from whole plant is useful for fractured bones.
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11. Increasing Sex power and sperm count

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Satamul	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Root	Root juice is used for increasing sperm count.

Simul	<i>Bombax cieba</i>	Root	Root is used increasing sex power.
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Samjangi	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	Leaf	Leaves are wrapped with banana leaf and put in hot ashes until it becomes soft and half boiled. Then it is squeezed to extract the juice and it is used for increasing sex power.12. Excess menstruation
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Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
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Misisam	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Whole plant	Plant juice is used to stop Excess menstruation.
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Aphlak	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Rhizome	Rhizome paste is used for menstruation.
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12. Excess menstruation

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
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Misisam	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Whole plant	Plant juice is used to stop Excess menstruation.
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Aphlak	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Rhizome	Rhizome paste is used for menstruation.
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13. Skin diseases (fungal, boils, scabies, itches, abscess, eczema)

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Kuria Kanta	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Root	Root paste is slightly warmed and applied on locally for boils.
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus hetrophyllus</i>	Leaf	Juice made from young laves are used for diseases
Misiam	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Whole plant	Plant paste is used for skin diseases
Durbaghash	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Whole plant	Paste made from whole plant is used for skin diseases.
Prup	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Leaf	Leaves are useful in applied as poultice to abscesses.
Ambi-michhum	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Whole plant	The whole plant is fried in mustard oil, slightly warmed and applied on eczema after scrapping for 5-7 days.
Genda	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Flower	Flowers are used in scabies.
Neem phang	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is useful for all skin disease.

14. Eye diseases

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Ak-karu	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Seed	Seed juice is mixed with leaf juice of <i>Physalis minima</i> and is used in locally eye disease.
Ambichok	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Leaf	Seed juice is mixed with leaf juice of <i>Physalis minima</i> and is used in locally eye disease.
Do-grek-mi	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Leaf	The fresh leaf juices used to prevent eye inflammation.
Sam-Kucuk	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Whole plant	Fresh plant juice mixed with diluted sugar and the extract applied on eyes 2/3 drops to prevent inflammation.

15. Piles

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Durba gash	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Root	The roots are used in cases stop building from piles.
Kaudra phang	<i>Ficus recemosa</i>	Bark	Bark paste is astringent and used in piles.
Balgechak	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Twig	Young twig mixed with Tentul phnag (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) seed grounded and made into paste. This paste is used to relieve piles pain.
Tentul Phang	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Seed	Young twig mixed with Tentul phnag (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) seed grounded and made into paste. This paste is used to relieve piles pain.

Tejpata	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Leaf	Leaves are used in the disease of the anus and rectum piles.
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16. Tonsillitis

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Boro alach	<i>Amomum aromaticum</i>	Leaf	Leaf of this plant 'Labanga', Darchini, Samgudok are ground together and made into paste. This paste is used for tonsillitis.
Samgudok	<i>Canna indica</i>	Leaf	Leaf of this plant 'Labanga', Darchini, Boroalatch are ground together and made into paste. This paste is used for tonsillitis.
Darchini	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanica</i>	Leaf	Leaf of this plant 'Labanga', Samgudok, Boroalatch are ground together and made into paste. This paste is used for tonsillitis.
Labanga	<i>Eugenia caryophyllus</i>	Leaf	Leaf of this plant 'Samgudok', Darchini, Boroalatch are ground together and made into paste. This paste is used for tonsillitis.

17. Vomiting

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Durbaghash	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Leaf	Paste made from leaves are used for vomiting.
Prup	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Root	Young tips of roots are useful in obstinate vomiting.
Githingbel	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Fruit	Fruits are used in checks vomiting.
Tulshi phang	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Leaf	Leaf juice is used to stop vomiting.

18. Worms

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Memang khachi	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Root	Root juice is used to prevent worms.
Neem phang	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaf	Juice made from young leaves mixed with excess water of boil rice used in worm.
Dalim phang	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Root bark	Decoction of root bark with table salt is used for expelling human worm.

19. Burning sensation

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Kaudra phang	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Fruit	The ripe fruit is sweet, cooling and useful in burning sensation.
Argim phang	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Leaf	Leaf soaked in water over night used in burning sensation.

20. Inflammation of Breast

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Tal phang	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Flower	Fresh flower paste in used to relieve the inflammation of breast.
Ambi-michhum	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Root	Root paste is applied on locally for the

inflammation of breast.

Gittingbel	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Bark	Paste of bark is useful in inflammation of breast.
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21. Asthma

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Leaf	Juice made from young leaves are used in asthma.

Kaudra phang	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Bark	Bark paste is astringent and is used in asthma
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22. Mouth ulcer

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Khatri phang	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Whole plant	Paste made from whole plants is used in mouth ulcer.

Sal phang	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Stem bark	Stem bark juice is used for the ulceration of mouth.
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Kakku phang	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	Leaf	Fresh leaf juice is used for the ulceration of the mouth.
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23. Tooth ache

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Madar phang	<i>Erithrina variegata</i>	leaf	Juice made from leaves are used in toothache.

Githing bell	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Bark	The juice of the bark is used as a mouth wash for toothache.
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Sampret	<i>Marselia quadrifoliata</i>	Whole plant	Whole plant paste is soaked in hot water and is used for toothache.
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Sam-refu	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i>	Stem	The stem paste is used in toothache.
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24. Peptic ulcer

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Khatri phang	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Whole plant	This plant, samkuchok (<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>), Ushumari (<i>Syndrella nodiflora</i>), Samkeltap (<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i>), Khoer (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), Supari (<i>Areca catechu</i>) and petiole of pan (<i>Piper betle</i>) are grounded together and made into paste. This paste is used to cure peptic ulcer.

