Chapter - 5
Result and Discussion
CHAPTER – V – RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result and discussion:

During my study of coastal vegetation of the Taldhvajagiri of Talga taluka Gujarat state. I observed the following result in my area of work curried out by us

The problem conservation of natural resources and the knowledge of indigenous people are essential for retainable development, management of natural resources fulfilling food requirement and for effective and harmless medicines.

The people who line in remote places and villages, where modern science has not reached, have their own unique culture. They have enormous knowledge of disease, their herb based solutions and many more things. This knowledge they have got by their observations, experiences and experiments, which gradually increase with time and inherited generation to generation.

They do selfless and noble service to the humanity. But they do not have laboratory based scientific approval of their remedies. The modern societies and culture neglect and reject it by calling find faith superstitions or malpractice.

Recent researches explore and disclose some part of their knowledge and put forth in front of the world. Now world has realigned importance and there arises an urgent need to explore, conserve, revitalize and propagate their knowledge.

Taking into account all the above mentioned fact, the aim of the present study has been satisfied in making assessment the traditionally used botanical resources and also conserving and revitalizing the traditional beliefs. Research can conserve the old are culture and provide base for pharmaceutical and phytochemical studies.

Discussion:

1. During the tenure of my this work extensive and intensive ethonobotanical surveys for the collection, identification and documentation of plants and plant products of ethnobotanical value, used by the indigenous people of Taldhvajagiri of Talga taluka has been carried out.
2. Total 339 plants of my study area has been documented during present work.

3. Detailed recourse of nearly 287 plants having ethobotanical value, known by indigenous people of our study area has been carried out.

4. The resource inventory comprises of plants which are used by indigenous people for food, fiber, medicine, veterinary medicine, ail, gum, timber, wood work, craft, basketry, drinks, contraceptives… etc, for meeting their day to day life and the healthcare.

   The studies have lead to the organization of ethonobotanical museum, herbarium and garden in the institute for the future reference and study on ethonobotany.

5. The study provides scope for conservation of ethonobotanically important plants. It will open new vistas in the ethonobotanical research for developing new sources of phytomedicines neutral canticles, fibers oil… etc needed for pharmaceutical, agro based and plant based cottage industries. This will help improving the life and economy of the tribal and rural people of our country in this 21st century.
Chapter - 6

Conclusion
Conclusion:-

During my study era e.g. 2006-2010 I observed the following things which attract me for information to be given as under.

The Taldhyagagiri of Talaga taluka of Bhavnagar district is rich in flora and vegetation as well as ethonobotanical knowledge.

There are same plants were often used for the treatment of more number of diseases.

There are specific plant parts which is used for the treatment of different diseases.

Different parts of plants are used to that different diseases.

There are also different plants of plants are used to treat same diseases.

What I observed thoroughly that people off this area are preferring herbal medicine first. They believe it is innocent, safe and without any side effect or use may say without any adverse effect.

At the time of preparation and application of medicine generally do not follow any modern scientific measurements and standards.

Maldharies, vaids aged people and women know the therapeutic value of plants very well.