

**MEDICAL ETHNOBIOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE
SYSTEM FOUND IN RAJI GROUP OF NEPAL
(A case study of Uttarganga Village Development Committee,
Surkhet, Nepal)**



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**A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Science in Zoology with special paper Ecology and
Environment**

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RECOMMENDATIONS

This is to recommend that the thesis entitled, **Medical Ethnobiology and Indigenous Knowledge System Found in Raji Group in Surkhet District: A Case Study of Uttarganga Village Development Committee** has been carried out by **Ms. Mamta Paudel** for the partial fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Science in Zoology with special paper Ecology and Environment. This is her original work and has been carried out under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, this thesis work has not been submitted for any other degree in any institutions.

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On recommendation of supervisor Prof. Dr. Nanda Bahadur Singh, this thesis submitted by Ms. Mamta Paudel entitled, **Medical EthnoBiology And Indigenous Knowledge System Found In Raji Group In Surkhet District: A Case Study Of Uttarganga Village Development Committee**”is approved for examination and submitted to the Tribhuvan University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Zoology with special paper Ecology and Environment.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis has been done by myself, and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree. All sources of information have been specifically acknowledged by reference to the author(s) or institution(s).

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Mamta Paudel

ABSTRACT

This study has been carried out in Uttarganga VDC (currently Birendranagar- 19) of Surkhet District, Nepal with the objective to document the ethnography, explore the traditional knowledge of medicinal animals and plants used by Raji people for the treatment of different diseases and to explore the indigenous knowledge system found on them. Studies have been conducted in two different seasons in 20-26 June 2014 and 20-25 April 2015. For the data collection, group discussions, key informant questionnaire survey to Raji local healers and elder people have been carried out. The study revealed that Raji people use 36 animal species for the treatment of 30 types of ailments and 91 plants species are used to treat 60 types of diseases. Meat, skin, bone, blood, dung, carapace, urine, whole organism, tail, egg and fats of animal parts are used as traditional medicine. Similarly, plant parts such as root, fruit, leaf, whole plant, flower, latex, shoot stem hair, bark, rhizome, seed and young shoot are found to be used by the Raji people. They have deep respect on indigenous knowledge such as biodiversity conservation, agricultural practice, medicinal practices for livelihood, yeast making practices and art, craft and technology. However, indigenous knowledge and skills of medication have been less focused these days among the Raji people because of their inclination towards modern medicine and hospital facilities. It would be better to provide education, motivation to local healers and documentation on the use of such medicinal animals and plants to preserve such knowledge. Hence, to analyze and document the traditional medication system of the community is the ultimate objective of this thesis paper.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANM-Auxillary nurse midwifery

BC- Before Christ

CBS- Central Bureau of Statistics

IUCN- International Union for Conservation of Nature

Km- Kilometer

Spp- Species

VDC- Village Development Committee