3. **OBJECTIVE OF WORK:**

- The current status of the Helminthiasis reveals that 25-30% of world population is suffering from this and under developed and developing countries like India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and other sub-continent countries were having a major contribution to helmenthiasis. On other hand helmenthiasis and subtype of helmenthiasis are also affecting developed countries also and reports have estimated that not less than 200,000 people Alone in the US population.

- The invasion of these worms does not produce the life threatening condition but surely affecting the normal lifestyle of the people. Infestation can cause morbidity, and sometimes death, by compromising nutritional status, affecting cognitive processes, inducing tissue reactions, such as granuloma, and provoking intestinal obstruction or rectal prolapsed and hence need proper treatment.

- The current medication available for the treatment of this disease are limited and as per the reports of WHO conventionally used benzimidazole derivative,s are also showing the resistance in many a cases in African countries.

- Beside this Office of Rare Diseases (ORD) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has listed Helmenthiasis as a "rare disease" and this status has restricted the research on drug development in developing countries, that means newer molecules are not going to come from developed countries and its now responsibility of under developed countries to find better treatment for helminthiasis.

- The treatment option presently available are Benzaimidazol derivatives like Albendazole, Thibendazol, Metrnidazole, etc which is actually antiprotozoal category drug., but serving purpose because of limited choice of new molecules emerging out compared to other category of drugs. The current study is aimed towards initiating research towards this segment, which is need of underdeveloped and developing countries like India.

- The study is focused to find one or more phytochemical(s) which have a strong anthelmentic activity and can serve as lead molecule for further development.

- India is country perhaps the largest producer of medicinal herbs and is rightly called the botanical garden of the world. India has officially recognizes more than 3000 plants for their medicinal value and it is generally estimated that over 6000 plants in India are used
in traditional folk and herbal medicines, representing about 75% of the medicinal needs of the third world countries. Despite of thus till the date only few plants have been investigated thoroughly while a great number of plants being extensively used in medicines are still not investigated. Present work is also attempting to explore this Indian flora for anthelmentic activity specifically from Satpuda region. Many plants from this region are used by tribal peoples to cure the Helminthesiasis and to which they named as "Jant nashak". (Verbal communication)

- The plants *Punica granatum*, and *Eagle marmalose* are much promising plants for treatment of helminthes and this study is aimed to identify the potential of these drugs through scientific method with objective of getting new phytoconstituents for treatment.