ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

A REVIEW ON HERBAL NEEM SOAP

Khodade Suvarna Vilas[1], Dr. Priyanka Vitthal Jadhav[2], Dr. Mahesh Pandurang Bhosale[3]

Author[1], Guide[2] , Principal[3]

Dharmaraj Shaikshanik Pratishthan College of Pharmacy, Walki, Ahmednagar. 414006

ABSTRACT

Herbal soaps are becoming more and more popular as consumer desire for natural, environmentally friendly skincare products has changed in recent years. Herbal soaps are created with plant-based components, essential oils, and medicinal herbs, as opposed to commercial soaps that frequently contain synthetic chemicals, detergents, and artificial fragrances--all of which are known to deplete the skin's natural oils and cause irritation. Neem, aloe vera, turmeric, reetha, and tulsi are among the ingredients that are prized for their moisturizing, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory qualities. The Discovery and Art of soap-making up to 1660, Soap in the sense of product accomplished by the action of a base on fats and oils, has played essential part in the history civilization, but its discovery was quite accidental and its usefulness but slowly appreciated. Herbal Neem soap is common cleansing agent well know to everyone. Many authors define soap in different ways. It is regarded as any cleaning agent, manufactured in granules, bars, flaks or liquid form obtain form by reacting salt of sodium or potassium of various fatty acid that are of natural origin (salt of non-volatile fatty acid).Herbal Neem (Azadicaindica) plant has inspired all over world prominance owing to its broad range of medicinal properties, Neem leaves and its constituents have been establish to show anti-inflammatory, antihyperglycemic, antiulcer, antimalarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic properties. The aim of our study was to develop the herbal soap by using melt and pour method. Soap was made by Neem powder, Tulsi, Aloevera, Turmeric powder, Vit-E, Glyserine base, Rose water, Lavender essential oil. Herbal soap has been used traditionally for treating several epidermal dysfunction, such as psoriasis and acne helps to boost immune response in tissue of effected skin area. The results imply that herbal soap is suitable for human skin and can be a therapeutic alternative to skin problems.

KEYWORDS: *Neem, Bodycleanser ,Antifungal,Herbal soap, Antimicrobial*

INTRODUCTION

- **Herbal soap**
- Herbal soap is a natural soap made from plant-based ingredients like **neem, aloe vera, tulsi, and turmeric**, known for their beneficial skin properties. It offers an alternative to conventional soaps by avoiding harsh chemicals and providing benefits such as cleansing, moisturizing, and treating various skin conditions. Key advantages include its natural fragrance, antibacterial and antifungal properties, and being more environmentally friendly and gentler on sensitive skin.
- The cleansing action of the soap is due to the negative ions on the hydrocarbon chain attached to the carboxylic group of the fatty acids. The affinity of the hydrocarbon chain to oil and grease, while carboxylic group to water is the main reason soap is being used mostly with water for cleaning purposes.
- **Types of herbal soap**

There are various types of herbal soaps available that are made using different herbal ingredients. Some common types of herbal soaps include:

1) Neem Soap

Neem is a natural herb with antibacterial and antifungal properties, making it a popular ingredient in herbal soaps. It may help cleanse and purify the skin, while also addressing skin conditions such as acne, eczema, or psoriasis.

2) Aloe Vera Soap

Aloe Vera is a well known herb for its moisturizing and soothing properties. Aloe Vera soap may help hydrate the skin, soothe sunburn, and promote skin healing.

3) Rosemary Soap:

Rosemary is an herb known for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Rosemary soap may help stimulate blood circulation, promote a sense of rejuvenation, and cleanse the skin.

4) Lavender Soap

Made using lavender essential oil, this soap is known for its calming and relaxing properties. It may help soothe irritated skin and promote a sense of well-being.

5) Tea Tree Oil Soap: Tea tree oil is known for its antibacterial and antifungal properties, making this soap ideal for acne-prone or oily skin. It may help cleanse and purify the skin, while also helping to address skin conditions such as eczema or athlete's foot.

