International Journal of
Biological Engineering and Agriculture

ISSN: 2833-5376
Volume 2 | No 12 | Dec -2023

Properties Of Medicinal Plants

Gapparov Abdulatif Mamadaliiyevish

Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty Of Natural Sciences Candidate Of Chemical Sciences, Associate Professor Of The Department Of Biology

Abstract: Today, the interest in medicinal plants is increasing more and more, due to the global pandemic, people are paying special attention to health, increasing awareness of health secrets, aging and chronically ill people prefer natural means to activate the immune system. the absolute harmlessness and benefit of the means are causing a sharp increase in the amount of investments in scientific research in this field and the demand for medicinal plants in international markets.

Introduction

Medicinal plants - plants used in the treatment of humans and animals, prevention of diseases, as well as in the food, perfumery and cosmetic industries - herbs. It has been determined that there are 10-12 thousand species of medicinal plants on earth. The chemical, pharmacological and functional properties of more than 1000 plant species have been investigated.

There are more than 700 species of medicinal plants in Uzbekistan. Of these, about 120 species of plants grown in natural conditions and cultivated are used in scientific and folk medicine. Currently, about 40-47% of medicines used in medicine are obtained from raw plant materials. Plants are living natural chemical laboratories with complex structures and the ability to create complex organic substances or compounds from simple inorganic substances. Dried herbs, shoots, roots, rhizomes, buds, bulbs, bark, leaves, flowers, buds, fruits (seeds), seeds, juice, pulp, stoneware, essential oil, etc., of medicinal plants are used medicinally.

Medicinal plants are classified in 2 different ways: 1) according to the composition of active substances - alkaloids, glycosides, essential oils, vitamins, etc., 2) according to their pharmacological properties - sedative, analgesic, hypnotic, affecting the cardiovascular system, central nervous system stimulates the nervous system, lowers blood pressure, etc. The active substances of medicinal plants are alkaloids, various glycosides (anthraglycosides, glycosides affecting the heart, saponins, etc.), flavonoids, coumarins, astringent and mucilaginous substances, essential oils, vitamins, dyes, enzymes, phytoncides, starch, proteins, polysaccharides, nitrogenous may contain substances, oil and fatty acids and other compounds.

The effect of medicinal plants on the body depends on the amount of chemical compounds in its composition. These compounds accumulate in various parts of the plant. The period of high effectiveness and quality of the drug corresponds to the time of the beginning of their flowering and seeding period. Medicinal substances are stored in the bud, leaf or stem of some plants, in the flower or fruit of some plants, in the root or bark of some plants. Therefore, the part of these plants with the most biologically active substances is harvested. Roots, rhizomes, bulbs and buds of plants are usually prepared during the period when the plant goes to sleep - in late autumn or before the plant wakes up - in early spring. The fruits and seeds of the plant are collected when they are ripe, because they are

rich in medicinal substances at this time. The composition of the freshly harvested medicinal plant product (85% gasha in the above-ground parts, 45% gasha in the root) is moist. If this moisture is not removed (by drying), the plant will rot and the medicinal substances will break down and become unusable.

People have been using medicinal herbs to treat diseases since ancient times. 3-4 thousand years ago, India, China, Qad. In Egyptian countries, works were written that gave information about medicinal plants. In the East, in particular, in the folk medicine of Central Asia, treatment using medicinal plants has its own history. has traditions. Regarding the use of medicinal plants for medical purposes, Abu Ali Ibn Sina's work "Al-Qanun" contains information about the medicinal properties of about 476 plants and the methods of their use. Now. during that time, the types of medicinal plants increased, and folk medicine was enriched with medicinal plants. More than medicinal plants, pomegranate, ash-shikmia, almond, dogbuy, medicinal gulkhairi, walnut, jag-jag, zubturum, frankincense, dogwood, omankara, pistachio tree, sasratki, shoyot, shildirbosh, shirimiya, shuvaq, yantoq, mint, kiikot, tograyhon, qizilsha, kaqiot and others are widespread. Paxicarpine from aschikmia, psoralen from akquray, garmin from frankincense, anabazin from ytsigek, galantamine from omankara, spherophysin from shildirbosh, etc. alkaloids are obtained. Pomegranate pods are used to prepare gijja dhavshi pelterin tanat and extract. Medicinal calendula preparations are used as expectorants and softeners, medicines made from jag-jag and lagochilus stop bleeding, and medicines made from pistachio and sago are used in the treatment of stomach diseases. S.Q. At the Tashkent pharmaceutical plant named after Islambekov, various medicines are prepared from medicinal plants grown and cultivated in Uzbekistan. The Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of Uzbekistan FA has a great service in finding medicinal plants and extracting alkaloids from them. Various organs of more than 4,000 plants were studied in Int for the purpose of obtaining alkaloids, and about 1,000 natural compounds were isolated from them. On this basis, more than 20 valuable drugs such as cytisine and galantamine were created and introduced into medicine. Essential oil, medicinal and dye plants of the Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. scientific staff in cooperation with specialists created the "Safro haydovshi Hozhimatov compound" made from raw materials of medicinal plants that are ecologically clean and highly effective in the treatment of jaundice (hepatitis), the most dangerous of the common infectious diseases in Central Asia, and this compound is allowed to be used and produced in scientific medicine done (1997). Also, the technology of planting medicinal plants is being studied at the Department of Botany of SamSU, the Tashkent State Pharmaceutical Institute. There are special farms that grow medicinal plants in Tashkent, Namangan, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions and Khorezm Mamun Academy. The raw materials of wild medicinal plants are mainly prepared by the republican state-joint-stock concern "Uzfarmsanoat", matlubot companies and the farms of the "Shifobakhsh" production association of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES:

1. Xolmatov H.X., Habibov Z. H., Farmakognoziya [Darslik], T., 1967;
2. Nabiyev M, Shifobaxsh giyoxlar, T., 1980;
3. Hojimatov Q., Olloyorov M. , O‘zbekistonning shifobaxsh o’simliklari va ularni muhofaza qilish, T., 1988;
4. Xoliqov K., O‘zbekiston janubidagi dorivor o‘simliklar, T., 1992;
5. Hoji matov Q.H., Yo‘ldoshev K.Y., Shogulomov U.Sh., Hojimatov O.Q., Shifobaxsh giyohlar dardlarga malham (Fitoterapiya), T., 1995;
6. Gapparov, A. M., Okhunov, I. I., Aripova, S. F., Nabiev, A., & Khuzhaev, V. U. (2011). Derivatives of the

alkaloid convolvine and their pharmacological activity. *Chemistry of Natural Compounds*, *47*, 608-611.

7. Gapparov, A. M., & Aripova, S. F. (2011). Alkaloids from the aerial part and roots of Convolvulus pseudocanthabrica indigenous to Uzbekistan. *Chemistry of Natural Compounds*, *47*, 673-674.
8. Gapparov, A. M., Toshpulatova, D. S., & Umarxonova, H. V. (2021). Phytochemical Study of the Plant Convolvulus Pseudocanthabrica Growing in Fergana Region. *European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education*, *2*(5), 10-11.
9. Gapparov, A. M., Aripova, S. F., Tashkhodzhaev, B., Levkovich, M. G., & Aripov, O. (2010). Convolinine, a new alkaloid from Convolvulus subhirsutus of Uzbekistan flora. *Chemistry of natural compounds*, *46*, 590-592.
10. Gapparov, A. M., Razzakov, N. A., Abdullabekov, S. M., & Aripova, S. F. (2008). Alkaloids from Convolvulus lineatus and C. olgae growing in Uzbekistan. *Chemistry of Natural Compounds*, *44*, 270-271.