



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJIRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 10, Issue 8, August 2021

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

**Impact Factor: 7.569**

 9940 572 462

 6381 907 438

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# Traditional Uses of Medicinal Trees in Khuldabad, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra

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**ABSTRACT:** The paper deals with the preliminary investigation of 42 species of medicinal trees used by peoples of Khuldabad taluka of Aurangabad district in Maharashtra (India). Khuldabad is a great historical heritage, hilly station and also known to harbor a rich diversity of higher plants species and larger trees. Medicinal plants still play a vital role in the primary healthcare of this local community. The different parts of the trees used for treatment of different ailment and diseases, such as stomach ache, joint pain, scabies, lactation, rheumatism, infections, dysentery, diarrhea, bleeding of the nose, skin disease, migraine, snake bites, boils vomiting, fever, skin problems, cold & cough, toothache, stomach ache, wounds, burns, constipation, night blindness, blood dysentery, indigestion, diabetes, asthma and jaundice.

**KEYWORDS:** Khuldabad, traditional medicines, medicinal trees

## I. INTRODUCTION

The native people are exploiting a variety of herbals for effective curing of various diseases. From the earliest days mankind has turned to plants for healing and various other uses. It is estimated that 61-85% of world's population depends on tradition medicine (Khan et.al 2004 and Sivadasan 2004).

Khuldabad is a harbors a rich diversity of ethnic botanical species, which generate considerable benefits from social and economic perspectives. Until now, people are preparing medicines from their available species of higher plants, which were used to treat common diseases. However, due to population pressure, accelerated urbanization, recurring drought, and deforestation, most of the medicinal trees are either destroyed or on the verge of extinction.

The aim of this study was, therefore, to identify and document the species of the plants associated with medicinal used in Khuldabad area District Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Khuldabad is located at 20.05° N 75.18°E. It has pleasant climate, moderate by its altitude (2732 feet/832.7 meters). During the field survey, detailed information about the plants was gathered according the list through informal oral interview of Vaidhyas, Tribes, Hakims and thenative rural people of Khuldabad Dist. Aurangabad (M.S.). Some Vaidhyas Dada Jaan, Momin Zafar Rashid and Syed Akram Ali Quadri and Tribes (Bawa) convinced for field survey to collect the plant species. Key questions asked included local names of plants, parts used, preparation, dosage and the specific ailments for treatment.

Proper identification of collected samples was done by consulting text, Singh (1986) worked on Selected Indian Folk Claims for the cure of bronchial asthma, Rawat and Pangtey (1987) studied the ethnobotany of Alpine regions of Kumaon. For ethno-medicinal taxa, the literatures; Gupta and Chadha (1995), Singh (2000), Mukhopadhyay (1998), S. Chaudhary (2011), Dhal et.al (2015) and Kajal et.al (2019).

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study found that the trees recorded from the different sites of Khuldabad area are highly valuable for medicinal uses. The study provides sufficient ground to believe that the traditional medicinal practice using native medicinal plants is alive well-functioning in the study area. Many communities use wild plants for the primary healthcare, due to belief in its effectiveness, easy accessibility and lack of modern medicines.

A total 42 medicinal trees belonging to 24 families and 37 genera were observed to be of popular medicinal value among locals. In table 1 various plants species are arranged alphabetically with their botanical names followed



by local name, family, flowering and fruiting period and folk medicinal uses have been presented.

Their application ranged from treatment of stomach ache, joint pain, scabies, lactation, rheumatism, infections, dysentery, diarrhea, bleeding of the nose, skin disease, migraine, snake bites, boils vomiting, fever, skin problems, cold & cough, toothache, stomach ache, wounds, burns, constipation, night blindness, blood dysentery, indigestion, diabetes, asthma and jaundice. Different types of preparation made from medicinally important plants included decoction, juice, powder, paste, oil and whole plant extract.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Khuldabad has rich diversity of higher plants species and larger trees. Medicinal plants still play a key role in the health care of the local population. Plants commonly used as traditional medicines in rural areas of Khuldabad and are collected and used by the local population. It is evident from the interviews conducted in different villages, knowledge of medicinal plants is limited to traditional healers, herbalists and elderly persons who are living in rural areas. The findings of this study predicted that, most of the medicinal plants used by the community of study area contain medicinal substances in the root, leaf and stem part of surveyed plants.

