

## Necessity of Medicinal Plants Cultivation

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### SUMMARY

In the present scenario, medicinal plants are disappearing even faster as we have thought. Re-forestation practices are very important in maintaining balanced natural ecosystem specifically by planting medicinal plants as it will not only support economic livelihood of people but, also elevate the levels of good on-going natural processes out there. Basically, many wild medicinal trees are under the line of either extinction or are still in underutilized format. So, in that case there is a need to uplift the cultivation of such trees in the forests as they are the power box of some hidden potential phytochemicals which can be beneficial in profiting to our market area and off course to our industries.

### INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity conservation and awareness with sustainable use of resources. Many countries are now turning onto the herbal remedies in treating patients and also processed plant-based products are now emerging rapidly for various utilization among ourselves. Can be an opportunity for rural people source of income, specifically tribal community. Increasing demand of natural and organic by-products from plants. Maintaining natural ecosystem. Development of active ingredients such as Alkaloids, gum, natural oils, volatile oils, tannins etc. in their natural habitat. Demand of such components can will expand the market openly.

### Uses of Medicinal Plants.

MEDICINAL PLANTS	USES
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	Anticancer activities, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-pyretic activities.
<i>Rheum emodi</i>	Antidiabetic, Nephroprotective activities, Antioxidant activities etc.
<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Extensive used in Ayurvedic formulations.
<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Antidiabetic activity, Antibacterial and Antimicrobial activity etc.
<i>Bunium persicum</i>	Diuretic and Carminative activity.
<i>Inula racemosa</i>	Antiseptic, Diuretic, Anti-inflammatory activities etc.
<i>Microstylis wallichii</i>	Antioxidant activity, Antiviral and Antihistaminic effect, Antibacterial activity etc.

### Need of Medicinal Plants Cultivation.

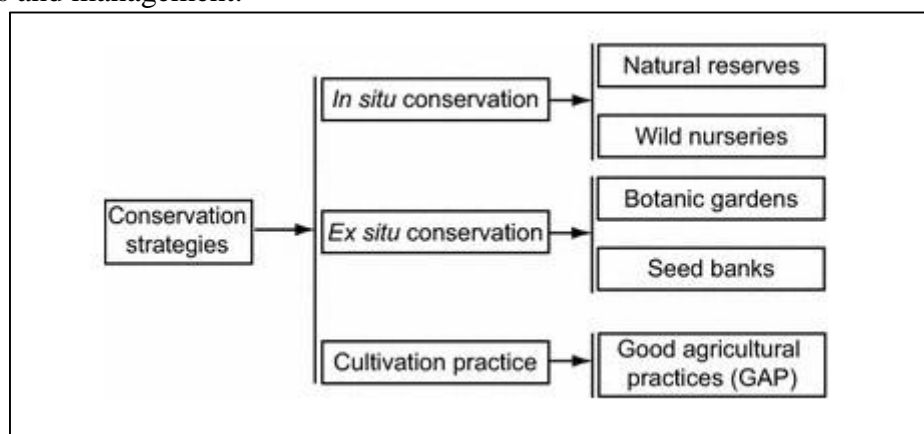
Medicinal plants are the source of rich therapeutic drugs and some biomolecules that can help in finding the new drug for human use. India is a house of all the medicinal plants and has a tremendous knowledge of medicine since from very old generations. Moreover, our 70% population largely depends on herbal medications directly or indirectly. Some of the medicinal plants are knocking the door of extinction and their germplasm are in great danger.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Bunium persicum</i>	Kala Zeera
<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Kali Musli
<i>Ferula jaeskaena</i>	Indian Hing
<i>Acorus spp.</i>	Sweet Flag, Vekhand
<i>Rheum emodi</i>	Indian Rhubarb, Gandhini
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	Indian Yew
<i>Gynocardia odorata</i>	Kadu Bonsha

**Medicinal plants grown in forest with their availability.**

Name of the plant	Main area of its occurrence	Resources	Demand
<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat	Poor	Low
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Assam, Gujarat	Good	Medium
<i>Dioscorea deltoidei</i>	HP, J&K	Poor	Very high
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	UP, Bihar, Gangetic plains.	Good	Low
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Eastern Ghats, TN, Andhra.	Very poor	High
<i>Santalum album</i>	AP, TN, Mysore.	Very poor	Very high

Due to over-exploitation of such species there is an urgency in cultivating medicinal plants in the forests area within their natural habitat by conserving their germplasm for future use by using various strategies of cultivation practices and management.



Systems used in conserving medicinal plants.

Source: NCBI

**CONCLUSION**

Medicinal and aromatic plants play a very important role in the life supporting system and well being of humans. Therefore, its conservation must be everyone’s duty for the sake of ecological and biological balance in the nature.

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