iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.70274

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

A Review: Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Shampoo

Mr. Vaibhav Waghole[1], Mrs. Vishakha Divekar[2], Mr. Nitin Gawai[3]
B Pharmacy Department, Mahadev Kanchan College of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Uruli Kanchan, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: ***The growing consumer preference for natural and chemical-free personal care products has significantly increased the demand for herbal shampoos as a safer and more sustainable alternative to conventional synthetic shampoos. Synthetic shampoos often contain harsh detergents like sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), parabens, and silicones, which can strip the hair of its natural oils, cause scalp irritation, and lead to long-term hair damage. In contrast, herbal shampoos are formulated using plant-based ingredients such as Reetha (Soapnut), Shikakai, Amla, Aloe Vera, and Neem, which provide gentle cleansing, conditioning, and therapeutic benefits without adverse effects.***

This review explores the formulation strategies, key herbal ingredients, and evaluation methods for herbal shampoos. It highlights the advantages of natural surfactants and bioactive compounds derived from medicinal plants, which contribute to improved hair health, reduced hair fall, and enhanced scalp conditions. Additionally, the paper discusses quality control parameters, including pH, viscosity, foaming ability, cleansing efficiency, and antimicrobial properties, to ensure the safety and efficacy of herbal shampoo formulations.

The shift toward herbal shampoos aligns with the global trend of green cosmetics, emphasizing sustainability, biodegradability, and minimal environmental impact. However, challenges such as limited shelf life, variability in herbal extract potency, and weaker foaming properties compared to synthetic shampoos remain areas for further research and innovation. By addressing these challenges, herbal shampoos can become a mainstream choice in the hair care industry, offering consumers a non-toxic, eco-friendly, and holistic hair care solution.

Keywords: Herbal shampoo, Natural surfactants, Reetha (Soapnut), Shikakai, Amla (Emblica officinalis), Aloe Vera, Green cosmetics, Sustainable hair care, Foaming ability

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been a significant shift in consumer preference toward natural and organic personal care products, driven by growing awareness of the potential adverse effects of synthetic chemicals. Conventional shampoos, which typically contain harsh detergents such as sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS), parabens, and silicones, are effective in cleansing but often strip the hair of its natural oils, leading to dryness, scalp irritation, and long-term damage. Additionally, frequent use of such chemical-laden products has been linked to issues like hair fall, dandruff, and even allergic reactions. As a result, consumers are increasingly seeking safer, more sustainable alternatives that align with the principles of green chemistry and eco-friendly living.

Herbal shampoos have emerged as a promising solution, offering a gentle yet effective approach to hair care. These formulations leverage the therapeutic properties of botanical extracts such as Reetha (Soapnut), Shikakai, Amla, Aloe Vera, Bhringraj, and Neem, which not only cleanse the hair but also provide nourishment, strengthen follicles, and improve scalp health. Unlike synthetic shampoos, herbal variants are free from toxic additives, making them suitable for individuals with sensitive skin or scalp conditions like psoriasis and eczema. Moreover, they contribute to environmental sustainability by being biodegradable and reducing chemical pollution in water systems.

The development of herbal shampoos involves a careful selection of natural surfactants, conditioning agents, and preservatives to ensure optimal performance while maintaining safety. However, formulating these products presents challenges, including stability issues, variability in herbal potency, and achieving desirable foaming properties without synthetic additives. Despite these hurdles, advancements in phytochemistry and cosmetic science have enabled the creation of high-quality herbal shampoos that meet consumer expectations. This review explores the formulation techniques, key ingredients, and evaluation methods for herbal shampoos, highlighting their benefits over conventional products and their role in the future of sustainable hair care. [1-5]

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

II. KEY INGREDIENTS IN HERBAL SHAMPOO FORMULATION

The formulation of herbal shampoos relies on a blend of natural cleansers, conditioning agents, and therapeutic botanicals that work synergistically to cleanse, nourish, and protect hair without the harsh effects of synthetic chemicals. Reetha (Sapindusmukorossi), also known as soapnut, serves as a primary natural surfactant due to its saponin content, which generates mild lather and effectively removes dirt and excess oil while maintaining the scalp's natural moisture balance. Similarly, Shikakai (Acacia concinna) acts as a gentle cleanser, preventing hair dryness and frizz by preserving the hair's natural oils. Amla (Emblica officinalis) is another vital ingredient, rich in vitamin C and antioxidants, which strengthens hair follicles, reduces breakage, and delays premature graying.

