ABSTRACT

In Unani and Ayurvedic systems *Abutilon indicum* used as drug. The several parts of plant claim to have various traditionalistic medicinal properties and several part from *Abutilon indicum* suchlike leaves, seeds as well as roots, comprise authenticated its own various medical belongingses to ethno botanical studies carried on by ethno botanists and in Ayurveda used as traditional medicine. *Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) belongs to Malvaceae family, usually addressed as country mallow in english, kanghai in hindi and atibala in sanskrit. Abutilon indicum comprises an eternal shrub, with three meter in height.*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet known in Hindi as Atibala, found in the outer hulls track of Himalaya with height twelve thousand meter and also found at India, Shrilanka, Malesia, and America etc

Thoroughly available literature on *Abutilon indicum* described the fact that it is a democratic remediate amongst the several ethnical groups, Vaidya, Hakeem’s and Ayurvedic practicing for remedy of complaints. Surviving by the conventional and folk arrogates very small attempts have in mind the investigators to research the remedial rehabilitation of such plants and therefore demand to investigate these plants real enormously.

The present undertake to all intents and purposes ethnobotanical importance within Ambegaon tahsil from Pune District (Maharashtra).To study the phytochemical properties with different extraction methods and biological activity one of most important plant species in traditional system of medicines. *Abutilon indicum* may be attributed to the successful conversion of botanical folklore medicines to modern wonder drugs and to amend the health condition for people and also to used in pharmaceutics and neutraceutical merchandise of commercial significance. A survey of literature showed that many important activities in this plant by *in-vitro* method, but very little effort have been made to ethnobotanical important uses of the Aabitulon species in local areas and to isolate important active metabolites from plants and efficaciousness is verified through scientific screening in animal model and medical tests. So current study useful for analysis the main aspects like ethnobotanical important in local villages from Pune districts (Ambegaon) from state of Maharashtra.So it is imperative form to originate necessary gradations for testing of plants for secondary substances extraction of phytochemicals and it is useful to study the biological activities of *A. indicum.*
Documentation on ethno medicinally practices of Ambegaon area in Pune district. Focus on study of geographical, climatic conditions and type of vegetation in Pune District, state of Maharashtra about detailed study and documented the conventionally and ethno medicinally important plant species of Ambegaon area, on various common diseases. Ethnobotanical important plant species of Abitulon indicum used by ethnic people. So there is necessity to study the some phytochemical analysis and biological activity of this plant, find the substitutes and biotechnological approaches for conservation of plants used in traditional system of medicines is another major requirement along with documentation of traditional furthermore, management of biodiversity and plant resources in another field for giving referable concentration. Tribals in curing different ailments but younger generation has now developed a tendency to totally depends upon the modern medicines and less importance is being given to their outmoded medicines. This huge abandon may have aextreme impact on the existence of many important plant species and their usefulness. Active principle which are very important on various treatments, so there is need to study the some phytochemical analysis and biological activity of this plant, find the substitutes and biotechnological approaches for conservation of plants used in traditional system of medicines is another major requirement along with documentation of traditional knowledge. Ethnomedicinal information about the plants was collected on the basis of frequent consultations with topical anesthetic practicing autochthonous scheme of medicine, villagers, non-Christian priest and tribespeople from Ambegaon tahsil from Pune district. The collected data compared with reputed journals and books with references. In weekly market specific persons get selected for excursion where some significant plant class gets collected. Field visit carried out in yearly in that area is according the blooming of flower and fruit setting period.

The studies contribute the database of traditional knowledge of wild fruits as nutrition. Further research is carried out for analysis of medicinal standard knowledge. The present work place of interest in ethnobotanical selective information concerning the useof plants through the tribesmen in Ambegaon region of Pune district.

Medicinal plant establish the mainly the new pharmaceutical with healthcare products [83]. Different medical properties have been assigned to instinctive plants. The plant history beings used for medicinal purpose is likely as former as the antiquity of human beings. Therefore, generally researchers turn their concentration on folk medicine, against microbial
infections new drugs can be developed [29]. To increase the failingness chemotherapeutic and antiberiberi factor be adopted with pathogenetically action [36], [87]. The therapeutic activities of most of this plant for the presence of more components such as glycosides, alkaloids, tannins, saponins, cardiac [132]. To study the preliminary phytochemical screening of A. abutilon leaf, stem, root and mature fruit with seed extract in different solvent like water, ethanol, and chloroform, ether, acetone and methanol. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of some active minor substances, this widely used medicinal plant ascertain ethnomedicinal claims.

Potential source of this plant can be studied new beneficial drugs. These phytochemicals depiction to the extract, of recognition to responsible for bio-active compound with character standard is essential for further studies. Abitulon indicum is consequently, extract from such plant may be seen as a suitable source to suitable drug. In the old medicine practices are commended powerfully to such type of this plant as well as it may be suggest that such of work should be carried to separate, purify it, with characterized the lively constituent responsible for the natural action of the floras. Besides supplementary work are encouraged to decide of these extracts possible mechanism, therefore an exciting challenge that may add to our phototherapeutic compounds. Thus these plants can be utilizing alternative sources to the valuable drugs. Additional studiousness with this plant to separate, identify to clarify the bioactive compound structures from this plant for postindustrial drug formulation.

The study has shown that the extracts of A. indicum possess metabolites that enhance its activity as an antimicrobial agent, which was found to be effective against these pathogenic micro-organisms involved in causing some diseases. Therefore the results of these observations provide a principle to the uses of these flora parts to the traditional knowledge about medical practice in Pune district’s rural area (Ambegaon). The activity of this plant should further be investigated against wide range of microorganisms. The pharmacological studies should be carried out by using pure extract of the various plant parts of Abutilon indicum, so as to ascertain their mode of actions and toxicological effects on various animal organs. Overdose of the plant parts extracts should be avoided by patients. This is because high dose of the extracts may have adverse effects on organs like liver or kidney. Also purification and toxicological studies should be carried out with a view of sourcing antimicrobial agents for drug development.

The result found by these observations, that the chemical substances of this compound possibly the bioactives. It is recognized that alkaloids have strong antimicrobial, antibacterial and
antifungal biological properties. Medical scientist frequently divides that photograph of animal with four categories, which are sensitive, chronic, continual and acute.

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 plant have been investigated for meditative agents. Certain major contributions of modern drug therapy may be attributed to the successful conversion of botanical folklore medicines to modern wonder drugs. The proposed work of the present research is to focus on the poisonous effect, antibacterial activity of *Abutilon indicum* in the form of powder of aerial parts and prepare the crude extract.