Ficus benghalensis plant is a ever green plant of family Moraceae having many chemicals compounds present in this plant. There are so many workers work out on this plant. Patil et al., (2010) described that in leaves, stem, bark, root and aerial root have different chemicals so this plant is having medicinal importance. Some chemicals are described as: In Ficus benghalensis leaves have quercetin-3-galactoside, rutin, friedelin, taraxoseterol, lupeol, B-amyrin along with psoralen, bergapten and B-sisterol. The bark of Ficus benghalensis present of 5,7 Dimethyl ether of lucope-largonidin 3-O-β-L rhamnoside and 5, 3, dimethyle ether of leucocynidin 3-O-β-D galactosyl cellulobioside, glycoside, 20-tetra-triaconthene-2-one, 6-heptatriacontene-10-one, pentatriacontan-5-one, beta Sitosterol-alpha-D-glucose and meso-inositol Earlieds, glucoside, 20 tetrattri- contene-2-one, 6-heptaria contene-10-one, pentatriacontan-5-one, β sitosterol-alpha-D-glucose, and me-so-inositol, Leucodelphinidin derivative, bengalenoside: Aglucoside, Leucopelargonin derivative, Leucocynidin derivative, glycoside of leucopelargonidin have been isolated from the bark of Ficus benghalensis.

Ficus compound showed significant antioxidant effect, which may be attributed to their polyphenolic nature Patil et al., (2010). The stem bark of Ficus benghalensis L. and Ficus reacemosa L. are used in India for the treatment of diabetes and a number of other diseases. The
bark of *Ficus benghalensis* decreased fasting blood Sugar and glycosylated haemoglobin. The fruit of *Ficus benghalensis* traditional use of folk medicine for respiratory disorders and certain skin disease. According to Ayurvedic system of medicine *Ficus benghalensis* linn (Banyan tree) is well known to be useful in diabetes. This attracted the attention of many earlier workers who studied the hypoglycemic effect from the bark of *Ficus benghalensis*. *Ficus benghalensis* Linn is a large evergreen tree found throughout forest tracts of India. It is popular Indigenous system of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy. In traditional system of medicine various plant parts such as stem, bark, root bark aerial roots, vegetative buds, leaves, fruits and latex are used in dysentery, diarrhea, diabetes leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, nervous disorders, tonic and astringent. According to Ayurvedic system of medicine *Ficus benghalensis* Linn (Banyan tree) is well known to be useful in diabetes. The present review is therefore, an effort to give a detailed survey of the literature on its pharmacognosy, phytochemistry, pharmacological, traditional uses as antioxidant, antiatherogenic, antitumor, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-stress, antipyretic, anti-allergic, antidiarrhoeal, antidiabetic, ameliorative, hypoglycemic, hypoglydemic, immunomodulatory and wound healing properties are present in *Ficus benghalensis* plant.

**Medicinal importance of Ficus benghalensis**

The world population is likely to touch 7.5 billion by the year 2020. The world Health organization (WHO) estimated that 80% of the
population of the developing countries rely on traditional medicines. Mostly plant based drugs, for their primary health care needs. The modern pharmacopoeia still contains at least 25% drugs derived from plants while many others are synthetic analogues built on prototype compounds isolated from plants.

During the last decade, demand for medicinal plants and its products as well as the traditional health system has attracted the world-wide interest due to the growing recognition of the drugs on natural products, food supplements and flavors. Being non-narcotic, having no side effects and easy availability of affordable prices makes these products the only source of health care available to the poor. India, being the botanical garden and treasure house of biodiversity with its divers, ecological conditions, rich diversity and a strong traditional knowledge base, accounts for 45,000 plants species, out of which more than 8,000 species are used in some 10,000 herbal drug formulations, Prabhuji et al., (2009).

Plants have been the major source of drugs in Indian system of medicine and other ancient system of medicine and other ancient system in the world. Earliest description of curative properties of medicinal plants is found in Rig-veda. Charaka Samhita and Sushrusha Samhita give extensive description on various medicinal herbs. Information on medicinal plants in India has been systematicaly organized.
India has an ancient heritage of traditional medicine. The Material medica of India provides a great deal of information on the folklore practices and traditional aspects of therapeutically important natural products. Indian traditional medicines based on various systems including Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy. According to (Patil & Patil, 2010). The evaluation of these drugs is primarily based on photochemical pharmacological and allied approaches including various instrumental techniques such as chromatography. Microscopy and others with the emerging worldwide interest in adopting and studying traditional system and exploiting their potential based on different health care systems, the evaluation of the rich heritage of traditional medicine is essential. In this regard, on such plant as *Ficus benghalensis* Linn. Syn. *Ficus* banyana Oken. (Family Moraceae). The plant is a large evergreen tree distributed all over India from sub Himalayan region and in the deciduous forest of Deccan and south India. It is a member of four sacred tree Nalpamara (Ksirivrksas) meant to be planted around the home and temples. It is found throughout the year, grows in evergreen except in dry localities where it is a leafless for a short time. It is hardy and drought resistant; it withstands mild frost. It is epiphytic when young. It develops from seeds dropped by birds on old walls or on other trees and is therefore, considered destructive to forest trees, walls and buildings. The tree is commonly found all over India from sea level to an elevation of about 3,000 ft. It is also reported from Shri Lanka, Pakistan now widely cultivated.
The group of *Ficus*, all yielding latex, according to ayurvedic texts, consist of Nyagrodha (*Ficus benghalensis*), Udumbara (*Ficus glomerata/Ficus racemosa*), plaksha *Ficus lacor/Ficus retusa*) and ashvattha (*Ficus religiosa*) the bark of leaves of this group are used as astringent, haemostatic, anti-inflammatory, anti-septic; prescribed in diarrhea, dysentery, and in the treatment of skin disease, ulcers, vaginal disorders, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, deficient lactation.

In the traditional system of medicine, the plant is used for various health problems and disease. Therefore, the aim of the study is to present an overview of traditional, medicens investigations carries out on the plant (Banoushadhi Ratnakar, 2009-10).

**Improving Fertility :**

- Edible part : Buds of *Ficus benghalensis* have been taken for improving fertility.

**Leucorrhoea :**

- Bark, fruit and milk of *Ficus benghalensis* is useful for Leucorrhoea.

- Bark of *Ficus benghalensis* with 'Triphla' powder have been taken up 20 days with the help of honey to cure Leucorrhoea.

- The bark of this plant after boiling with water locally used to cure leucorrhoea.
**Toothache:**

- Bark of *Ficus benghalensis* and gum of *Accasia catechu* with black Pepal locally use as a pest is cure tooth problem, Pyria problem and clean teeth clearly.

**Improving Memory:**

- Bark of *Ficus benghalensis* after drying and cruising take 5 to 6g powder with cow milk it improved memory.
- The bark of *Ficus benghalensis*, whole plant of Bramhi (B.N.) and after cruising take 21 days daily it improved memory power.
- The young twigs of *Ficus benghalensis* cruised and prepare 21 tablets take one tablets daily with cow butter. It improved memory power.

**Dysentery:**

- The extracted drop of *Ficus benghalensis* arial roots with honey daily three times it care dysentery.
- The young twigs of *Ficus benghalensis* cruised and take twice a day with the help of cure dysentery.

**Pimples:**

- The milk of *Ficus benghalensis* is useful to cure pimples.
- Arial root of *Ficus benghalensis* and pul of (masoor) greed with milk and put locally on pimples it cure pimples.
- Leaf extract of *Ficus benghalensis* with butter potted on pimples it cure pimples.
Arial roots of *Ficus benghalensis* with gulab jal potted locally on pimples it cure pimples.

**Piles:**

- The bark of *Ficus benghalensis* after boiling with water mixed sugar and cow butter take 10 to 20 days early morning to cure piles.

**Arthritis:**

- The milk of *Ficus benghalensis* locally use for Arthritis.

**Hair fallings:**

- Arial roots of *Ficus benghalensis* with black til (B.N.) after cruising mixed in coconut oil use locally in hairs it cure hair falling.

**Gyanic disorder:**

- 5 to 10 drops of *Ficus benghalensis* milk with take with sugar candy up to 20 days before sunrise.