CHAPTER: 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Ethnobotanical work in world:

Herbal drugs have got tremendous momentum in global care system. The use of the herbal medicines has become a part of the main stream all over world. About 80 % of world,s population use herbal products as medication. Many plants have been found to have therapeutic potential and they are being used since time immemorial. Most of the people use herbs even without knowledge of their properties, believing that herbs are safe. A.H.M.M. Rahman et al.,(2010) observed 102 households instruments from the Santhal tribe whose are mostly used different plant species for their diseases and ailments. During the survey, 79 plant taxa belonged to 71 genera fewer than 40 families were mentioned by them having economic importance. 55 plant species are used only as medicine and 24 plants are used both as medicine and other purposes that the availability of these plants is decreasing at an alarming rate. An ethnobotanical study of the village Dohanagar, under Patnitala Upazilla of Naogaon district. Abruzzo, Lazio et al., (2010) reports on the ethnobotanical inventory they obtained included 145 taxa from 57 families, corresponding to 435 use-reports: 257 referred to medical applications, 112 used to food, 29 used to craft plants for domestic uses, 25 used to veterinary applications, 6 used to harvesting for trade and another 6 to animal food. Of 90 species used for medical applications, key informants reported on 181 different uses, 136 of which known to have actual pharmacological properties. Of the uses recorded, 76 (42%) concern external applications, especially to treat wounds. Antoni Agelet Joan Valle’s(2001-2003) Author carried survey was out and detected - 867 unreported or uncommon uses corresponding to 272 plant species -52 of which had never or very rarely been cited as medicinal. C.G. Pankaj Kumar Sahu(2011) The present reports first hand information gathered on 20 plant species traditionally used by Gond and Baiga women of A chanakmar wildlife sanctuary, Bilaspur. Catherine W. et al.,(2006) Reported Plectranthus is a large and widespread genus with a diversity of ethnobotanical uses. Ubonawan upho, et al.,(2004).

This research was focused on the uses of the native flora and the indigenous knowledge of this ethnic group and the results obtained will provide very useful information for appropriate management and wise use of these natural resources collected during field studies from October 2001 to May 2002.
E. Acharya and B. Pokhrel (2006) Author observed Bantar, one of the dominant ethnic groups of Morang district is ethno botanically very rich. 98 species of plants belonging to 89 genera and 45 families used by Bantar as traditional medicines for human and domestic animals have been documented.

G. N. Njoroge (2010) Author explores the relevance of ethnobiological data in sustainable natural products industrial development and environmental management there are traditional practices and contribute to acceleration of development of natural products industry and sustainable environmental management in the 21st century.

Glay Ecevit Gen, Neriman Ozhatay (2006) Provided information 68 flowering plant species used as medicinal Among them 58 species are wild and the rest 10 species are cultivated plants. The plants in this research are mostly used for treatment of stomach and kidney ailments, cough, diabetes, inflammation and rheumatism in atalca (European part of Istanbul). Kumkum Agarwal and Ranjana Varma (2012) provided information on 79 ethnomedicinal plant species belonging to 42 families has been used for stone problems. Most of the plants belonged to Asteraceae family. M.L. Khalumba, P.K.Mbugua1 & J.B.Kung,u (2007) Author documented 75 species constitute Sansevieria Thunb, a tropical terrestrial genus of Asparagaceae Juss family. About 40 of these species are found in E.A, while 27 are endemic to Kenya. Maud Kamatenesi-Mugisha & Hannington Oryem-Origa (2009) provided information 33 medicinal plants are used in the management of sexual importance and erectile dysfunction were documented and Citropsis articulata and Cola acuminata were among the highly utilized medicinal plants. Mohammed Yusuf, et al.,(2006)Author worked on 34 species representing 23 genera and 17 families were found, which are used by the Chakma and Marma tribes and the Bangalis living there for the treatment of 31 diseases. Ngono Ngane R. A.1 et al.,(2011) Reported 05 were used for treatment of viral diseases including chicken pox measles influenza shingles and viral hepatitis. S.K. Rai (2004) Provided information of ethnomedicinally 64 important plants species belonging to 29 dicots, 3-monocot families including 1 fern have been found to be used by Meche community, residing in Jhapa district, Eastern Nepal. S.M. El-Darier F.M. El-Mogasp (2009) Recorded that the total number of endemic species surveyed in the region and was 44 species belonging to 28 families and 41 genera. The species were traditionally used for medicinal and non-medicinal purposes. 21 medicinal uses were recorded for 12 species mentioned in the present study and 7 non-medicinal uses were also mentioned. plant species were versatile in relation to their medicinal use with a
Relative Importance value over 1 having been indicated for up to seven body systems. Saad Ullah Khan et al.,(2009) Author carried study Ethnobotanical in the F.R. Bannu during 2007-2008 indicated that 50 plant species are being used locally for medicinal and other purposes and among them the largest families are Poaceae and Moraceae each with 5 species. Agaricus campestris was the only fungus used as food. Saadia Afzal et al.,(2004) Author gave information of 135 genera belonging from 66 families of angiosperms and gymnosperms were studied and described.76 species were known to have traditional and ethno botanical uses. Sarfaraz Khan Marwat et al.,(2011) worked is Ethnobotanical based on 11 wild edible fruit plants species belonging to 8 genera of 8 families. It is concluded that during drought conditions or so wild edible fruits may be used as substitute for food. T. Jiofack1 et al.,(2004) provided information results on 140 medicinal plants species belonging to 60 families were recorded. Local people commonly use plant parts which included leaves bark seed whole plant stem and flower to cure many diseases. According to these plants 8% are use to treat malaria while 68% intervenes to cure several others diseases as described on. Teodora D. Balangcod and Ashlyn Kim Balangcod (2008) Recorded 257 useful plant species distributed to 198 genera and 95 families . The indigenous knowledge of the Kalanguya on plant use has evolved for many generations.

