Mallika	
Hindi Name	Mogra / Motia
English Name	Arabian Jasmine
Scientific Name & Family	*Jasminum sambac* (L.) Aiton; Family – Oleaceae
Part Used	Flowers, leaves, roots
External Morphology	A small evergreen shrub or climber growing 1–3 m tall; stem slender, branched and slightly woody; leaves simple, opposite, ovate to elliptic, smooth and glossy dark green; flowers white, highly fragrant, usually single or double, borne in clusters; blooming mainly during warm seasons and evenings; fruits small black berries when mature.
Active Phytoconstituents	Essential oils (benzyl acetate, linalool, benzyl alcohol), flavonoids, jasmonates
Pharmacological Actions	Varnya (improves complexion), Vrana-ropaka (wound healing), Shothahara (anti-inflammatory), Hridya (beneficial for heart), Manas-shamaka (calming effect)
Important Formulations	Used in aromatic oils, herbal pastes for skin disorders, and traditional preparations for headaches and eye disorders
Dose	Flower paste or infusion used externally; Leaf juice: 5–10 ml
To be Noted	The flowers are widely valued for their pleasant fragrance and are commonly used in perfumes, garlands, and religious offerings. In traditional medicine, *Jasminum sambac* is used for skin diseases, ulcers, headaches, and eye ailments, and its essential oil is known for its relaxing and mood-enhancing properties.

References:

1. Dravyaguna Vigyan, P.V. Sharma Part. II
2. A textbook of Dravyaguna Vigyan, Prakash L. Hegde Vol. II

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