

Scope for medicinal uses of plant in Jammu & Kashmir after abolition of article 370 and 35 (a)

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ABSTRACT

The status of Jammu and Kashmir harbors a range of medicinal plants with the purpose of habitual health care system for thousands of years. One of the main facial appearances conducting to the all-inclusive status of Jammu & Kashmir state is the affluent biodiversity. Demand for large varieties of wild type of medicinal plants is growing with enhance in human needs, numbers and commercial deal. Since ancient period plants have used to cure and treat diseases and to recover health and welfare of human beings and animals. The order for medicinal plants is possible to enhance in additional opportunity. The various medicinal plant varieties, in the region of Kashmir and Jammu are *Rosa*, *Mentha*, *Cymbopogon*, *Withania somnifera*

Keywords: biodiversity, medicinal plants & aromatic plants (MAPs), wild species, ethno-medicinal

INTRODUCTION

The state is placed between 32°17' to 36°58' North (latitude) and 73°26' to 80°30' East (longitude), surrounding the Western Himalayas and Karakorum mountains. It is the biggest state of the Indian Union, J&K covers an area of 2,22,236 km². It is capable with incredible diversity of medicinal plants. Kashmir is frequently referred as a 'global Paradise' and is eminent across the sector. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the medicinal plants is mostly popular and require for therapy of various types of diseases. The region of Jammu & Kashmir is well established with rich natural resources. The varied biodiversity of state provides livelihood to the local people. The major families in the plant life of Jammu and Kashmir are Poaceae Asteraceae, Rosaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Brassicaceae, Lemiaceae, Caryophyllaceae Apiaceae and Ranunculaceae along with the gymnosperms Pinaceae family with different species and it is the largest family.

The State of Kashmir and Jammu living being rich in plant diversity and it's depend for community on a daily basis needs of foodstuff, drug, fuel; fiber etc. Conservation of the vast and diverse floristic diversity is right by social, economic and scientific reasons. The plant life is essential element of the social fabric of the State. Allopathic medicine may cure an ample range of diseases.

MEDICINAL PLANT DIVERSITY

The large quantity medicinal plant (*Taxus baccata*) collected from Jammu and Kashmir as its extract, taxol, which is used to treat for cancer.

Different plant species of *Berberis* (e.g. *Berberisaristata*, *B.asiatica*, *B.lycium*, *B.chitria* and *B.jaeschke* use as a supply of berberidine to healing certain eye diseases

Sr.no	Scientific name	Local Name	Family	Plant Part	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Paewakh	Ranunculaceae	Root	Antidote for snake bites
2	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Via-gander	Acoraceae	Rhizome	Stomachic, Joint pain, cough, Swellings, Diarrhea
3	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Danival	Apiaceae	Seeds	Hair fall
4	<i>Artemesia absenthium</i>	Tethwan	Asteraceae	Leaves	Diabetes, liver infection
5	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Anjeer	Moraceae	Stem fruit	Birthrate control, Insect

				pulp.	bite
6	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Soi	Urticaceae	Leaves and Roots	Rheumatism
7	<i>Viscum album</i>	Aal	Loranthaceae	Whole plant	Laxative and Fractures
8	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Sotal	Malvaceae	seeds	Cough, fever, eye sight
9	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	Kraeth	Discoreaceae	Leaf	Ophthalmic infections, urinary infections
10	<i>Euphorbia wallichia</i>	Guri-dud	Euphorbiaceae	Stem, leaves, latex	Skin diseases ,and asthma
11	<i>Iris kashmiriana</i>	Mazarmund	Iridaceae	Whole plant	Joint pains
12	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Datur	Solanaceae	Seeds	Toothache, tonic
13	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Bhang	Cannabinnacee	Leaves, seeds and stem	ear-ache, blood purifier,
14	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Kashkhas	Papaveraceae	Fruit	Dry cough, Diarrhea

DISEASES TREATED

The main disease categories are treated which consist of dermatological, skeleton-muscular, respiratory, dental, wounds, Fever, headache, and ophthalmological. A few of the remedies made by means of combining various plants. For the healing of ulcer, the powder form of rhizome *Dioscorea deltoidea* plant combine with the species of crushed root of *Berberis lyceum*

PLANT PARTS USED

The traditional healers develop different portion of the vegetation as remedy for nourishment. The majority and frequently used plant portion in the training of herbal remedies include rhizomes, Seeds, leaves, fruit, roots, flowers whole plants, and bark. The uses of particular parts suggest that these may be allied with sturdy therapeutic properties. For the preparation of the remedies special liquids such as sugar, tea, honey, water, juices, edible oil, plant parts mixed up.

CONSERVATION AND ORGANIZATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

Conservation and managing of habitual medicinal plants is vital concern worldwide, especially in developing countries. The In-situ conservation of biological resources has been attempted all over India both by the state and central governments. Presently, there are 4 National Parks and 15 Wildlife Sanctuaries for the in-situ conservation of biological diversity .Conservation is not only the species concerned but also its supporting ecosystems and the species as associated with these ecosystem

OPPORTUNITIES

Assuring the long term supply of valuable resources of plants for medicinal and other product also

Regulate global trade by assuring supplier of valuable material in to the medicinal and other relevant industry.

Conservation benefit which is not only the species concerned but also its supporting ecosystems and the species as associated with these ecosystem

It is taken as a large development of resources available in the ecosystem. The various chemical constituents extract by the plants which is available into the Himalaya region.

CHALLENGES

The additional constraint in the therapeutic plant section is:

- 1) Shortage of good manufacturers
- 2) Long development period
- 3) Lack of suitable cultivation machinery
- 4) Manufacture of little number medicines
- 5) Incompetent processing techniques
- 6) Shortage of investigate on the elevated yielding varieties
- 7) Unscientific harvesting
- 8) Rise and fall in order and provide

CONCLUSION

With the innovation in science and technology the state of J&K can apply of her rich biodiversity to maintain living of poor farmer through sustainable creation and exploitation of fragrant and medicinal plants for the significance additional products.

Sustainable use of plants involves the relevant aspects of protection, exploitation, conservation, preservation, maintenance, and sustainable utilization.

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