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# Analysis of some domestic species and their products in Ajanta hill ranges with reference to traditional medicine for health care in rural population.

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Abstract: This communication deals with the study of importance and use of domestic species of animals and birds in traditional health care system in Ajanta hill ranges of Aurangabad district in Marathwada region. During this research, the study area assessed the common knowledge of rural peoples regarding the domestic species in health care system. It is carried out through the standardized questionnaire, interviewing people from different villages from a total of 186 family background and socioeconomic status during this research. Three species of animals and two species of birds with domestic value, which are important and used in rural peoples for primary health care as well as for other purposes also. Meat, milk, urine and blood are most commonly used to treat common disorders such as hair crack bone fracture, cough, asthma and wound healing on the outside surface of the skin. Such findings are made in the study area that are used as a local remedial measures. It is therefore necessary to make rural people aware of the problems of the use of these animals, birds and their products against certain primary health issues. From the above analysis it is clear that such domestic species are of use to humans and are significantly help to conserve them.

Keywords: Domestic species, Ajanta, Traditional medicine, Health care, Rural population.

Introduction: According to the history of animals kingdom some of the species they are used for the domestic purpose to improve the economic status of the rural people. The common species of animals and birds as well as their products is also utilized for the purpose of traditional medicine against some common disorders of the health. The animals, birds and their products are also holding the medicinal properties that can be exploited for the benefit of human being like plants(Rajeev Vats et. al. (2015), The relationship of animals with human being since last 60

years (Stricklin, W.R. 2001). In Ayurveda also there is description of use of several animal based drugs particularly from cow, buffalo, elephant, camel, ass, goat and sheep (Pandey V. N. 1996). The plants are most essential for medicine but animals and there products are also same important to cure disease (Oudhia P. 1995). The present study shows that the peoples of the villages in the study area referred to the use of several domesticated animals and birds as well as their products for improvement of various common disorders among the people. Compressive account provides vast wealth of traditional knowledge and healthcare (Holennavar P. S. 2015). After surveyed and observations it is concluded that the people of local communities in the study area they are used some common and domestic species of animals and birds for different purposes as well as including medicinal purpose against some common disorders of health in Ajanta hill ranges from the district Aurangabad, in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

Materials and Methods:Ajanta hill ranges is nearby the Sillod tehsil placein the Aurangabad District and Marathwada region of the Indian state of Maharashtra.Ajantahill ranges in Sillod tehsil has got four major districts near to it. In North there is Jalgoan, in South West it has Aurangabad, in South East there is a Jalna and in North East it has Buldana district of Vidarbha region. The topographical variation in the Ajanta hill ranges of Aurangabad district has resulted in to the diversity of habitats, flora and fauna includes various plant and animal species. From socioeconomic and cultural point of view Ajanta hilly area exhibits great diversity among community. Majority of the population belongs to Hindu community, followed by Muslim, Hindu community including Banjara, Bhilla, Koli, Rajput and others. Muslim community includes Tadavi and Mevati. All these communities are socioeconomically poor. Questionnaire method is used for the survey and collection of information regarding the knowledge about importance and use of domestic species of animals and birds and their products as a medicine against some common disorders of health

among the rural people in the study area. This method was used in the selected villages. About 186 peoples from different part of the study area were interviewed at personnel level. The peoples belongs to different communities, different age groups involve in the target group and

through questionnaire survey, the information was collected on various aspects including the socio-economic status and family background of the people, the knowledge on the importance and use of domestic species of animals and birds, type of animal part or animal products that used for medicinal purposes, and for other purposes and the way of as a medicines are administered against some common disorders.

Results: The total 186 people of various communities are involve in this survey. After analysis of the data it was found that Hindu community responded positively about having traditional knowledge on importance and use of domestic species of animals and birds as a medicine followed by Muslim community. Among these people it was recorded that among the Hindu, the banjara community responded positively about having the knowledge on importance and use of domestic species of animals and birds for medicinal and other purposes followed by bhilla, koli, Rajput and other community. While Muslim community were actually catching or killing the domestic species of animals and birds and using them for medicinal and other purposes. The local people of different communities in the study area respondents that they used domestic species of animals and birds for different purposes. These animals belong to mammals and aves group i.e, birds. In the present study it was found that the people of this study area they use some common domesticate species of animals from mammals like cow, buffalo, goat and from aves or birds such as hen and pigeon against some common disorder of health.