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**Table 1. List of Medicinal Trees in Khuldabad Dist. Aurangabad**

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Flowering and Fruiting	Medicinal Uses
1.	<i>Acasia Arabica</i> (Lam.)Willd	Mimosaceae	Babul	July- - December	Useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, piles, Anthelmintic, bleeding disorder, cough and urinary disorders. Gum is used in dysuria and reduced hormone levels.
2.	<i>Annona reticulate</i> (L)	Annonaceae	Ramphal	January- March	To treat abscesses, They are used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery, The root decoction is taken as a febrifuge
3.	<i>Annona squamosal</i> (L)	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	March – May	It is use an insecticidal, an anti-tumor agent, anti-diabetic, anti-

					oxidant, anti-lipidimic and anti-inflammatory agent which has been characterized due to the presence of the cyclic peptides
4.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC)	Combretaceae	Dhawda	February to May	It is used in treating snake bites and scorpion stings. Sweet meats and as an emulsifier in the food industry.
5.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Neem	March-July	It is use anti-inflammatory property which helps reduces acne, Nourishes Skin, Treats Fungal Infections, Detoxification. Increases Immunity, Insect & Mosquito Repellent, Prevents Gastrointestinal Diseases, Treats Wounds.
6.	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i> (L)	Balanitaceae	Hinguta,Hinganbet	January-August	It is traditionally used for jaundice, intestinal worm infection, wounds, malaria, syphilis, epilepsy, dysentery, constipation, diarrhea, hemorrhoid, stomach aches, asthma, and fever.
7.	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> (L)	Poaceae	Bamboo	-----	The stems used as fuel the leaves used as fodder, a large amount of ingestion of leaves is known to cause neurological disorder among horses.
8.	<i>Bauhinia recemosa</i> Linn.	Fabaceae	Aapta, Bidi	March-June	Used as a refrigerant, astringent, in the treatment of headache, fever, skin diseases, blood diseases, dysentery, and diarrhea and bark useful wash for ulcers
9.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Kachnar	November	.Diarrhoea: The decoction of its bark.
10	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> (L)	Malvaceae	Kate Sawar	November-January	The treatment of cholera, tubercular fistula, coughs, urinary complaints, nocturnal pollution, abdominal pain due to dysentery, and impotency.
11	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Dhak, Palash	March-May	Flowers of the Bastard Teak have been used in ancient India in beauty care and to maintain complexion and suppleness of skin. Seeds have been employed in the treatment of worm infestations and as a antitode for snake bite.
12	<i>Cassica fistula</i> Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Amaltas	April-September	Jaundice and Blindness: The seeds are used in jaundice and the bark
13	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L)	Rutaceae	Nimboo	All year round	Health benefits of lemon highlights its value as anticatarrhal, benefits blood circulation, capillary protector, antihypertensive, antispasmodic, diuretic, applied to the skin and mucous membranes is antibacterial and antifungal.



14	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst	Boraginaceae	Bhokar	March–April.	Treatment for cough, asthma, skin diseases, fever, diarrhea, intestinal worms and wounds.
15	<i>Dalbergiasissoo</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Shisham	March-August	Leprosy: The rasping's of itswood are boiled in water until these become half, then mixed with 'Sharbat' of shisham are drunk about for forty days in leprosy
16	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj,ex Hook.)	Fabaceae	Gulmohar	April-August	For treat some disorders, such as constipation, inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, pneumonia, and malaria
17	<i>Dolichandrome falcatus</i> (Wall. ex DC)	Bignoniaceae	Medhshigi	April–May.	The bark juice is used for menorrhagia and leucorrhoea, fractures. The leaves of this plant are used as antioxidant, antiestrogenic and antidiabetic.
18	<i>Eucalyptuscitridora</i> Hook.	Myrtaceae	Lyptis	March-September	Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis: The dried leaves in form of tincture is used in asthma and chronic bronchitis.
19	<i>Ficusbengalensis</i> Linn	Moraceae	Bargad,Bar	April-September	A powder of its fruits in shade is prepared and is taken with honey in the morning and evening for a week to cure Spermatorrhoea.
20	<i>Ficusrecemosa</i> Linn.	Moraceae	Gular	February-July	Its roots is used in dysentery and its fruits is given as a vehicle to medicine in diabetes.
21	<i>Ficusreligiosa</i> Linn.	Moraceae	Pipal	September	The dried bark in powdered form is used in anal fistula and in the form of a paste, as an absorbent in inflammatory swellings.
22	<i>Hardwickia binate</i> Roxb.	Fabaceae	Anjan	July to September	It is used for treating sexually transmitted diseases like leucorrhoea, chronic cystitis, gonorrhoea.
23	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> (L)	Lythreaceae	Mehndi	January-April	It is use for antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, antiviral, anticancer, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antifertility and wound healing properties.
24	<i>Mangiferaindica</i> Linn.	Anacardiaceae	Aam	March-July	Internal Haemorrhage andNasalbleeding: The bark is used in internal haemorrhage and the juice of kernel to stop nasal bleeding.
25	<i>Meliaazedarach</i> Linn.	Meliaceae	Bakain	March-July	Ulcers and Eczema: Decoctionofleaves is antiseptic and used to wash ulcers and eczema
26	<i>Moringaoleifer</i> Lamk.	Moringaceae	Sahinjna	February-June	Rheumatism and Influenza:Thecrushed bark boiled in mustard oil is used as a balm in acute rheumatic pain and its leaves are cooked as vegetable curry and are eaten in influenza.



