CHAPTER 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ethnobotany is a rapidly expanding science. In last three decades, it has been considerably expanded, both in its concepts and scope. Recent developments in Ethnobotany, in India have been strongly oriented towards the promotion of documentation of traditional knowledge.

Ethnobotanical Studies in India and Abroad:

Abroad:


Nwosu (2001) reported 30 plants belonging to 21 families traditionally used in southern Nigeria by herbalists for the management of mental disorders. Panthi and Chaudhary (2003) reported 101 species of plants used to treat various diseases in Arghakhanchi district, Nepal. (Steenkamp, 2003) 156 medicinal plant species are documented as being used for gynaecological complaints in South Africa. Rodrigues and Carlini (2004) studied ethnobotanical knowledge of 48 crude drugs used for effects of central nervous system by the tribals of Brazil. Passalacqua et al., (2007) reported 104 plants species belonging to 42 families used to treat different ailments by
the tribes of Calabria region, Southern Italy. Idu et al., (2009) documented 32 plant species for Oral Healthcare Among the Esan Tribe of Edo State, Nigeria. Jiofack et al., (2010) documented 289 plants species for different disorders in two ethnoecological regions of Cameroon. Mike et al., (2014) 75 plants used in the traditional treatment of female infertility in Southwestern Nigeria. Ahmadipour et al., (2015). documented 20 plants were used for toothache in Shiraz, South Iran. Patience Tugume et al., (2016) reported 190 plant species in 61 families and 152 genera were reported in the treatment of various health conditions. Suleyman et al., (2017) 21 plant species belonging to 16 families were identified and their ethnobotanical uses to MRSA were determined.

India:

Vast ethnobotanical Knowledge exists in India from ancient time. Raghavendra Rao (1996) projected the nature, status and trends of development in ethnobiology in India. (Lahange et al., 2016) Enumerated 56 traditional medicine used for malaria in India. (Upasani et al., 2017) studied Ethnomedicinal plants used for snakebite in India: a brief overview. State wise ethnobotanical work explained as below.

Andra Pradesh and Telangana

Jeevan Ram et al., (2002) identified 48 plants species of ethno-medico-botanical importance, belonging to 46 genera and 29 families by Sugalis of Gooty forests. Imam et al., (2003) enumerated some important folk herbal medicines used as antidote for snake bite from tribal pockets of Atmakur forest division.Venkataratnam and Venkata Raju (2005) dealt with 25 crude drugs belonging to 16 plant families used by Adivasis in Eastern Ghats for curing leucorrhoea and Menorrhagia. Rao et al., (2006) provided information on 11 medicinal plants belonging to 10 families, used by Khonds for treatment of various ailments in Vishkapattanam district. Sreeramulu et al. (2013) reiewed the ethno-botanico-medicine for common human ailments in northern (Warangal) and sourthen (Nalagonda) Telangana districts. Recently, Suthari et al. (2014a) investigated the traditional botanical knowledge of plant medicines of Koya community inhabiting Eturnagaram wildlife sanctuary area (18 villages; two from outside the wildlife sanctuary, for comparison), and documented 237 species belonging to 75 families of Magnoliophytea and four members of northern Telangana

Recently, Suthari and Raju (2015) communicated the traditional knowledge on 124 flowering plant species used for poisonous snake-bites by Koyas of Warangal district. Sangameshwar and Raju (2015) studied ethnobotany of north Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Balaraju et al. (2015) 21 plant species were used to treat in skin diseases have been enumerated in Mahabubnagar district, Telangana state.

**Arunachal Pradesh**

Hui Tag and Das (2004) reported 28 plant species, out of which 5 species used in medicine, 11 as food plants and the remaining 12 species for various ethnobotanical purposes by Hill Miri tribe. Das and Hui-Tag (2006) studied ethnobotany of 45 medicinal plants for curing different ailments by Khanti tribe.

**Assam**

Medico ethnobotanical value of 83 plant species belonging to 76 genera from 45 families have been reported by Dutta and Dutta (2001) used by some North East ethnic tribes community settled in Barak Valley. Nath (2001) studied plants of Borail range of Assam used by the tribals for their subsistence and livelihood, including uses as herbal medicine.

Bimal Dutta (2013) has made an inventory of 205 plant species represented by 161 genera under 76 families associated with folklore medicinal uses of the Deories ethnic community of Assam.

**Bihar**


**Chhattisgarh**

Jain and Singh (2004) made a comparative study on ethnobotanical uses of plants by the main tribes of districts of Amikapur, Raipur and Raigarh. Mishra et al., (2006) studied the traditional medicinal practices among the various tribal groups of Kanker district of Bastar division.
Gujarat

Kshirsagar et al., (2003) enumerated 57 ethnobotanical plant species used by the tribals for different ailments in coastal area of South Gujarat. Jadeja et al., (2006) described 94 plant species belonging to 82 genera and 52 families used by the indigenous people for treatment of haemorrhoids by tribals of Saurashtra.

Haryana


Himachal Pradesh


Kerala

**Madhya Pradesh**


**Maharashtra**

Meghalaya

Rao and Neogi (1980) enumerated 65 plant species of ethnobotanical value used by Khasi and Garo tribes of Meghalaya. They (1982b) also surveyed botanical and local names of 54 medicinal plants used by different subtribes of Nagas. Dolui et al., (2004) conducted a survey on 46 folk herbal plant species belonging to 44 genera and 34 families used by tribals of Meghalaya for treatment of various human ailments.

