

**Article on: Modern Era - A Danger for Ayurvedic Medicinal Plant**

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In developed countries, the use of medicinal plants in Health care practices is relatively high. In China, traditional Chinese Medicine is largely plant-based with 70%. India It provides significant prospects in modern medicine, the prepared from natural products, in addition to the traditional Indian system Drugs. According to Hamilton, India has about 58% of Flora, which is used in medicine. [1] India with its large natural flora is known as the "Herbarium of the world" and considered It is one of the 20 mega biodiversity countries, home to two are only "biodiversity hot" spot on 25 hot spots around the world. It has all the known species of ecological agro-climatic and edaphic Conditions with the variety of ecosystems from dry up Cold desert (Ladakh), moist evergreen humid tropics (West Ghats) temperate, alpine and subtropical regions (North western Himalayas), dry deserts (Rajasthan and Gujarat) to tide Sunder ban mangrove. These different agro-climatic conditions they are favorable for the growth of varieties of medicinal herbs. Nearly 9550 species of medicinal plants are distributed in 480 Families and 4550 species of flowering plants, the Main source of crude drugs. Simplifies potential herbs in India for rapid growth of plant protection products, perfume and allies Industry.

Analysis of medicinal plant habitats indicates that Most of them are composed of flowering plants 33% Trees, followed by grasses, shrubs, vines and smaller groups Plants such as ferns, algae, and fungi. It seems that the plant size Material is obtained from the roots of all plants, fruits, seeds and bark that are important for the survival and regeneration of critical importance of medicinal plants in the wild. Destructive harvesting has brought exhaustion and lack of medicinal plants. The Loss of habitat for the export of medicinal plants collected from the wild eventually lead sources to serious loss of irreplaceable genetic Storehouse of many of these species. The Ministry of Environment Forests and has therefore the export ban and the list contains some commonly used Medicines in Ayurvedic formulations like Sarpagandha (*Rauwolfia Serpentine* [L.] Benth. ex Kurz), Raktachandana (*Pterocarpus santa* L. F.), Aguru (*Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.), Katuki (*Picrorrhiza Kurroa* Royle ex Benth.), Trayamana (*Gentiana kurroo* Royle) Kiratatikta (*Swertia chirata* [Roxb. Ex Fleming] H. Karst.), Jatamansi (*grandiflora Nordostachys* DC.), Ativisha (*Aconitum heterophyllum* wall.) Vatsanabha (*Aconitum* species) etc.

A number of studies have been conducted in various points, from time to time the state estimate threat. Use Current International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Natural Resources Red List of Plants criteria are classified as vulnerable, endangered, extinct, endangered, low risk, extinct in the wild, threatening nearby at regional and global levels. With IUCN criteria they were recorded about 221 species in the Red List of Indian plants Himalayan region, of these 80 are medicinal herbs. Major listed Red Medicinal plants of India are included 200, certain drugs used in traditional folk or different systems Ayurveda. It is necessary to strengthen efforts to keep, (in situ and ex situ conservation) and cultivate medicinal plants for the prevention of further depletion of the plant wealth.

The following Measures for the conservation of medicinal plants resources have suggested are taken into account:

The government should encourage the traditional methods of forest Protection

- In Situ Conservation • through the establishment of conservation areas or Land resources
- Ex - situ conservation of medicinal plants in the gardens , artificial regeneration of botanic gardens and arboretums
- Creation of a medicinal plant library
- the correct assessment of population size and biology –mapping threatened plants
- To the avenue spread potential of medicinal plants between local farmers for their commercial cultivation
- For farmers regularly perform training camp to Growing, harvesting and sustainable use
- Disclosure of all relevant skills (maintenance of employment) through print and electronic media.

