

Herbal Treatment Cures Gynaecological Disorders

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Abstract

The present paper described for the first time an illustrated enumeration of some diversified potential herbal plants having gynaecological therapeutic properties. Taxonomy, ecology and conservation methods had been discussed in the article.

Key words: *Herbs, gynecology, pharmacological, phytochemicals, .*

Introduction

Plants are one of the most important sources for the medicines since ages. Greeks like Aristotle, Theophrastus and Dioscorides had given voluminous information on medicinal plants in their writings, *Materia Medica* (Anonymous, 2002). India represents as one of the centres of mega-biodiversity because of its varied geographical, physiological, and ecological diversities. India is considered as one of the 12th mega-biodiversity centres of the world (Agharkar, 1954). Seventy three thousand plant species are used in traditional health care system such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and folklore healing practices in India (Jain, 1996). The classical work of Ayurveda like *Charak Samhita* and *Susruta Samhita* proved to be *Magnum Opus* in the work of medicine, depicting the uses of these plants in the treatments of various ailments (Mishra et al 2021). Knowledge on availability, properties and therapeutic uses of herbs is declining; therefore, efforts need to be taken from all quarters to conserve the biodiversity of herbs, propagate these herbs and make availability of these herbs to the common public for their welfare (Jain, 1996, Kirtikar and Basu, 1918, Mishra et al. 2016, Mishra et al., 2017, Mishra et al., 2019, Mishra et al., 2021, Sharma, 1959, Yadav et al., 2002). Gyanpur under Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh is a rural area where women are living in educationally and financially poor stage. Further, they are not in position to access the healthcare facilities. Moreover, health care workers provide basic healthcare services pre, during and

post pregnancy periods. Therefore, traditional remedies are used to treat the gynaecological disorders in the rural regions. However, these traditional remedies are not thoroughly documented. Again nuclear family structure, migratory pattern towards urban, availability of synthetic drugs and accessibility of primary health centres are some of the reasons for lower utilization of traditional knowledge for regular therapeutic management. The present study documented illustrated some important medicinal herbs in Gyanpur region for gynaecological disorders. Few studies were conducted on biodiversity, conservation and therapeutic utilization of herbal plants in Gyanpur (Lal & Singh 2000). Therefore, the present study focussed on biodiversity, conservation and gynaecological therapeutic utilization of herbal plants in Gyanpur.

Material and Methods

The present study was conducted in Gyanpur, Bhadohi district, Uttar Pradesh and is situated in the midway of two cities viz Varanasi and Prayagraj, about 65 km apart from each place and in latitude 25.19 North and longitude 82.28 East. It lies at a height of 285 feet above the sea level. The temperature rises upto 110 f in months of summer May – June, while coldest in months of January, its average rainfall is about 40 cm. The soil in general is clayey, alluvial and alkaline. Medicinal plants have been collected from different parts of Gyanpur region. Collected plants were processed and herbarium sheets were prepared following customary methods (Lawrance, 1951) with slight modifications.

Plants were properly dried up by changing a number of newspapers and poisoned with mercuric chloride solution in alcohol. Later on, the dried specimens were mounted on standard herbarium sheets, labelled properly and arranged alphabetically according to their botanical names. The voucher specimens were deposited in the

Department of Botany, Kashi Naresh Post Graduate college, Gyanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Results

The results were presented in Plate1(A–H)& Plate 2(I-P) and Table 1. Their taxonomical description and pharmacological uses were provided as:

Table – 1. Showing the list of some medicinal plants curing Gynaecological ailments.