For moisturizing and soothing properties, Aloe Vera (Aloe barbadensis) is widely used for its hydrating and anti-inflammatoryeffects, making it ideal for dry and irritatedscalps. Neem (Azadirachta indica)contributes antifungal and antibacterial benefits, helping combat dandruff and scalp infections.

Hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis) promotes hair growth by improving blood circulation to the scalp and preventing hair fall due to its high mucilage content. Additionally, Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri) enhances hair thickness and reduces split ends, while Fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum) seeds provide deep conditioning, adding shine and softness to the hair.

To improve texture and usability, natural thickeners like guar gum or xanthan gum are incorporated to achieve the desired viscosity, while coconut oil-based surfactants (e.g., cocamidopropyl betaine) ensure mild yet effective cleansing. Essential oils such as lavender, rosemary, and tea tree oil not only add fragrance but also offer antimicrobial and scalp-stimulating properties.

Unlike synthetic shampoos, herbal formulations avoid sulfates, parabens, and silicones, relying instead on plant-derived actives that promote long-term hair health while being eco-friendly and biodegradable. The careful selection and combination of these ingredients ensure that herbal shampoos deliver cleansing, conditioning, and therapeutic benefits in a single formulation.[6-15]

III. FORMULATION METHODS

The formulation of herbal shampoos involves carefully selected natural ingredients and specialized techniques to ensure optimal cleansing, conditioning, and therapeutic benefits. One of the most common methods is aqueous extraction, where herbs such as Reetha, Shikakai, and Amla are boiled in water to extract their active compounds, which serve as natural surfactants and conditioning agents. This decoction is then filtered and used as a base for the shampoo. Another approach is oil infusion, where medicinal herbs like Hibiscus, Brahmi, or Neem are steeped in carrier oils (e.g., coconut or olive oil) to enhance their nourishing properties before being incorporated into the shampoo.

For a smoother, gel-like consistency, Aloe Vera gel-based formulations are widely used, as Aloe Vera not only acts as a natural thickener but also provides soothing and moisturizing effects. To improve lathering and stability, natural surfactants such as cocamidopropyl betaine (derived from coconut oil) or glyceryl laurate are often blended with herbal extracts. Additionally, viscosity modifiers like guar gum or xanthan gum are added to achieve the desired texture, while natural preservatives such as tea tree oil, honey, or grapefruit seed extract help extend shelf life without synthetic chemicals.

Each formulation method is tailored to maximize the benefits of herbal ingredients while ensuring safety, efficacy, and user-friendly application. The choice of technique depends on the desired properties of the shampoo—whether it prioritizes deep cleansing, anti-dandruff effects, hair growth stimulation, or moisturization—making herbal shampoos a versatile and customizable solution for diverse hair care needs. [16-21]

IV. EVALUATION PARAMETERS FOR HERBAL SHAMPOO

The quality and efficacy of herbal shampoos are assessed through a series of standardized evaluation parameters, which ensure their safety, performance, and consumer acceptability. Physical characteristics such as color, odor, and appearance are examined to confirm uniformity and aesthetic appeal. The pH level is critically evaluated to ensure it falls within the range of 5.5 to 7, closely matching the scalp's natural pH, as deviations can lead to scalp irritation or hair damage. Viscosity is measured using a viscometer to determine the shampoo's consistency, ensuring it is neither too thick nor too runny for optimal application.

Foaming ability and stability are key indicators of cleansing efficiency, assessed through foam height and foam retention tests. Since herbal shampoos typically produce less lather than synthetic ones, these tests help determine their practical usability. Cleansing action is evaluated using a dirt dispersion test, where the shampoo's ability to remove sebum, dust, and other impurities is analyzed. Additionally, conditioning effects are examined through a combability test, which measures the reduction in tangles and improvement in hair smoothness post-application. Sensory evaluations further assess hair softness, shine, and manageability.

