

**STUDIES ON ETHANOBOTANY OF MATHURA
DISTRICT III PLANTS USED TO CURE URIEN
INFECTION & VERENAL DISEASE**

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ABSTRACT

The present manuscript deals with an account of plant of Mathura Distt.(U.P.) used to cure urine infection. The information is obtain by interview and contact during field trips with local people, medicine man, vaidyas. The plants are arranged alphabetically along with their botanical name family vernacular name and uses.

Keyword: *Ethanobotany, Plant, Verenal Diseases*

I INTRODUCTION

From the time immemorial people have been using herbal medicine in India. The knowledge of these medicine in being lost as traditional culture due to shifting to rural young man to urban areas, thus there is an urgent need of conservation of this knowledge. People residing in harmony with the vegetation around know herbal remedy almost for every ailment .These folk medicine definitely help in relieving from many disease (Archana sadhle 1989).

Urine infection are very common in the summer season. When human used public toilet in traveling and verenal disease by less awareness, the present paper deals with an account of 14 plants of district Mathura (UP) used to cure urine infection.

The literature indicates that so far very little work has been done on Ethanobotony of Mathura Distt as such expect Singh (1980) . The work of Kirtikar Basu (1971) Chopra *et. al.* (1958) Jain (1981) are Noteworthy.

II MATERIAL AND METHOD

The data put on forth below is based upon information collected from local people medicine man and vaidyas at various placed in Distt.Mathura (UP). The plant along with botanical name family vernacular name and its used are arranged alphabetically.

2.1 List of Plant

(1) *Abutilon indicum* (Linn) sweet. L.N. Kanghi, Atibala

An under shrub, more branched. Leaves ovate to orbicular-cordate, simple alternate. Flowers yellow, on long pedicels, seeds dark brown, minutely stellate hairy.

Used- Dried powder of entire plants is used in urinary troubles.

(2) *Azadirachta indica* (A.juss) L.N. Neem

A large tree straight trunk and many braches. Leaves crowded near the end of the braches, pinnate, flowers white, droupes ovoid-oblong, smooth yellow when ripe.

Used- Its leaf powder and bark powder mixed with mustard oil and applied on gonad in case of infection.

(3) *Bacopa monnieri* (Linn) Pennell, L.N. Brahmi.

A prostrate, gregarious herb with spreading or ascending braches, rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite breaking into a cocci seeds reddish brown.

Used- Root powder is taken in gonorrhoea and Leucorrhoea.

(4) *Cocculus hirsutus* (Linn) Diels L.N. Chhirenta, Jamti ki bel.

A climbing shrub, leaves alternate, simple ovate or ovate-oblong entire. Flowers minute, pubescent, unisexual fruit droupe black or dark purple.

Used- Leaves decoction is given in gonorrhoea.

(5) *Cuscuta reflexa* (Roxb) L.N. Amarbel

A slender, glabrous, leafless twigs, much branched parasite. Stem very long, pale greenish yellow. Flowers cream coloured, capsule glabrous globose.

Used- Plant extract is use in leucorrhoea.

(6) *Elytraria acaulis* (Linn F) Lindau L.N. Talmakhana

An erect, marshy, hispid, annual herb. Leaves narrow, lanceolate in whorls of 6 unequal with straight auxiliaryspin. Flowers purple blue, capsule linear oblong seeds hairy.

Used- Decoction of roots and leaves is used in disease of urinogenital tract.

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(7) *Euphorbia hirta* (Linn) L.N. Dudhi

A prostrate or ascending annual herb. Leaves elliptic or ovate-oblong, with oblique bases, dentate or serrulate, acute or subacute. Flowers green, capsules often obscurely tuberculate below the petioles. Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, glabrous above, flowers white, seeds black .

Used- Leaves juice is given in gonorrhoea and other urinary infection.

(8) *Indigofera tinctoria* (Linn) L.N. Neel

An erect much branched, under shrub or shrub. Leaves turn black when dried, leaflet 7-13 bluish green. Flowers pink, pods glabrous pointed brown.

Used- Root powder is given in urinary disorder with water.

(9) *Mucuna pruriata* (Hook) L.N. kaunch

A large brached twining annual herb. Leaves trifoliate, leaflets ovate rhomboid, membranous. Flowers dark purple, pods 4- 6 seeds turgid pale brown.

Used- Seeds are used in leucorrhoea & menstrual disorder.

(10) *Ocimum basilicum* (Linn) L.N. Vantulsi

An erect, much branched, biennial herb. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, entire or toothed. Flowers whitish pink or purplish, nutlets black pitted.

Used- Juice of leaves in urinary trouble.

(11) *Sida Cordata* (Burmf) Bross L.N. Kharenti

A perennial, deep rooted, much branched herb. Leaves petiolate, ovate-cordate, acuminate, serrate. Flowers yellow , capsule subglobose, seeds brown. Decoction of root bark is given in leucorrhoea and gonorrhoea.

Used- Paste of leaves is applied over burnt part of the body.

(12) *Sida allba* (Linn) L.N. Gulsakari

A woody, much branched herb or under shrub. Shoot ovate-oblong or spatulate, obtuse succulent. Flowers white, capsules avoid glabrous.

Used- Juice of leaves is diuretic and given in gonorrhoea.

(13) *Sido acuta* (Brum) L.N. Karenta

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An erect, branched glabrous, hairy undershrub. Leaves linear lanceolate or ablong-lanceolate, acuminate. Flowers yellow, solitary, capsule glabrous seed brown.

Used- Root decoction is given a general tonic and in urinary troubles.

(14) *Tribulus terrestris* (Linn) L.N. Gokhru

A procumbent, ascending or suberect herb. Leaves paripinnate, leaflet entire acuminate. Flowers yellow pseudoauxiliary, fruits schizocarpic.

Used- The fruits are eaten in syphilis.

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