Mizoram

Lalramnghinaglova (2001) enumerated more than 2000 plants used singly and also used in combination. They also listed threatened plants. Shankar Rama and Rawat, (2013) Recorded 37 medicinal plants used in traditional medicine in Aizawl and Mamit districts of Mizoram. Laha et al., (2016) Recorded 53 species to treat diabetes in Mizoram, Northeast India.

Nagaland

Roa and Jamir (1982 a) reported the uses of plants for relief and cure of certain diseases, among the 40 tribes of Nagaland. Jamir (2001) studied the common medico-herbs of Nagaland and felt the urgent need for conservation and protection of these valuable medicinal plants from the region.

Nepal

Joshi and Joshi (2006) documented 22 species which are being used for dental and oral healthcare in the Kali Gandaki and Bagmati Watersheds, Nepal

Rajasthan

Suresh Kumar and Praveen (2000) enumerated a total of 116 medicinal plants belonging to 99 genera and 52 families used as household remedies in traditional medicinal system and commercialized medicines in arid western Rajasthan. Singh and prakash (2001) highlights ethnotherapeutics and efficacy of some potential medicinal herbs. Katewa et al., (2001) reported 38 plant species belonging to 25 families and 36 genera used by tribals as folk medicine in treating various ailments in Rajsamund district. Suresh Kumar et al., 2003 surveyed Kolayat tehsil in Bikaner district, Rajasthan and revealed that 38 plant species are used for curing 23 types of ailments in different villages. Katewa and Galav (2005) documented the ethnomedicinal uses of
48 species of dicotyledonous and 2 species of monocotyledonous plants used by local people of Shakhawati region, for curing different ailments. Kumar and Chauhan (2005) studied 20 ethnomedicinal plant species representing 20 genera of 14 families used for traditional knowledge from Bharatpur district.

**Sikkim**

Chauhan (2001) presented ethnobotanical information on 650 species belonging to 416 genera, 87 families of Sikkim, of which over 200 are medicinal plants. Jha et al., (2016) recorded 10 medicinal plants that are used by Sherpas of Sikkim.

**Tamil Nadu**


**Orissa**

Sen and Behera (2003) reported 78 ethnomedicinal plants belonging to 47 families used by the tribals of Bargarh district for treatment of skin diseases. Nayak et al., (2004) dealt with 39 ethnomedicobotanical species belonging to 36 genera and 26
families, used as crude drugs by tribals for various diseases in Kalahandi district. Sarangi and Sahu (2004) listed 32 ethnomedicinal plant crude drugs used by tribals and scheduled castes of Kalahandi district, Orissa for venereal and gynaecological disorders.

**Uttar Pradesh**

Khanna and Ramesh Kumar (2000) have given an account of the medicinal uses of 50 plant species known among the Gujjar tribe of Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh for curing 22 ailments. Maliya and Singh (2003) dealt with some new or less known ethnomedicinal uses of 20 plant species utilized by Tharu tribe and other rural inhabitans of Nishangara, Karniyaghat and Murthiha forest ranges in Bahraich district. Yadav *et al.*, (2012) documented 23 plant species were found to be used specifically in the treatment of various skin diseases.

**West Bengal**


**Ethnobotanical Studies in Karnataka**

use of plants to cure various cutaneous diseases like leprosy, eczema, scabies, ringworm, boils, sore eyes and healing up wounds etc. Harsha et al., (2002) recorded ethnomedical knowledge of the tribe Kunbis of Uttar Kannada district and listed 45 species of plants belonging to 26 families which are used to treat a wide range of discomforts. During ethnopharmacobotanical investigations in Uttar Kannada district, 33 species from 23 families useful in women folk health care are recorded by Ramana et al., (2003). Parinitha et al., (2004) surveyed 60 ethnobotanical plant species belonging to 50 genera and 35 families used by tribes of Bhadra wild life sanctuary in Karnataka for various ailments. Rajasab and Mahammad Isaq (2004) reported 51 plant species belonging to 46 genera which are used as wild edible plants with food and medicinal value. Hebbar et al., (2004) reported plants used for oral health care from Dharawad. (Vidyasagar and Prashantkumar 2007) recorded 18 species belonging to 18 genera and 13 families used for the treatment of gynaecological disorders in women by the tribes of Bidar district. (Hiremath and Taranath, 2010) reported 15 traditional phytotherapy for snake bites by Tribes of Chitradurga District, Karnataka, India. (Rajkumar and Shivanna 2010) documented 48 plant species to treat various common to chronic and veterinary ailments in Sagar taluk of Shimoga District. (Shiddamallayya et al., 2010) studied hundred common forest medicinal plants of Karnataka in primary healthcare. (Bhandary and Chandrashekhar 2011) documented 57 plant species for herpes in the Coastal Karnataka. (Ghatapanadi et al., 2011) Documentation of folk knowledge on medicinal plants of Gulbarga district, Karnataka. (Vidyasagar and Murthy Siddalinga, 2012) documented 26 plant species to treat menstural disorders by tribal people in Bellary district. (Savinaya et al., 2016) reported 51 plant species and studied traditional medicine knowledge and diversity of medicinal plants in Sharavathi valley region of central Western Ghats, Karnataka. (Prashanth Kumar and Shiddamallayya, 2016) documented 194 wild medicinal plant species of Hassan district. However, ethno botanical study on medicinal plants in Vijayapur district has not been reported.