USE OF FAT AS TRADITIONAL DRUGS PREVALENT AMONG THE GOND TRIBALS, MADHYA PRADESH

BED PRAKASH TIWARI^{1a}, V.K. TRIPATHI^b AND H.K. AZMI^c

^{ab}Department of Zoology, T.D. College, Jaunpur, U.P., India ^cDepartment of Zoology, Shibli National P.G. College, Azamgarh, U.P., India

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the medicinal usage of fat of animals as a practiced by the Gond tribals of Madhya Pradesh covering five districts, Rewa, Sidhi, Satana, Panna and Tikamgarh. The species of animals numbering 11 may be treated as a new record for the medicinal usage, so for the important literature has been collected.

KEYWORDS: Animal Drugs, Diseases, Gond Tribals, Districts

During their long history the primitive people exploited varieties of opportunities from the nature for their survival since times immemorial. Their intimate relation with animals is noteworthy (Tikader et.al 1985 and Azmi,1989,90,91).

Indeed, the tribals developed the art of healing, the usage of various remedies of zoological origin (Azmi, 1989). These remedies are beneficial or claimed to be so, in a variety of human aliments. The contemporary society may be benefited from the tribals experiences in its fight against the diseases and suffering (Azmi, 1990; Puri, 1970; Maite, 1984). Notably, the established system of Indian Medicine too felt the importance of such drugs, for the several drugs are obtained from the animals (Puri, 1970, Hussain, 1971).

Incidentally, however the study of biologically active substances in the animal kingdom has remained comparatively unexplored which could be very rewarding (Throp and Cabbin, 1967). It is time to pay more attention to the faunal wealth. Accordingly, appreciable measures have been initiated in this direction. The information, thus collected are presented in this paper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The medico-ethnozoological data obtained in this study are based on the information collected through personal contact and interview of the tribals of Madhya Pradesh. The general idea about districtwise distribution of tribals was Procured from the 'Tribal Map of India' (Gohain, 1971). Information regarding their location, population and social structure were collected from the District and Block Development Officers. The interviews were arranged with

¹Corresponding author

the head or senior persons of the communities. In each and every district, the tribal community was repeatedly interviewed as many localities as possible to get accurate and elaborate information regarding the remedies derived from fat of various animals, mode of their applications and therapeutic uses. Whenever, the linguistic problem arose, the services of interpreters were utilized.

RESULTS

Information regarding the medicinal applications of fat of animal species were obtained from the interviews of Gond tribals of 5 districts of M.P.

The format is an alphabetical arrangement of the vernacular names of animals and zoological names are given in parenthesis (Table, 1).

DISCUSSION

The information presented in this paper reveal curious and fascinating information regarding the medicinal applications of different animal species while majority of these avocations are novel, some do find place in earlier text . An examination of literature shows that our knowledge of traditional drugs is meagre except for the occasional writings (Elvin, 1951). Even in Materia Medica (Kent, 1970). Mentioned is made only of a dozen animals. (Josseph, 1982) stated the use of number of animals as a traditional drugs prevalent in various tribes of Madhya Pradesh. (Maiti, 1984) has reported animal drugs from ethnozoological survey of Bihar. Azmi (1989, 90, 91, 92, 96, 98, 2010, 2011, 2013) has published a lot of animal drugs prevalent among the tribals of different states of India. Azmi has covered all most all the tribals of the India and

Name of animals (1)	Mode of application (2)	Name of disease (s) (3)	Name of District (s (4)
1. Bat (Pterapus spp.)	Warmed and applied on chest of the children for 15 days twice a daily	Asthma, Whooping cough, Bronchitis	Rewa, Sidhi, Tikamgarh
"	Warmed and applied thrice daily for about a week	Skin disease, Eczema, Foot-crack	Panna, Tikamgarh, Rewa
22	Warmed and massaged externally for about 40 days, twice daily	Rheumatism, Paralysis, Fracture, Loss of erectile power	Rewa, Satana, Panna
2. Duck (Anus indicus)	Warmed and applied on the affected sites thrice a daily till the disease is cured.	Paralysis, Pneumonia, Loss of sexual power	Rewa, Sidhi. Satana
"	Warmed and massaged on the lumbosacral region twice a day for	Impotency	Tikamgarh, Sidhi, Panna
	about 40 days. Warmed and applied on the chest of the babies	Pneumonia, Chest pain	Panna, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Satana
"	during cough twice a day for 1 week.		
3. Horn bill (Non- descript)	Warmed and massaged externally once daily at bed time on the male sex organ for about 40 days.	Loss of sexual power	Tikamgarh, Satana, Panna
	Warmed and applied on the scalp twice a day for about 1 week	Dandruff, Head bowls, Baldness	Panna, Sidhi, Tikamgarh
	Warmed and massaged on the affected sites twice a day.	Bone fracture, Rheumatism Impotency	Rewa, Sidhi, Tikamgarh
4. Imperial Eagle (<i>Aqilla helica</i>)	Taken orally along with vegetables or Dal twice a day till cured.	Weak-sight, Paralysis, Sciatica	Satana, Sidhi, Tikamgarh
"	Warmed and massage on the lambosacral region for about 21 days once at bed time.	Sexual desfunction	Panna, Sidhi, Tikamgarh
5. Jackal (<i>Canis aurues</i>)	Warmed and applied the palms three times a daily for about 14 days.	Eezema, Bone fracture, Rheumatism	Satana, Panna, Sidhi, Rewa

Table 1: Medicinal use of fats by Gond Tribes of M.P.

