



# International Educational Applied Research Journal

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF PARIJAT

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### Abstract:

It is also called the plant of heaven. Its flowers bloom at night or fall from the plant in the morning. The flower is white in colour, very beautiful, highly fragrant. According to Hindu phenomena, touching this plant cures diseases. A large amount of phytochemical and antimicrobial properties are found in the flowers, wood and leaves of this plant.

### 1. Introduction:

This small, shrubby plant can grow to the height of ten feet when grown in good conditions. In the summer season, this small plant completely covers itself in white fragrant flowers, attracting colourful butterflies to your garden area. Harshringar or Parijat also West Bengal's official **flower Plant** and Its blooms with lovely, sweet-smelling flowers that open at dusk.

Eye-pleasing is just one feature, Harsingar plant is loaded with beneficial qualities, and it is also well known for its medicinal properties. It has been used from centuries to treat of variety of illnesses. This small plant is used in treatments for Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya. Also treats cough and breathing-related problems.

Out of many one of the most satisfactory factor about this plant is easy to care. It requires minimal watering making it the best choice for busy plant parents. It can grow at indoor and outdoor both facilities. A great way to give a natural touch to your home and workplace.

**Botanical name: Clitoria ternatea**

English: Night jasmine, Coral jasmine, hindi: Harsingar, Parijat, sanskrit: Parijat, Shefali, Shefalika, gujarati: Harsh Nagar, kannada: Parijatha, marathi: Parijatamo, tamil: Majipu, bengali: Shefalika, Shivuli

**Other names:** Parijita, shiuli phooler dana, coral jasmin, Parijita, Raat rani, Raat ki rani, Raat Rani, Aparijatha, Parijatham seeds, Ratrani, Raatrani, Parijaat, Parijay, Ratrani, Night queen, Raat ki raani, Harsingaar, Harshingar plant

**2. Taxonomical Classification**

**Name of the plant** – *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* (Daund and Vikhe n.d.)

**Synonyms** – Night jasmine

**Kingdom** – Plantae

**Division** – Magnoliophyta

**Class** – Magnoliopsida

**Order** – Lamiales

**Family** – Oleaceae

**Genus** – *Nyctanthes*

**Species** – *Arbor-tristis*

**Binomial name** – *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*

**3. Description:**

*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* is a shrub or a small tree growing to 10 m (33 ft) tall, with flaky grey bark.

The leaves are opposite, simple, 6–12 cm (2.4–4.7 in) long and 2–6.5 cm (0.79–2.56 in) broad,

with an entire margin. The flowers are fragrant, with a five- to eight-lobed white corolla with an orange-red centre; they are produced in clusters of two to seven together, with individual flowers opening at dusk and finishing at dawn. The fruit is a bilobed, flat brown heart-shaped to round capsule 2 cm (0.79 in) diameter, each lobe containing a single seed.(1,2)

#### **4. Distribution and habitat:**

*N. arbor-tristis* is native to Indo-China, Himalaya and Sumatera to Jawa.(3) It grows in dry deciduous forests and hillsides.(4)

#### **5. Chemical constituents of *Nyctanthes arbortristis* Linn:**

**Leaves:** Leaves contain D-mannitol,  $\beta$ -sitosterol, Flavanol glycosides, Astragaline, Nicotiflorin, Oleanolic acid, Nyctanthic acid, Tannic acid, Ascorbic acid, Methyl salicylate, Amorphous glycoside, Amorphous resin, Trace of volatile oil, Carotene, Friedeline, Lupeol, Lupeol, Glucose, Fructose, Iridoid glycosides, Benzoic acid.

**Flowers:**Flowers contain Essential oil, Nyctanthin, dmannitol, Tannin, Glucose, Carotenoid, Glycosides,  $\beta$ -monogentiobioside ester or  $\alpha$ -crocetin (or crocin-3),  $\beta$ -monogentiobioside,  $\beta$ -D monoglucoside ester or  $\alpha$ -crocetin, $\beta$ digentiobioside ester or  $\alpha$ -crocetin (or crocin-1).

**Seeds:** Seeds contain Arbortristoside A&B, Glycerides of linoleic acid, oleic acid, lignoceric acid, stearic acid, palmitic and myristic acids, nyctanthic acid, 3- 4 secotriterpene acid, a water soluble polysaccharide composed of D-glucose and D mannose. Bark: -Bark contains Glycosides and alkaloids.VoiceStem contains Glycosidenaringenin-4-0- $\beta$ -glucapyranosyl- $\alpha$ -xylopyranoside and  $\beta$ -sitosterol.

#### **6. Uses:**



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The leaves have been used in Ayurvedic medicine and Homoeopathy for sciatica, arthritis, and fevers, and as a laxative. (4) An orange dye from the corolla, nyctanthin, is used to dye silk.<sup>[13]</sup> In India, flowers are used to make garlands and used for worship. (5)

### 7. Conclusion:

This plant can play an important role in the coming times due to the presence of more than phytochemical. New medicines can be made by combination of phytochemicals.

### 8. References:

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