To ensure scalp safety and therapeutic benefits, antimicrobial activity is tested against common pathogens like *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Malassezia furfur*, which cause dandruff and infections. A skin irritation test, often conducted via patch testing on human volunteers, checks for allergic reactions or sensitivity. Accelerated stability studies are performed to determine shelf life by exposing the shampoo to varying temperatures and humidity levels. These comprehensive evaluations ensure that herbal shampoos meet quality standards while delivering the promised natural benefits without harmful side effects.[22-30]

V. ADVANTAGES OF HERBAL SHAMPOOS

Herbal shampoos offer numerous benefits over conventional synthetic shampoos, making them an increasingly popular choice among consumers seeking natural and sustainable hair care solutions. One of the most significant advantages is the absence of harsh chemicals such as sulfates (SLS/SLES), parabens, silicones, and artificial fragrances, which are commonly found in commercial shampoos. These synthetic ingredients can strip the scalp of its natural oils, leading to dryness, irritation, and long-term hair damage. In contrast, herbal shampoos use gentle, plant-based cleansers like Reetha (Soapnut) and Shikakai, which effectively remove dirt and excess oil without disrupting the scalp's natural moisture balance.

Another key benefit is the therapeutic and medicinal properties of herbal ingredients. Many traditional herbs used in these shampoos—such as Amla (rich in vitamin C), Brahmi (promotes hair growth), Neem (antibacterial and antifungal), and Aloe Vera (soothing and hydrating)—provide additional hair and scalp benefits beyond mere cleansing. For instance, Amla strengthens hair follicles and prevents premature graying, while Neem helps combat dandruff and scalp infections. Unlike synthetic shampoos that merely clean, herbal shampoos nourish, repair, and protect the hair, promoting overall hair health.

Herbal shampoos are also suitable for all hair types, including sensitive scalps prone to allergies or conditions like eczema and psoriasis. Since they are free from artificial irritants, they reduce the risk of allergic reactions, redness, and itching. Additionally, they are environmentally friendly, as plant-derived ingredients are biodegradable and do not contribute to water pollution, unlike chemical-laden shampoos that may harm aquatic ecosystems.

Furthermore, herbal shampoos often contain natural conditioning agents such as coconut oil, hibiscus, and fenugreek, which leave hair softer, shinier, and more manageable without the need for synthetic silicones that cause buildup over time. Regular use of herbal shampoos can result in reduced hair fall, improved texture, and enhanced volume, making them a holistic alternative for long-term hair care.

In summary, herbal shampoos provide a safer, healthier, and more sustainable approach to hair care by combining gentle cleansing with the nourishing and healing properties of nature's botanicals. Their growing popularity reflects a broader shift toward clean beauty and eco-conscious consumerism, emphasizing wellness and environmental responsibility.[31-35]

VI. CHALLENGES IN HERBAL SHAMPOO FORMULATION

One of the primary challenges in formulating herbal shampoos is their limited shelf life compared to synthetic shampoos. Since herbal products are free from harsh chemical preservatives like parabens and formaldehyde releasers, they are more susceptible to microbial contamination and oxidative degradation. Natural preservatives such as neem oil, tea tree oil, and honey may offer some protection, but they are often less effective than synthetic alternatives, leading to shorter product stability. Additionally, batch-to-batch variability in herbal extracts poses a significant challenge.

Factors such as soil conditions, climate, and extraction methods can alter the concentration of bioactive compounds, affecting the shampoo's consistency, efficacy, and safety.

Another major hurdle is achieving optimal foaming and cleansing performance without synthetic surfactants like SLS (sodium lauryl sulfate). While natural surfactants such as Reetha (Soapnut) and Shikakai provide mild lathering, they often produce less foam and may not remove heavy sebum or styling product buildup as effectively. This can lead to consumer dissatisfaction, as many users associate rich lather with better cleansing. Formulators must carefully balance herbal ingredients with mild, naturally derived surfactants like cocamidopropyl betaine to enhance foam stability while maintaining gentleness.

