The present work centers on the traditional herbal medicine i.e, *S. acidum*, which is an indigenous medicine and is still practiced in large part of our country mostly in tribals and rural areas. A large section of Indian population even today depends upon traditional herbal folk medicine and has deep faith on it. The people after getting disappointed from modern medicine and suffering from its grave side effects are looking back to nature for safety and security. Herbal medicines obtained from the medicinal plants are cheaper, easily available and their method of preparation is simple and easier. There is no risk of any side effects and above all it suits to the social and cultural needs of peoples. Still more detailed pharma-cological and chemo-profiling studies of medicinal herbs *Sarcostemma acidum* are required. In the light of above facts and discussions following recommendations are made:

1. A systematic agro-ecological study of the medicinal herbs should be made. It would help in the management and growth of plants and its cultivation to continuous supply of the drug, because due to over exploitation the herbs have been become vulnerable and are fast disappearing from their habitats.

2. Complete information on distribution, habit, habitat, growth and phenological behaviour of should be collected along with the diseases in which they have been used.

3. The plants can be collected from their natural habitats and subjected to pharmacological and phyto-chemical study to determine their biologically active compounds.

4. To assess the genuinity and purity of plant parts used, there should be some standardization of herbal drugs.

5. The anatomical studies will provide the data for identification of correct species of the selected plant present in different geographical locations.
6. The physico-chemical studies will provide the proper identification of the plant and data represent the standards for establishment of monograph of the plant which will be beneficial for further standardization of the species to check its quality and purify in establishing the chemo-profiling of the herb.

7. Phytochemical screening will provide the discovery and isolation of new phyto-constituents which may be proven for better biological and pharmacological activity to develop new lead compounds and formulation of optimum dosage form.

8. The formulation and evaluation of ethosomes and topical drug delivery system will indicate the further potency of the drug as anti-inflammatory agents and hence provide the better drug in near future after clinical trials in the treatment and management of various inflammation conditions.

9. The plant should be kept alive and given its due places in scientific societies. This will be quite helpful in keeping with the WHO programs that strongly recommends to encourage the traditional folklore medicines especially in the developing nations.

10. They can be associated with the Primary Health Care Centres where these Tribal Doctors can work cooperation with other health practitioners in giving primary medical aid to the peoples. The link organization should make a constant evaluation of the herbal treatment given by these medicine men, so the efficiency of herbal remedies may maintain.

11. The agencies like Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Indian Council of Medical Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research etc. can also work as the link orgination for the herb.

12. Furthermore, the investigation in this plant will lead for the formulation of various dosage forms in the treatment of many others diseases like asthma, fever, cold and gastric problem etc.