Sl. No.	Botanical name/family	Vernacular name	Phytochemicals	Parts used	Pharmacological uses
1.	<i>Abrus precatorious</i> (L.)Gaertn / Fabaceae	Ratti	Abrasine, Abruguinone	Seed	Relief labour pain, contraceptive
2.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (Lam.)Willd / Mimosaceae	Katha	Betulin, flavonoids	Bark	Helps during delivery
3.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L./ <i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Chirchira	Achyranthin,	Leaf, root	Relief during delivery, Amenorrhoea
4.	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> L./Rubiaceae	Kadamba	Cordifolin	Bark	Cures urinary burning
5.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.)/liliaceae	Ghritkumari	Aloin,	Lleaf	Cures menstruation and abortion
6.	<i>Amaranthusspinosus</i> L./ <i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Chaulai	Spinasterol,	Root	Gonorrhoea, Menorrhoea
7.	<i>Argemone maxicana</i> L./ <i>Papaveraceae</i>	Peelikateri	Succinic acid	Leaf	Cures Leucorrhoea
8.	<i>Aristolochiaindica</i> L./ <i>Aristolochiaceae</i>	Iswarmul	Aristolochin	Root	Menstruation
9.	<i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i> Lam./ <i>Moraceae</i>	Kathal	Artocarpin	Bark	Relief menstruation
10.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd./ <i>Liliaceae</i>	Satavar	Shatavarin 1, II, III, IV,	Root	Promotes milk secretion, uterine problem
11.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> Juss./ <i>Meliaceae</i>	Neem	Nimidol, nimbolin	Leaf, Bark	Vaginal infection
12.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L./ <i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>	Kachnar	Glucosides	Stem	Leucorrhoea
13.	<i>Boeraahviadiffusa</i> L./ <i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	Punarnava	Punarnavine,	Stem, root, Leaf	Relief delivery
14.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) / <i>Fabaceae</i>	Palas	Butein,	Root	Leucorrhoea
15.	<i>Calotropisprocera</i> (Alton)/ <i>Asclepediaceae</i>	Madar	Calotropin	Root	Contraceptive
16.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L./ <i>Caricaceae</i>	Papita	Papain,	Seed	Contraceptive
17.	<i>Dalbergiasisoo</i> DC/ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Shisham	Sitasterol	Leaf	Treats Leucorrhoea
18.	<i>Dendrophthoe falcate</i> (Linn.)/ <i>Iorantheaceae</i>	Benda	Flavonoids	stem	Crushed stem is used in curing menstrual disorder

19.	<i>Echinopsechinatus</i> (Roxb.)/ Asteraceae	Gokrul	D-mannitol,	Stem & root	The stem and root crushed and paste mixed with water is given once to pregnant ladies for easy delivery.
20.	<i>Daucuscarota L.</i> /Apiaceae	Gajar	Betacarotene	Root	Promotes uterine contraction
21.	<i>Datura metal L.</i> / Solanaceae	Dhatura	Hyoscyamine daturanolone	Root	Cures sterility
22.	<i>Diospyrosmelanoxylon</i> Roxb./ Ebenaceae	Tendu	Lanceolarin	bark	Relief menstrual pain
23.	<i>Euphorbia indica (Lamk.)</i> / Euphorbiaceae	Chotiduddhi	Euphorbol,	Root	Root is used in curing leucorrhoea
24.	<i>FicushispidaL.</i> /Moraceae	Demburu	Quercetin	Fruit	Lactation
25.	<i>Ficusracemosa L.</i> /Moraceae	Gular	Glucosides	Fruit	Contraceptive in nature
26.	<i>FicusreligiosaL.</i> /Moraceae	Peepal	Quercetin	Root, stem, leaf	Cures leucorrhoea
27.	<i>Gloriosa superb L.</i> /Liliaceae	Kalalavi	Saponins	Root	Helps in uterine contraction
28.	<i>Gossypiumherbaceum</i> (Linn.)/ Malvaceae	Kapas	Glycosides	Root	Root powder given during menstruation. For increasing lactation, powdered seeds given to womens
29.	<i>Hemidesmusindicus (L.)</i> R.Asclepediaceae	Anantmool	Coumarin	Root	Promotes lactation
30.	<i>Hibiscus rosa- sinensisL.</i> / Malvaceae	Gurhal	Hexadecanoic acid,	Bark, stem	Abortion
31.	<i>Jatropha curcasL.</i> / Euphorbiaceae	Bharand	Dulcamarin,	Root	Abortion
32.	<i>Lawsoniainermis L.</i> / Lythraceae	Mehandi	Tannins	Leaf	Contraceptive
33.	<i>Leucasaspera</i> (Willd.)/ Lamiaceae	Gumba	Glucosides	Root, stem	Abortion
34.	<i>Linumusatissimum (Linn.)</i> / Linaceae	Tisi	Linatin,	Seed	Sweet cakes made from seeds are given after child birth to womens
35.	<i>Loranthuslongifolia</i> (Wall.)/ Loranthaceae	Banda/ shr	Alkaloids	Roots	Roots are used in menstrual disorders
36.	<i>Physalis minima (Linn.)</i> Solanaceae	Rasbhari/ herb	Flavonoids	leaves	Crushed leaves with cow milk given to womans to treat leucorrhoea
37.	<i>Mangifera indica L.</i> / Anacardiaceae	Aam	Linoleidic acid,	Bark, stem	Leucorrhoea

