



## A Study Of Ethno-Therapeutic Examination On Ethnic Network

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### ABSTRACT

The present ethno-restorative examination has been completed into ethnic networks of 12 Upazillas under six locale in the northern district of Bangladesh. A sum of 24 animal varieties under 13 genera of the family Cucurbitaceae gathered and recorded for their utilization in different sicknesses. For every species herbal name, nearby name, parts utilized, name of the ailments and method of employments have been referenced.

### KEYWORDS

Ethnic Peoplegroup, Northern area, Ethno-Medicine, Cucurbitaceae

### INTRODUCTION

Ethno-medication is a sub-field of ethno-organic science or clinical human studies that manages the investigation of conventional

drugs: not just those that have applicable composed sources (for example Customary Chinese Medication, Siddha, Ayurveda), yet

particularly those, whose information and practices have been orally transmitted throughout the hundreds of years. In the logical field, ethno-clinical examinations are for the most part portrayed by a solid anthropological methodology, or by a solid biomedical methodology, especially in sedate disclosure programs. The focal point of anthropological investigations is the observation and setting of utilization of customary medicine. Ethno-medication rehearses are turning into a rising new pattern in urban regions. With the movement of people from different topographical areas, metropolitan urban communities are beginning to see an unexpected increment in the measure of conventional recuperating facilities. For instance, New York City has a huge populace of Dominican healers. These healers relocated to the US bringing their local customs and recuperating forms with them. Their recuperating forms for the most part comprise of organic treatments, home grown cures and local ethno-clinical information. As the Dominican people group increments in populace inside New York City, there is a more noteworthy want for normal medication; one restriction to their capacity to recommend treatment is the availability to plants. A portion of these plants are not privately developed and along these lines are imported or the plants must be found in dried form.

The work on the ethno-medication of ethnic network is deficient. That is the reason in the current review an endeavor has been made with the accompanying targets:

- To distinguish the restorative plants, their nearby name, parts utilized and ailments to be dealt with,
- To distinguish the dangers to restorative plants, and their environments,

- To make proposal for protection measures.

## MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

In the present ethno-therapeutic study, an aggregate of 24 animal varieties having a place with 13 genera of the family Cucurbitaceae were gathered and recognized. Information of therapeutic utilization of plants were gathered through meeting with nearby home grown professionals, headmen and older people in the network utilizing, semi organized poll at various areas. Information assortments from one individual were confirmed with others by posing similar inquiries. The greater part of the therapeutic plants were recognized in the field and in the event of obscure, plant examples were gathered. These examples were brought to Primeasia University Herbarium and handled by conventional herbarium strategies. These were inspected and distinguished by contrasting herbarium examples and furthermore counseling.

## RESULTS AND CONVERSATION

In the present ethno-restorative review, a sum of 24 plant species under 13 genera of the family Cucurbitaceae were gathered and recorded for their utilization in different infirmities. For every species nearby name, logical name, afflictions to be dealt with, method of treatment and part(s) utilized are provided. Use of plant parts as medication shows variety. Natural products (79.16%) are the main part utilized in a dominant part of therapeutic plants followed by 70.83% seeds, 45.83% roots, 45.83% leaves, 16.66% entire plant and 8.33% stem. The study has likewise recorded 78 classes of employments of 24

restorative plants. This is the sign of rich information on restorative employments of plants by the inborn individuals in the examination region. Among them, 10 species were utilized to remedy for every one of tonic, cooling and diuretic, 7 species for biliousness, 6 species for fever, 5 species for every one of astringent, laxative and anthelmintic. Thirty classes of afflictions were treated by two to four species and other forty classifications of infirmities were treated by just a single animal types. The overview has likewise recorded 78 classes of employments of 24 therapeutic plants. This is the sign of rich information on therapeutic employments of plants by the ethnic network in the investigation region.

From the accessible data it is uncovered that this ethnic network utilized plant species, which are not commonly utilized by other populace. Information have been accumulated on the customary employments of plant species, particularly for asthma, anthelmintic, astringent, consuming sensation, obstruction, conjunctivitis, looseness of the bowels, diabetes, skin inflammation, ear infection, fever, break, gonorrhea, cerebral pain, coronary illness, tingles, jaundice, kidney ailment, disease, heaps, scabies, snake-nibble, spermatorrhoea, syphilis, throat friendship, ulcers, vertigo, worm and others.

From the current perception in the northern locale of Bangladesh, I have thought of some proposal measures for the protection of restorative plants and their living space. Conventional ethnic information about the use of therapeutic plants ought to be appropriately recorded and reported. Aside from a few dangers some Sal patches of the investigation zone despite everything merit for in situ preservation. In any case ex-situ preservation locales including restorative plant garden,

ensured zone and eco-park ought to be built up. Mindfulness about the significance of therapeutic plants ought to be made among the neighborhood individuals, engineers, vitality organizations and strategy producers.

## CONCLUSION

The current discoveries are likely the new record of ethno-therapeutic information for northern locale of Bangladesh utilizing standard examination conventions. The current investigation might be a fundamental commitment to the ethnomedicine of this zone utilizing standard examination techniques, concentrating on therapeutic plants and their neighborhood utilizes for the social insurance. This medicinal services information transmitted orally from one age to age. The examination likewise proposed that the current data on therapeutic utilization of plants by ethnic network might be utilized for organic and pharmacological exploration in future for the disclosure of new wellsprings of medications.

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