3. OBJECTIVE OF WORK

Helminthiasis 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 prolapse.

Due to many side effects of chemotherapeutic anthelmintic drugs and their prolong use and development of anthelmintic resistant. These drugs are also comparatively expensive and generally unavailable to people in rural areas, so there is great need to develop some novel, cheap and easily available drugs in India.

The present condition of the Helminthiasis reveals that nearly 55 - 60 % of world population is suffering from this and under developed and developing were having a major contributing to it. As India is being developing country it’s our concern to look more options for the disease threatening the population.

Amongst the wealth of indigenous plants in India, survey of literature reveals that leaves of *Caesalpinia crista* and bark of *Erythrina indica* are used traditionally as anthelmintic agent, but has not been scientifically investigated for an anthelmintic activity.

The present work is an attempt to explore this Indian flora for anthelmintic activity specifically from Satpuda platue (Nandurbar district, Maharashtra). Many plants from this region are used by tribal peoples to cure the Helminthiasis and to which they named as "Jant nashak".

Main objective of this study is to prepare a monograph of leaves of *Caesalpinia crista* and bark of *Erythrina indica* that includes following parameters

- To explore the possibility of using the traditional medicines with proper chemical and pharmacological profiles.
- To conduct the systematic phytochemical investigation of leaves of *Caesalpinia crista* and bark of *Erythrina indica*.
- To characterize the isolated phytoconstituents qualitatively and quantitatively.
- To perform detailed study of anthelmintic activity of leaves of *Caesalpinia crista* and bark of *Erythrina indica* using different parameters.