Furthermore, texture and viscosity control can be problematic in herbal shampoos. Synthetic thickeners like carbomers are often replaced with natural alternatives such as guar gum or xanthan gum, but these may not always provide the desired consistency. Some herbal extracts can also cause phase separation or sedimentation over time, affecting the product's aesthetic appeal and usability. Lastly, regulatory and standardization issues complicate herbal shampoo formulation. Unlike synthetic ingredients, herbal components lack universal quality standards, making it difficult to ensure consistent potency and safety across different batches. Addressing these challenges requires advanced extraction techniques, innovative natural preservatives, and thorough stability testing to develop commercially viable herbal shampoos that meet consumer expectations.[36-40]

VII. CONCLUSION

The increasing demand for natural and sustainable personal care products has positioned herbal shampoos as a promising alternative to conventional synthetic shampoos. Unlike commercial shampoos that rely on harsh detergents and chemicals, herbal formulations leverage the therapeutic properties of botanical ingredients such as Reetha, Shikakai, Amla, Aloe Vera, and Neem to provide gentle yet effective cleansing, conditioning, and scalp nourishment. These natural ingredients not only cleanse hair without stripping its natural oils but also offer additional benefits such as reduced hair fall, dandruff control, enhanced shine, and improved hair strength. The absence of synthetic additives like SLS, parabens, and silicones makes herbal shampoos particularly suitable for individuals with sensitive scalps or those seeking chemical-free hair care solutions.

However, despite their advantages, herbal shampoos face certain challenges, including shorter shelf life, inconsistent foaming properties, and variability in herbal extract potency. Addressing these limitations through advanced formulation techniques, natural preservatives, and standardized extraction methods can enhance their commercial viability. Future research should focus on optimizing surfactant blends from natural sources, improving stability, and conducting long-term clinical studies to validate their efficacy. Additionally, consumer education on the benefits of herbal shampoos and their proper usage can drive wider acceptance in the market.

As the cosmetic industry shifts toward green chemistry and sustainable practices, herbal shampoos represent a significant step forward in eco-friendly hair care. By combining traditional Ayurvedic knowledge with modern scientific validation, these formulations can bridge the gap between nature-based wellness and evidence-based cosmetology. With continued innovation and quality assurance, herbal shampoos have the potential to redefine hair care standards, offering a safer, healthier, and environmentally responsible choice for consumers worldwide.

