Neem

Azadirachta indica

Code: XIM-T-003 **Location:** XIM University Campus **Local / Vernacular name:** ନମ୍/ଲମ୍ବ

Description

XIM University campus biodiversity register (2026–27). Recorded individuals: 39; abundance rank: 8.

Botanical Details

Leaf habit: Evergreen (may shed some leaves in severe drought) Flowers / Fruits: Small fragrant white flowers (March–May); smooth yellow-green drupes containing one seed (Neem seed) Native range: Indian subcontinent and Myanmar

Uses & Importance

Ecological: The Neem tree functions as a powerhouse of environmental resilience, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions where few other species thrive. Its drought-resistant nature allows it to act as a critical windbreak and a source of shade in heat-stressed landscapes, effectively lowering ambient ground temperatures. Beyond mere survival, it is a "soil healer"; its deep taproot system mines nutrients from lower soil strata and brings them to the surface, while its fallen leaves—rich in nitrogen, calcium, and magnesium—act as a high-quality organic mulch that restores fertility to degraded lands. Furthermore, Neem is globally recognized for its unique chemical defense mechanism. It produces azadirachtin, a natural compound that disrupts the life cycles of over 200 species of insect pests without harming beneficial pollinators like bees and butterflies. This makes it an essential component of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) systems. By acting as a natural biopesticide, the tree protects surrounding vegetation and reduces the need for synthetic chemicals that contaminate groundwater. Additionally, its year-round foliage serves as a vital carbon sink, sequestering atmospheric CO_2 and filtering pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and dust, thereby significantly improving local air quality. In riparian zones, its extensive root network anchors the soil , preventing the erosion of riverbanks during flash floods.

Medicinal: Often called the "Village Pharmacy," Neem’s medicinal profile is one of the most exhaustive in traditional ethnobotany. In Ayurveda, it is classified as a potent Pitta and Kapha pacifier, primarily valued for its blood-purifying and detoxifying properties. Its bark and leaves contain high concentrations of nimbin and nimbidin, which exhibit powerful antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral activities. These compounds make Neem a gold-standard treatment for chronic skin conditions, including psoriasis, eczema, and stubborn acne. Its use in oral hygiene is legendary; the " Datun" or neem twig contains volatile oils that kill salivary bacteria, prevent plaque formation, and treat gingivitis more effectively than many modern toothpastes. Beyond topical applications, Neem is used internally to manage

blood sugar levels in diabetic patients and to stimulate the liver for better digestion. Modern research has highlighted its "chemopreventive" potential, showing that its antioxidants can help neutralize free radicals and inhibit tumor growth. It also serves as a potent antipyretic for reducing malarial fevers and an anthelmintic for expelling intestinal worms. For women, Neem-infused water is traditionally used as an antiseptic wash post-childbirth to prevent infections. Its oil, extracted from the seeds, is highly effective in treating fungal nail infections and scalp conditions like dandruff, making it a versatile cornerstone of holistic wellness that addresses both systemic and localized health issues.

Cultural: The Neem tree is deeply embedded in the spiritual consciousness of India, where it is viewed as a manifestation of the Divine Mother. It is most sacredly associated with Goddess Shitala, the deity of healing and protection against "heat" diseases like smallpox and measles. In many villages, the tree itself is worshipped as a living idol, with devotees offering water and vermilion to its trunk to seek protection from epidemics. During the Hindu New Year festivals of Gudi Padwa and Ugadi, a specific mixture of Neem flowers and jaggery is consumed; this ritual symbolizes the acceptance of life's "bitterness" and "sweetness" in equal measure, while simultaneously serving as a seasonal internal cleanse. Culturally, the tree is seen as a symbol of health and longevity. Bunches of its serrated leaves are hung at the thresholds of homes and birth chambers to act as a "spiritual filter," believed to ward off both physical pathogens and negative metaphysical energies. In South India, the tree is often "married" to the Peepal tree (Ficus religiosa) in a sacred ceremony known as Vruksha Vivah, representing the union of male and female energies and the balance of nature. Its wood, being pest-resistant and durable, is frequently used to carve the sacred idols of Lord Jagannath in Odisha during the Nabakalebara ritual. This transition from a biological entity to a sacred icon highlights the tree's role not just as a resource, but as a guardian of communal harmony and ancestral tradition.

Location

GPS: 20.15860192, 85.76535449

Directions: https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&travelmode=walking&destination=20.15860192%2C85.76535449