Majority of the local people in the study area they use these species for their allied agriculture business to improve the economic status. While some of the caste of hindu community and muslim community they use the domestic species of animals and birds and their body parts or products are used for their food as a highly nutritious value and also for treating the various common disorders in human being (Table 1). These local people use different body parts or products of these domestic species of animals and birds for medicinal purposes against different common disorders occurring among the peoples and for food to recover and to gain various nutritive elements in the body in different ways.

Table: 1. Traditional knowledge on importance and use of domestic species of animals and birds and their parts/ products for the beneficial effect on the health of the rural population.

| Sr. No. | Name (English) | Name (Local) | Name (Scientific) | Used parts/products | Mode of medicinal use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Goat | Bakara | Capra hircus | Milk<br>Meat | Used for recovery of calcium deficiency and maintain the blood pressure. Recovery of Mouth ulcer. |
| 02 | Cow | Gai | Bos Taurus | Urine | Used for recovery from the weakness by fever. |
| 03 | Buffalo | Mhais | Bubalus bubalis | Dung | Used as insecticides. |
| 04 | Hen | Kombadi | Gallus domesticus | Blood<br><br>Meat | Used for massaged on the aching part of body. To improve the protein content in the body. |
| 05 | Pigeon | Kabutar | Columba livia | Blood | Used for massaged externally to recover the minor paralysis. |

The domestic species of animals and birds have rich in protein contents therefore their consumption is provided protein to the poor population for improvement in the health status and ultimately it acts as a medicine against some common disorder among the poor population. Thus improvement in the health status and recover the commonest disorder with the help of domestic animals and birds species. Blood and meat of the common consumable domestic species of

animals and birds are most commonly used animal products to treat various illnesses among the peoples.

Discussion: Rural population from the study area used some common domestic species for health care these finding are more or less correlated to the findings of (Leena Gupta et. al. 2003) they reported that near about 34 animal and bird species, including 28 wild and 6 domestic, which are used in primary health care needs of human beings and livestock and for other purposes and (Negi et. al. 2007) reported that 38 species from mammals 20, birds 6, reptiles 5, insect 4, fishes 2 and amphibian used to treat approximately 19 different diseases. (Kakti et. al. 2006) reported that near about 25 different vertebrate species used to medicine therapeutic in Nagaland. These local people of the study area use different body parts and products of domestic species for medicinal purposes against some common health disorders these findings are more or less similar to the finding of (Chakravarty et. al. 2011)InArunachal Pradesh tribes and villagers 32 different vertebrate species for medicinal purpose from animals 50% are mammals, birds 22%, and fishes 17%, reptiles 8%, ambhibian 3%. Blood and meat of domestic species are commonly used to treat against some common diseases by the people in the study area, these finding are more or less similar to the findings of (Leena Gupta et. al. 2003) they are reported that blood and flesh are most commonly used animal products to treat diseases such as asthma, cough, rheumatism and healing of external injuries. Thus common domestic animals and birds species based medicines have played a very important role in the overall health care of the people. (Rajeev Vats et. al. 2015) reported that animals and their products are also holding the medicinal properties that can be exploited for the benefit of human being like plants, during this study they verity of 30 different medicines from 42 animal's species for stoppage bleeding, reproductive disorders, asthma, weakness, tuberculosis, cough, paralysis. Includes species belongs to 17 mammals, 7 birds, 4 reptiles 8 arthopod, 2 molluscs etc. Along with the natural treatment by utilizing these species as a food as well as treating against the common diseases among the rural peoples, it also help to reduce or to minimize the health related problems such as body pain, wound healing on the external surface of the skin, healing of hair crack fractured bones, these

findings are more or less correlated to the findings of (Pandey 2015) reported that near about 109 animals are used to 270 medicine purpose in India and most of the used to cure respiratory problem such as asthma, cold and cough. Therapeutics uses of animals and their products were recorded by (Madan Mohan, et. al. 2006), they used for different ethno medical purposes including tubercularasis, asthma, paralysis, jaundice, earache, constipation, weaknesses, snake poisoning.

Conclusion: From the above study and observation it is concluded that the common domestic species of animals, birdsand their productsare used directly or indirectly as a local remedial measure against some common disorder by the peoples. It also beneficial to the human being in the form of different manners. So it is necessary to aware the rural people regarding the use of this animals, birds and their products against some health disorders. We hope from this study the information will be helpful in the further study in the field of pharmacology and conservation of these common domestic species of animals and birds.

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