CHAPTER-II

Review of Literature

History of medicinal plants roughly begins with Vedic period (3500-800BC). Rigveda, Ayurveda, Manu Samhita, Brihat Samhita etc. are Vedic texts which deal with uses of plant for community and their health regards. Charak samhita and Sushruta samhita are two monumental books for India which deals with 1200 plants for drug preparation and specific therapeutic applications.

Acosta (1578) also published a book “Tractado de las drogas y medicinas de las Indias Orientalis” which describe 50 Indian medicinal plants. The major pioneer work, Hortus Malabaricus (Van Rheede, 1678-1703) deals with 742 medicinal plants of Kerala. Other important publications like Punjab Plants (Stewart, 1869), Indian medicinal plants (Kirtikar and Basu 1933, 1935), Indigenous drugs of India (Chopra et al. 1932, 1956) and The Wealth of India (CSIR Publication 1972).


Singh et al. (1996), Hajar & Baishya (1997) worked on Mishing tribe; Rawat et al. (1997) work on Mompas of Tawang district; Das (1997) study on less known plants related to tribes of Rajasthan; Singh and Ali (1992), Katewa and Arora (1997) on ethnomedicinal plants of Udaipur district; Sen and Batra (1997) studied 65 plants used as house hold remedies tribe of Phagi tehsil of Rajasthan; Singh et al. (1997) studied 30 plants used by Tripur tribe of Tripura; Vijay kumar and Pullaiah (1998) described 50 medicinal plants used by tribes of Prakasam district (A.P.); Nath and Begum (1998) Ethnobotany of North East part of India; Thomas et al. (1998) ethnobotany of Adi and Mishing tribe of Arunachal Pradesh Pandey et al. (1998) work on ethnobotany of south Bihar; Ignacimuthu et al. (1998) studied ethnomedicinal plants of Kanikkar tribes of Tamilnadu;


**Ethnobotanical Study of M. P.**

Madhya Pradesh has been extensively worked out by various workers during the last 5-6 decades. This is evident from the 152 research papers on ethnobotany published till 2000. (Sikarwar 2001)


Jabalpur and Mandla districts were explored by Saini and Oommachan (1993) and Shukla and Oommachan (1994). Billore (1994); Jain and Patole (2001); Patole and Jain (2002); Satya et al. (2003), on ethnomedicinal plants of Pachmari; Amarkantak region explored by Brijlal and Dubey (1992), Sikarwar and Maheshwari (1994) and Masih (2000). Kumar et al. (2004) worked on Traditional uses of 20 plants by tribal of Amarkantak region. Jain et al. (2010) work on Folklore claims of some medicinal plants used by Bhil tribe of Guna district.

Nath & Kharti (2010) worked on traditional knowledge of ethnomedicinal uses prevailing in tribal pockets of Chhindwada and Betul districts. They recorded 77 medicinal plants being used by the traditional herbal healers; Jain et al. (2011) recorded 50 medicinal plant species belonging to tribal area of Balaghat district; Choudhary et al. (2011) worked on 29 ethnomedicinal plants used in treating skin diseases by tribal in Central Narmada Valley.


**Western Madhya Pradesh Status**
Western Madhya Pradesh comprises of 6 districts, Alirajpur, Barwani, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone and Ratlam. Several workers explored these districts. Maheshwari et al. (1986) explored the 75 ethnomedicinal plants used by Bhil tribe of Jhabua district; Jadhav (2006) identified 62 plants for various ailments used by Bhil tribe of Ratlam district; Satya and Solanki (2008) worked on Clans of Bhils and their role in conservation in West Nimar; Wagh and Jain (2010) identified 15 ethnomedicinal plants traditionally utilized by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes of Jhabua district; Wagh & Jain (2010) reported 20 medicinal plants used in Jhabua district; Wagh et al. (2010) explored ethnomedicinal plants used for curing dysentery and diarrhoea by tribal of Jhabua district; Jain et al. (2011) worked on ethnomedicinal plant species of Jhabua district; Alawa & Ray (2012) have explored Ethnomedicinal plants used by tribals of Dhar district. They have reported 86 plants species used for the treatment 35 type of diseases.