27	<i>Morusalba</i> Linn.	Moraceae	Shahtoot	March-July	It has protective effect of against atherosclerosis, liver and kidney disorders, and inflammation and Fever and Soar Throat.
28	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L) Sprengel	Rutaceae	Kadipatta	April-May	Indigestion and Jaundice: Itsleavesas curry are used in indigestion and jaundice
29	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (L)	Phyllanthaceae	Aola	April- May	Its used antibacterial & astringent properties which help improve the body's immunity system. Indian Gooseberry also increases white blood cells which help flush out the toxins from the body.
30	<i>Prunus dulci</i> (Mill.)	Rosaceae	Badam	March to April,	In cosmetics and personal care products, Oil is used in many different products including bath oils, lipstick, skin cleansing products, moisturizers, night skin care products and sunscreen products.
31	<i>Psidium gaava</i> (L)	Myrtaceae	Jaam	June-july	It is for diarrhea, dysentery, gastroenteritis, hypertension, diabetes, caries, pain relief, cough, oral ulcers and to improve locomotors coordination and liver damage inflammation.
32	<i>Santalum album</i> (L)	Santalaceae	Chandan	December-April.	White sandalwood is used for treating the common cold, cough, bronchitis, fever, and sore mouth and throat. It is also used to treat urinary tract infections.
33	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> (Gaertn.)	Sapindaceae	Reetha	May,June	It is used in Ayurvedic medicine to remove tan and freckles from the skin. It cleanses the skin of oily secretion and is even used as a cleanser for washing hair as it forms a rich, natural lather.
34	<i>Saracaasoca</i> (Roxb.) De Wilde	Fabaceae	Ashok	March-September	Blood Dysentery, Diabetes and Syphilis: Its flowers are pounded and used in blood dysentery, diabetes and Syphilis.
35	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> (Linn.)	Anacardaceae	Bibba, Bhilawa	December - June	he fruit and nut extract shows various activities like anti-atherogenic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-reproductive, and hair growth promoter.
36	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i> (Linn.) Skects.	Myrtaceae	Jamun	April-July	To Increase Lactation: Its stem bark about 3 gm mixed with root powder about 10 gm. of Anantmool ( <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> ) is given with water on empty stomach within 3 days of delivery

					to increase lactation
37	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> (L)	Fabaceae	Imli, Chincha	September- February	The bark is astringent and tonic and its ash may be given internally as a digestive, Leaf extracts exhibit anti-oxidant activity in the liver, The leaves and flowers are used to make a sweetened tea that is drunk by children as a remedy for measles The fruit is aperient and laxative.
38	<i>Tectonagrandis</i> Linn. f.	Verbenaceae	Sagon	August- December	Biliousness, Bronchities and Urinary Problems: The flowers are used in biliousness, bronchitis and urinary problems.
39	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i> (Roxb.)W.&.A	Combretaceae	Arjun	May - June	Sores, Ulcers and Earache: The leaves are used as a cover on sores and ulcers and their juice is dropped in earache.
40	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) (Roxb.)	Combretaceae	Behada	March - May	Its used in the treatment of diarrhoea, cough, hoarseness of voice, eye diseases and scorpionsting and as a hair tonic.
41	<i>Thevesia pruviana</i> (Pers. K.Schum)	Apocyanaceae	Peeli Kaner	July- september	Leaves and bark were macerated is taken to cure amenorrhoea. Toxicity, intermittent fevers The bark is a powerful antiperiodic and febrifuge
42	<i>Zizyphusmauritiana</i> Lamk	Rhamnaceae	Ber	September- March	Gout and Rheumatism: The juice of the root bark is applied externally to gout and rheumatism.



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