The lack of coordination between the various actors in India It is identified as a major obstacle faced by Medicinal plants sector. Different boards and councils It has been to overcome these limitations, formulated. Among them National

Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has developed guidelines and strategies for the preservation, removal, cost, Cultivation, research and development, processing, marketing promote resource and develop this sector. Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council (PHAREXCIL) operates several pharmaceutical products such as bulk and intermediates, Formulations of herbal products, nutraceutical products, Biotechnology and organic products, the production for third parties, clinical Testing and counseling. Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXCIL) monitors the export of lac and minor forest products such as gums, resins, natural dyeing Substances (eg fruit, mirobalano) and herbal extracts, ground Chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) promotes basic inorganic and organic chemical products, essential oils and castor oil. The application of biotechnology techniques in the cultivation of Medicinal plants succeeded in a better yield in the manufacture of parts of plants with the most amounts of phytoconstituents.

**For Examples:** An experimental study was conducted in the period 2005-2015 to improve the seed yield and L-Dopa Mucuna content Pruriens Baker. by conventional breeding. Total 50 Parental lines of M. pruriens were collected and evaluated assigned from different regions of India for the seeds of character exposed including content L-dopa and conventional Breeding program. Itching of parents and nonitching the lines were removed and for a stable line-breeding that is He cited the "Zandu Kauncha" with high yield and L-Dopa Content and absence of trichomes on the pods was developed. We can call this newly developed system, without Trichomes as Kapikachhu.

- ***Chlorophytum borivilianum*** Sant. et Fernand. On commercially important medicinal plants valued for its the aphrodisiac activity and has the rare condition in nature achieved due Overfishing. Due to its increased demand, the species He has attracted the attention of farmers and researchers in various institutions. With regard to the market demand, Experiments were performed in order to increase the yield of the root to navigate through the content of CO<sub>2</sub> and the concentration of sucrose. The study shows an increase in the number of shoots [6]. The reality of facts is that mainly popular Ayurvedic medicine like Chyavanaprash, Dashamoolarishta, Ashokarishta etc., are not really prepared and marketed as a classic reference . They observed generally that the manufacturer will replace or eliminate or using adulterated drugs to the original place Drugs during manufacture of the classic formulations. Most metals and minerals also need herbs for cleansing and Combustion processes. The depletion of forest cover and drugs Plants eventually lead to the disappearance of the classic requirements experiences from clinical practice and industry a critical situation also process their medication. Banning mercury preparations is another threat to the survival the Ayurveda Medical System [7]. It is thus imperative take cultivation of medicinal plants of the classical formulations how to adjust or intermediate layers based on a war footing.

An appropriate assessment with regard to the annual consumption of crude drugs is used by individual pharmacies, must be carried out , and They insist to go for growing highly used plant material both in their area or buyback policy Farmers. In the present scenario, the pharmacies use raw herbs of poor quality material because of incorrect collection methods, after harvesting and primary processing methods. Drug with Only optimum potential in the treatment of useful Disorders and poor quality of raw materials are processed and marketed with exorbitant prices , the image of the doctor and murky as Ayurveda Medical System. If the same situation continues in the coming years, the classic Ayurvedic Formulations will be made in cold and Ayurvedic medicines cells more expensive compared to allopathic medicines , without shows the desired therapeutic effect. It is a general observation, that most of the pharmacies are commercially formulations for Treatment of lifestyle diseases. Some lifestyle diseases such as Diabetes, hypertension, asthma, etc. Require permanent the use of medicaments for the treatment and the prevention of effective Complications. Thus, it is mandatory for the preparation of medicaments with optimal therapeutic potential.

The list of medicinal plants have to be grown to be written based on the demand, which is divided into three categories : Plants the value of exports demand necessary equipment for the production of important classical Ayurvedic formulations and plants for the development of medicaments. So the slogan " Wild in the " cultivation should avoid it running stop of medicinal plants resources in letter and spirit to facilitate threat and survival of Ayurveda. In this edition an article about invited Symbio - Health ; for sure For reviews on Dhatusarata , bioethics , medical geography ; Original research on lifestyle diseases such as diabetes , bronchial Asthma , hypertension , antioxidant and analgesic activity Folklore credits and standard manufacturing process Makardhwaja etc. installed .

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