38.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) B/ Magnoliaceae	Champa	bud		Contraceptive
39.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L./ Mimosaceae	Lajwanti	Mimosine	root	Cure Uterine disorders
40.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam./ Moringaceae	Shhjan	Octadecenoic acid	Bark, root, leaf	Cures excess menstruation
41.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (Linn.) Benth/ Apocynaceae	Sarpgandha	Reserpine	root	Powdered root with black pepper in cup of water given to women during labour pain and blood pressure
42.	<i>Shorearobusta</i> (Gaertn. F.) Dipterocarpaceae	Sakhu	Ellagic acid	seeds	Powdered seeds given during stomach pain during pregnancy
43.	<i>Sidacordifolia</i> (Linn.)/ Malvaceae	Khareti/ herb	Gallic acid,	Seeds	Seeds treat leucorrhoea
44.	<i>Withaniasomnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal/ solanaceae	Ashwagandha	Glycosides	Root	Dry root powder with cow milk given to increase fertility for conception

***Abrus precatorius* (L.) Gaertn., Fabaceae Lindl. Ratti (h).**

Taxonomic Description: Plants are deciduous woody twiner, stipule linear; leaf rachis are bristle- tipped, hairy; leaflets are oblong, measuring 2.5 cm long and 8-20 pairs, oblong, rounded and apiculate at apex, leaves are glabrous above, appresses hairy beneath. Racemes axillary in position, pedunculate. Flowers are pale- violet in colour, turning red; pedicels are short. Calyx are appressed- and hairy outside; teeth are very short. Corolla: vexillum and clawed, wings are falcate shorter than keel. The plant produces short and stout brownish pods, which curl back on opening to reveal pendulous red and black seeds, 4-6 peas are present in a pod. Flowering & fruiting in months of September-January.

Phytochemicals- Abrasine, Abruginone, Abruslactone, Abrus agglutinin APA-1, Abrus agglutinin APA-2, Precasin, Precatorian, Abrusgenic acid. In leaf Abrine, Abrusoside- A, and Abrusoside-B.

Pharmacological uses:- Relief labour pain, and contraceptive

***Acacia arabica* auct.non(Lam.) Willd., Fabaceae, babul**

Taxonomic Description: Small tree, straight 4-10m tall, bark blackish, rough, deeply fissured. Pinnae 3-7 pairs, 2-5 cm long; leaflets 8-20 pairs, sub sessile, 3-7x1-1.6mm, linear- oblong, apex obtuse, base oblique. Spines 1.5-3.5 cm long, straight polished white. Pods 8-15x1.2-1.7 cm, beaked. Flowering & fruiting -February-November.

Phytochemicals: octacosanol, betulin, flavonoids, a-amyrin and B-sitosterol, enzyme, arabin, tannic and gallic acids, cresol, methyl salicylate, complex salts of calcium.

Pharmacological uses: Helps during delivery

***Achyranthes aspera*L. Amaranthaceae Juss Chirchita, Apamarg.**

Taxonomic Description: Erect annual herb, leaves large, ovate, acute or acuminate, glabrous. Flowers greenish white, deflexed, in terminal spikes elongating in fruits, bracts and bracteoles persistent , ending in a spine, utricle oblong, seeds sub cylindrical, brown.

Phytochemicals:achyranthin, saponinA&B, ecdysterone, ecdstone, inokosterone and aminoacids.

Pharmacological uses: Relief during delivery, Amenorrhoea

***Aloe vera* (L.) Webb. & Berth. (non Mill). Liliaceae Juss., Ghritkumari**

Taxonomic Description: Perennial herb, stoloniferous plant, leaf rosettes arising from ground, 60-80 cm height, leaves erect, thick, numerous glaucous-green lanceolate, long-acuminate, thorn-edged, flowers vermilion coloured, in simple racemes, the lower flowers falling off as the racemes elongates. Stamens equal in the perianth. Flowering & fruiting November-March

Phytochemicals: aloin, isobarbaloin, emodin, chrysophanic acid, aloesin, aloesone, glycosides and barbaloin.

