

# Quality Control and Standardization of Herbal Drug

**Prof. Patil P. V., Dr. S. K. Baise, Pooja Krishna Bansode**

Fabtech College of Pharmacy, Sangola, Solapur, Maharashtra, India

**Abstract:** India is a huge and abundant source of raw natural ingredients. India is home to numerous medicinal plants throughout its fifteen Agro-dimictic zones. To advance universal healthcare and to guarantee the quality, safety, and efficacy of such a treatment, the WHO's traditional medicine policy places an emphasis on the integration of traditional and complementary medicine. An estimate of the current worldwide herbal market puts it at roughly \$70 billion. For transforming plant material into medications, phytopharmaceuticals drugs are being launched, where standardisation and quality control with suitable integration of current scientific procedures and traditional methods knowledge. (1) Identification of the botanical material, extraction using the appropriate solvents, purification, and characterization of the pharmaceutically significant active components are all parts of phytochemical screening. The effectiveness and safety of herbal products require strict quality control. The status of a medicine is established by its identity, purity, content, and other chemical, physical, or biological features, as well as by the production process, which is referred to as pharmaceutical quality control. (2) Two of the most delicate parts of creating and utilising plant-based medicines and health products are policy and regulation in their use. Almost no policy exists at the moment to control the purchase and sale of medicinal plants in underdeveloped nations. The items made from therapeutic plants are also unregulated. Growing proof of effectiveness should be subject to strict quality control, but this should be tempered by proper regulation. (3).

**Keywords:** Quality Control