

# Formulation and Evaluation of Medicated Herbal Kajal

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**Abstract:** *Kajal is also called as Kohl and surma and used as an eye catcher. A revolutionary technique and novel are conceived of as the production of herbal kajal with medicinal plant for enhancement. The key benefits of these cosmetics items are greater patient conformity water resistant properties, durability and cost efficient shaping curve. Kajal is mainly used for eye makeup. The aim of the preparing formulation that is medicated herbal kajal is to treat eye inflammation and eliminate redness of the eye. Stability and patient friendly nature are the main advantages of these products. Prepared medicated herbal kajal are evaluated by anti-microbial activity.*

**Keywords:** Kajal

## I. INTRODUCTION

Kajal is worn for a variety of reasons, including culture beauty, to prevent 'evil eye'. In ayurvedic language, kajal is known as Anjanum or eye ointment. Many people use kajal in the eyes of children to drive away evil as a symbol of protection. Kajal can fight against eye diseases and side effects free chemicals remains a challenge for the healthcare system. Ayurvedic herbs have power overcome the limitations associated with traditional medicines. A popular eye product, kohl is described in almost all human cultures as being cool and clean for the eyes and used for the prevention and treatment of eye diseases. For maintaining and enhancing eye beauty, vedics science provide a number of organic, secure, and efficient method. Plant materials are also utilized in cosmetics for practical uses such as moisturizing, whitening, colouring, sunscreen, antioxidant, immunostimulant, thickeners and preservatives.

### ADVANTAGES

- Keep the eyes cool and clean.
- Improve the vision and strength of the eye.
- Kajal moisturize the eyes and keep them hydrated.
- Rich in vitamin E.
- Keeps the eye muscles strong.
- Kajal can help to prevent diseases.
- Keep eyes fresh and fatigue free.
- Safe for sensitive eyes.

### DISADVANTAGES

- Prolonged exposure can lead to allergic reactions such as itching, swelling, and rash around the eyes.
- Dryness : kajal can sometimes contain ingredients that may contribute to dryness around the eyes.
- Also, discomfort to eyes.
- Scaring of tears or lacrimal glands causing dry eye syndrome.

## II. REVIEW AND LITERATURE

- A limited number of studies focus on the efficacy of herbal kajal, but there are reports that support the benefits of ingredients such as castor oil which has been shown to have anti-microbial and anti-inflammatory properties. Studies on these potential harm caused by chemical based kajal ( which may contain lead, paraben, phthalates,) highlight the importance of shifting to herbal formulations. However, it is important to note that some herbal kajal is specially those

prepared at home may not always undergo rigorous testing for safety their have been concerned about some herbal kajal bein contaminated with harmful substances like lead, even if they are marketed as “ Natural”.

### III. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

• Material for herbal kajal :

1. Ghee
2. Castor oil
3. Almond oil.
4. Dill seeds.
5. Cotton.

#### 1. GHEE :

- Properties :
- Known for it’s healing and anti-inflammatory properties.
- Ghee is a traditional ingredients belive to pramote eye health and protect the eye from environmental damage.
- Role in kajal :
- Acts as moisturizing agents and helps in the smooth texture and application of kajal .



#### 2. CASTOR OIL :

- Biological source :
- Castor oil obtained from the sedds of *Recinus communis* belonging to the family Euphorbiaceae.
- Properties :
- Moisturizing, soothing and healing.
- Helps keep the eye area hydrated.
- Role in kajal :
- Serves as a base and ensure smooth application.



#### 3. ALMOND OIL :

- Biological source :  
Obtained from seeds of *Prunus amygdalus* belonging to family Rosacea.
- Properties :
  - Rich in vitamin E, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory agents.
- Role in kajal :  
Nourishes and softens the skin and helps reduce puffyness around the eyes.



#### 4. DILL SEEDS :

- Biological source :
- Dill seeds obtained from dried ripe fruit of *Anethum graveolens* Linn.
- Family: Umbelliferaceae.
- Properties :
- Antioxidant
- Antimicrobial
- Anti-inflammatory
- Antispasmodic
- Diuretic



#### 5. COTTON :

Biological source :

Obtained from the cultivated species of *Gossypium Herbaceum* belonging to family Malvaceae.

- Properties :
  - Non toxic.
  - Biodegradable.
- Wipe dry performance.  
Breathable.  
Hypoallergenic.



#### IV. METHODOLOGY

Step 1 :

Prepared the fire :

1. Charcoal preparation: Traditional, kajal is made by burning a wick ( usually made of cotton ) in a clay lamp ( diya ) or small metal container, often with a ghee or oil base the sooth collected from the burning process is the primary pigment used for the kajal. After that the container is positioned in such a way that the soot from the flame collects on the inner surface of the container



Step 2 :

Collect the soot :

After the wick has burn for a while, gently scrap off the soot that has collected on the sides of the container. The sooth is collected carefully as it's the primary colouring agents for the kajal.



Step 3 :

Mix the soot with base oil :

Take castor oil , almond oil And add into the soot and mix them properly. To the soot in the container. Start with a small amount, as too much oil can make kajal too runny. Mix until you achieve a creamy, paste like consistency that is easy to apply.



#### V. STORAGE AND APPLICATION

Store the kajal is an air tight, sterilized container to keep it fresh.

- Use a clean applicator or your fingertip for application.
- Seal the container tightly after each use to prevent drying.



### AIM AND OBJECTIVES :

Aim : To formulate and evaluate a safe effective and natural kajal using herbal ingredients: the goal is to create eye cosmetics that provides the desired aesthetic effect of conventional kajal while being safer, free of harmful chemical, and beneficial to eye health.

### Objectives :

- To treat the eye inflammation.
- It is also used to eliminate reduces the redness of eye.
- Medicated kajal gives the stability and patient friendly nature to the eye.
- It gives freshness to the eye.
- Medicated kajal increase the circulation thus provides better nutrition to the cells of eye.

### PLAN OF WORK

- Why the medicated kajal is used ?
- Eye health : medicated kajal is said to treat and prevent eye disease like blepharitis, conjunctivitis, and cataracts.
- Eye comfort : kajal can help soothe and relax eyes that are strained from bright light digital screens populations or fatigue.
- Eye nourishment : kajal can nourish tired, dry or injured eye.
- Eye cooling : kajal said to keep the eyes cool and clean.
- Eye strength : kajal is said to strengthen the eyes nerves and muscle.
- Eye circulation : kajal is said to increase the circulation which provides better nutrition to the cells

### VI. CONCLUSION

Medicated herbal kajal using herbal ingredients was prepared and evaluated. Different parameters like physical evaluation pH, consistency, odour, stability study, spread ability, texture is used for evaluation for medicated herbal kajal which shows the significant results. Herbal kohl has several benefits, including being safer to use, inexpensive and free of negative effects and environment. In addition, it has a bright future ahead of it when compared to synthetic method. The advantages of herbal kajal are lower cost side-effects free, environmental friendly, safe to use, etc.

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