

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Traditional Knowledge at Paschimanchal in West Bengal, India

Anjana Mahata

Advocate, District Judge Court, Paschim Midnapore, West Bengal, India

Abstract:

It is a matter of great pleasure for me that you are ready to published my synopsis in your journal. I have give abstract my synopsis -Long time ago Traditional Knowledge has been place in human society. Traditional Knowledge in Medicinal Plants used husegly but now it has moribound condition. No one can think about it. Scientific technology has been added in Medicine but incomparisim to the other field Sciencetific Techonology do not use in Traditional knowledge in Medicinal Plants. No one take stapes to protect and preserve the Medicinal Plants. Govt takes some necessary steps to protect and preserve the medicinal plants but it is not sufficient so it is the time to every person or govt. to take necessary stapes to protect and preserve the medicinal plants flora and funna. Because this plants, flora and funna is valuable thing in our country.

1. Introduction

When human society developed, that time Traditional Knowledge was place in human society. It is reflected in Ramayana, Mahabharata, pura, Veda, etc. in Ramayana, when king Rabhan threw Sakti sale towards 'Laxman' and 'Laxman' foll down and became senseless, Hanuman brought Vishella Karani leaves from Gandha Madhav hill. And 'Laxman' came alive. So, Traditional Knowledge came from that age to the present. Society has been increasing day by day and people also use the traditional Knowledge. But T.K has not increased in comparison to other field. It has been used from generation to generation, Locality to Locality and area to area. But it did not spray in the whole country or into the whole world. Many times it was abolished, if one man holds it and died, his knowledge also died with him. Sometime it did not transfer from one person to another person. It is generally passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation and is, for the most part, undocumented .So when Knowledge holder died, his Knowledge also died. Traditional Knowledge is valid and necessary for human benefit.

2. Background

In our area that is Paschimanchal area there is use of Plant medicine for a long time. There are lot of 'forest' in this area. In the district of Bankura has 148177 hector forest, paschim Midnapore has total 174507 hector forest and Purulia district has 61696 hector forest. In this three District's village are far from Sadar town .Most of the people do not come to Sadar town for their treatment, because lack of transport. There are neither sufficient transports nor good roads. So people always depend upon Traditional Medicinal Knowledge. India's vast Traditional Medicinal Knowledge existed in local languages and Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Tamil. So here I discuss about our native plants, Floras, Faunas and their values and remedies.

3. Methodology

My methodology portion is a mixture of empirical and doctrinaire methodology. I was brought in this locality, so I have personal Knowledge in this valuable plant, Floras and Faunas. I have been involving in Traditional Medicinal Knowledge for longtime. My family or community is also involved in this profession. We forgot some Medicine for applications. But few applications are going on. And I have Personal Knowledge that more than thousand and thousand people got a remedy for application in this Medicinal Knowledge.

So, here I discuss about our native plants, Floras and faunas which are used as a Medicine in our locality and its values and remedies.

Name of Plants	medicinal use
1. Sarpagandha (Rauvolfia Serpentina)	It is used for high blood pressure, mental illness.
2. Vishella karani (Barleria Lupulina)	It is used for anti –inflammatory for insect bites.
3. Basak (justicia adhataoda)	It has numerous medicinal properties including Treating fever, respiratory disease , toothache, jointPains, coughs, colds and asthma.
4. Sukhdarshan(Crinum latifolium)	The juice of the leaf is used in earache.
5. Thankuni (Indian pennywort)	It is one of the best drugs for dysentery.
6. Satmuli(asparagusracemosus)	It is used in the form of juice, paste, decoction and Powder to treat intrinsic haemorrhage, diarrhea, piles Cough, arthritis, poisoning diseases of female genital Tract .
7. Ghee Kumari (Aloe vera)	It is used for any type of Scratch,bite, or burn.
8. Bhringaraj	It is used in hair oil; it is good drug in hepatotoxicity.
9. Lal-bherenda (Jatrophagossy)	It used for stomach ache.
10. Kurchi(Indrajao)	It is one of the best drug for Diarrhoea. Its bark is Useful in treatment of piles, skin diseases and Biliuousness.
11. Chirchita(Achyranthes)	It's root paste used in bone fracture.
12. Orchids	It is use in finger pain, local people called this disease is 'angul pati '.
13. Ata (Annona Squamosa)	It's root is used in the treatment of Dysentery.
14. Handra (Local name)	It is used in Hernia.

Table 1

So, these are the few Medicinal plants, Floras and Faunas used in this locality.

Forestry is one of the wealth of this area, but now Forest area losing day by day. Today Forest is indiscriminately being misused. So Medicinal plants, Floras and Faunas are also lusting day by day. Nighters State Govt. nor Central Govt. nor any person interested in this matter for preserving it and protecting it. So villager's who live far away from the town, they are suffering. Because in this locality does not have good Hospital. Peoples always depend upon Traditional Medicinal Knowledge.

4. Objective of Protection of Traditional Knowledge

1. Increase awareness of the value of the IPR.
2. Preserve and conserve T.K.
3. Increase awareness of the value of Traditional Knowledge among T.K holders and others.
4. Enable communities to continue using T.K in the context of their traditional lifestyles.
5. Encourage T.K –based innovations.
6. Commercial ese certain types of T.K.
7. Equitably share the benefits arising from the commercial use of T.K.
8. Guarantee the participation of local and indigenous communities in the policy and decision –making processes related to T.K.

Forest department plantation few forests in this locality, but do not plantation in Medicinal plants, Floras and Faunas. So there are some necessary steps is essential to preserve and promote Medicinal Plants, Floras and Faunas. If Medicinal plants and Floras and Faunas improve in this area, people will benefit because maximum people in this locality are very poor and they are ignored in Modern Medicines.

5. Possible Outcomes

Folk medicines were found to play an important role in rural health care system in Paschimanchal . So,

1. If in this area Herbal Plantation will increase then Knowledge Holder and other will benefited.
2. If Traditional Medicinal Knowledge commercially uses Than Standard of living is increased.
3. If technological Knowledge Is Mixed into T.K. Than People will benefit.
4. If people will care for their health, so valuation of life is also increased.
5. People will get treatment for very low cost.

6. References

1. Intellectual Property Rights and the Law --Dr .G. B. Reddy.
2. Survey of laws on T.K --JJ Desini.