RESEARCH ARTICLE

DIVERSITY OF ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY MISING TRIBE OF DHEMAJI DISTRICT, ASSAM.

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Abstract

An attempt has been made to study of Ethnomedicinal plants used by Mising tribe of Dhemaji district, Assam for the treatment of 48 different diseases like Jaundice, Diabetes, Asthma, Dysentery, Muscular pain, Tonsillitis, Uvulitis, Ringworm, Kidney problem, Small pox, Lactation problem etc. Main aim of the study is to document the indigenous knowledge of the Mising tribe. In this study a total of 142 plant species belonging to 63 families were collected. The prominent family was Euphorbiaceae with 7 species and leaf is used majority of cases with 67 species for the treatment of different diseases. Other different used parts are rhizome, flower, fruit, bark, root, whole plant, seed etc.

Introduction:

Since ancient time, plants have been an integral part in the existence of human being. Our ancestors dependent upon plants for food, clothing, shelter and many other materials. They derived most of their medicine from plants. It is estimated that a total of 80% of the population in developing countries and 60% of the world population depend on traditional medicines mostly plant drugs for their primary health care needs (Baker et al., 1995; Shrestha and Dhillion, 2003). Pei (2001), estimated that traditional healers use around 2500 plant species in the preparation of traditional medicine in India. According to world health organization, almost 80% of the rural people rely most exclusively on traditional medicine for their primary health care. Also it is assumed that about 80% of the 5200 million people of the world live in less developed country. According to Kattamani, et al., (2000), more than 75% of the world population depends on local health practitioners and traditional medicines for their primary needs.

The studies of the tribal indigenous knowledge of plants constitute an important and preliminary aspect of ethno botanical research (Namsa, et al., 2009). According to Borthakur, 1976, Assam, a state of North-East India is very much rich in flora and fauna and also a homeland of different ethnic groups and cultural entities. Assam comprises 12.8% of the total tribal population of India with 14 hill tribes (Sajem and Gosai 2006). Dhemaji district is situated in the remote corner of North East India on the north bank of river Brahmaputra. The boundaries of the district are the hilly ranges of Arunachal Pradesh to the North and the East, Lakhimpur district in the West and the river Brahmaputra at in the South. It lies between the 94° 12' 18'' E and 95° 41' 32'' E longitudes and 27° 05' 27'' N and 27° 57' 16'' N latitudes. The total geographical area of Dhemaji is 3237 sq kms. The Dhemaji district was originally inhabited by various indigenous tribes includes Mising, Sonowal Kachari, Bodo Kachari, Deori and Laloong.

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Mising is the major dominated tribe found in Dhemaji district. According to 2011 census there are 325560 (47.45%) population of schedule tribe followed by 44225 (6.45%) population of schedule caste found in Dhemaji district.

**Mising tribe:**
The *Mishing* (Miris) belong to the family of the aboriginal tribes of the north eastern region of India and settle in the plains of Assam. They chiefly inhabiting the districts of Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat and Sonitpur. Next to Bodos, the Mising are the largest tribal group in North East India. Generally Mising live in Chang ghar which is situated on the bank of river. They mainly depends on agriculture.

Important festivals of the Mising tribe are Ali-ai-ligang and Porag. Both are associated with cultivation cycle. Ali-ai-ligang is celebrated during the month of February and it is the beginning of their agriculture cycle. Porag was celebrated earlier in the months of August or September and it is the post-harvest festival. The dances of Mising tribe is called Maksong or Soman and it bear great similarity with the Bihu dance of Assam. Local instruments used by Mishing tribe are Drum, Clapping Metal bells and Bansuri.

According to Census of India conducted in 2001, the population of Mishing in Assam is counted to 5,87,310; of which 2,99,790 Male and 2,87,520 female.

**Methodology:**
A survey was conducted during September 2016 - December 2017 to collect information on the medicinal plants used by Mising tribe of Dhemaji district of Assam. Different villages of the district were visited to collect information as well as plant species with their reproductive parts. The informations were collected from the Headman, both women and man healers and common people. Herbarium of the collected specimens were prepared based on methodology laid down by Jain and Rao, 1977. For further reference, the herbarium specimens have been deposited in the Department of Ecology and Environmental Science. The identification of the plants was done with the help of the floristic literature like, Flora of India (Sharma et al., 1993), Flora of Assam (Kanjilal et al., 1934-1940; Bor, 1940), Medicinal plants of Southern Assam (Das, et al., 2010) etc.