6). Calendula Soap

Calendula is a herb known for its gentle and soothing calm properties, making it suitable for sensitive or irritated skin. It may help redness, inflammation, and itching, and promote skin healing

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

7). Chamomile Soap
Chamomile is a gentle herb known for its calming properties, making chamomile soap suitable for sensitive or irritated skin. It may help soothe redness, inflammation, and itching, and promote relaxation

8). Lemongrass Soap
Lemongrass is a herb known for its invigorating and refreshing properties. Lemongrass soap may help cleanse the skin, boost mood, and provide a fresh citrusy scent.

9) Patchouli Soap
Patchouli is an herb known for its earthy and musky aroma. Patchouli soap may help cleanse and deodorize the skin, while also providing a grounding and calming effect.

10) Turmeric Soap
Turmeric is a herb known for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Turmeric soap may help brighten the skin, address skin conditions such as acne or eczema, and provide a natural glow

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Chemicals Neem powder, Tulsi, Aloevera, Turmeric powder, Vit-E, Glyserine base, Rose water, Lavender

Contents of the soap

1) NEEM



Fig.No 1

- **Botanical name:-** Azadiractaindica
- **Common Name**: Neem, Nim, Margo's.
- **Sanskrit Name:** Nimba, Arishta.
- **Family**: Meliaceae
- **colour**: Green
- **Synonym:** Margossa, Nimtree or Indian Lilacae
- **Part of typical used:** Leaves
- **Chemical Constituents:** Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Azadirone, Nimbin, Nimbidin, Trepenoids, Steroids, Margosicacid, Vanilic Acid, Glycosides, B-Sitosterol, Nimbectin, Kaempeerol, Quercursertin are present in Neem leaf
- **Uses of Neem**
- Anti-inflammatory
- Hair care

2) TULSI



Fig. No 2

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

- **Botanical Name :-**ocimum tenuiflorum
- **Common Name:-** Holy Basil
- **Sanskrit Name:-**Tulasi
- **Family:-**amiaceae
- **Colour: -**Green
- **Synonyms:-**Holy Basil, Scared Basil, Tulasi
- **Part of typical used:** Leaves
- **Chemical Constituents:** Eugenol, Terpans, Germacrene
- **Uses of Tulasi**
- Hydrating and softening
- Antioxidant and Anti-aging
- Calming aroma

3.Alovera



Fig. No 3

- **Botanical Name:** Barbardensis miller
- **Common Name:** Barbadoes aloe
- **Sanskrit Name:** Ghrit Kumari
- **Family:** Asphodelaceae
- **Colour:** Green
- **Synonyms:** Aloe, Barbadensis mill, Aloe Indica Royle, Aloe Perfoliata L, var
- **Part of typical used:** leaves
- **Chemical Constituent:** Anthraquinone, Chromone, Cinnamic acid catechin
- **Uses of aloe**
- Acne and blemish control
- Antiaging
- Healing properties

4.Turmeric



Fig. No 4

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

- **Botanical Name:** Curcuma Longa.
- **Common Name:** Haldi
- **Sanskrit:** Haridra
- **Family: Ginger** Faimly Zingiberaceae
- **Colour:** Yellow
- **Synonyms:** Curcuma; Rhizoma Curcumae; Saffron Indian
- **Part of typical used:** Root
- **Chemical constituent:** Curcumin, Curcuminoid, Germacrone, Bisacurone
- **Uses of turmeric**
- Fight acne and infections
- Brightnes skin
- Antioxidant properties

Formula

Sr.No	Ingredients	Quantity	Action
1	Neem	6g	Antibacterial
2	Turmeric powder	2g	Antiviral
3	Alovera	4g	Soothin
4	Vit-E	1.5g	Moisturizing
5	Turmeric Powder	0.5g	Antimicrobial
6	Soap Wax	12g	Hardening
7	Rose Water	3ml	Perfume
8	Lavender Essential Oil	1g	Antioxidant
9	Distilled Water	q.s	Solvent

Benefits of Herbal Neem Soap

1. Neem soap is rich in antibacterial, antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties
2. It helps cleanse deeply
3. Fight acne -causing bacteria
4. Reduce body odor and sooth skin irritation
5. Regular use keeps the skin clear ,soft ,and refresher naturally
6. Detoxify the skin to prevent further breakout
7. Makes skin young and healthy
8. Heals scars
9. Antiaging
10. Moisturizer

