CHAPTER-7 CONCLUSION

In the present investigation, 148 medicinal plant species used for the treatment of various diseases of human beings such as stomach pain, constipation, piles, dysentery, jaundice, diabetes, fever, asthma, menstrual disorders, snake bite, skin diseases etc., were reported and documented. The reported plant species include both wild and cultivated ones. The rural people of Bellary district are highly dependent on the traditional herbal medicine because of their poor socio-economic conditions and availability of effective drug plants. The data collected is expected to serve as a useful tool for the establishment of herbal drug industries and improve the economy of the region. It also provides some valuable information to phytochemists and pharmacologists in screening of individual plant species and assessing active substances against human diseases. There is still enormous traditional knowledge hidden among the medicinal plant practitioners in the district which requires some other strategies to disclose.

The pharmacological study of *M. charantia* L. has shown significant antimicrobial activity against the tested fungal and bacterial strains. Hence, this plant can be used as a good remedy for pathogenic diseases. However, further pharmacological and clinical studies are to be taken in the formulation of new drugs against human ailments.