Pharmacological uses: Cures menstruation and abortion

***Amaranthus viridis* L. Amaranthaceae Juss Chaulai**

Taxonomic Description: Erect or ascending herbs, upto 1.25m high. Stem striate, often purple-tinged, hairy on young parts. Leaves ovate-lanceolate to oblong, acute or decurrent below; petiole variable in length. Flower clusters dense, lower ones exclusively female. Spikes with upper flowers all male and female flower inter-mixed, green or crimson. Bracts and bracteoles broad or deltoid-ovate, pale, membranous. Tepals elliptic or oblong-elliptic, narrowed above. Stigmas 3, erect or recurved. Capsule ovoid-urceolate, with a neck below style base. Seeds lenticular brown or black, shining. Flowering & fruiting July- November

Phytochemicals: stigmaterol, campesterol, b-sitosterol, glycosides, a-spinasterol, octacosanoate, oleanolic acid, saponin and D-glucuronic acid.

Pharmacological uses: whole plant is used for snake-bite, burning sensation, dyspepsia, gonorrhoea and menorrhoea.

***Argemone maxicana* L. Papaveraceae Juss., Satyanashi**

Taxonomic Description: Undershrub, stems, woody, herbaceous, leaves glaucous, prickly, sinuate-pinnatifid, flowers yellow, stigmas red, capsules erect prickly, dehiscent by valves, seeds black. Flowering & fruiting April- September.

Phytochemicals: protopine, berberine nitrate, ceryl alcohol, b-sitosterol, succinic acid and tartaric acid.

Pharmacological uses: Cures Leucorrhoea

***Asparagus racemosus* Willd. Liliaceae Juss Satavar**

Taxonomic Description: A straggling or scandent, much branched, spinous shrub, stem woody, grey white. Spine suberect or subrecurved. Cladodes 2-6 together, narrowly oblong – linear, falcate. Flowers small, white, in solitary or fascicled, simple or branched racemes, berries globose. Flowering & fruiting August-February

Phytochemicals: shatavarin I, II, III, IV, diosgenin, quercetin, rutin, sitosterol, stigmaterol, glucosides, b-sitosterol and a-amyrin

Pharmacological uses: Promotes milk secretion, uterine problem

***Azadirachta indica* L., Meliaceae Juss., Neem**

Taxonomic Description: A large tree, leaves 20-30 cm long, crowded near the ends of the branches, pinnate. Leaflets 10-12 serrate, flowers white, scented, anthers 10, ovary 3 celled, drupes ovoid-oblong, smooth, yellow when ripe. Flowering & fruiting Mar-July.

Phytochemicals: nimidol, nimbolin A&B, nimboesterol, nimbin, nimbidin, nimbolide, azadiradione, azadirone, meliantriol, meldonin, naheedine, meliacarpin, nimbiol, quercetin and - nimbin.

Pharmacological uses: Vaginal infection

***Boerhaavia diffusa* L. Nyctaginaceae Punarnava**

Taxonomic Description – diffuse herb, stem prostrate, divaricately branched, slender, purplish, swollen at nodes, spreading to 30-60 cm. leaves opposite, in unequal pairs, at each node. Larger 3-4 cm, the smaller 1-2 cm, broadly ovate, obtuse, base rounded, margins pink, undulate, petioles 2-4 cm, flowers dark pink, funnel shaped, very small, sessile, 4-10 in umbels 5-8 mm diameter, arranged in terminal panicles. Perianth 5 lobed, stamens 2-3, exerted. Plant parts used- fresh whole plant, root, leaves and flower.

Phytochemicals- punarnavine, sterol, beta- sitosterol, stearic acid, palmitic acid, minerals, sodium sulphate, potassium nitrate

Pharmacological uses: - Relief delivery

***Butea monosperma* (Lamk) Taub. Syn *B. frondosa* Koen. ex Roxb. Palas**

Taxonomic description –medium sized deciduous tree, very conspicuous when in flame, 10-20 m high, stem crooked; bark rough, light grey, leaves 3 foliate, petioles 10-15 cm, leaflets 10-20 cm, terminal leaflet bigger, glabrous above, silky beneath, obovate. Flowers in racemes 15 cm long, 3 flowers together on olive-green velvety rhaxis; pedicels 3 cm, brown, velvety. Calyx 1 cm, densely olive green, velvety. Corolla 5 cm, with silky hairs, crimson- orange coloured. Pods flat, covered with grey stiff hairs, 1- seeded. Host tree for lac insects. It yields kino gum, wood grey soft and sand to be durable in water. Plant parts used- seeds. Flowering February -march fruiting - May- July

Phytochemicals: resin, butin, butein, glucoside, sulphurein, palasttrin, butrin, isobutrin, gum contains thiamine, riboflavin, palmitic, stearic acid.

