

Folk Medicinal uses of some Plants to Cure Rabies Disease in Mandla District Madhya Pradesh India

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Abstract: An Ethnomedicinal Survey on folk Medicinal used by different ethnic groups in Mandla District Madhya Pradesh was done. Field Survey and Personal discussion methods were used in the collection of data this research paper. A total of only 09 (Nine) Species were used as folk Medicinal Plants curing to Rabies disease. Mostly Prevalent disease in this area Rabies (Hydrophobia) and value of folk Medicines Plants with their local names and Ethnomedicinal claims including Method of application to treat common illness are presented. These plants species are used as folk Medicines against Rabies , after Dog bite by Tribals and common people of Mandla district.

Keywords: Rabies disease, Tribes , Folk Medicine , Mandladistrict, Ethnomedicine , Madhya Pradesh.

1. Introduction

Rabies is one of the oldest disease Known to mankind . There is still no treatment available once a patient develops the Symptoms of rabies. There has been confusion among the general public because of historical fears and the painful injections of anti- rabies Vaccination .(Nerve tissue vaccine administered over the abdomen). given in the part.

Rabies is a viral disease in Dogs and other mammals . The most common animals to have rabies are Dogs .Rabies disease symptoms develop in 10 to 20 days after exposure to this virus. These symptoms in humans usually beings with restlessness, depressin , fatigue and fever. The patient is unable to drink water in extremely thirsty conditions .Reference to plant used as drug often found in old literatures (Atharveda , CharakSamhita , Sushita etc.) In spite of a achievement of Allopathic Medicines the Indian system of Medicine Known a Ayurveda,Unani,Sidda and naturopathy still continue to provide Medical cure to majority of the people an account of their cheaper cost and no side effects.

Rabies is a diseases transmitted for animals to humans, which is caused by a virus. There are to clinical manifestations of rabies – frantic and paralytic. Frantic rabies is most common form of humans rabies.

In Indian folk Medicinal plants there are several plants which are used to cure(Hydrophobia) Rabies disease. In this study.Nine plants were reported for Mandla district Madhya Pradesh India.

2. Materials and Methods

The Mandla district is a tribal dominated district .Mandla district situated at 22^o 35 ' 00 '' N. Latitude and 80^o 21 ' 00 '' E. Longitude. This District in the located hilly and forest areas of Maikal hill range of the Satpuras, in mostly scattered habitation. The District situated in the east- Central

part of Madhya Pradesh lies almost entirely in the catchment of river Narmada and it tributaries. A District with a glorious history, Mandla comprises of numerous rivers and endowed with rich forests .“ Khanha National Park “ Located in this District , its World’s famous Tiger Sancturary .One of the hottest targets for both the domestic as well as Foreign tourist. The extreme length of this District is about 133 Kms. From north to south and extreme breath is 182 Kms from east to west. It is covered a total area of 8771 Sq.km .and consists a total population of 10,53,522. There are 9 Block ,6 Tehsils and 1221 habitable village in the District . This District is total Tribals population 5,11,798 and total geographical area 8771 Kms scattered habitation in villages.





Figure 1: Location Map of India and Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh

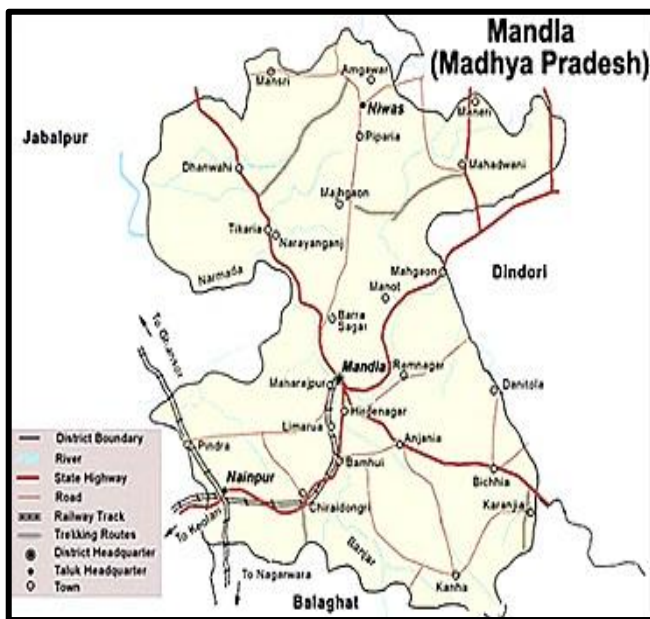


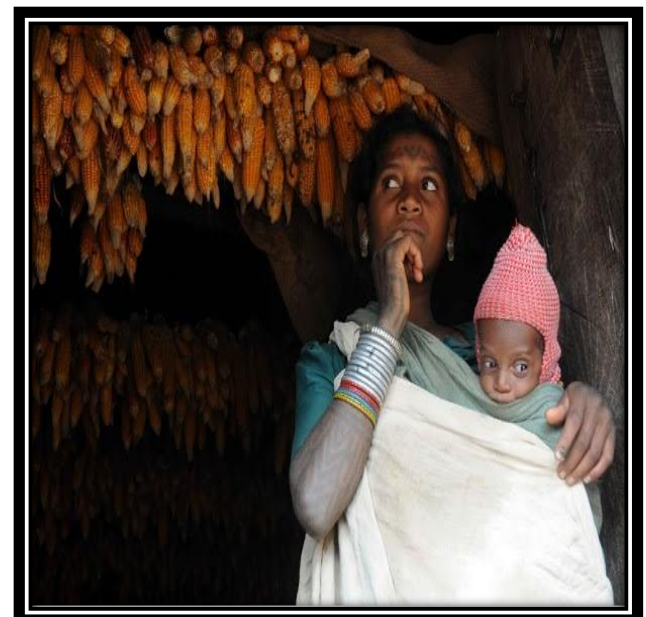
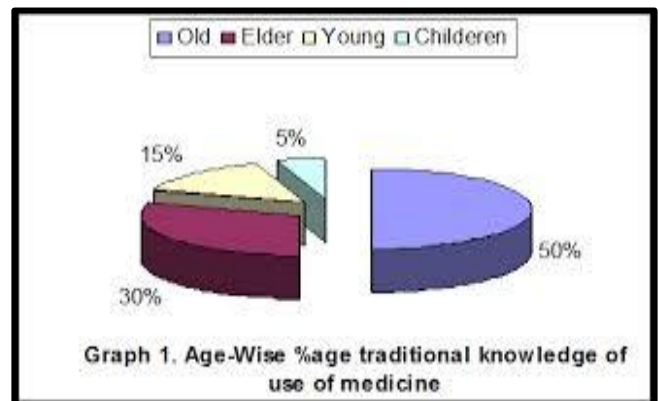
Figure 2: Location Map of the Study area in Mandla district

