| Yuthika | |
|---|---|
| **Hindi Name** | Juhi |
| **English Name** | Indian Jasmine / Juhi Jasmine |
| **Scientific Name & Family** | *Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl; Family – Oleaceae |
| **Part Used** | Flowers, leaves, roots |
| **External Morphology** | A woody climbing shrub or scandent plant with slender, branching stems; leaves simple, opposite, ovate to elliptic, smooth and often with small auriculate lobes at the base; flowers white, highly fragrant, star-shaped with 5–8 petals, borne in small clusters; fruits small black berries when mature. |
| **Rasapanchaka & Dosha-Karma** | Guna: Laghu, Snigdha Rasa: Tikta, Kashaya Vipāka: Katu Vīrya: Śīta Doṣa-karma: Pitta-Kapha śāmaka |
| **Active Phytoconstituents** | Essential oils (benzyl acetate, linalool, indole), flavonoids, glycosides, tannins |
| **Pharmacological Actions** | Vranaropaka (wound healing), Shothahara (anti-inflammatory), Krimighna (antimicrobial), Vedanasthapana (analgesic), Sugandhita (aromatic) |
| **Important Formulations** | Used in traditional Ayurvedic and folk preparations for skin diseases, wounds, ulcers, and in aromatic oils and perfumes |
| **Dose** | Leaf juice: 5–10 ml; Decoction: 20–30 ml |
| **To be Noted** | Yuthika is valued for its fragrant flowers, which are widely used in perfumery, garlands, and religious offerings. In Ayurveda, the plant is used for wound healing, skin disorders, and inflammatory conditions. The flowers are also used for preparing aromatic oils and cosmetics. |

## References:


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



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