TIWARI ET AL. : USE OF FAT AS TRADITIONAL DRUGS PREVALENT AMONG THE GOND TRIBALS, MADHYA PRADESH

6. Kite (Milvus	Warmed and massaged	Impotency	Satana, Sidhi, Panna
migrants)	on the male sexual organ	1 5	, , ,
	for about 40 days once		
	daily.		
			Panna, Sidhi, Satana
"	Warmed and massaged	Breathing truble,	
	on the chest and back	Bronchitis, Pneumonia	
	twice a day for about 2		
	weeks.		Tikamgarh, Sidhi,
		Rheumatism, Arthritis	Rewa
"	Warmed and massaged		
	on the joints twice a day		
	for about 40 days.		
7. Neelgai (Bos	Slightly warmed and	Internal Injuries,	Rewa, Panna, Satana
camelus)	massaged till the disease	Arthritis, Paralysis	
	is cured twice daily.		
8. Pig (Sus scrofa)	Warmed and massage	Loss of sexual vigour	Satana, Panna, Sidhi
	twice daily on the		
	lumbosacral region twice		
	daily for about 40		TT'1 1 C' 11 '
	days.	Piles, Foot-crack, Skin	Tikamgarh, Sidhi,
	XX7 1 1 1	diseases	Satana
"	Warmed and massaged		
	thrice a day for about 1		
9. Tiger (Panthera	week. Warmed and massaged	Loss of sexual vigour,	Rewa, Sidhi, Satana
•	thrice a day till the	Paralysis, Asthama,	ixewa, siuiii, satalia
tigris)	disease is cure.	Bronchitis, Eczema	
10. Vulture (<i>Gyps</i>	Warmed and applied on	Whooping cough,	Tikamgarh, Panna
spp.)	the chest of the babies	Pneumonia, Chest pain	Tikalligatii, Fallia
11. Wild bore (<i>Sus</i>	Warmed and masseged	Muscular pain,	Rewa, Sidhi, Satana,
scrofa scrofa)	twice a day, till cured	Paralysis, Fracture,	Panna
scroju scroju)	twice a day, thi cured	Rheumatism. Piles	
		Kilculliausili. 1 lies	

collected the informations regarding the treatment of common and chronic diseases through the animal drugs.

Perusal of available literature did not indicate the medicinal application and mode of application of some animals which have been reported in this paper. Remaining species have been mentioned for their therapeutic values.

The overall reported claims suggest that the fat is used in many Unani medicines. It is mostly used as ointment for the external use in inflammation, muscular pains, piles, cuts, bowls & foot-cracks. Internally, it is nutrients and fattening. It generally gives a feeling of warmth. Fat of male animal is believed to produce more heat than the female animals (Husssain, 1971). These informations tableted in the Scrip.

REFERENCES

- Azmi H.K., 1989. Some Medicinal aspects, Part-I, Drugs of mammalian origin as used by certain tribes in Rajasthan. J.Vet. Physiol. Alld. Sci., 8:19-35.
- Azmi H.K., 1990. Some Medicinal aspects, Part-II, Drugs of avian origin as used by certain tribes in Rajasthan. J.Vet. Physiol. Alld. Sci., **9**: 31-47.
- Azmi H.K., 1991 . Some Medicinal aspects, Part-III, Drugs of Pices and amphibian origin as used by certain tribes in Rajasthan. J.Vet. Physiol. Alld. Sci., 10: 1-19.

TIWARI ET AL. : USE OF FAT AS TRADITIONAL DRUGS PREVALENT AMONG THE GOND TRIBALS, MADHYA PRADESH

- Elvin Verrier 1951, "The Art of Middle India" Oxford University Press 213.
- Gohain B.C., 1971. Tribal Map of India (based on 1961 census). Anthro-pological Survey of India, Calcutta.
- Hussain M.,1971. "Makhzanul Advia" Translated in to Urdu by Quareshi, A.R., Sheikh Ghulam Hussain & Sons Lahore.
- Kent J.T., 1970. Lectures on the Homeopathic material medica with new remedies and therapeutic index

(2nd Ed.) National Homeopathic Laboratory Culcutta.

- Joseph A.N.T. , 1982. Use of animal as drugs in certain tribals of Madhya Pradesh. Proc. Asian Congress on Asian Traditional Medicines, Bombay.
- Maiti P.K., 1984. Ethnozoological survey, Proc. Second, Ann. Workshop MAB Project, DOE, New Delhi, : 64-67.
- Puri H.S. ,1970 . Drugs of animals origin in Indian System of Medicine, Nagarjun, 13-21.