



**Sri Satya Sai Murlidhar Ayurvedic College & Hospital  
Moga (Punjab) -142001**

**JATI**

**Botanical Name:** *Jasminum officinale* Linn.

**Family :** Oleaceae

**Introduction :**

Latin name: *Jasminum* = from the original Arabic name – yasmin; grandiflorum = large flowers.

**Scientific classification :** True jasmines make up the genus *Jasminum* of the family Oleaceae. The common white jasmine is classified as *Jasminum officinale*, Spanish jasmine as *Jasminum grandiflorum*, and Arabian jasmine as *Jasminum sambac*. False jasmines make up the genus *Gelsemium*, of the family Loganiaceae. The yellow, or Carolina, jasmine is classified as *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

**Names in different Indian languages :**

**English :** Spanish Jasmine

**Hindi :** Jaati, cameli

**Kannada :** mallige

**Malayalam :** Pichakam, pichakamulla

**Sanskrit :** Jaati, malati

**Tamil :** Kotimalligai, pichi

**Telugu :** Jaji

**Synonyms :**

Jaati, Jaatika, Jaatimalli, Pravaaljaati, Saumanasyaayani, Sumanaa, Chetikka, Hriddgandhaa, Maalati, Chameli

*Jasminum grandiflorum* Linn.

**Morphology :**

This is a slender creeper, bearing hard and- angular branches.

**Leaves** – compound with three paired foliate sending with a single leaf at the tip.

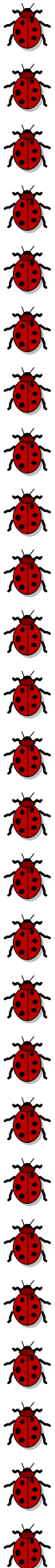
**Flowers** – white, fragrant, with five petals. Flowering occurs in rainy season.

**Habitat & Distribution :**

Throughout India

**Chemical composition :**

benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate , phytol , jasmine , methyl jasmonate , linalool , geranyl linalool, eugenol , isophetyl acetate, isophetyl, ascorbic acid, anthranilic acid , glucoside, indole oxygenase, alkaloid jasminine , salicylic acid.





**Properties :**



Guna : laghu, snigdha. mridu; Rasa: tikta. kashaya;



Vipaka :katu Virya :ushna



**Karma :** Vranaropana, netrarogaghnam, hridayam, stanyasoshanam calming , sedative, CNS depressant, astringent , mild anaesthetic, diuretic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue



**Indications :**

Ulcers, wounds, fever, skin disease, cough, piles, leucorrhoea, mouth ulcers, Eczema



**External uses :**



The leaves are chewed for oral hygiene. It relieves stomatitis and strengthens teeth and gums  
Flowers are aphrodisiac. Leaves and roots are used for cleaning and healing wounds



Decoction is used as gargles for stomatitis. Local application of root or oil is useful in paralysis, bellspalsy etc. Roots are applied on the penis in loss of libido. Also useful in itching and skin diseases.



Ear conditions – leaves are boiled in oil which is then used as .ear drops. Eye conditions leaves and flowers are tied on the eyes or their juice is used as eye drops.



In urinary disorders, the flowers or leaves are applied locally on the hypogastric region for relieving cystitis and retention of urine.



**Internal uses :**

Blood diseases, dysuria, amenorrhoea, impotence, skin diseases and poisoning.



**Srotogamitwa :**

**Dosha :** Tridoshaghni.



**Dhatu :** Shukra (aphrodisiac), rakta (bleeding disorders). rasa (menstrual disorders).



**Mala :** Mutra.



**Parts used :-** Root, leaves, flower



**Dosage :-** Leaf juice 10-15 ml, Powder 2-4 g, Decoction 50-100 ml

