



Review on medicinal properties of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* and *Asparagus racemosus*

¹Daksha Kaushik, ²Priyanka Verma, ³Dr. Krishan Pal

^{1,2}Research Scholar, Mewar University, Chhitorgarh

³Assistant Professor, Department of Biosciences, SRC Muzaffarnagar UP

Introduction : Herbal medicines are essential components of traditional medicine in several countries including China and India. India has a well-established



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system of medicine known as Ayurveda. This system of medicine utilizes plants and minerals for the welfare of human beings. India is a hot-spot of mega-biodiversity of medicinal plants/herbal drugs which have been used for curative purposes.

As treated very broadly, the Liliaceae are mostly perennial herbs from starchy rhizomes, corms, or bulbs comprising about 280 genera and 4,000 species. The leaves are alternate or less often opposite or whorled. The flowers are often showy and are nearly always bisexual and actinomorphic. The perianth typically consists of two whorls of undifferentiated or weakly differentiated petaloid tepals with 3 distinct members in each whorl, or less frequently all of the segments are connate into a common perianth tube or perigynous or epigynous zone that sometimes has an adnate corona. The androecium usually consists of 6 fertile stamens attached to the receptacle or adnate to the perianth tube but rarely 3, 4, or up to 12 may be found. The gynoecium typically consists of a single compound pistil of 3 carpels, a single style commonly with 3 stigmas, and a superior or less often inferior ovary with 3 locules, each containing several to numerous axile ovules. Rarely there are 2 or 4 carpels and locules with axile placentation or only a single locule with intruded parietal placentation. The fruit is nearly always a capsule or berry.

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