Journal Name:	**Asian Plant Research Journal**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_APRJ_66926**
Title of the Manuscript:	**ETHNOBOTANICAL PRACTICES AMONG THE PEOPLE OF DAGANA DISTRICT, BHUTAN**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty'**, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	Local people used these medicinal plants to treat 30 different types of body ailments and diseases. Different species of plants were used to cure same body ailments and diseases. Maximum number of species (14) was used in treating cut/body wounds followed by 11 species in cough and cold and 9 species in diarrhea and dysentery (Figure 3). It has been observed that only the single plant or its parts are used to treat the body ailments or diseases. Total of 9 ethno-medicinal preparation methods were identified and found that preparation of paste after crushing was mostly used (27.03%) to treat various body ailments or diseases, The informants also stated the used of animal parts by their ancestors in earlier time such as animal bile, stomach, antler, honey comb, meat and egg yolk for treating various diseases and ailments such asthma, kidney problem, jaundice, cough and cold, tuberculosis, malaria and heart diseases. Some were also used for removing the splinter and scars from the body, treatment of snake poison and curing high mountain sickness. However, due to strict monitoring by the Department of Forest and park Services (DoFPS) of Bhutan, it's been told that these things are not being practiced. Similarly, the rock mineral known as Asphaltum (shilajit) is also being used. It is being extracted from the cliff and melted to remove impurities such as sand and stones contains. Then it is mixed with water and drink once before breakfast and the evening dinner. The shilajit is known to be best for curing illness as well as to build body immune system against diseases. It is also being applied on the cuts, wounds and burns to heal quicker.	The highlighted sentence was deleted as well as the repeated words. And corrected was done wherever asked. Minor correction was done. However, since this is the primary data, references is not added.
Minor REVISION comments	Data were collected between June to November in other part of the world. [4] stated that At present, these informations are gradually fading with **Figure 1: Bhutan map showing the study area (Dagana district)** *Raphanusraphanistrum*L. *Zingibe rofficinale* Roscoe due to overexploitation	All the comments were entertained and minor corrections done as suggested. However, the subtitle of figure 1 remain unchanged as it shows a direct meaning.
Optional/General comments		

Comment [AZ1]: It is preffered to start the page with a text
Comment [AZ2]: Not needed
Comment [AZ3]: repetition
Comment [AZ4]: repetition
Comment [AZ5]: use
Comment [AZ6]: Reference
Comment [AZ7]: Reference
Comment [AZ8]: Reference
Comment [AZ9]: and
Comment [AZ10]: ,
Comment [AZ11]: Information
Comment [AZ12]: It is preffered to start the page with a text
Comment [AZ13]: Is this one word
Comment [AZ14]: Zingiber officinale
Comment [AZ15]: ,

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	