

Policy

on

Medicinal plants of the State of Tripura

**Department of Forests
Govt. Of Tripura**

April, 2006

The Medicinal Plant Policy of the Government of Tripura

1. Preamble:

The climatic condition of the state, its proximity to the Bay of Bengal and the fact that the tropic of cancer has passed through it favours growth of luxuriant vegetation and presence of the moist deciduous and semi evergreen types of forests. The plants which have medicinal properties constitute the most significant and potent component of this vast reservoir of resources of the state. The sustainable management and harvesting of this rich resource base can conserve the biodiversity of the forests, sustain human and environmental health, generate employment and enhance export earning. The policy of the state is therefore to further develop the resource base and allow its rightful place in the society by putting in appropriate technology so that its propagation and extraction generates income and provides employment to the people in a sustainable manner.

2. Vision of the policy:

It shall be our endeavour to meet the present and future requirements of the medicinal plant users in consonance with the environmental needs of the State. We shall garner support from all walks of life in such a manner that we may be able to utilize the full potential of the medicinal plant resources of the state so that it becomes one of the major economic activities and it may play a vital role in providing employment, income generation to the people.

The vision is to create an environment of sustainable development of the resources so that the uncontrolled market forces do not lead to degradation and decimation of the medicinal plant resources of the state and to infuse a sense of urgency amongst people to conserve and further develop the resources so that the state abounds with medicinal plants.

3. Goal:

The goal of the policy is to develop the medicinal plant sector in such a manner that the state becomes a leading grower of all medicinal plants, which occur under the climatic and edaphic factors of the state. The course of action would involve to cultivating medicinal plants, by enlisting whole hearted participation of the people of the state including Joint Forest Management committees. Research support shall be provided in such a manner that all the

medicinal plants get the tag of organic origin through organic farming so that on the one hand the essential ecological process and life support system are maintained and on the other hand the State becomes a rich source of processed and semi processed medicinal plants and their derivatives for use in pharmaceutical industries of the country.

Under the global trend towards increase in usage of herbal products, there exist vast opportunity to carve out a niche in the medicinal plant trade for the State. The topography, the climatic and edaphic factors are conducive to the growth of a great variety of medicinal plants. Organized development of the sector would lead to increase in financial return, employment to rural masses and development of processing and pharmaceutical industry.

Documentation and preservation of traditional and tribal knowledge base of the medicinal plants leading to patenting of the plants and derivative products shall also be carried out.

4. Approach:

The approach shall be to harness the immense potential of the State and to this end in view, promotion of cultivation of medicinal plants of desired species in the farmers' fields and in the forest areas though JFM committees shall be aimed at. Since strong marketing initiative is the key to the success of any product, development of forward linkages with pharmaceutical industry will be given due priority.

5. Strategy:

The strategy for development shall be a two pronged approach. While the role of the Government sector shall be consolidation, conservation, and development of medicinal plants wealth together with acting as a facilitator, the private sector on the other hand would be encouraged to set up base for production, value addition and manufacturing processes. Following shall be the development strategy:

Inventory of resources : Research on status of plants and their medicinal values reveal that there are at least 266 medicinal plants, which includes 68 species of trees, 71 herbs, 39 shrub and 88 climbers. However this list is not exhaustive and there could be many more medicinal plants. Therefore, survey and preparation of inventory of resources is required to be carried out and to this end

in view, the services of an organization having expertise in this direction may be employed. It shall be followed by research into extraction methods.

Conservation and development of the resources: The state will encourage both ex-situ and in-situ conservation programme. Designated medicinal plants conservation areas (MPCA) shall be established across the state after completing the inventory of the resources. The MPCAs shall also act as field gene banks for important wild population of medicinal plants especially for those species which are endangered or threatened. The responsibility for establishment and maintenance of the MPCAs shall lie with the Forest Department These MPCAs will also act as the centres for training, demonstration and education, besides offering quality planting material to the private growers for enhancing the resource base.

Propagation: Assistance and support to private sector shall provide through a package of practices and identification of market opportunities. In the initial stages of development, the people shall be motivated so that they are encouraged to take up cultivation of medicinal plants. Training on cultivation aspects, harvesting, grading and storage shall be an important aspect of the support.

Research Support: Conforming the products to the international standards and quality is essential for any venture to become successful. There exist immense opportunity for application of clonal technology and tissue culture for production of quality medicinal product. Research support will be provided for large scale production of quality planting material through biotechnological interventions.

Documentation of indigenous knowledge: The state has one of the oldest. Richest and most diverse cultural tradition associated with the usages of medicinal plants. There exist large number of rural herbal medicine practitioners who have traditional knowledge of herbal home remedies for ailments and nutrition. In the rural areas, adjoining vast tract of forest lands. naturally occurring medicinal plants are used by the traditional healers for everyday ailments. This traditional system is in place since time immemorial and forms the backbone of local health system. This knowledge base has not yet been documented and is traditionally carried forward in the family by word of mouth from the father to the son. This knowledge is required to be documented for further research and up-gradation.

Thus an important activity will be compilation of the indigenous knowledge scattered all around. The documentation shall be useful in addressing the patent and IPR issue also.

6. Marketing:

Marketing is the toughest challenge in the development of the medicinal plant sector. Marketing is vital in helping small growers to move from subsistence economy to one in which they can initiate and sustain a more profitable enterprise on their own. The marketing strategy shall involve close interaction with pharmaceutical industry to develop specific market linkages for the products on the one hand and on the other, setting up infrastructure facilities like quality testing laboratory, collection centers with facilities like for drying, grading, packaging and storage.

**List of medicinal plants prioritized for cultivation in Tripura
(Considering the concept of high value and low volume).**

Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Part(s) Used	
1.	Aegle marmelos Corr. Fruit	Bel
2.	Abroma angusta L. Leaves / Bark	Ulat-Kambal
3.	Emblica officinalis Gaertn. Fruit	Amloki
4.	Azadiratcha indica L. All parts	Neem
5.	Tamarindus indica L. Fruit / Seed	Tentul
6.	Acorus calamus Linn. Flower/Rhizome	Vach

7.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Bark / Flower	Ashoke
8.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn). Fruit / Bark	Bahera
9.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Retz. Bark	Arjun
10.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. Fruit	Haritaki
11.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn. Flower	Nageswar
12.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L. Leaves / Bark	Nishinda
13.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. Whole plant	Ban Tulsi
14.	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour) Bark	Mendha
15.	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl. Bark	Seenā
16.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L. Fruit / Bark	Sonal
17.	<i>Holanrhena antidysentrica</i> Flem. Leaves / Bark	Kurchi
18.	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees. Leaves	Vashak
19.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. Root	Shatamuli
20.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L. Root / Bark	Berala
21.	<i>Piper longum</i> L. Fruit	Pipli
22.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> L. Whole plant	Brahmi
23.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L. Leaves	Chita

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| 24. | Rauvolfia serpentina (L.)
Root | Sarpagandha |
| 25. | Boerhavia diffusa hinn.
Whole plant | Punarnaba |
| 26. | Hemidesmus indicus (Linn.)
Whole plant | Anantamul |
| 27. | Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.)
Stem | Gulancha |
| 28. | Clerodendrum indicum (Linn.)
Stem / Fruit | Bamunhati |
| 29. | Mallotus philippensis (Lamk.)
Leaves | Kamela |
| 30. | Pandanus minor Linn.
Leaves | Payeshapata |