The herbal medicine is based on the idea that all life is subjected to natural laws. The hypothesis includes two quite different systems: the ying and the yang theory, and the five elements: water, metal, earth, fire, and wood. In Ayurveda, ancient sciences of life, is conceived to be predominant for the last five thousand years in India. It is one of the most famous organizations of medicines in humanity. Ayurveda is based on the hypothesis that everything in the cosmos is collected of five basic elements: air, space, energy, and air, solid, and liquid. They exist in the human body in combined form like vata (air and space), pitta (energy and liquid) and kapha (liquid and solid). Pitta, vata, and kapha together are called Tridosha (three pillars of life). It is believed that they are in harmony with each other, but in every human being one of them is dominating which in turn is called as the prakruti of that person. The aim of Unani system is to treat the cause of disease and not its indications. The history of patient is recorded in addition to his urine, pulse, and stool examinations, the disease condition is considered to be due to the imbalance between humors and accordingly, then the treatment is given. The drugs are polyherbal formulations and their collective effect is studied.

In comparing to other conventional systems of medicine, homeopathy is a more novel one and has been formulated in the eighteenth century. In the homeopathic system, the drug treatment is not intended, but the selection of drug depends on indications and clinical conditions of the patient. This is founded on the conception of demonstrating and prover. In an intelligent person called prover, the evidences produced by different doses of drug extracts are noted which is called proving, and it specifically considers physical, mental, and emotional changes of the prover. Consequently, these symptoms are compared with a patient with similar symptoms and accordingly, the same type of extract is given for treatment. The herbal medicine is based on the idea that all life is subjected to natural laws. The hypothesis includes two quite different systems: the ying and the yang theory, and the five elements: water, metal, earth, fire, and wood.

Authentic information on Ayurveda has been compiled by the ancient India medicine practitioners in the forms called Samhitas and other similar books. Ayurveda pharmacy (Bhaishayya-Vigyan) proposes five basic dosage forms like Swaras, Kalka, Kwath, Hima, and phant. A number of other dosages like churna, avaleha, ghrita, sandhana, Kalpa, and bhasma are prepared from them. Mostly all of them are polyherbal formulations.
New drugs may be discovered from variety of natural sources or created synthetically in the laboratory. They may be found quite by accident or as result of many years tireless pursuit. Though plant materials have served as a reservoir of potential new drugs, only some species of plan have been investigated for medicinal agents. Certain major contributions of modern drug therapy may be attributed to the successful conversion of botanical folklore medicines to modern wonder drugs. Abutilon indicum is also one of the traditional drug, plays an important role in ayurveda.

The presented work from this thesis is expressed in the Department of Chemistry, A.C.S. College, Narayangaon, Dist-Pune (Maharashtra) and Department of Chemistry, Chandmal Tarachand Bora College, Shirur, Dist-Poona. The thesis is fractioned into six chapters. First chapter gives a abbreviated introduction to Traditional Chinese Medicines and Kampo System, Homeopathic system, Unani Medicine System, Homeopathic Medicine system, Ayurveda – Indian system of Medicine. Chapter two describes the literature survey of Abutilon indicum. Chapter three consists of phytochemical analysis. Chapter four discusses the biological properties of Abutilon indicum. Chapter five describes ethnobotanical survey. Chapter six includes overall conclusion of the thesis with future scope for research work. Chapter seven includes references of research work.

The Thesis is based on the following paper (Published/Accepted/Communicated):

1. International Journal of Scholars Research Library (USA)
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   “Evaluation of actuate toxicity for Abutilon indicum”
   Shirish S. Pingale and Popat S. Virkar

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