

ETHNOBOTANY OF *THE ACONITUM FEROX***Dr. Teena Agrawal***

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Corresponding Author*Dr. Teena Agrawal**Assistant Professor,
Banasthali University, Niwai.**ABSTRACT**

Traditional medicines comprises of the utilization of the folk plants knowledge for the treatment of the many kinds of the disorders, as well as the folk knowledge which has assimilated over generations by the different experiences of the cultures over the time. Traditional medicines or the TK comprises of the sum total of the skills, practices and the belief of the society which has developed over generation experiences over the time. They are simple, safe and cheap for the countries like the India and the Africa, however in this review article

we are presenting some of the aspects of the genus *Aconitum ferox* of the Ranunculaceae family. The plant is in the form of weed, it is the assimilation of the many kinds of the metabolites of the various medical significances, however some of the toxins are the great neurotoxins, they paralyse the nervous system so in India the aghori tantric utilises the plant for the nasha and the other purposes. Well some of the worker in India and in the other part of the world done extensive work on the *Aconitum ferox* and provided valuable information for the various diseases. *Aconitum* is restricted to the only Himalayan region and it needs the conservation.

KEYWORDS: Traditional medicines, neurotoxins, medicinal purposes, conservation, Himalayas.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicines comprises of the medicinal aspect of the traditional knowledge of the folk communities, who are living in the communities form the long, they have the long year's experiences, and the belief system for the utilization of the herbs for the treatment of the many kinds of the diseases.^{[9][10][11][12][13][14]} It is the sum of the knowledge of the years experiences of the generations who are watching these plant communities from the long

centuries and their knowledge is passing form one generation to the another generations by the talking or by the other means.^{[9][10][11][12][13]}

Traditional knowledge is not only indigenous but also it is the treasure of the communities who are living in the places from the long time, not only in India but also in the Chinese's, Arabs and the other nations plants are always utilised for the treatments of them any dieases. In India the ayurvedic and the unani and the siddha medicines are the such kinds of the medicines systems which are based on the utilization of the plant parts for the treatments of the several diseases. one report of the WHO says that still today in the Asia as well as in the Africa about the 80 percent of the population depend on the plants for their primary health care. Since the medicines by the folk plants are simple and they are cheap so their cost of the production is very low, in addition to that still peoples believes on the folk medicines in comparison to the chemical based medicines.^{[9][10][11][12][13]}

Here in this review article we are presenting some of the aspects of the genus *Aconitum ferox*, it is commonly known as the aconite, it is the member of the Ranunculaceae family. The plant is commonly known as the Indian aconite. The plant abundantly grown in the Himalayas or in the Darjeeling's on west Bengal.^[1]

The plant has the tuberous roots, the nature of the plants is herbaceous or the perennial weed.^{[1][3][5]}

The height of the plant is 1-2 meter. The aconite is the principle sources of the poison known as the bikh. The plant contains the large amount of the alkaloids of the highly toxic nature. The alkaloid pseudoakonitine is considered to be the highly toxic. *Aconitum ferox* is considered to be the most toxic plant in the Himalayas and it is one of the most toxic plants in the world.^{[1][3][5]}

The plant effects the body very much, after the ingestion of the plant the body become faint and the nervous system become fails and the person dies within the one hour. *It is very effective poison plants and it is consumed by the aghoritantrik of the India near the ganga Ghats.*

Aghoritantrik of the india smokes the dried roots of the Aconitum ferox for there nasha, they combined the Aconite with the cannabias flower, the feminism of the shivalic or shivosm uses

the roots of the Aconitum feroa for the some kala jadu on the peoples in combination with the other plants.

In the Unted kingdom one murdeer case was solved which was based on the uses of the Aconitum ferox as the mixture in the edible products.

Phytochemistry of the *Aconitum ferox*: The Roots of the *Aconitum ferox* contains the alkaloid which is analogous to the aconitine, so it has been termed as the Pseudoaconitine. Small quantities of the aconitine, picronitine, picroaconine, benzylicaconine, homonapalliene.

Medicinal uses of the *Aconitum ferox*: *The plant have the several uses as the diuretic, diaphroetic, antiperiodic, anodyne, antidiabetic, antiphlogestic, antipyretic.*

The plant is used for the treatment of the paralysis and the leprosy.

The roots is used in the form of the paste and they are delivered on the skin of the rheumatic patients, acute and chronic itching, neuralgia, in nasal catrrah, tonsillitis, sore throat, acute goat and there painful infection.

In combination with the other drugs, the roots of the Aconite are used for the treatment of the rheumatism and the other joint pains.

It is also used for the astma, cough and the fever, in the inflammation of the body part the parts of the Aconite are used.^{[2][4][6][7][8]}

Damaging effects of the *Aconitum ferox*: In addition to the many medicinal values the Aconitum have the several side effects due to which the plants is used very safely. It is the potent toxic which affects the neurosystem and causes the death. Aconite causes the irregular pulses, low blood pressure, hypotension and first degree heart attack. Prolonged exposure of the aconite leads to the heart attack.^{[6][7][8]}

CONCLUSION

overall this is the short review of the *Aconitum ferox* of the ranauculaceae family; we enumerated the some of the botanical features and the effects of the aconite. However the detailed phytochemical and the pharmacological work are needed for the accurate elucidation of the phytochemical of the Aconite. Since the herb is very narrow distributed and they are at

the junction of the disaapercencs, so the herb needs the conservation as well as the more research work to better understand the whole aspects of the wonderful drug.

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