



# A Study on Medicinal Plants of Sujangarh Region in the Churu District of Rajasthan

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**Abstract-** Medicinal plants have been used in virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. The use of medicinal plants exists in the animal world and represents an ancient form of healing. Wild medicinal plants have been used from the vedic era. The present study was undertaken in the Sujangarh block of the Churu district. Sujangarh is situated in the Churu district, in the Indian state of Rajasthan. The main objective of the study is to know medicinal use of medicinal plants. This study gives a special knowledge about medicinal plants of sujangarh region that is situated in Churu district of Rajasthan. In this study 18 medicinal plants and uses are described by the researcher.

**Keywords** – Medicinal plants, sujangarh, Churu, Rajasthan.

**Introduction-** Medicinal plants are considered as rich sources of ingredients which can be used in drug development. Medicinal plants such as Aloe, Tulsi, neem, giloy, datura, aak, gokhru, cure several common diseases. These are considered as home remedies in sujangarh. In India of the 17000 species of higher plants, 7500 are known for medicinal uses. 68 plant species are commonly used by the local people for curing various diseases in Churu district.

**Aims of the study** –

1. To identify the current status of medicinal plants in the study area.
2. To enhance the knowledge about medicinal plants

### 3. To spread the knowledge of medicinal plants.

**Study area** - Rajasthan is the largest state of India. The present study is carried out in the Sujangarh region of Churu district in the Indian state of Rajasthan. The study site Sujangarh is situated in Churu district. It is 100 KM away from the Churu. There are famous Salasar temples in Sujangarh area. In this area is the Tal Chhappar Sanctuary which is known for the blackbucks. This region is desert and is known for severe winters and hot summers. There are sand dunes and vegetation is very less.

**Methodology:** The study is carried out in Sujangarh block of Churu district. Survey method, direct observation, field work and photography of plants, etc. methods are used by the researcher. During the study, camera, mobile, microscopes, etc. equipments are used by the researcher.

**Result and discussion-** The author has listed medicinal plants by studying the plants of the Sujangarh region which are as follows;

**Table – 01: Medicinal plants of the Sujangarh Region**

| Botanical name          | Family         | Common name | Plant part used     | Medicinal Uses  |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Ocimum sanctum          | Lamiaceae      | Holy basil  | Whole plant         | Antifertility, anticancer, Antidiabetic, antifungal, hepatoprotective, cardio protective      |
| Withania somnifera      | Solanaceae     | Ashwaganda  | Roots               | Calm the brain, reduce swelling, lower blood pressure and alter immune system                 |
| Tinospora cordifolia    | Meniapermaceae | Giloy       | Stem, roots, leaves | Improves platelets count in dengue fever and immune system                                    |
| Aloe barbadensis miller | Liliaceae      | Gwarpatha   | Leaves              | Treat sunburn, antioxidant properties, beneficial for skin, dental, oral and digestive health |

|                     |                |                     |                                 |  |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Aegle marmelos      | Rutaceae       | Beal                | Leaves                          | Reduce swelling or inflammation, treat asthma, diarrhea and reduce blood sugar                         |
| Azadirachta indica  | Meliaceae      | Neem                | Whole plant                     | Anti inflammatory, antihyperglycemic, antiulcer, antifungal, antimicrobial, anticarcinogenic           |
| Capparis decidua    | Capparidaceae  | Kair                | Flowers, stems and leaves       | Treat rheumatism, cough, asthma  |
| Datura stramonium   | Solanaceae     | Datura              | Leaves and seeds                | Treatment of stomach and intestinal pain from worm infestation, toothache, and fever from inflammation |
| Calotropis procera  | Asclepiadaceae | Aak                 | Leaves, flower, roots and seeds | Treating stomach problems like constipation, gas, bloating and other digestion related problems        |
| Tribulus terrestris | Zygophyllaceae | Gokhru              | Fruits and seeds                | Treatment of puerperal diseases, ulcers, fevers, wounds  |
| .Ricinus communis   | Euphorbiaceae  | Arandi              | Seeds and leaves                | Used for birth control, constipation, leprosy, syphilis  |
| Citrus limon        | Rutaceae       | Nimbu               | Fruit                           | Cures vitamin c deficiency, prevent cold and cough   |
| Catharanthus roseus | Apocynaceae    | Sadabahar/ Baramasi | Leaves stem roots shoot         | Used for diabetic, malaria, sore throat and leukaemia  |
| Cordia dichotoma    | Boraginaceae   | Gunda               | Leaves and stem bark            | Useful in cough, chest disease and provide relief from severe colic                                    |

|                         |               |        |                                       |  |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
|                         |               |        |                                       | pain   |
| Cucumis pubescens       | Cucurbitaceae | Kachri | Fruit                                 | It works as a tonic, cooling agent and a stimulant for gastro intestinal issues                                |
| Leptadenia pyrotechnica | Apocynaceae   | Khimp  | Leaves and roots                      | The plant shape is used to treat smallpox and dermatitis, tekken is diuretic to treat kidney disorders         |
| Citrullus colocynthis   | Cucurbitaceae | Tumba  | Fruit                                 | Used for diabetes, leprosy, bronchitis, jaundice, joint pain, cancer and mastitis                              |
| Hibiscus rosa-sinensis  | Malvaceae     | Gudhal | Flowers (mostly calyx), leaves, seeds | Used to treat conditions such as gallbladder attacks, lower BP to relieve dry cough and treat skin afflictions |

**Conclusion-** Conclusively this study provides the special information about medicinal plants that are found in study area. A total 18 type of medicinal plants are explained by researcher such as tumba, neem, tulsi, khimp, gokhru, aak etc. There are many medicinal plants in this area, which are used by people according to the need in many diseases.

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