INTRODUCTION

Beauty is the desire of every individual to give pleasure to the sense. Beauty is not only a source of joy but gives confidence and pride in some extent. Ancient scriptures like Abhijnana Shakuntalam and Meghadootam of Kalidasa and many mythological epics encompass the reference of cosmetics like: Tilak, Kajal, Alita and Agaru (Aquilaria agalbeha) that were used as body decorative and to create beauty spots on the chin and cheeks in the era ruled by gods and their deities. Ayurveda cosmetology started from mother wombs, dinacharya, ratricharya, ritucharya with the practice of medicinal herbs and minerals.

The secret of Ayurvedic cosmetology is in the surrounding nature. Indians skillfully use vegetables, fruit, spices, herbals, precious stones, metals, minerals and this let them create unique products which are magic for skin care. Combined with Ayurvedic massages and cleansing procedures these treatments lead our body and skin to immediate and long-term rejuvenation. Cosmetology is the science of alternation of appearance and modification of beauty. Any substance or preparation intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of human body (epidermis, hair, nails, lips, and external genitals) or with the teeth and mucous membrane of oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them.
changing their appearance and/or correcting body odors and or protecting them or keeping them in good conditions.\textsuperscript{2}

According to Ayurveda, human body functions through various channel systems called “Srotamśī”, containing both microscopic and macroscopic structures such as the respiratory system, lymphatic/circulatory system, reproductive system and nervous systems, among others. These channels function as innumerable psycho-biological processes such as enzyme production, neuro-transmitter secretion, hormonal intelligence, respiratory capacity and digestive assimilation/elimination, immune power etc and responsible for wellness and beauty. These act rhythmically and in concern with one another to perform complex decision-making regarding the supply of nutrients, filtration of toxins, excretion of wastes and much more. If these waste materials are insufficiently metabolized, toxins or incompletely processed foods and experiences can become deposited in weak areas of the body. If unaddressed, these can become a disease. Weak zones occur in the body due genetic factors or more commonly, lifestyle factors, such as unhealthy food choices, stress or environmental influences. These toxins or unprocessed metabolic deposits can cloud the normal psycho-biological cellular intelligence and loss body luster and beauty. Panchakarma therapy is both preventative for healthy people to maintain and improve excellent cellular function, and curative for those experiencing disease.\textsuperscript{3}

One of the major benefits is that biologically active ingredients are easily absorbed into the deeper layers of skin and influence it at the cellular level. These organic ingredients are based on the same biological principles as the human body. This is the reason why the human body responds extremely well to natural substances, while it has an inbuilt resistance.

\textbf{ADVANTAGES OF \textit{AYURVEDA} IN COSMETOLOGY}

- Long history of safe human usage, not tested on animals.
- The human body responds well to natural substances and has a resistance to synthetic ones.
- The skin and scalp are influenced at the cellular level, helping to improve normal function.
- Promotes the capacity to absorb products.
- Restores the normal pH balances.
- Herbs have a mild effect but have powerful & specific healing properties.
- Particularly suited to skin and hair care.
- Natural fragrances of flower and herbal extracts help to calm the nerves and induce relaxation.

\textbf{AYURVEDA MEDICINE AS COSMETICS}

Charak samhita classified cosmetics drugs as Varṇya, Kustagna, Kandugna, bayasthapak, udardaprasamana, etc. Many alepam (poultice) Pradeha, upnaha, anjana, taila are described in Susruta Samhita and Astanga hridaya in the context of twak roga. The very common medicine are-Kungkumadi lepam, Dasnga lepam, Chandanadi lepam, Dasana samskar churna, Kukumadi taila, Nilibringaraj taila, Himasagar taila, etc are very well established medicine in \textit{Ayurveda}.

Sesame Oil is used as a base in many oil in \textit{Ayurveda}. It contains Lignan compounds called Sesamin and Sesamolin, which are biologically active. These compounds enhance oxidative stability of the oil. They have potential to be used as
anti oxidant compounds as well as having a moisturising effect. Buttermilk and goat’s milk powders traditionally used in Indian face mask preparations have soothing and emollient properties. They also contain vitamin A, B6, B12 and E. They make beneficial alternatives to chemical bases and emollients. Shikakai is a traditional herb used in hair shampoos. The material is extracted from the Shikakai pods and Shikakai nuts of the *Acacia Concinna* shrub. The pods are rich in Saponins and make a mild detergent, which has a neutral pH. Aritha powder, extracted from Soapnuts (*Sapindus Pericarp*) also contains Saponins, which acts as a foaming agent. It was used as soap in Ayurvedic tradition. The oils also maintain integrity of cosmetic products and could be used as a base instead of petroleum and plastic derivatives. There are significant evidences already generated for Ayurveda skin care in vitiligo, psoriasis, eczema and acne vulgaris.\(^4,5\)