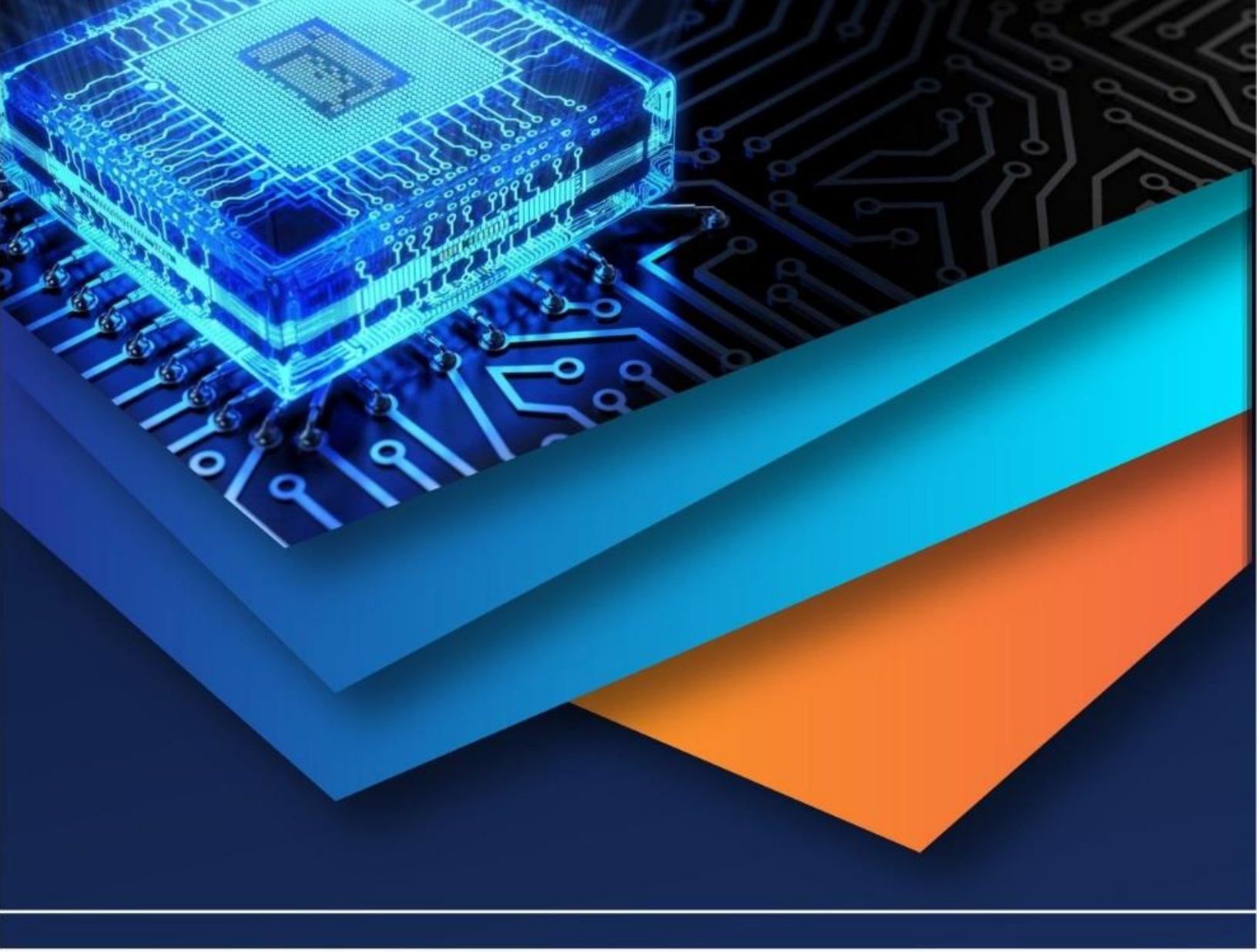
VIII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank all the people who have made direct or indirect contributions to publish this article especially my mentor and my guide.I am very grateful and thank them for their suggestions and support throughout this work.I express my gratitude to them for providing all the necessary resources during the work.I would also like to thank my family for their support.Without their contributions,this work would not have been possible.

REFERENCES

[1] D'Souza, P., & Rathi, S. K. (2015). Shampoo and conditioners: What a dermatologist should know? Indian Journal of Dermatology, 60(3), 248–254.
[2] Gavazzoni Dias, M. F. (2015). Hair cosmetics: An overview. International Journal of Trichology, 7(1), 2–15.
[3] Lee, B. H., et al. (2013). Natural surfactants and their applications in shampoos. Cosmetics, 5(4), 45–53.
[4] Kumar, S., & Pandey, A. K. (2013). Chemistry and biological activities of flavonoids: An overview. The Scientific World Journal, 2013, 162750.
[5] Trüeb, R. M. (2020). The impact of oxidative stress on hair. International Journal of Cosmetic Science, 42(1), 1–8.
[6] Nayak, B. S., et al. (2010). Reetha (Sapindusmukorossi) and its potential as a natural surfactant. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 128(2), 339–343.
[7] Joshi, A., & Sood, S. (2015). Shikakai (Acacia concinna): A natural hair cleanser. Journal of Herbal Medicine, 5(1), 29–34.
[8] Baliga, M. S., & Dsouza, J. J. (2011). Amla (Emblica officinalis Gaertn): A wonder berry in the treatment of aging and oxidative stress. Food Research International, 44(7), 1856–1865.
[9] Surjushe, A., et al. (2008). Aloe vera: A short review. Indian Journal of Dermatology, 53(4), 163–166.
[10] Subapriya, R., & Nagini, S. (2005). Medicinal properties of neem leaves: A review. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 12(5), 461–464.
[11] Adhirajan, N., et al. (2003). In vivo and in vitro evaluation of hair growth potential of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Linn. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 88(2-3), 235–239.
[12] Kumar, N., et al. (2012). Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri): A review on its neuroprotective potential. Phytotherapy Research, 26(3), 317–324.
[13] Ziaei, S., et al. (2011). The effect of fenugreek seed on hair growth. Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, 10(4), 274–277.
[14] Agero, A. L., &Verallo-Rowell, V. M. (2004). A randomized double-blind controlled trial comparing virgin coconut oil with mineral oil as a moisturizer for mild to moderate xerosis. Dermatitis, 15(3), 109–116.
[15] Carson, C. F., et al. (2006). Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) oil: A review of antimicrobial and other medicinal properties. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 19(1), 50–62.
[16] Akhtar, N., et al. (2016). Formulation and evaluation of herbal shampoo. Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 29(6), 2163–2170.
[17] Sharma, P., et al. (2014). Development and evaluation of herbal shampoo from Sapindusmukorossi. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, 5(12), 5395–5400.
[18] Verma, S., & Singh, S. P. (2012). Current and future status of herbal medicines in India. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, 1(5), 1–11.
[19] Ali, A., et al. (2015). Aloe vera gel-based herbal shampoo: Formulation and evaluation. Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science, 5(2), 086–091.
[20] Patil, S. B., et al. (2011). Natural surfactants from plants: A review. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research, 8(1), 38–43.
[21] Thakur, R., et al. (2018). Natural thickeners in cosmetics: A review. Journal of Cosmetic Science, 69(2), 123–131.
[22] Barel, A. O., et al. (2014). Handbook of Cosmetic Science and Technology. CRC Press.
[23] Draelos, Z. D. (2010). Hair Care: An Illustrated Dermatologic Handbook. Informa Healthcare.

