(96)

associate factors can be established in therapy. In the same way there are other various facts like their knowledge about anatomical features, physiological thoughts and knowledge about the causative factors for disease and health are to be incorporated with that of tribal health system.

BRIEF REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Books:

- Observations on medico-botany of Andaman & Nicobar Islands published by Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, New Delhi in 1988.
- Ethanomedicines of Bay Islands-Pharmacological evaluation & Bioprospecting, published by Central Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR), Port Blair in 2005.

Research articles:

- 1. Balakishnan M, Elanchezhian R., Shrivastav R.C., Database of medicinal sources in Andaman & Nicobar, 2010, J. Med. Aromat. Pl. Sci.32.
- 2. Chakrabarty T. Major plant based diet of the aborigine tribes of A & N Islands, 2003, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 27:933-936.
- 3. Chakrabarty T & Balakrishnan N.P., Major plant based diet of the aborigine tribes of A & N Islands, 2003, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 27:869-893.
- 4. Das Sonali, Sheeja T.E. & Mandal A.B., Ethanomedicinal uses of certain plants from Bay Islands, 2006, Indian J. Traditional Knowledge 5: 207-211.
- 5. Elanchezhian R., Senthil Kumar R., Beena, Ethanobotany of Shompens-A primitive tribe of Great Nicobar Islands, 2007, Indian J. Traditional Knowledge 6: 342-345.
- Kumar K., Singh K.K. etl., Studies on plant Based healthcare system in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 2003, 2nd world congress on "Biotechnological developments of Herbal Medicine", P. 92.
- 7. Kumar K., Kumar B. Pushpangdan *etl*, Etahnobotanical Heritage of Nicobarese tribes, 2006, J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 30:331-348.
- 8. Pandey RP, Rsingam L, Lakra G.S., Ethanomedicinal plants of the aborigines in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, India, 2009, Nelumbo 51: 5-40.
- Sharief MU, Plants folk medicines of Negrito tribes of Bay Islands, 2007, Indian J.
 Traditional Knowledge 6: 468-476.
- Sharief MU, Kumar Senthil etl., Traditional phytotherapy among Karens of middle Andaman, 2005, Indian J. Traditional Knowledge 4: 429-436.