Advantages Of herbal neem soap

1. Natural and chemical free
2. Natural insect repellent
3. Fight acne and pimples
4. Promote even skin tone
5. Moisturizer and Nourishes

Disadvantages Of Herbal Neem soap

1. Allergic reaction such as redness,itching, burning
2. Excessive skin dryness with prolonged used
3. Long term or heavy use might lead to significant skin dryness

CONCLUSION

The formulation was made by using neem powder to create herbal soap that would provide an effective treatment for antibacterial, antimicrobial, anti-acne and moisture. The prepared formulation when tested for different test gave good result. It does not give any irritancy to skin it was determined by using these soap by few volunteer hence it is proved that does not give any irritancy to skin. Furthermore prepared soap where standardized by evaluating various physicochemical properties such as pH, appearance and odour in which exhibit in satisfactory effect.

REFERENCE

1. *C. P. Bryan, The Papyrus Ebers, London, 1930, 12, 139, etc. 2.*
2. *Adaku, U. and Melody, M. (2013) Soap Production Using Waste Materials of Cassava Peel and Plantain Peel Ash as an Alternative Active Ingredient, Implication for Entrepreneurship, IOSR Journal of VLSI and Signal Processing,3(3): 2319 – 4197.*
3. *Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Soap Patel Anu*, Patel Anar, Patel Jahanvi and BhavsarHemal, IJSRR 2022, 11(2), 42-72, ISSN: 2279–0543 .*
4. *GanamanjushaK, BalakrishnaiahP,Syamala R, Mounik N, Ravi Chandra T, 2019. Formulation and evaluation of herbal bath soap containing methanolic extracts of three ayrvedicvarnya herbs. Asian journal of pharmaceutical and clinical research;12 (11); 213-215.*
5. *Panich U, Sittithumcharee G, Rathviboon N, Jirawatnotai S. 2016 Oct. Ultraviolet radiation-induced skin aging: the role of DNA damage and oxidative stress in epidermal stem cell damage mediated skin*
6. *Gillespie S, Bamford K. 2003 Nov 17. Medical microbiology and infection at a glance. Wiley-Blackwell;.*
7. *Nielsen KE. 2016 Jan 1. Health beneficial consumer products – status and trends. IN Developing food products for consumers with specific dietary needs (pp. 15-42). Wood -head Publishing.*
8. *Kumar P. 2014 Jul 8. Greening retail: an Indian experience. International Journal of Retail &Distribution.*
9. *Sai Ram M, Sharma SK, Ilavazhagan G, Kumar D, Selvamurthy W, Immunomodulatory effects of NIM-76, a*

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 12| December 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

volatile fraction from Neem oil. J. Ethnopharmacol., 1997, 55, 2, 133–139p.

10. *Abdel-Ghaffar F, Semmler M, Repellency against head lice (Pediculushumanuscapitis) Parasitol. Res., 2007, 100, 2, 329- 332 Review on Herbal Cosmetics in Indonesia, Nasrul Wathoni*, Ani Haerani, Nia Yuniarsih, Retno Haryanti, International Journal of Applied Pharmaceutics ISSN-0975-7058 Vol 10, Issue 5, 2018.*
11. *The Wealth of India: The Dictionary of India Row material and Industrial Product Raw Materials Series, Publication and Information Directorate, CSIR, New Delhi, Vols 1-11, 1948-1976; Revised Series IA, 1985; 2B,1988,3 Ca-Ci,1992.*
12. *Ceres A, The healing power of herbal teas. Thomson's Publishers, London1984.*
13. *Warra, A. A. (2013) Soap making in Nigeria using indigenous technology and raw, African Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry, 7(4): 139-145.*
14. *Okeke, S. U. N. (2009) Home economics for schools and colleges, Onitsha: Africana First publishers Plc Nigeria.*
15. *Adaku, U. and Melody, M. (2013) Soap Production Using Waste Materials of Cassava Peel and Plantain Peel Ash as an Alternative Active Ingredient, Implication for Entrepreneurship, IOSR Journal of VLSI and Signal Processing,3(3): 2319 – 4197.*