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Comparative Study of Informant Consensus Factor for Ethno-functional Foods among Bhil, Meena, Garasia and Damor Tribes of Southern Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT Informant consensus factor (ICF) is a quantitative analytical parameter to evaluate degree of agreement among informant's knowledge and is important in sorting plants for their applicability. The present paper deals with homogeneity test of informant's therapeutic knowledge within tribal communities and neighboring tribes of the Southern Rajasthan. Ethno-medicinal survey of various tribal localities of study area reveals 135 therapeutic usages of 79 plants for 16 body system and 64 disease category/ ailments. Different plant parts are used for various therapeutic recipes. As study area is predominantly populated by Bhil, Meena, Garasia and Damor tribes. The comparative study of their therapeutic efficacy reveals high level of homogeneity in therapeutic practices in Bhil tribe for 66.66 percent disease categories as prescribed by WHO followed by Meena, Damor and Garasia tribe. Highest ICF (1.00) was obtained for ailments of digestive system from Damor tribe indicating précised practices and agreement among practitioners.