

## DRUGS OF AVIAN FATS ORIGIN AS USED BY TRIBAL'S IN CHHATISGARH

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### ABSTRACT

The medico-ethnozoological data obtained from the ethnological study of 4 district covering 8 tribes of Chhatisgarh, application of different parts of 6 avian species. The study highlights how the originals developed the art of healing through the use of different remedies of avian origin and still use them to cure their ailments. The detailed uses are given in the enumeration chapter.

**KEYWORDS:** Avian, Drugs, tribal, diseases

There is much public awareness of the utility of ethnobotany especially because of the use of plants in several system of medicines like Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani in comparison with this there is very little knowledge of Ethnozoology through it is been utilized in this society to a certain extent, because of the impact of modern civilization and due to the tremendous progress of Allopathy, ethnozoology is being neglected. Added to this scarcity of wild animals wealth also has deteriorated the situation. Even in the present society the utility of animals for food and drugs has only increased because of the poverty of the waste masses of India who otherwise or cannot afford rich proteinaceous as well as easily allopathic treatments. In developing country like India it is extremely difficult for ordinary citizen to afford allopathic medicines especially in a prolong disease. Even if with difficulty we can extant the medical facilities now many have the capacity for the post cave discharge from hospital. There are number of indigenous medicines which if easily as these are time proven and practically without any side effect.

With a view to record the available knowledge on ethnozoological a survey Bastor, Bilospur, Raipur and Raigarh district of Chhatisgarh. The newly recognized state was undertaken. The collected data, certain the utility of animals in food and medicines. Most of tribal societies have been studied from ethnozoological point of view.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The medico-ethnozoological data were obtained through the personal contact and interview of various tribal communities of Chhatisgarh. A general idea about the

district wise distribution of these tribes was obtained from the Tribal Map of India (Gohain, 1971). Information of aboriginals were collected from district and block Development officers regarding their location, population and social structure. Interviews were arranged through the help of senior structure. Interviews were arranged through the help of senior persons of the communities. In each and every district, the same tribes were interviewed from as many localities as possible to get accurate and elaborate information regarding the drugs derived from various birds, mode of their application and therapeutic uses, whenever, language difficult arose, the services of interpreters were utilizes.

### RESULTS

Information regarding the medicinal application of fats of six Avian species were obtained through the interviewing 8 tribes namely- Baiga, Dhanwar, Gond, Halba, Khairwar, Madia, Munia, Sour. These information's are tabulated in the following page. The format is an alphabetical arrangement of the vernacular names of birds zoological names are given in parenthesis in table.

### DISCUSSION

The medico-ethnozoological data presented in this paper reveals curious and fascination information regarding the medicinal applications of avian fats in 6 avian species while majority of these advocations are novel. Some of find place in earlier text Animal origin drugs used in Unani medicine (Vohra and Khan, 1978). An examinations of literature shows that our knowledge of traditional drugs is

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Name of Birds	Mode of Administration	Name of disease (s)
Bat (Non descript)	Wormed, mixed with mustard oil and massaged for 7-8 days twice daily	Muscular pain, Backache
Duck ( <i>Anus indica</i> )	Wormed and massaged on the chest of the babies 3 - 4 times a day Wormed and applied on affected site twice a day till cured Wormed and massaged on the lumbo sacral region once daily at the bed time	Pneumonia, Chest pain Paralysis, Joint pain, weak bone, Internal injuries Loss of sexual vigour
Hornbill (Non-descript)	Wormed and massaged once daily for about 30 days Wormed and massaged on phallus for 15-20 days, once daily Wormed and massaged extremely twice a day for 3 - 4 days Wormed and applied externally once daily till cured Wormed and massaged regularly	Paralysis Impotency Muscular Pain Piles, Cracked foot Dandruff Baldness
Imperial eagle ( <i>Aquila helica</i> )	Wormed and massaged on phallus and lumbo sacral region for 15-20 days Applied in the eyes ointment once at bed time	Impotency, Loss of sexual vigour Weak sight
Kite ( <i>Milivus migrants</i> )	Wormed and massaged on the phallus once at bed time for about 14 days Wormed and massage on the affected site for 8 -10 days once daily Wormed and massaged on the chest of babies thrice a day till cured Wormed and massaged twice daily for 3 -4 days Wormed and massaged on the affected site twice daily for about 14 days Wormed and applied on the legs of the babies regularly for about one week	Loss of erectile power Rheumatic pain Breathing trouble, Pneumonia Ribs pain Paralysis, Joint pain Weak bone
Vulture ( <i>Gypes species</i> )	Wormed and massaged twice a day till cured	Paralysis, Rheumatism Muscular pain, Fracture, West pain

meager except for the vocational writing of varrier Elwin and other eminent anthropologists and in the reports of the different forest departments, travelogues and gazettes. Even in *Materia Medica* by Kent (1970) mention is made only for about dozen animals. Much information is available in George watt (1989-1996) and the wealth of Indian Raw Materials . Azmi (1989, 90, 91 and 92) mentioned a lot of mammalian origin by certain type in Rajasthan, Drugs of animal origin used by certain tribes of North-West Uttar Pradesh , use of Paikilothermic vertebrates as traditional drugs in certain tribes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Joseph (1982) stated the use of number on animals as traditional drugs prevalent in the various tribals of Madhya Pradesh. However, the remaining species have been recommended in one form or the other for therapeutic purposes but for aliment mostly different than those treated by tribes. These information's on birds together with those on mammals avian, pisces and amphibians from Rajasthan has been reported by the Azmi (1989, 90, 91, 92) and Azmi H.K. and Ali S.Z. (1997) drugs of avian origin as used by certain tribes in Assam.

From the above account, it is suggested that if ethnozoology is studied systematically it can contribute much to therapeutic argumentation. The fast pace at which the world medical researchers are progressing can certainly gain revolutionary order from such wide ranging potentials of our rich heritage to which no tribute would fit better than the observation of an old French admirer. Always ancient yet always new, India stands over the rules like an eternally luminous focus in which are concentrated those rays which for ages enlightened the words and which can never cease to shine.

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