The rainfall varies considerably from year. The sky usually heavily Clouded overcast during the monsoon in the month of July – September . The Survey of folk Medicinal Plants was conducted for one consecutive years in villages of 6 Blocks in Mandla District. Ethnomedicinal information collected from the native information . Who are Hakim as Vaidhya elderly Village people , who have Knowledge about Ayurvedic Medicines. Oral interviews were held in villages and information recorded at the spot and Ethnomedicinal Plants was collected and preserved for future users and marked by Voucher numbers. The Plants species were identified with the help of available floras. Some doubtful Folk Medicinal Plants are confirmed at the herbaria of Forest Research Institute (F.R.I) Jabalpur (M.P) India and Botanical Survey of India (B.S.I) Central Circle Allahabad(U.P.) India.

3. Results and Discussion

The present Study Nine Folk Medicinal plants Species are most useful to cure Dog bite; these are belonging to 4 genera and 3 families.

Folk Medicinal Plants enumerated here are following alphabetically in this Botanical names following by families name, local names, and description of Plants , folk Medicinal uses, flowers and fruits . Table-1 and Graph-1.



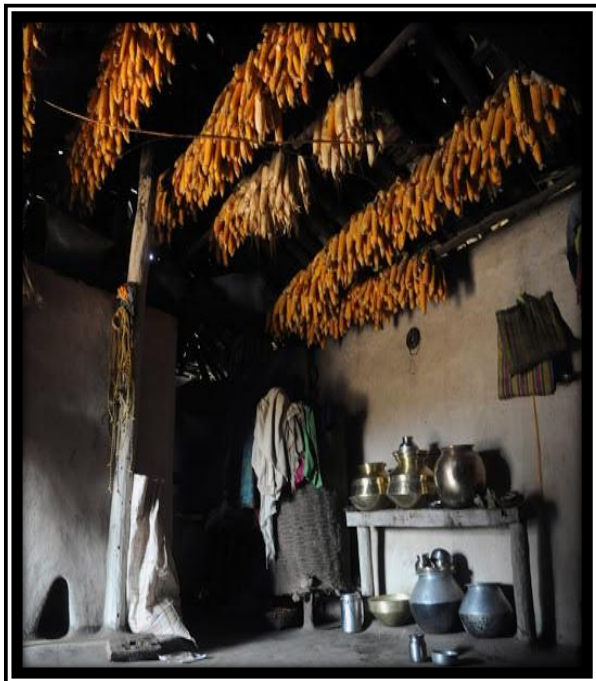


Figure 3: Living Culture of Tribes in Mandla district

Table – 1. List of Folk Medicinal Plants for treating Rabies diseases in the study area .MandlaDistrict Madhya Pradesh (India).

1. Botanical Name - *Achyranthusaspera*Linn.

Family` Name - Amaranthaceae

Local name - Chirchita

Voucher No. - A-10

Folk medicinal uses-About 10gm paste of Chirchita (*Achyranthus aspera*) is applied on wound once daily in the early morning thrice a day for 20 days as till care of Dog bite. In this course the treatment taking bath is prohibited.It claims by the rural people of Mandla District.

2. Botanical Name - *Antidesmadiandrum* Roth.

Family Name-Euphorbiaceae

Local Name - Amti

Voucher No. - A-12

Folk Medicinal Uses- Thedecotion of leaves it taken in Dog bite. Its use by the rural people of Mandla district .

3. Boyanical Name - *Calotropisprocera* (Ait)R.Br.

Family Name - Asclepiadaceae

Local Name - Aak

Voucher No. - A-15

Folk Medicinal Uses :-About 15- 30 gm . flower buds of Aak (*Calotropisprocera*) are mixed with 15 gm of Gudh (Solid from ofcane Sagar) and are given once daliy for 30 days or a month in rabies after Dog bite.

4. Botanical Name - *Ricinuscommunis*(L.)

Family Name - Euphorbiaceae

Local Name - Arandi

Voucher Name - A-14

Folk Medicinal Uses - Fresh leavescurshed and mixed with water and taken one cup of tea for 3 conseative days.



Antidesmadiandrum Roth. *Calotropisprocera* (Ait)R.Br.





Ricinus communis (L.)*Ricinus communis* (L.)Seed.

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4. Conclusion

These Medicinal Plants Prepared many folk Medicinal or drug which provides Strength to the body Organs and immune system. The Survey was done to document folk Medicinal Plants of Mandla District. Now the people move to Ayurvedic Medicine system , Which have not side effect to any organs to body and easily given Vaidhya or Hakim (Ayurvedic Medical Practitiones) in minimum rate for main kinds.

5. Acknowledgement

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