



TRADITIONAL PLANT IDENTIFICATION METHOD IN TODAY'S ERA

*¹Dr. Manisha P. Gavit, ²Dr. Nitin S. Gaikwad, ³Dr. Swapnil S. Chaudhary

¹ Associate Professor, Dravya Guna Department, SMBT Ayurved College, Dhamangaon, Nashik

² Associate Professor, Kriya Sharir Department, SMBT Ayurved College, Dhamangaon, Nashik

³ Associate Professor, Rachana Sharir Department, Gokul Ayurved College, G.G.U., Sidhpur, Patan, Gujarat

*Dr. Manisha P. Gavit

Associate Professor, Dravya Guna Department, SMBT Ayurved College, Dhamangaon, Nashik

Email: manisha.24588@gmail.com

Mob: 9860698545

Abstract:

Traditional medicine refers to health practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs incorporating plant, animal and mineral based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises, applied singularly or in combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illnesses or maintain well-being. For traditional medicine proper plant identification is must. Importance of namarupavigyana is a basic need of practitioners to identify the exact drug or plant, they should be very selective and accurate to about the plant nama and rupa. In this universe every object has a specific name through which it is identified. Without this we can't introduce anything to anybody. Nama and rupa are linked with each other like word and its meaning in order to distinguish objects. The synonymous word in ayurveda for drug identification is "Namarupagyana" which includes name and features and properties and action of the drug.

Keyword: Traditional medicine, Nomenclature, Namarupavigyana

Introduction

Traditional medicine refers to health practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs incorporating plant, animal and mineral based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises, applied singularly or in combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illnesses or maintain well-being. In the last decade traditional medicine has become very popular due to high cost of drugs and increase in drug resistance to common diseases like malaria etc. Hence the therapeutic approach to alternative traditional medicine as an option for concerted search for new chemical entities. Herbal medicines include herbs, herbal materials, herbal preparations and finished herbal products, that contain as active ingredients parts of plants, or other plant materials, or combinations. Best physician should know proper identification of plants, administration of these plants according to exact place and time keeping in view the individual constitution. If drug is not identified properly by their name, form, properties and actions and improperly administered even if known, both conditions are responsible for complications. So identification of traditional medicine is one of the important factor in drug research and clinical research.

Therefore, the aim of paper to explore the principle of nomenclature by traditional way which is used for plant identification in today era.

Materials and Methods

Material:

Raj Nighantu with available commentaries and other literatures were referred and critically analyzed.

Methods:

Following criteria has been adopted to collect data related to Nomenclature

Raj Nighantu classified the names of plants according to seven different categories viz. –

S.N	Seven basic	By Ayurvedic view	By Modern view
1	Rudhi	Tuntuka, Guduchi	Ficus religiosa
2	Prabhav	Krimighna, Vatari	Holarrhena antidysenterica
3	Deshyokti	Magadhi, Kalinga	Nerium indicum
4	Lanchan	Chitraparni	Caesalpinia crista
5	Upama	Varahkarni	Tinosperma cordifolia
6	Veerya	Ushana, Katuka	Papaver somnifera
7	Itarahvya	Kakahvya, Shakrahvya	Zingiber officinale

Results and Discussion

By nomenclature can gain the knowledge of name, features, properties and actions of the drug. With the help of various synonyms of plants, one can know its prominent characters that are morphology i.e. bshshaja swaroop and pharmacology i.e. bshshaja prayoga. Synonyms which are meaningful and significant to identification. So our traditional system is basis of nomenclature which is use also in today's era.

Acknowledgement

The author are thankful to management of SMBT Sevabhavi Trust, Dhamangoan, Nashik for providing facilities.

References:

- Sharma PV, Namarupajnanam, Chaukhambha Visvabharti, Edition Reprinted 2011.
- Sharma PV, Namarupajnanam, Chaukhambha Visvabharti, Edition Reprinted 2011.
- Tripathi, Indradev, "Raja Nighantu"; Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, (1982).