Pharmacological uses: used as a Leucorrhoea

***Calotropis gigantea* (L.) R.Br. Asclepiadaceae R.Br., Safed madar**

Taxonomic description: Large shrub, reaching small tree size. Leaves elliptic to obovate, 10-20 cm long, amplexicaul or cordate at base, with a ring of glandular lateral hairs at the base of lamina. Flowers white, sub umbellate cymes. Sepals cottony. Corolla campanulate, divided more than half- way down, lobes revolute and twisted in age. Follicles in pairs, boat shaped, with a hooked tip, cottony pubescent. Seeds with long silky coma. Flowering and fruiting throughout the year.

Phytochemicals: calotoxin, calotropin, syriogenin, proceroside, uscharidin, voruscharin, theaspiron and calactinic acid.

Pharmacological uses: Contraceptive

***Carica papaya* L., Caricaceae Dum., Papita**

Taxonomic description: A rapidly growing tree, 4-5 m in height, weak, succulent trunk and milky sap. Leaves palmately lobed. Flowers creamy yellow. Male flowers in long, drooping panicles and female in short clusters. Flowering and fruiting Aug- Nov.

Phytochemicals : papain, carpain, carposide, glycoside, carpaine and chymopapain.

Pharmacological uses: Contraceptive

***Datura metal* L. Solanaceae Juss Dhatura**

Taxonomic description : Erect, perennial, widely branched herb, stem flexuous, nearly glabrous or short hairy; lenticillate. Leaves ovate- triangular to elliptic, obliquely rounded at base, acute or acuminate, repand-dentate to lobed, short hairy and glabrous. Petiole 1-15 cm long, flowers 0.5-1cm long pedicels, calyx subterete, 5-6 cm long; lobes triangular, acuminate, corolla white or purple; lobes 5, with an acumen of 1-2 cm long; fruit pendulous, globose, glabrous or hairy, with conical prickles. Flowering and fruiting throughout the year.

Phytochemicals: hyoseyamine, hyoscine, meteloidine, tropine, pseudotropine, scopolamine, daturanolone and fastusidine.



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.

PLATE 1. A. *Abrus precatorious* L. B. *Achyranthes aspera* C. *Aloevera* (L.) D. *Amaranthus viridis* L. E. *Argemone mexicana* L. F. *Asparagus racemosus* Willd. G. *Azadirachta indica* Juss. H. *Bauhinia variegata* L. Wt & Arn



I.



J.



K.



L.



M.



N.



O.



P.

PLATE -2. I.Boeraahvia diffusa L. J. Butea monosperma (Lam.).K.Calotropis procera (Alton) .L. Datura metal L. M. Mimosa pudica L .N Linum usatissimum (Linn.) .O. Moringa oleifera Lam. P.Mangifera indica L

Pharmacological uses: Cures sterility

***Linum usitatissimum* Sieber ex Lehm. Linaceae, flax**

Taxonomic description An erect annual herb, 70cm or more tall, leaves linear or lanceolate; flowers blue, in a terminal, leafy panicle, styles free, stigmas clavate; capsule 5 celled, spherical. Flowering and fruiting June- September.

Phytochemicals: cyanogenic glycosides, phenolics, trysin inhibitor, linatin, lignana, minerals, vitamins. Cadmium, selenium and cyclolinopeptides.

Pharmacological uses: Sweet cakes made from seeds are given after child birth to womens

***Mangifera indica* L. Anacardiaceae Lindle. Mango**

Taxonomic description A medium sized tree, evergreen, forming a dense crown, bark grayish- black or grey-white. Leaves 5-10 x 3.4-5cm., obovate, oblong or elliptic, rounded or emarginate at tip, shining above. Flowers solitary or fascicled. Berries ovoid, 1-seeded. Flowering and fruiting - February- May.

Phytochemicals: oleic acid, linoleidic acid, linoleic acid, lupeol acetate, oleanolic acid, apigenin- 7-o-a-L-rhamnoside, myricetin-3-o-a-L-rhamnoside, myrcene, terpinolene, ethyloctanoate, ethyl decanoate, p-cymene, hinesol, pogostol, sesqiterpene, hexadecanol, and caffeic acid.

