Conclusions
CONCLUSIONS

During present investigation 22 medicinal plants were selected from Marathwada region where they grow abundantly in this region and widely used in medicinal purpose these are listed below-


These plants are medicinally important and are used as a source of drug either alone or in combination with other plant drug hence, there are possibilities of drug adulteration due to imperfect botanical identification or malafied interest. Considering this problem present investigation represents some diagnostic characters of each plant part from which we can isolate correct plant drug or adulterant as these diagnostic characters represent selected plant.

The studies revealed that the herbal therapy which has been used for years now may help in controlling diseases like diarrheal, diabeties, dysentery, urinal and bladder stone, skin diseases, asthma, cough, demulcent, stone, antiinflammety, piles, stomachic, hair problems, anxiety, teeth problems, menstrual disorder setc.
Anatomical features including cork, cortex, vascular bundles etc. were studied. Parenchymatus cells, fibres, tracheids and vessels types were also observed. Epidermal characters like trichomes and stomata were studied as a criteria for the standardization of 22 medicinal plants.

These are several parameters derived from the different disciplines are available. These parameters should be applied for standardization of plant drug. The combination of above parameters will definitely determine the genuinely of the material. These medicinal plants can be further investigated for their active principle and tested for pharmacological and phytochemical trials on human for their safe use. These studies may be helpful to give some idea about the potential drug of plant origin. In view of this fact thorough investigations involving pharmacological, phytochemical and clinical study are needed to meet the requirements of mankind. Special attention for their varied role in human health is required. In spite of their traditional uses in our country, the plants and their chemical compounds have not been fully investigated to scientifically conform earlier belief and revel newer medicinal properties and focus on their potential pharmaceutical application.

During present investigation therefore, an attempt was made to screen useful medicinal properties of the plants and encourage exploitation of them for human benefits.

From morphological and anatomical studies, variation in their epidermal structure, cell types, cortex region, tissue types, vascular bundle arrangement was confirmed. During maceration study parenchyma, types of fibre, tracheids vessels were found to be
different in different plant parts. Due to different types of tissue in different plant we can authenticated selected plant drug. Dermatology study gives information of trichome type, stomata type, stomata index, shape of epidermal cell etc. These characters were found to differ in different plants. By using this as a tool we can identify correct plant drug.

In phytochemical study GC-MS analysis of methanolic plant extract showed the existence of various compounds with different chemical structures. The presence of various bioactive compounds confirmed the application of selected medicinal plants for various ailments by traditional practitioners. However, isolation of individual phytochemical constituents may proceed to find a novel drug. Various active constituents of selected medicinal plants differ in different plants. Their phytochemical study will ease identification of correct plant drug and will also help in finding out adulteration if any. In case of antibacterial study methanolic plant extract of selected plants showed inhibition zone against selected pathogenic bacteria. Antibacterial study is preliminary evaluation of antibacterial activity of the plants. Many plant species showed antibacterial activity which may be helpful in the discovery of novel antibacterial agents for the therapy of infectious diseases caused by pathogens. The most active extracts can be subjected to isolation of the therapeutic anti-microbials for undertaking further pharmacological evaluation.

All of these parameter studied during present work are useful in plant drug identification. Also these may be useful to draw their monograph for use in further research.