SUMMARY
SUMMARY

*T. populnea* and *A. vasica* commonly known as Parspu and Adulasa were subjected to percolation and soxhlet extraction procedures with different solvents. Among the solvents used, methanol extract (percolation) of both the plants were found to be consistently more efficient on the basis of its antibacterial potentials. The comparison between percolation and soxhlet extract of both the plants revealed that the antibacterial activity of cold extract is relatively higher than the soxhlet extracts. Presence of various bioactive components such as alkaloids, carboxylic acids, tannins, resins, steroids etc. provides an opportunity to investigate further for their commercial exploitation.