Pharmacological uses: leucorrhoea

***Mimosa pudica* L., Mimosaceae R.Br., Chui-mui, Lajwanti**

Taxonomic description :young branches red, closely ribbed, beset with short recurved prickles, rachis upto 20 cm long, prickly; pinnae with 16-20 pairs of oblong unequal sided, obtuse, mucronate, leaflets. Flower tetramerous, pink in globose, pedunculate heads at branch ends forming a leafy, terminal panicle. Stamens 8 long exerted. Pods falcate, glabrous, 4-10 jointed. Flowering and fruiting -August- March.

Phytochemicals: L-mimosine, b-sitosterol, d-pinitol, nor-epinephrine, glycosides, saponins and coumarin.

Pharmacological uses: Cure Uterine disorders

***Moringa oleifera* Lamk., Moringaceae Adans. Sahajan**

Taxonomic description :A small or large tree, trunk grey white with longitudinal wrinkles. Leaves small, multipinnate, leaflets obovate or elliptic, flowers pale whitish, fragrant, pods long greenish pendulous. Flowering and fruiting: Jan- June

Phytochemicals: 16-tetramethylheptadecan-4-olide, 3-5-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)- phenol, 1-hexadecanol, 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2 hexadecene-1-ol, hexadecanoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester-9 octadecenoic acid and oleic acid.

Pharmacological uses: Cures excess menstruation

***Rauwolfia serpentina* (L.) Benth. Ex. Kurz., Apocynaceae Juss., Sarpagandha**

Taxonomic description :Erect, glabrous, perennial herb under shrub, leaves whorled, lanceolate or oblanceolate, acute or acuminate, narrowed into a short petiole; flowers white or pinkish, arranged in corymbose cymes, pedicels and calyx red. Bracts minute, lanceolate. Calyx lobes lanceolate, corolla tube inflated above the middle; lobes elliptic- oblong. Drupe purplish black. Flowering and fruiting November- January.

Phytochemicals: reserpilene, reserpine, sarpagine, serpinine, serpentine, ajmalin, ajmalinin, ajmalicin, yohimbine, alloyohimbine, isoyohimbine, chandrine, deserpidine, isoajmaline, rauvolfinine, raunatine

Pharmacological uses: Powdered root with black pepper in cup of water given to women during labour pain

Discussion

Medicinal plants have always been a fundamental resource for mankind since time immemorial. Since 21st century is the “Age of Herbology”, more and more people relying on natural medicines rather than hard and heavy doses of steroids. Since gynaecology is an important branch which deals with the treatment of ailments among rural women for morning sickness,

menopause syndrome, abortion, menstrual trouble, anti-fertility, leucorrhoea, and delivery problem. The health care of women is crucial. Women who live in rural areas are educationally and financially very poor. Generally pregnant women of rural areas prefer a skilled village midwife to gynaecologist for delivery. It is not possible for them to go to the healthcare and multispeciality centers owing to distance and no money. Since Gyanpur is a rural area. In Gyanpur, health care workers have provide basic advice, support, and healthcare, during and after pregnancy and child birth, based primary on traditional knowledge and experience acquired through the tradition and practice of the community where they originated. Fortunately, the tradition of using traditional remedies to treat female healthcare problem is still very much alive. However, these traditional remedies have not been thoroughly documented. The creation of nuclear families where grand mothers are absent, migration to cities easy availability of synthetic drugs and access to primary health centres are some of the reasons for the less uses of traditional knowledge about traditional remedies.

Conclusion

In this study, we have documented the traditional knowledge on plants from Gyanpur region, used for treating gynaecological disorders. In the present study, medicinal properties of forty four angiosperms growing in various ecological habitats of gyanpur region, bhadohi district uttar Pradesh have been provided. Their taxonomical characters and medicinal properties have been incorporated. Some important plants like *Abrus*, *Achyranthus*, *Aloe*, *Amaranthus*, *Asparagus*, *Azadirachta*, *Boehraahvia*, *Butea*, *Calotropis*, *Datura*, *Mangifera*, *Mimosa*, *Moringa* etc widely used in females health care practices since ages as documented in scientific literatures, Vedas etc. In the present scenario, there is urgent need to conserve these traditional medicinal plants and traditional knowledge and in view of this, suitable measures for their ex-situ conservation and in-situ conservation should be taken. Production of large scale germplasm using biotechnological techniques possibly can meet the required demand of pharmaceutical industries.

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