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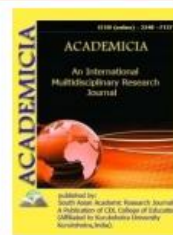
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DISCOURSES ON THE USAGE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR PROTECTION

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights topical issues of the use of medicinal plants today. There is information on the cultivation of natural medicinal plants, obtaining more medicinal raw materials by planting them and protecting their natural populations. The most important factor in using medicinal plants is the need to know their types and bio ecological properties.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal Plants, Folk Medicine, Resources, Medical Substances, Introduction, Medicinal Properties of Plants.

INTRODUCTION

There are more than 20,000 types of human diseases in the world, while more than 15 000 drugs are being used in their treatment. In the preparation of such drugs, raw materials having 3000 taxonomic names are used, and more than 35% of them are processed from medicinal plants. According to the calculations of the World Health Organization (WHO), 70% of the world's population uses medicinal herbs.

The World Trade Organization in its report has admitted that the use of traditional medicine and herbal medicine as part of the health care system is significant.

Therefore, the inventory of species of medicinal plants, the evaluation of their resources and identification of prospective species for manufacture is one of the topical issues of the modern ages.

According to the analysis of existing evidence of medicinal herbs in the flora of Uzbekistan and data on herbs used in folk medicine, it was revealed that the total number of higher plants in the flora of Uzbekistan consists of 4500 species, of which 139 families, 1154 species belonging to the category 571 are known to have medicinal properties [6]. Included here, there can be found 186 medicinal plants of 50 families in the oasis of Bukhara, 61 species from 20 families in the oasis of Karaul bazar [9; 10].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 2019, medicinal plants have grown on an area of 11.5 thousand hectares in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The medicinal plants cultivated were exported to countries such as Turkey, Germany, India, South Korea in the amount of USD 48000 [7].

Currently, in our country, 2.3% of all 6400 diverse medicinal substances are of natural origin. If we look at the countries of the world, the reproduction and processing of medicinal plants are widely developed in countries such as China, India, Canada and the United States. China itself grows 700-1000 tons of medicinal plants per year and receives revenue of USD 822 million from it.

To date, 93 enterprises in our country are processing medicines from 89 different plants. Only 7% of the total consumption of natural drugs corresponds to products by domestic manufacturers.

At present, if we take into account that approximately 50% of the medicines in the network of pharmaceutical products are made from medicinal herbs, then the cultivation of medicinal plants, their cultivation, development of their agrotechnical are considered one of the most important scientific issues in the field.

In Uzbekistan, only a large part of the medicinal herbs that grow in the wild are harvested as raw materials for medicinal purposes, but this is also not enough to satisfy the needs of the country.

Therefore, the cultivation of medicinal plants culturally without cultivation, the development of the cultivation of medicinal plants consistent with the raw materials of medicinal plants of the medical, food-processing and perfumery industry, the manufacturing of import-substituting or export-oriented products in local conditions is considered one of the pressing problems of today [1,3].

Lately, the industry of pharmaceuticals in the Republic of Uzbekistan is developing rapidly, and the demand for medicinal plants is increasing exponentially. This requires the cultivation of medicinal plants belonging to the flora of foreign countries in local homegrown conditions [4].

Currently, the demand for medicines made from medicinal herbs is growing significantly. This situation is because drugs made from medicinal herbs and are environmentally friendly have a high potency of action, have a long-term positive effect on the body, do not cause harm to the human body, and also do not cause other diseases, make the process of preparation easier and being cost-effective in economic terms.

Naturally growing medicinal plants which are raw materials, growing naturally in our republic, are not unlimited. Therefore, the rational use of plant resources, which grow naturally, allows them to leave their resources to the future generation.

The protection and effective use of medicinal plants and Natural Resources is reflected positively in relevant decisions in our country. In particular, the tasks set out in the resolutions “On the establishment of the state committee of the Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated May 11, 2017, “On measures to create favourable conditions for the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry of the Republic” dated 7 November 2017, and “On measures to create favourable conditions for the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry of the Republic” dated 14 February 2018, that is, by organizing the cultivation of raw materials of medicinal plants, the tasks of providing the population of the Republic with high-quality pharmaceutical products cannot be fulfilled without the creation of technologies for the cultivation of medicinal plants and the organization of their plantations of primary seed [1].

