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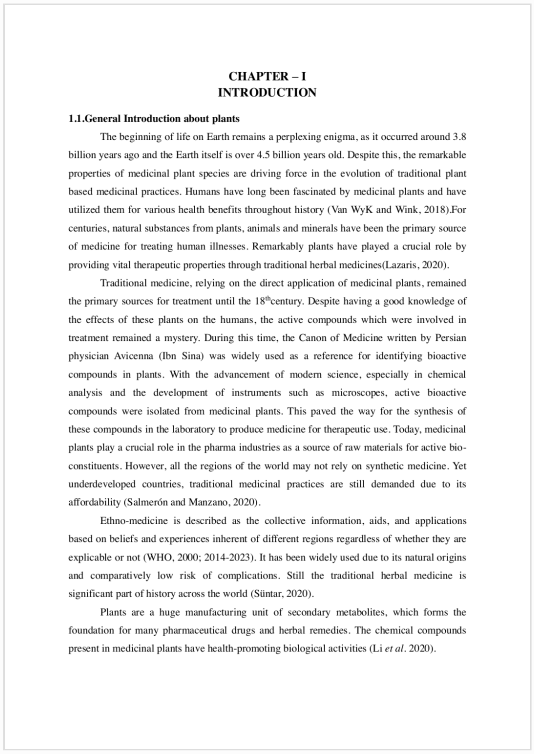

CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

1.1.General Introduction about plants

The beginning of life on Earth remains a perplexing enigma, as it occurred around 3.8 billion years ago and the Earth itself is over 4.5 billion years old. Despite this, the remarkable properties of medicinal plant species are driving force in the evolution of traditional plant based medicinal practices. Humans have long been fascinated by medicinal plants and have utilized them for various health benefits throughout history (Van WyK and Wink, 2018).For centuries, natural substances from plants, animals and minerals have been the primary source of medicine for treating human illnesses. Remarkably plants have played a crucial role by providing vital therapeutic properties through traditional herbal medicines(Lazaris, 2020).

Traditional medicine, relying on the direct application of medicinal plants, remained the primary sources for treatment until the 18thcentury. Despite having a good knowledge of the effects of these plants on the humans, the active compounds which were involved in treatment remained a mystery. During this time, the Canon of Medicine written by Persian physician Avicenna (Ibn Sina) was widely used as a reference for identifying bioactive compounds in plants. With the advancement of modern science, especially in chemical analysis and the development of instruments such as microscopes, active bioactive compounds were isolated from medicinal plants. This paved the way for the synthesis of these compounds in the laboratory to produce medicine for therapeutic use. Today, medicinal plants play a crucial role in the pharma industries as a source of raw materials for active bio-constituents. However, all the regions of the world may not rely on synthetic medicine. Yet underdeveloped countries, traditional medicinal practices are still demanded due to its affordability (Salmerón and Manzano, 2020).

Ethno-medicine is described as the collective information, aids, and applications based on beliefs and experiences inherent of different regions regardless of whether they are explicable or not (WHO, 2000; 2014-2023). It has been widely used due to its natural origins and comparatively low risk of complications. Still the traditional herbal medicine is significant part of history across the world (Süntar, 2020).

Plants are a huge manufacturing unit of secondary metabolites, which forms the foundation for many pharmaceutical drugs and herbal remedies. The chemical compounds present in medicinal plants have health-promoting biological activities (Li *et al*. 2020).

Enhancing In vitro Propagation Efficiency and Exploring Wound Healing Therapeutic Potential of Rauvolfia tetraphylla L.: A Multifaceted Approach

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