### 2.2 Ethnobotanical Work in India

Ethnobotany is the study of foods, fibers, dyes, useful and harmful plants and even magico-religious beliefs about plants,Wild plants, which are used as famine food in Rajasthan have been described bu King (1869) kanodia and Gupta (1968) Bhandari (1974) Singh and Singh (1981) Joshi and Awasthi (1991). Tripathi Rakesh1 et al., (2010) Reports of traditional used several medicinal plants from in the treatment of gynaecological disorders by the tribal of Madhya Pradesh. Nikita Rajlaxmi Rana et al., (2011) showing That there are no specific allopathic medicines used as hepatoprotective. Herbaldrugs like *Tinospora Cordifolia, Terminalia Arjuna, Plumbago Zeylanica and Berberis aristata* that consist of specific chemical constituents.

S. Swarnkar and S.S Katewa (2009) Author were collected 13 plants belonging to nine families from different localities from tribal area of Rajasthan. The plant tubers were dried and extracted with methanol and cold water to yield 26 extracts. The extracts were tested for their antimicrobial activities against Scherischia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneuomoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and a fungus Candida albicans using agar diffusion assay.
Antimicrobial activities of both methanolic and water extract of different plants was shown. Bhandari (1974) in famine foods of Rajasthan desert, has listed some wild food plants, their uses and preparations under the different categories such as foliage, seeds, fruits, flowers, buds, roots and tubers, stem bark under leaf pulp.

Katewa and Arora (1997) reported 30 plants species belonging to 23 families and 30 genera, in the treatment of pneumonia, dermatitis asthma, small pox, chicken-pox, diabetes, leucorrhoea and other ailments by the forest dwellers of Udaipur district. Traditional knowledge systems related to the uses of plant species and has an concept of using plants for medicinal purpose was been from very ancient period started before 2500 and 500 BC. Indian subcontinent is a vast repository of medicinal plants that are used in traditional medical treatments, around 20,000 medicinal plants have been recorded Dev, (1997). The utilization of plants for medicine is an ancient, global tradition that represents the cornerstone of health care for many rural communities and citizens in developing countries Robbins, (2000). Due to less communication means, poverty, ignorance and unavailability of modern health facilities traditional medicine for their common day to day ailment. Most of these people from the poorest link in the trade of medicinal plant Khan et al.,(2005).

2.3 Ethnobotanical Work in Gujarat

Gujarat is one of the largest states of the Indian. Many people from the different tribes are scattered in different area of the Gujarat state. Gujarat with its rich floral diversity in various forest and non-forest areas holds rich natural wealth of medicinal plants. The presence of a size able strength of Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals and popularity of wide range of traditional ethnobotanical practice several the evidence of the rich medicinal flora of Gujarat especially in the tribal belt of the state Pandey et al., (2005). Ethnobotanical information is available, as is evident from the works of: Thakar, (1926). Worked on Plants of Kutch with economic and other utilities, he published Kutch Sawasthan ni Vanaspatiyo anae teni upyogita He has listed about 507 Angiospermic plants belonging to 75 families. K. C. Patel et al., (2010) given ethnobotanical uses of the Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merrill. Growing in the forest areas of North Gujarat. Trees of this species are very common in the dry deciduous scrub Boswellia forest - type 5/E2 of Aravalli hills in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mahesana districts of North Gujarat region. Their useful parts, doses, duration and formulation are mentioned along with the name of resource person. Ahluwalia, (1964) and (1965), Provides information and published his work on Jamnagar
In present work the ethnobotical survey has been conducted throughout the Gujarat to collect the information from the tribal about the use of weed species in that daily life.