*Costus speciosus* (J.Koenig) Sm.  
*Croton caudatus* Geiseler
### Table 1: Ethnomedicinal plant species used by Mising tribe.

| Scientific name | Common name | Family       | Parts used | Medicinal uses                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abelmoschus manihot (L.) Medic. | Usipak | Malvaceae    | Leaves | Leaves are mainly used for Carbuncle disease.                                                                                                   |
| Abrus precatorius L. | Latumoni | Leguminaceae | Seed | Seed extract is used to cure pneumonia.                                                                                                           |
| Acacia nilotica L. | Tarua kadam | Fabaceae    | Bark | Extract of bark is used to cure tonsillitis.                                                                                                     |
| Achyranthes aspera L. | Bioni hakuta | Amaranthaceae | Leaves | Leaf decoction is used in the treatment of cough.                                                                                               |
| Acmella paniculata (DC.) R.K.Jansen | Huhoni ban | Asteraceae    | Flower and Leaves | Flower is used to cure the pain of tooth and mouth ulcer. Leaves are eaten as vegetable.                                                       |
| Acorus calamus L. | Bosh | Araceae | Rhizome | Rhizome is mainly used for dyspepsia. It is also used to cure abdominal pain during menstruation period of woman.                              |
| Adhatoda vasica Nees | Bahak tita | Acanthaceae | Leaves | Leaf extract is used to cure jaundice.                                                                                                           |
| Aegle marmelos (L.) | Bel | Rutaceae    | Fruit | Fruit is used in diarrhea and                                                                                                                   |

*Images:*

- *Dillenia indica* L.
- *Drymaria cordata* Willd. ex Schult.
- *Houttuynia cordata* Thunb.
- *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng.
**Correa dysentery. Ripe fruit is edible.**

**Ageratum conyzoides L.**  
Gendhela ban Asteraceae Leaves  
Leaf juice is applied in fresh cuts and wounds to stop bleeding.

**Allium sativum L.**  
Naharu Liliaceae Seeds  
Seeds are used to cure high blood pressure. Seed is eaten at the time of indigestion.

**Aloe barbadensis Mill.**  
Salkuori Liliaceae Leaves  
Paste of leaves are used to cure skin burn and also used externally for hair growth. Leaf juice is used to cure stomach ache.

**Alpinia nigra (Gaertn.) B.L.Burtt**  
Tora Zingiberaceae Rhizome  
Rhizome is used to cure bronchitis and rheumatism.

**Alstonia scholaris (L.) R.Br.**  
Chationa Apocynaceae Bark  
Bark is used during childbirth to increase lactation of milk and malaria.

**Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.**  
Matikanduri Amaranthaceae Leaves  
The shoot part is eaten as vegetables and also used against dysentery.

**Amaranthus spinosus L.**  
Hati-khutura Amaranthaceae Root and Leaves  
Root juice is used to cure jaundice. Leaves are eaten as vegetables.

**Amorphophallus paeonifolius (Dennst.) Nicolson**  
Ol-kachu Araceae Root  
Dried root is used to cure piles. Tender shoot is eaten as vegetables.

**Amaranthus viridis L.**  
Khutura Amaranthaceae Whole plant  
Whole plant is used to cure high fever and also eaten as vegetables.

**Andrographis paniculata Nees**  
Sirata Acanthaceae Leaves  
Leaves are eaten against fever, and gastric. Leaf paste applied against boil.

**Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.**  
Mati-kothal Bromeliaceae Leaves and Fruit  
The tender leaves mainly used for urine problem. Ripe fruit is edible.

**Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.**  
Kothal Moraceae Seed and Fruit  
Young fruit and seeds are used as vegetable. Ripe fruits are edible.

**Averrhoa carambola L.**  
Kordoi Oxalidaceae Fruit and Leaves  
Fruit juice is used to cure jaundice. Fruit is edible. Leaf juice is used to cure ringworm.

