

CONCLUSION

The plant *Carmona retusa* (Vahl) Masam. is used in various countries for their folklore claims, indigenous system of medicine as well as traditional system of medicine for its important therapeutic properties.

In this study the analysis of the plant *C. retusa* through macroscopic, microscopic evaluation, determination of physico-chemical constants and phytochemical studies on various parts of the plants were carried out.

The quality control parameter of the plants revealed that the plant is free from toxic materials and it is safe for use.

The TLC and HPTLC finger print profiles have been useful for identity, purity and fixing standards of the plant materials.

The studies on acute toxicity, pharmacological and microbiological activities may be the proofs for the therapeutic efficacy of the plant.

The literary reviews along with the pharmacognostical, physico-chemical, phyto-chemical constituents which aids in the justification of the plant as a herbal drug. Standardization of the plant through various physico-chemical analysis and pharmacognostic studies has emerged as a part of study for quality and acceptability of the drug.

The extract of the plant and the isolated compounds in future can be used as alternative drug to treat various diseases. Further studies are needed with this plant to isolate, characterize and elucidate the structure of the bioactive compounds of this plant for industrial drug formulation. The plant extractive studies could be an answer to the people seeking for better therapeutic agents from natural sources which is believed to be more efficient with little or no side effects when compared to the commonly used synthetic chemotherapeutic agents.