[24] Gupta, A. K., & Nicol, K. (2004). The use of sulfur in dermatology. Journal of Drugs in Dermatology, 3(4), 427–431.
[25] Robbins, C. R. (2012). Chemical and Physical Behavior of Human Hair. Springer.
[26] Gavazzoni Dias, M. F., et al. (2014). The shampoo pH can affect the hair: Myth or reality? International Journal of Trichology, 6(3), 95–99.
[27] D'Souza, P., & Rathi, S. K. (2015). Shampoo and conditioners: What a dermatologist should know? Indian Journal of Dermatology, 60(3), 248–254.
[28] Lee, Y., et al. (2011). Hair shaft damage from heat and drying time of a hair dryer. Annals of Dermatology, 23(4), 455–462.
[29] Dutta, S., et al. (2018). Antimicrobial evaluation of herbal shampoos against scalp pathogens. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 125(3), 874–883.
[30] Farage, M. A., et al. (2008). Sensitive skin: Clinical manifestations and mechanistic underpinnings. Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology, 22(6), 643–654.
[31] Marsh, J. M., et al. (2018). Role of sulfates in shampoo-induced hair damage. Journal of Cosmetic Science, 69(4), 245–256.
[32] Rele, A. S., &Mohile, R. B. (2003). Effect of mineral oil, sunflower oil, and coconut oil on prevention of hair damage. Journal of Cosmetic Science, 54(2), 175–192.
[33] Ruetsch, S. B., et al. (2001). Secondary ion mass spectrometric investigation of penetration of coconut and mineral oils into human hair fibers. Journal of Cosmetic Science, 52(3), 169–184.
[34] D'Souza, P., & Rathi, S. K. (2015). Shampoo and conditioners: What a dermatologist should know? Indian Journal of Dermatology, 60(3), 248–254.
[35] Gavazzoni Dias, M. F. (2015). Hair cosmetics: An overview. International Journal of Trichology, 7(1), 2–15.
[36] Kaur, C. D., & Saraf, S. (2011). Challenges in herbal shampoo formulation. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, 2(9), 2194–2202.
[37] Chaudhri, S. G., & Jain, N. K. (2015). Preservatives in cosmetics: Regulatory aspects and safety evaluation. Journal of Cosmetic Science, 66(2), 85–96.
[38] Lochhead, R. Y. (2017). The role of polymers in cosmetics. Cosmetics, 4(2), 12.
[39] Baki, G., & Alexander, K. S. (2015). Introduction to Cosmetic Formulation and Technology. Wiley.
[40] Rieger, M. M. (2000). Harry's Cosmeticology. Chemical Publishing.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY