

Formulation & Evaluation of Herbal Neem Soap

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Abstract— The formulation of the herbal soap included neem leaf, Aloe Vera, tulshi, vitamin C, and tocopheryl acetate. Ayurvedic cosmetics are extremely beneficial and have no negative side effects. Herbal cosmetics is another name for ayurvedic cosmetics. All natural ingredients are readily available at local herbal markets, Cosmetics are a component of taking care of the skin and other body parts because of the dangerous UV rays and other pollutants that are present in today's environment. The chemical components of neem, which also contain antiinflammatory, anti-hyperglycemic, anti-alerer, anti-malarial, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, antimutagenic, and anticarcinogenic qualities, have been scientifically proven to work. The alor plant yields a material that is used in cosmetic goods to cure burns, psoriasis. and even acne Products for skin care often contain tocopheryl acetate. Tocopheryl acetate's antiinflammatory and antioxidant qualities can help prevent skin ageing brought on by free radicals from UV exposure. Tushi has several skin advantages, including us skin- densing beeps. Vitamin C und turmeric are also used to treat acne und brighten skin tone. Herbal soap preparation is a medication or treatment with therapeutic benefits for the skin, including antibacterial and antifungal qualities. The unprocessed medication that is used to make soap has several medicinal or cosmetic properties. The plant that is used to make soup has the ability to soften skin pidermis, provide greater penetration, eradicate acne, and promote healing and resolution in a short period of time. **KEYWORDS:** Herbal Soap, Neem, Tulshi, Vi.C. Vit E., Aloerera, Turmeric, Ruse Water, Soap Base, Lavendar Essential Oil

I.INTRODUCTION

Soaps are water soluble sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids. soaps are made from fats and oils by treating them chemically with a strong alkali, soap is different the way in which people commonly used the word. Soap are exempt from the

provisions of food drug and cosmetics act because even though section 201(i) of the act include " article for cleansing" in the definition of cosmetics. Most commercial soaps are available in Market incorporated with chemical agent's having antimicrobial activity with potential depilatory properties on skin pathogen. soaps are regarded as disinfectant required in daily practice hygiene. Soaps are cleaning agent which may solid, liquid, semi-solid, powder they are used to remove dirt, include dust, microorganism stains, bad smell to maintain health, beauty and bad odour from body. The drawbacks of commercial soaps now people led more inclined towards the herbal formulation. Herbal soaps do not contains artificial colours flavour etc., As compared to the contents of commercial product. Herbs are the natural products found in treatment of almost all disease and skin problems owing to their high medicinal value. The attributes of soaps include gentleness on the skin, rich lather, protection against skin disorder, treatment of skin infection, protection of skin tonning and smoothness of the skin. Neem (azadirachta indica) is the most common tree found in india and other country of world. The Sanskrit name 'Nimba' comes from the term "Nimbati-Swasthyamdadi" which means to give good health .Azadirachta indica contains many natural substances it indifferent parts leaves , seeds , bark has many biological activity against disease causing organisms and it contain about 140 chemical compounds. the leaves and seeds of neem tree contains Active material known as azadiractrin. Have the ability kill the disease causing fungi viruses and parasites. Turmeric is an important natural source of yellow pigment, spice, nutraceuticals and herbal medicine. Turmeric is the common name used for the curcuma longa L plant and it belongs to family zingiberaceae. Aloe vera plant has been known and used for centuries for its health,beauty , medicinal and skin care properties. The name aloe vera derived from the arabic word "alloe" "

means" shining bitter substance while "vera" in latin means true. The botanical source of aloe vera is aloe barbadensis miller and belong to family Liliaceae.

II. RELATED WORK

Materials and Methods

Ingredient: For 50gm of herbal soap

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity	Role of ingredients in soap
1	Neem Powder	6g	Anti-bacterial
2	Turmeric	0.5g	Anti-microbial
3	Aloe	2ml	Moisturizing agent
4	Glycerine soap base	35g	Binding agent
5	Vitamin E	1ml	Moisturizing agent
6	Lavender oil	2ml	Essential oil
7	Citric Acid	2g	Preservation

III. PROPOSED WORK

Types of Soap: There are several types of soaps are available in market

Classification of soaps

- based on usage

1. Toilet soap
2. Non toilet soap
3. Glycerin soap
4. Transparent soap

- based on form

1. Handmade soaps
2. Bar soaps
3. Liquid soaps

- based on ingredient

1. Milk Soap
2. Flavored Soap
3. Animal Soap
4. Luxury Soap
5. Perfume

- based on method of manufacture

1. Melt and Pour Method

2. Hot Press Method and Cold Press Method
3. Milling Method

- Advantages:

1. They do not provide allergic reaction and do not have negative side effect
2. They are easily incorporated with skin and hair
3. With small quantity they are very effective as compare to synthetic soap.
4. Extract of plant decreases the bulk property of cosmetics and give appropriate pharmacological effect.
5. Easily available and found in large variety and Quantity .
6. Easy to manufacture .
7. Chief in cost.

- Disadvantages:

1. Soap are not suitable in hard water.
2. They have week cleaning property than detergent.

IV BENEFITS

Aim and objectives: -

Aim:- To study formulate and evaluate of Herbal Neem Soap.

Objectives:-

- 1.To develop potent antiseptic herbal soap.
- 2.The other soaps are made from chemicals they are sometimes harmful to skin but herbal Soap is natural origin.
3. It can be overcoming skin irritation, skin itching and skin rashes.
4. It also act as antimicrobial, antibacterial actions.
5. They are available in cheap rate.restored and energized as soon as possible!

Formulation of Herbal Soap:-

1. Weigh all the ingredient which is solid by using weighing balance.
2. Take a glycerine soap base in container and melt it using heating melton.
3. After melting soap base add neem powder in solution.
4. Then add Turmeric, Aloe, Citric acid & mix above solution properly.
5. Then finally heat stop & add the lavender essential oil.

6. The preparation solution will be give in small container for the shape of the soap.
7. Final soap is ready.

IV.CONCLUSION

A herbal soap has been produced successfully from leaves extracts in this study. The result form the Phytochemical properties of the neem soap prepared was compared to neem seed oil, oil soap & commercial neem soap.

The result imply that the neem soap is been produced and is suitable for human skin.

Moreover, it is product innovation of natural medicated soap produced from neem leaves extract that is free from chemicals such as artificial colorants, artificial fragrance.

Thus can be affordable alternative therapy for consumer/costumer who have skin problem.

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