Animal and plant relationship has been continuing since time immemorial. Ancient man had discovered natural products to satisfy his needs including relief from his personal ailments as well as of his fellow domestic animals. Very little of this knowledge has been recorded. So this study aims to document folk medicinal knowledge of plants used for treatment of livestock. In Parasmaniya, information on these veterinary practices was gathered by the interviewing and discussions with key research participants. People of Parasmaniya for treatment of different diseases, viz, body pain, lice, Anthrax.

Key Words: Parasmaniya, Folk Medicine, Ethnomedicine, Satna

Introduction
Parasmaniya is the very remote place of Satna district and dominated by tribal communities. The people of the Parasmaniya have strong belief on curative powder of plant and animal based folk medicines, because the folk medicine provides few advantages over modern medicine like no side effects, easily available at affordable prices.

Transmission the knowledge of folk medicine is most valuable work for next generation so that people can be used as a vital tool to conduct pharmacological tests on the plants since drug resistance is one of the current issues. Therefore the present study carried out the hidden knowledge of folk veterinary medicine of Parasmaniya in Satna district.

Material and Methods
Folk medicinal formulations used in Parasmaniya data were collected by conducting interviews with villagers, livestock owners, discussion with key research participants including elder member of different communities. The data has been verified with other informants in the same localities. The plant specimens have been collected with field notes, identified with the help of flora.

Enumeration
Plant species that are known and highly regarded in folk veterinary medicine are enumerated with local name of the ailment and English term, symptoms, method of treatment.

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Table 1: Folk veterinary medicinal formulations used in Parasmaniya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sn.</th>
<th>Disease or English term in parenthesis</th>
<th>Symptoms of disease</th>
<th>Local formulation/ mode of preparation and use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>The skin lesions will eventually turn black and painless fever, ulcer (sore)</td>
<td>About 30 ml juice of fresh rhizome with one teaspoonful powder of Black peepar (<em>piper longum</em>) is prescribed in the treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Blood Dysentery</td>
<td>Blood with loose motion</td>
<td>For one dose of remedy 500g. pulse of Arhar (<em>cajanus cajanlinn</em>) Millsp., 500 gm root bark of <em>Ashwagandha</em> is boiled together in three liters of water till volum remains one-third. The preparation is given thrice on day to cattle till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bone fracture</td>
<td>Difficulty in walking and change in activity level</td>
<td>The paste of root bark Harjot(<em>Ficus Benghalensis</em>) Bat is externally applied as poultice in bone fracture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cough and bronchitis</td>
<td>Runny or blocked nose and sore throat</td>
<td>Kateli (<em>Solenum Surattense</em>) Root decoction (50 ml twice daily for 5 days) is a native remedy for cough and bronchitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Diarrohea</td>
<td>Loose stools and/ or an increased frequency in bowel movements</td>
<td>100 ml stem bark of Jamun (<em>syzygium cumini</em>) twice daily in the treatment of diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diarrohea in winter season</td>
<td>Loose motion during cold season</td>
<td>Solution made of 1000 ml of pani and 450 gm of powdered chana are fed to cattle at the intervals of two hours till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Eczema</td>
<td>Itching of the skin</td>
<td>Yellow latex of <em>Argemone mericana Linn.</em> (Pilikateli) of whole plant is applied two or three times daily till cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Foot Ulcer</td>
<td>Inflammation in cleft of hoof. In severe cases pus may be formed</td>
<td>Genda (<em>Tagetes erecta</em>) Juice of fresh leaves are externally applied on foot ulcer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase the milk</td>
<td>Decrease in milk secretion</td>
<td>Tendu (<em>Diospyros melanorylon</em>) unripe fruits are raw by the milching cattles to increase the flow of milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Indigestion</td>
<td>Excessive gas in the stomach, abdominal swelling and flatulence</td>
<td>Bahera (<em>Termenallia bellirica</em>) fruits are used in indigestion and given 100 gm once daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Inflammation</td>
<td>inflammation of any part of the body, change in activity</td>
<td>Kanji (<em>Pongamia pinnata</em>) leaves poultice is externally applied on inflammatory and painful situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kapna (Shivering)</td>
<td>shivering increase in body temperature restlessness lack of feeding</td>
<td>About 25 gm of sindur (<em>Red oxide of lead/mercury</em>) 100 ml of sarsoo ka tale and one leaf of madar (<em>Calotropis gigantean</em>) W.T. Aiton or Calotropis procera (<em>Aiton</em>) W.T. (<em>Aiton</em>) are crushed together and applied all over the body.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Lice  Itching of the body  Rhizome of Bach (*Accorus calamus*) is used to remove lice. Past prepared from the rhizome and applied on the body of animals.

13. Malarial Fever  Rise in body temperature  Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*) decoction of root and leaf is given in fever.

14. Post parturition  The placenta and umbilical cord remain inside after delivery  Gokkhru (*Tribulus terrestris*) fruit powder (100 gm) is given to expel unwanted placenta after delivery.

15. Regulate estrus cycle  Prepares female cattle for mating  Five seeds of jaifal (*Myristica fragrans Houtt*) 20 gm, khurashani Aajwain (*Hyoscyamus niger linn.*) and 20 gm kala namak (*Anaqua sodi chloridum*) are crushed together mixed and given thrice a day for three days.

16. Retention of Urine  stop urination/ urinary retention  Punarnaba (*Boerhavia diffusa Linn.*) Extract of whole plant is diuretic is given 50 ml twice daily in retention of urine.

17. Ringworm  Itching of the skin  Bicchu (*Martynia annua*) fruit paste is externally applied on ringworm.

18. Snake bite  Severs pain, long lasting edema, tissue damage  Akarkara (*spilanthes calva*) past of whole plant is applied on bite are in snake.

19. Swelling of legs  inflammation of the shoulder change in activity level, difficulty in walking  Chuimui (*Mimosa Pudica L.*) A warmed poultice of whole plant is useful in the treatment of swelling of legs.

20. Wound of hoof  Diagnosis is done through physical examination of hoof  Coal and mustard oil are mixed to form and ointment and applied topically over the wound.

**Results and Discussion**

In the present study information on utility of 20 plant species is given table. It is noticed role in folk medicines. Due to intimate relationship with nature over a long period of time a well developed folk veterinary system has been establish in Parasmaniya. Animals and plants are integral to part of their culture, religion. Magico religion this is a clear indication of their faith in folk medicine.

**Acknowledgement**

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