The *Ayurvedic* cosmetics may group under:

1. Cosmetics for enhancing the appearance of facial skin
2. Cosmetics for hair growth and care
3. Cosmetics for skin care, especially in teenagers (acne, pimples and sustaining)
4. Shampoos, soaps, powders and perfumery, etc.
5. Miscellaneous products

**List of Ayurvedic medicinal plants commonly used in cosmetics:**

**A. Medicinal Plants used as Moisturizers, Skin Tonics & Anti-Aging**

1. *Aloe vera* - Moisturizer, Sunscreen & Emollient
2. *Calendula officinalis*-Wound healing
3. *Cichorium intybus*-Skin blemishes
4. *Curcuma longa*-Antiseptic, Antibacterial, Improves complexion
5. *Daucus carota* -Natural toner and skin rejuvenator
6. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* - Skin whitening
7. *Ocimum sanctum* - Anti-aging, Antibacterial & Antiseptic
8. *Rosa damascena* - Toning & Cooling
9. *Rosmarinus officinalis* - Skin rejuvenator & Cleansing
10. *Rubia cordifolia* - Wound healing & Anti-aging
11. *Triticum sativum* - Antioxidant, Skin nourisher, anti-wrinkle

**B. Sun Screen: Aloe vera- Moisturizer, Suticum sativum Antioxidant**

**C. Sun Tan:**
1. *Cyperus rotundus* - Sun tanning
2. *Moringa oliefera* - Sun tanning

**D. Astringent**

1. *Mesua ferrea*- Strong Astringent
2. *Pistacia Integerrim* - Astringent, Rubefacient, Anti-bacterial
3. *Terminalia chebul* - Astringent, Anti-bacterial, Antifungal & Antiseptic

**E. Ayurvedic Ingredients for Dental Care**

**Product Uses**

1. *Azadirachta indica* - Toothache, Anti-bacterial, Dental carries
2. *Acacia Arabica*- Swelling, Bleeding gums & Syphilitic infections
3. *Barleria prionitis*- Toothache, Bleeding gums & strengthens teeth
4. *Mimosops Elengi*- Astringent, keep gums healthy
5. *Pimpinella anism* - Antiseptic, Aromatic flavor
6. *Salvadora persica* - Potent Antimicrobial
7. *Syzygium aromaticum*- Local anesthetic, relieves toothache
8. *Symplocos Racemosus*- Strengthen gums and teeth
F. Dermatological Applications
1. *Allium sativum* - Antifungal, Antiseptic, Tonic
2. *Alpinia galangal* - Antibacterial
3. *Azadirachta indica* - Potent Antibacterial
4. *Celastrus paniculata* - Wounds healing, Eczema
5. *Nigella sativa* - Antibacterial, Leucoderma
7. *Psoralea corylifolia* - Leucoderma, Leprosy, Psoriasis & Inflammation

G. Ingredients for Hair Care Product Uses
1. *Acacia concinna* - Natural Detergent & Anti-dandruff
2. *Aloe Vera* - Cleanser & Revitalizer
3. *Azadirachta indica* - Reduces hair loss, Anti-dandruff
4. *Bacopa monnieri* - Hair tonic, Promotes hair growth
5. *Cedrus deodara* - Anti-dandruff

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION
Consumers worldwide are going green, and this is especially true in the cosmetics market. Over the last few years, growth in the beauty market has been driven by products that use natural or herbal components, and the market share of natural-based products has been increasing gradually. Companies are feeling pressure to focus on sustainability and reduce their environmental footprints while consumers are more aware and better informed than ever before. They are becoming conscious of the ingredients that go into the products they use and are averse to chemicals that are known to cause side effects. On the supply side, companies are engaging in advanced research of plant-derived peptides, encapsulated actives, active plant stem cells, complex extraction processes and clinical testing to deliver products that are acceptable to the well-informed clients.

The India market has been traditionally inclined toward natural products for their beauty needs, and Indians have a history and knowledge of using natural products. While consumers in the rest of the world have to be educated about the benefits of natural herbs, this knowledge is well-inherited in India from generations. The need is for companies to translate the ancient Ayurvedic recipes into modern, easy-to-use formats with superior quality. Concern about harmful chemicals in beauty products has increased consumer interest in natural cosmetics. More and more products now include herbal and botanical ingredients. Ayurvedic cosmetics are still competing with synthetic products, and they
need to strive to ensure quality that is similar to synthetic brands.

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