**Azadirachta indica A. Juss**  
Mahaneem Meliaceae Leaves  
Leaf paste is applied to cure skin disease and small pox. Leaves are used against pneumonia.

**Baccaurea sapida Bedd.**  
Leteku Euphorbiaceae Fruit  
Ripe fruit is edible and also used against diabetes.

**Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell**  
Brahmi Scrophulariaceae Whole plant  
Whole plant is very effective in memory and also reduce high blood pressure.

**Bambusa balcooa Roxb.**  
Valuka bah Poaceae Tender shoot  
Tender shoot is used to cure high blood pressure and asthma.

**Bryophyllum calycinum Salisb.**  
Dupartenga Crassulaceae Leaves  
Fresh leaf juice is used for stomach pain and urine problem.

**Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb.**  
Letaguti Caesalpiniaceae Leaves and Seed  
Leaves are used to cure illness. Seeds are used in pneumonia.

**Calamus rotang L.**  
Bet Areaceae Shoot and Seed  
Tender shoot is eaten as vegetables. Fruit is edible.

**Calotropis gigantea (L) W. T. Aiton**  
Akon Asclepiadaceae Leaves  
Leaf paste is applied against body pain and leaf juice is used to cure piles.
| **Canarium strictum** Roxb. | **Dhuna** | **Burseraceae** | **Resin** | Resins are used in snake bite. |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| **Cannabis sativa** L. | **Bhang** | **Cannabaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves are used for cough. |
| **Capsicum annuum** L. | **Jolokia** | **Solanaceae** | **Root and Leaves** | Root paste is used against dysentery. Leaf paste are applied to cure insect bite. |
| **Capsicum frutescens** L. | **Kon-jolokia** | **Solanaceae** | **Fruit** | Ripe fruit paste is used to cure tonsillitis. |
| **Carica papaya** L. | **Amita** | **Caricaceae** | **Leaves and Fruit** | Leaf paste is used to cure fever and ringworm. Fruit is used during childbirth to increase lactation of milk. |
| **Cascabela thevetia** (L.) Lippold | **Karabiful** | **Apocynaceae** | **Stem and Bark** | Bark is used to cure Malaria and latex of stem is used against boils. |
| **Cassia alata** L. | **Khorgos** | **Caesalpinaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves are crushed and applied locally for ringworm disease. |
| **Cassia occidentalis** L. | **Medelu** | **Caesalpinaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaf paste is applied against ringworm. |
| **Catharanthus roseus** (L.) Nayantara | **Nayantara** | **Apocynaceae** | **Flower and Leaves** | Flower is used for treatment of Cancer. Leaves are used to cure diabetes. |
| **Centella asiatica** Urb. | **Bor-manimuni** | **Apiaceae** | **Leaves** | Paste of green leaves are used for stomach ache and small pox. It is also used for pneumonia and skin disease. |
| **Chenopodium album** L. | **Jilmilsak** | **Chenopodiaceae** | **Leaves and Tender shoot** | It is mainly used for stomach pain, leaves are also used as vegetable by Mising tribe. |
| **Chromolina odorata** (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. | **Bagh-dhoka/bembonamkil** | **Asteraceae** | **Leaves** | Leaf paste is used to cure cut and wounds. |
| **Cinnamomum tamala** T.Nees & Eberm. | **Tejpat** | **Lauraceae** | **Leaves** | It is mainly used for sleepness. |
| **Cissampelos sympodialis** Eichl. | **Thupuki-lota** | **Menispermaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves decoction is used to cure fever. |
| **Cissus quadrangularis** L. | **Harjuralota** | **Vitaceae** | **Stem** | The paste of stem is used to cure bone fracture. |
| **Cinnamomum verum** J.Presl | **Dalcheni** | **Lauraceae** | **Bark** | Bark is mixed with honey to cure cough. |
| **Citrus aurantifolia** Linn | **Kaji-Nemu** | **Rutaceae** | **Fruit** | Fruit is used to cure stomach ache and dysentery. |
| **Citrus medica** L. | **Golnemu** | **Rutaceae** | **Fruit and Leaves** | Fruit juice is used to cure diarrhea and leaves are used to cure pneumonia. |
| **Clerodendrum serratum** Spreng. | **Nangalbhanga** | **Verbenaceae** | **Leaves and Root** | Root decoction is given against dysentery. Crushed leaves are applied to cuts and wounds. |
| **Clerodendrum colebrookianum** Walp. | **Nephaphu** | **Verbenaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves are used to cure high blood pressure and also used as vegetable. |
| **Coccinia grandis** (L.) Voigt | **Kunduli** | **Cucurbitaceae** | **Fruit** | Fruits are eaten as vegetables to cure diabetes. |
| **Coix lacryma-jobi** L. | **Kawari-moni** | **Poaceae** | **Root and** | Root juice is used to cure |
| Plant Name                          | Common Name | Family       | Part Used       | Description                                                                 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott.   | Kochu       | Araceae      | Tender leaves and Stem | It is eaten as vegetables. Stem paste is applied against cut and wounds. |
| Corchorus capsularis L.            | Morapat     | Malvaceae    | Leaves          | Tender leaves are used against dysentery and also eaten as vegetables.     |
| Costus speciosus (J.Koenig) Sm.    | Jamlakhuti  | Costaceae    | Whole plant     | Leaves are used to cure gastric, the plant is used for fever and urinal disorder. Roots are used to cure jaundice. |
| Crataeva magna (Lour.) DC.         | Barun       | Capparidaceae| Bark            | Bark is used for liver problem and urination trouble.                      |
| Croton caudatus Geiseler           | Hati mahudi | Euphorbiaceae| Root and Latex  | Root is used to cure pneumonia. Latex is used to cure enlargement of Uvula.|
| Croton tiglium L.                  | Konibih     | Euphorbiaceae| Tender shoot    | Leaf paste applied to cure skin itching and shoot are used to cure diarrhea.|
| Curcuma caesia Roxb.               | Kola haladhi| Zingiberaceae| Rhizome         | It is used to cure kidney stone and cough.                                 |
| Curcuma longa L.                   | Haldhi      | Zingiberaceae| Rhizome         | The juice of rhizome mixed with honey to cure cough and bronchitis. Rhizome paste is applied against abdominal pain. |
| Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.              | Akashi lota | Convolvulaceae| Leaves          | Leaf juice is used to cure fever. Leaves are used to get relief from dysentery and also used to cure high blood pressure. |
| Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.        | Dubori bon  | Poaceae      | Whole plant     | Paste of the plant is applied to cuts and wounds to stop bleeding. Leaf juice is taken orally against diarrhea.       |
| Cyperus rotundus L.                | Keya ban    | Cyperaceae   | Whole plant     | Crushed plant with honey is used in stomach problem.                      |
| Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd. | Bobosa bon | Poaceae      | Culm            | Culm decoction is used against asthma.                                    |
| Datura stramonium L.               | Dhatura     | Solanaceae   | Leaves          | Leaves are used externally to relief from muscular pain.                  |
| Dillenia indica L.                 | Outenga     | Dilleniaceae | Bracts and Fruit| The juice of bracts is used to cure in fevers, diarrhea, dysentery. Fruit used as vegetable.                          |
| Drymaria cordata Willd. ex Schult. | Laijabori   | Caryophyllaceae| Leaves         | Leaf paste is used in the treatment of Jaundice. Crushed leaves used as medicine for sinus problem. Leaves are used to cure pain at the time of menstruation. |
| Duchesnea indica (Andrews) Focke.   | Goru khis   | Rosaceae     | Fruit           | Fruit paste is used to cure boil. Leaf decoction is used against skin itching. |
| Emblica officinalis Gaertn.        | Amlokhi     | Euphorbiaceae| Fruit           | Fruit juice is used to cure jaundice and dysentery.                      |
| Eryngium foetidum L.               | Man dhania  | Apiaceae     | Leaves          | Leaf juice is used for stomach                                             |
| **Erythrina stricta** | **Rangamadar/Tagat** | **Fabaceae** | **Bark** | ache and also eaten as vegetable. | It is used to cure piles disease. |
| **Euphorbia hirta** L. | **Gakhiri bon** | **Euphorbiaceae** | **Whole plant** | Plant is used to cure lactation problem and also cure asthma problem. |
| **Garcinia lanceifolia** Roxb. | **Rupohithekera** | **Clusiaceae** | **Fruit** | Fruit is used to cure diarrhea. Fruit is edible. |
| **Garcinia cowa** Roxb. | **Kajithekera** | **Clusiaceae** | **Fruit** | The pieces of dried fruit is mixed with water and given to cure dysentery and diarrhea. |
| **Garcinia pedunculata** Roxb. | **Borthekera** | **Clusiaceae** | **Fruit** | It is used to cure dysentery and diarrhea. |
| **Hedyotis corymbosa** (L.) Lam. | **Bonjaluk** | **Rubiaceae** | **Whole plant** | Leaves are used to cure small pox. Whole plant is used for treatment of cough and pneumonia. Leaves are used to cure pain at the time of menstruation. |
| **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis** L. | **Joba** | **Malvaceae** | **Flower** | Flowers paste is applied on wounds and also used against dandruff. |
| **Hibiscus sabdariffa** L. | **Tengamara** | **Malvaceae** | **Tender shoot** | Juice of tender shoot is used to cure dysentery. Also used as vegetables. |
| **Houttuynia cordata** Thunb. | **Mochundori** | **Saururaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves are used to cure Dysentery and urine problem. It is also eaten as vegetable. |
| **Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides** Lam. | **Harumanimuni** | **Apiaceae** | **Leaves** | Juice of the leaves is used to cure dysentery. |
| **Jatropha curcas** L. | **Bangali era** | **Euphorbiaceae** | **Leaves and Bark** | Leaves are used to cure headache, bark is used for vomiting and body pain. |
| **Justicia gendarussa** Burm.f. | **---------** | **Acanthaceae** | **Leaves** | It is useful for rheumatism and headache. |
| **Kaempferia galanga** L. | **Gathion** | **Zingiberaceae** | **Rhizome** | The juice of rhizome is used to cure cough and cold. |
| **Lagenaria siceraria** Standl. | **Jatilao** | **Cucurbitaceae** | **Tender shoot** | The juice of tender shoot is used to cure burn injury. |
| **Lawsonia inermis** L. | **Jetuka** | **Lythraceae** | **Leaves** | Leaf paste is applied to cure skin problem and dandruff. |
| **Leucas aspera** Link | **Durun** | **Lamiaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves juice is applied in sinus, cold and cough. Leaves are also used to cure small pox. |
| **Mangifera indica** L. | **Aam** | **Anacardiaceae** | **Fruit** | Both ripe and unripe fruit are eaten. Fresh fruit is used to cure piles. |
| **Melia azedarach** L. | **Ghuraneem** | **Meliaceae** | **Leaves** | Leaf paste is applied externally for skin diseases. |
| **Mentha arvensis** L. | **Podina** | **Lamiaceae** | **Leaves** | Green leaves are used to cure urine disease and digestive disorder. Also used as vegetable. |
| **Mikania micrantha** Kunth | **Riphujilata** | **Asteraceae** | **Leaves** | Leaves are used to cure dysentery and paste of leaves used against high blood pressure. |
| Plant Name                          | Common Name       | Family            | Part Used     | Uses                                                                 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mimosa pudica L.                   | Nilajiban         | Mimosaceae        | Whole plant   | Decoction of the whole plant is taken in kidney trouble. Root paste is used to cure fever. |
| Minusops elengi L.                 | Bokul             | Sapotaceae        | Stem and Bark | Stem, bark is useful in tooth ache. Bark decoction is used to cure fever.                      |
| Mirabilis jalapa L.                | Gadhuligupal      | Nyctaginaceae     | Root          | Extract of root is used to cure piles.                                                      |
| Momordica charantia L.             | Karela            | Cucubitaceae      | Fruit         | Fruit juice is used to cure Diabetes and also used as vegetable.                             |
| Moringa oleifera Lam.              | Sofina            | Moringaceae       | Seed          | Seed paste is used externally on the effected part of the body for rheumatic pain and also used as vegetable. |
| Morus australis Poir.              | Nunigos           | Moraceae          | Fruit         | Fruit paste is eaten for Constipation.                                                     |
| Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng       | Narasingha        | Rutaceae          | Leaves        | The juice of the leave is used for the treatment of dysentery and pneumonia. Leaf paste is used against dandruff. |
| Musa sapientum L.                  | Bhimkol           | Musaceae          | Inflorescence and Fruit | Inflorescence is used to cure low blood pressure. Ripe fruit is edible.                      |
| Musa paradisiaca L.                | Jahajikol         | Musaceae          | Bark and Fruit | Bark is used to cure diabetes. Ripe fruit is edible.                                         |
| Mussaenda roxburghii Hook.f.       | Sraswati pat      | Rubiaceae         | Leaves        | Leaf paste is used against snake bite.                                                      |
| Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.        | Sewali            | Oleaceae          | Leaves        | Leaf juice is used for cough and vomiting.                                                 |
| Ocimum basilicum L.                | Bor-tulshi        | Lamiaceae         | Leaves        | Leaf juice is used to cure fever, cough and Malaria.                                       |
| Ocimum sanctum L.                  | Tulshi            | Lamiaceae         | Leaves        | Leaf juice is used for cough and asthma.                                                   |
| Oxalis corniculata L.              | Tengeshi tenga    | Oxalidaceae       | Leaves        | Leaves are used to apply over the infected eczema portion. It is also eaten as vegetable. Leaf juice is used to cure fever and dysentery. Also eaten as vegetable. |
| Paederia scandens (Lour.) Merr.     | Bhedailata        | Rubiaceae         | Leaves        | Paste of leaves juice is used for gastric and also anti dysenteric. Also eaten as vegetable. |
| Phlogacanthus thyrsiflorus Nees.   | Titaful           | Acanthaceae       | Leaves        | Leaf juice is used for fever. Leaves are used to cure cough.                                |
| Physalis minima L.                 | Fuktola           | Solanaceae        | Whole plant   | Whole plant is used to cure headache.                                                       |
| Piper betle L.                     | Pan               | Piperaceae        | Leaves        | Leaves extract is mixed with honey and given to cure cough.                                |
| Piper longum L.                    | Pipoli            | Piperaceae        | Leaves        | Leaves are used to cure cough.                                                             |
| Piper nigrum Wall.                 | Jaluk             | Piperaceae        | Seed          | Seeds mixed with misri to get relief from cough. It is used to cure tonsillitis.            |
| Pogostemon benghalensis Kuntze     | Hukloti           | Lamiaceae         | Leaves        | Leaves are used to cure stomach pain.                                                      |
| Polygonum chinense L.              | Madhu-huleng      | Polygonaceae      | leaves        | It is used to cure diarrhea.                                                               |
| Pouzolzia zeylanica                | Borali-bokua      | Urticaceae        | Whole plant   | Whole plant paste is used for cut                                                         |
| **Species** | **Common Name** | **Family** | **Part Used** | **Uses** |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| *Psidium guajava* L. | Modhuri | Myrtaceae | Leaves and Fruit | The extract of leaves is used to cure dysentery. Ripe fruit is edible. |
| *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn | Bihlongoni | Polypodiaceae | Leaves | Leaves are used to cure urine problem. |
| *Raphanus sativus* L. | Mula | Brassicaceae | Whole plant | It is used as vegetables to cure kidney stone. |
| *Rhynchostylis retusa* Blume | Kopou-phul | Orchidaceae | Root and Leaf | Aerial root paste is used to ear ache. Leaf paste is used against rheumatism. |
| *Ricinus communis* L. | Era gos | Euphorbiaceae | Leaves | Paste of leaves is used in muscular pain and joint pain. |
| *Rubus alcefolius* Poir. | Jejelipoka | Rosaceae | Leaves and Fruits | Leaves are used to cure gastric ulcer. Fruits are used against mouth ulcer. |
| *Saccharum officinarum* L. | Kuhiar | Poaceae | Stem | Stem juice is used to cure jaundice. It is used to cure urine problem. |
| *Sapindus mukorossi* Gaertn. | Manisaal | Sapindaceae | Seed | Seed is used to cure tonsillitis also used as detergent. |
| *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) | Ashok phul | Fabaceae | Bark | Bark is used to cure menstruation problem. |
| *Scoparia dulcis* L. | Seni-bon | Scrophulariaceae | Leaves | Leaves decoction are used to cure cough and diabetes. |
| *Sesamum orientale* L. | Til | Pedaliaceae | Seed | The paste of seeds are used in hair for dandruff. Seeds are edible. |
| *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers. | Augustia | Fabaceae | Root | Root part is used as medicine for Jaundice. |
| *Smilax perfoliata* Lour. | Tikonibarua | Smilacaceae | Root and Shoot | Root is used to cure Mental disorder. Young shoot is also used as vegetable. |
| *Solanum anguivi* Lamk. | Titabhekuri | Solanaceae | Fruit | It is used for purifying blood. It is used to cure cough and stomach ache. |
| *Solanum nigrum* L. | Latkochi | Solanaceae | Leaves | It is used as vegetable. It is used to cure dysentery. |
| *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz. | Amora | Anacardiaceae | Fruit and Leaves | Fruit is used in dysentery. Leaf paste is applied against small pox. |
| *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston. | Bogajamu | Myrtaceae | Bark and Fruit | Bark is used to cure dysentery. Ripe fruit is edible. |
| *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels | Kulajamu | Myrtaceae | Fruit | Used for cure diabetes. |
| *Tabernaemontana divaricata* G.Don | Kutoni | Apocynaceae | Flower and Root | Flower paste is used to cure eye diseases. Root paste is used to cure Malaria. |
| *Tagetes patula* L. | Narjiful | Asteraceae | Leaves | Leaf paste is used in wounds for stop bleeding. |
| *Tamarindus indica* L. | Teteli | Caesalpiniaeae | Fruit | Fruit is eaten to cure high blood pressure and dried fruit is used against dysentery. |
| *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. Ex DC.) Wight & Arn. | Arjun | Combretaceae | Bark | Juice is used as tonic and ailment of Cancer disease. |
| *Terminalia bellirica* Bhomora | Combretaceae | Seed | Seed is used to cure urine disease | |
Terminalia chebula Retz. | Hilikha | Combretaceae | Fruit | Fruit is useful in medicine for diarrhea and dysentery.
Vitex negundo L. | Posotia | Verbenaceae | Leaves | It is used for dysentery and leaf paste is used externally to cure body pain.
Xanthium indicum J.Koenig ex Roxb. | Agerua | Asteraceae | Fruit | Fruits are used for preventing pain from tooth.
Zanthoxylum nitidum Bunge | Tejmuri | Rutaceae | Leaves, Root and Bark | Leaves are used medicinally for fever, cough and diarrhea. Bark is used against tooth pain. Root is used to cure asthma.
Zingiber officinale Roscoe | Ada | Zingiberaceae | Rhizome | Fresh rhizome is used to cure cough and headache.
Ziziphus jujuba Lam. | Bogori | Rhamnaceae | Fruit and Root | Ripe fruit is used for gastric disorder and it is edible. Root juice is used to cure diarrhea.

Results And Discussion:-
In the present study a total of 142 plants belonging to 63 families were reported which were commonly used by Mising traditional healers for the treatment of 48 types of ailments (Table 1). The prominent family was Euphorbiaceae with 7 species, followed by Solanaceae and Asteraceae with 6 species, Lamiaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae and Zingiberaceae with 5 species, Acanthaceae, Araceae, Amaranthaceae, Apocynaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae and Malvaceae with 4 species respectively (Fig 3).
Fig 3:- percentage of dominant families documented from the study area.

Of the total 142 plant parts used as medicine, leaf is used majority of cases with 67 (39%) species. It was followed by fruit 31 (18%), bark 15 (9%), root 13(7%), whole plant 11 (6%), seed 10 (6%), shoot 7 (4%), rhizome and flower 6 and 5 respectively (3%), stem 3 (2%), latex 2 (1%) and resin and culm 1 (1%) each species. Leaves were used mostly because leaves are available and collected very easily than underground parts, flowers and fruits etc. (Fig 2).

Majority of the plants are used in Dysentery with 25 species, Cough with 19 species, Diarrhea with 13 species, Urine problem with 10 species, Jaundice with 9 species, Pneumonia and Cut and Wounds with 8 species each etc. Remaining plants are used in the treatment of Tonsillitis, Tooth pain, Malaria, Lactation problem, Uvulitis, Piles, Small pox, Ringworm, Cancer etc. (Table 1). Present investigation indicates the high diversity of plants used for medicinal purpose to cure their day to day ailments.

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