



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2320-6710

IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 10, Issue 5, May 2021

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.512

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

ijirset@gmail.com

www.ijirset.com



A Study of Biodiversity Conservation and Medicinal Plants

Dr.Pratap V. Deshmukh

Dept of Botany, Nagnath Arts, Commerce and Science College, Aundha Nagnath, Dist.- Hingoli, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Biodiversity of Eastern Ghats as compare to Western Ghats. The hills are with deep and shallow ravines and massive peaks which supports perennial and temporary water fall. The environment is very much suitable for growth and development of economically very important wood yielding and medicinal plants. Due to this overexploitation of flora for wood, grazing, fuel and other forest products, more number of plant species became extinct. Hence identification ,documentation of these species are important in the conservation of biodiversity. Many Ethnobotanically, Economically and Botanically interesting plants as well as rare endemic, endangered medicinal plants have been discussed in detail. Around one third of flowering plants are endemic and 1000 species are endangered Ananthkrishnan 1999 mentioned that biodiversity is currently decreasing due to many of the richest hot spots in the tropical forest.

KEYWORDS : Biodiversity, Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats ,Medicinal plants.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is committed to sustainability in terms of habitat restoration, conservation of biodiversity and benefit sharing. A multiagency action plan is on the anvil with the National Biodiversity Authority as the focal point which has no necessarily take input from the data generated based on diverse area such as plant and animal systematics, remote sensing, biogeography, bioprospecting, bioscreening, infonetworking, modelling ,IPR, legislation and management practices. Some efforts to involve peoples is evidences by the joint forest management introduced in some states. Peoples should take over the role of eco managers and environment.

Biological diversity denotes the variety of the forms, the ecological roles they perform and the genetic diversity they contain. The conservation of biological diversity, at the level of ecosystems, landscapes, species, populations, individuals and genes, is essential to sustain the health and vitality of forest ecosystem. Natural reserves are abundant in Eastern and western Ghats in India.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Botanical knowledge in modern lines new data through field work towards fulfilling the needs of forest is collected agricultural scientists, academic botanists, researchers and students .Natural reserves are abundant in Eastern and western Ghats in India. The Indian subcontinent is divided into three broadly defined physiographic units. 1. The Himalaya 2. The Indus Ganga Brahmaputra Plains 3. The Peninsular plateau. Consequently the global biological riches are concentrated in certain countries. Mapping of these global biodiversity has led to re-ranking of the economic potential of the countries. (Myers 1988). In India though two major centers the Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas (Platnick, 1991) are identified as hot spots of diversity. We have limited knowledge of such red spots within these hot spots of biodiversity (Uma Shankar, 1998).

.Hence identification ,documentation of these species are important in the conservation of biodiversity. Many Ethnobotanically, Economically and Botanically interesting plants as well as rare endemic, endangered medicinal plants have been discussed in detail. Around one third of flowering plants are endemic and 1000 species are endangered Ananthkrishnan 1999 mentioned that biodiversity is currently decreasing due to many of the richest hot spots in the tropical forest. Microorganisms are crucial to the functioning of the global ecosystem, The Forest Conservation Act 1980, The National Forest policy 1988, The Environment protection Act 1986, The Convention on Biological Diversity 1993,



III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Plant have been associated with the health of mankind from time immemorial. Eastern and Western Ghats are identified as the richest natural reserves in India. Very less floristic work has been carried out in Eastern Ghats as compare to Western Ghats. The hills are with deep and shallow ravines and massive peaks which supports perennial and temporary water fall. The mountains configuration and the altitude is also favorable to precipitate more rain on the hills than in the plains specially during the Northern Monsoon period. The water is soft with less carbonates, minerals and many plant species. The environment is very much suitable for growth and development of economically very important wood yielding and medicinal plants. Due to this overexploitation of flora for wood, grazing, fuel and other forest products, more number of plant species became extinct. Hence identification, documentation of these species are important in the conservation of biodiversity. Many Ethnobotanically, Economically and Botanically interesting plants as well as rare endemic, endangered medicinal plants have been discussed in detail. Around one third of flowering plants are endemic and 1000 species are endangered. Ananthkrishnan 1999 mentioned that biodiversity is currently decreasing due to many of the richest hot spots in the tropical forest. Some medicinal plants like *Anisomeles malabarica* R.Br. *Andropogonis echinoides* Ness. *Crotalaria medicaginea* Lamk. *Dichrostachys cinerea*. *Entada pursaetha* D.C. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* Correa. *Ochna gamblei* Brandis. *Polygala elongate* Klein. *Sida cordata* L. *Tephrosia perviana* Schum. *Vernonia cinera* L. etc plants should be conserved.

For instance though biological diversity increases from temperate to tropic and from high to low altitudes, it does not ensure a uniform increase along all longitudes. Consequently the global biological riches are concentrated in certain countries. Mapping of these global biodiversity has led to re-ranking of the economic potential of the countries. (Myers 1988). Global biodiversity pattern have only identified rich biodiversity centers and each country develop its own fine scale map of distribution of biological resources. Hot spots are also observed. In India though two major centers the Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas (Platnick, 1991) are identified as hot spots of diversity. Infact it is always desirable to identify areas within these dominance that are ecologically sensitive and biologically rich. We have limited knowledge of such red spots within these hot spots of biodiversity (Uma Shankar, 1998).

Indian constitution under Art 21 guarantees right of life. Constitution also enumerate duties of citizen in Art 51A "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wild life. The Indian constitution is the first constitution in the world which made provision for the protection of environment. Number of Acts But there should be involvement of people in the management.

IV. CONCLUSION

Regional diversity in socioeconomic tree species nem medicinal herb Aloe industrially useful herb Asparagus is being indicated under the medicobotany programme. Standardization of herbal drugs have been initiated in the laboratory. For the biodiversity conservation need of full knowledge of medicinal plants. This information is help full to different organization like Department of Forestry, Department of Environment to take further immediate steps to conserve various plant species. The total biodiversity protection cannot be preserved with guard and guns. But there should be involvement of people in the management.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am heartily grateful to the President, Vice president, Secretary and management members of institute. I am also grateful to my principal for giving me a opportunity. I express senior thanks for all my faculty members. I am also thankful to students for their valuable co operation.

REFERENCES

1. Adams A. Western Rajputna state Taylor and Francis London.
2. Chopra G. (1982) Indian J. Ecol. 9: 348-350
3. Mannu V. Illinois (1877) 94 US 113.
4. Prakash I. (1960) J. Mamm 41: 386-389.
5. Singh B. N. (1970) Ind. Biol. 2: 78-81.



INNO SPACE
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor

**Impact Factor:
7.512**

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 9940 572 462  6381 907 438  ijirset@gmail.com



www.ijirset.com

Scan to save the contact details