Pan	<i>Piper betle</i>	Petiole	This plant, samkuchok (<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>), Ushumari (<i>Syndrella nodiflora</i>), Samkeltap (<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i>), Khoer (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), Supari (<i>Areca catechu</i>) and petiole of pan (<i>Piper betle</i>) are grounded together and made into paste. This paste is used to cure peptic ulcer.
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25. Dyspepsia

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Modu	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Latex	Stem Latex is used for dyspepsia.

Aphlak	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Rhizome	The dried rhizome powder is used for dyspepsia
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Arjon	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Leaf	Leaf soaked in water over night used in dyspepsia.
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26. Constipation

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Do ju	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Seed	Sun dried seeds are soaked in water for 12 hrs. The mucilaginous extract is used for constipation.

Padma gulancha	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Whole plant	This plant is cut into some pieces and they are kept down in water for a while. Then a half cup of water is feeded, the persons who are suffering from constipation thrice in a day.
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Plant used by other purposes

1. Plants are used as traditional Toothbrush.

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use
Lebu	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Stem
Moaton	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>	Stem
Thegachu	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Stem
Kakku Phang	<i>Melastoma malabaricum</i>	Stem
Khajur Phang	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Long spine
Ambori	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Young stem
Hobri	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Stem
Sam-refu	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i>	Stem
Tintili phang	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Stem

2. Plant used in Veterinary

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Kuria Kanta	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Whole plant	Increasing cow milk
Kadam phang	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>	Stem bark	Cattle dyspepsia
Nengra bam	<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Whole plant	Cattle swelling legs
Thigi	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Fruit	Pig dyspepsia
Roa-thek	<i>Lygodium pentinata</i>	Whole plant	Cattle swelling legs
Kacdra phang	<i>Ficus recemosa</i>	Bark	Cattle render pest.
Konjon	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Stem bark	Cattle dysentery
Narpanda siju	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Letex	Cattle eye disease
Hogra	<i>Perricaria lanatum</i>	Whole plant	Cattle skin disease

Ambi-chok	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Leaf	Cattle stomach complaint
Hobri	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Stem bark	Cattle wound
Dalim phang	<i>Punica grantum</i>	Fruit	Pig ascaris
Baula phang	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Ripe fruit	Cattle diarrhoea
Tintili phnag	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Ripe fruit	Pig diarrhoea

3. To make monument of dead person (Khima)

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Timber
Gambariphang	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Timber
Thegachu	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Timber
Sal phang	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Timber

4. Plants spine used as Traditional Needle

Local Name	Scientific name	Process of use
Belathi phang	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Perforating ear and nose
Norpanda siju	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Burst boil
Kaejur Phant	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Cake design
Khankari	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Burst boils and abscess

5. Plants are used in various Religious worship

Local Name	Scientific name	Parts use
Belathi phang	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Leaf
Todah wah	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Stem
Man-chow	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Tree
Durba ghash	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Whole plant
Thegachu	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Leaf
Kash	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>	Stem
Tulshi Phang	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Whole plant

6. Plants used for Dye

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Khirindok	<i>Basella alba</i>	Ripe fruit	Violate dye
Gika phang	<i>Lammea coromandelica</i>	Stem bark	Red dye

Sal-Phang	<i>Shorea robusta</i>	Stem bark	Red dye
Tintili phang	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Seed Powder	Dye

7. Plants are used in preparation of fermenting medium for their traditional liquor.

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Nagdawna	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>	Leaf	
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Young leaf	
Jalek	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Dried fruit	
Akh	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Tip leaf	

8. Plants used for Musical instrument.

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Gambari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Timber	Dama, Khram
Muli wah	<i>Melocarna baccifera</i>	Stem	Bangshii, Aadhuri, Sanai

9. Plants related children's games and toys.

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Thibrong	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Leaf	Nokdang - dakka
Tallah - wah	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Stem	Wah phong sallah
Khajurphang	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Seed	Guti - Khela

10. Plants used for various purposes.

Local Name	Scientific name	Part use	Process of use
Neem phang	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Fruit juice	Lice killer
Talah wah	<i>Bambusa longispiculata</i>	Stem	House construction
Man-chow	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wood, leaf, Tember	Fuel, cheap furniture
Tal phang	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Leaf, Fruit Juice	Cake, Hand fan
Mendu	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Seed	Pulse
Jejpata	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Leaf	Aromatic in cooking
Narukol	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coin	Mosquito repellent
Jolphoi	<i>Elaeocarpus robustus</i>	Unripe fruit	Pickles
Mandar phang	<i>Erythrina veriegata</i>	Trimber	Funeral procession
Gambari phang	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Timber	House construction
Chon-na-khel	<i>Gossypium arboreum</i>	Seed extra cotton	Burning in lamps, Traditional cloth
Gong chamri	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Whole plant	Thatching and fencing
Fong	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Fruit shell	Utensil of liquor

Gika phnag	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Timber	Funeral procession
Thegachu	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Timber unripe fruit	Fuel, pickles, cheap furniture.

Conclusion: Most of the Garos in the village “Madhupur” are poor and illiterate. In one hand, these Garos are out of the reach of modern medicines and on other hand, the market price of most available medicines are very expensive. As a result, these medicinal plants are used by them to cure all of the disease. The wide use of local flora by the tribal people suggests that cultivation and conservation of indigenous useful plants should be encouraged. There is a need of intensive work in this direction which may help tribal development.

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