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for the protection of medicinal plants growing in wild, cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources” adopted on April 10, 2020, is very relevant.

In the decree adopted, it was determined that the pharmaceutical industry annually meets the demand for medicinal plant species and its volume to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Forestry and innovative development. This ensures the guaranteed purchase of raw materials suppliers. This is a great option for farmers and growers of other medicinal plants. Now the opportunity for growers of medicinal plants to supply the quality products not only to domestic but also to foreign markets has expanded.

According to the decree, the need to further develop the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, increase the export potential of the industry, as well as the unification of educational, scientific and production processes in this area, has been established. Starting from May 1, 2020, works on the creation of clusters for the cultivation, storage, primary or deep processing of medicinal herbs, as well as the specialization of territories for the cultivation of medicinal plants has been defined [7].

Preservation of the stock of medicinal plants in our country and further enrichment from the account of introduces is one of the most important tasks in the queue before Botanical scientists. With the above decision, it will be possible to limit the import of medicinal products from foreign companies to our republic and to obtain these drugs from the growing medicinal plants in our country. For example, Bulgarian “Tribestan” (the plant of *Tribulusterrestris* L.), German “*Helariumhypericum*” (the plant of Saint-John’s-wort), Czech “Persen” (on the basis of the motherwort plant), Russian “Extract Valeriani” (the root and stems of *Valeriana officinalis* L. plant) imported in the form of a large number of medicines [8]. These medicinal plants grow in our country. Getting active substances from within these allows you to reduce the volume of imports. Many such examples can be cited.

At present, the global urgent task is to solve the problem on the naturalization of medicinal means, which are produced in the industry of pharmaceuticals in our country as well as in the whole world. Therefore:

1. The protection of medicinal plant contained in natural flora and reproduction in its natural habitat;

2. It is necessary to organize the plantations of medicinal plants that disappear in natural flora or are considered as rare, and to introduce adventive medicinal plants, as well as to restore plantations of prospective species in large-scale plantations.

This case is considered a scientifically proven way of solving the above problems [2; 3].

Not only the upper part of the medicinal herbs are used, but also the other parts of the body, skin, buds, leaves, flowers, petals, corolla, fruits and seeds have a healing property, but also on the part of the root, tubers, stems, rhizome and nodes are applied in the traditional medicine.

The specialists of organizations preparing the raw materials of medicinal plants should be fully acquainted with the morphological, biological characteristics of these plants, know their distribution and growth, picking dates and drying methods, have full access to information on the ways of preparation and storage of the plant products. Especially it is necessary that they well different species of plants from each other. Because species belonging to one category are radically different in terms of healing, although they are very similar to each other [5].

For the preservation and protection of medicinal plant resources, it is necessary to know well all the characteristics and properties of plants, not to be able to germinate with roots or roots, as well as endings, not to collect seeds without ripening, not to collect flowering or germinating plants gross, leaving at least 30-40% of them.

In order to preserve the rare plant resources, it is necessary to organize specially protected areas, not to feed livestock in these areas and not to harvest fodder.

It is necessary to collect the raw materials of medicinal herbs from plants grown on lands that are ecologically clean, growing in unspoiled natural areas, becoming croplands.

If the medicinal properties of medicinal plants depend on the quantity and quality of biologically active substances contained in them, then there is not a single plant species-which means that if it does not store biologically active substances in some quantities, then all species has a medicinal property. But due to the fact that they are not fully studied, these plants have not been ranked among the medicinal plants [6].

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it is necessary to study the composition and properties of a plant by conducting an in-depth analysis, even without ignoring them.

The observance of the above-mentioned rules will serve as one of the factors for the supply of raw materials of medicinal plants growing naturally to the future generation. Otherwise, plant wealth will lead to a decrease in the number of years, especially medicinal plant homoeopaths. Otherwise, this will lead to a reduction in the plant resources, especially raw materials of medicinal plants, year by year.

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