



## A Review on Recent Scenario of Cosmetics

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### ABSTRACT

Cosmetics are a category of health and beauty products that are used to care for the face and body, or used to accentuate or change a person's appearance. The history of cosmetics is present for at least 7,000 years and is present in almost every society around the globe. It is clear that the market of beauty has been extraordinarily glorious in brainwashing our minds. India has become one of the emerging countries with large growth in in cosmetic industries with each passing year. In spite of the global economic recession, Above 350 billion rupees was registered by the cosmetic industries of India in 2009. Sunscreens, creams and soaps are some of the widely used cosmetics. Even though, cosmetics are considered as boon by huge populations globally, the risk and toxicity of the cosmeceuticals are not to be excluded. In silico modelling for cosmeceuticals, Circular Economy, Release based on biological stimuli are some of the latest trends in cosmetics. Hypoallergenic cosmetic products can be defined as the class of cosmetics which tends to produce lesser allergic reactions when compared with other cosmetic formulations. The two firms charged that FDA had no authority to issue the regulation, but the court upheld FDA. Later the court of appeals of United States stated that the cosmetic companies can continue the labeling term "hypoallergenic". Process of labeling can reduce the probability of severe allergic reaction in persons with hypersensitive skin and hair. It can be concluded that cosmetic plays a key role in day-to-day life and is used by every gender thereby, creating an increase in cosmetic usage and scope also has an important role.

**Keywords:** Cosmetics, beauty products, market, labeling.

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generally intended for Application in the human body for altering the appearance promoting attractiveness, cleansing or beautifying without affecting the body's structure or functions". As per this definition, any product which matches the above statement becomes cosmetic product, but US FDA clearly rejects pure soap as a cosmetic.

### History<sup>7-12</sup>

The history of cosmetics is present for at least 7,000 years and is present in almost every society around the globe. The earliest form of human ritual involving cosmetic is assumed to be the body art involving cosmetics. Utilised red mineral pigments (red ochre) besides crayons associated with the emergence of Homo sapiens in Africa are considered to be the binding evidence for the above statement. Cosmetics are mentioned in the Old Testament 2 Kings 9:30 where Around 840 BC Jezebel painted her eyelids and the book of Esther describes several treatments intended for beauty. These historical evidences are present in 2 Kings 9:30 in Old Testament of Bible.

The cosmetics not welcomed in Rome but, was utilised by some aristocratic Roman people of that era. It is found that some Romans invented cosmetics during ancient periods. For example, Kohl was used for eye lining.

In 1888, Deodorant for cosmetic purposes was discovered by an anonymous American person and was marketed under trade name-"Mum". Even after 1900 AD, cosmetics

### INTRODUCTION

Cosmetics are a category of health and beauty products that are used to care for the face and body, or used to accentuate or change a person's appearance. Cosmetics are not only employed to modify appearance of an individual, but are also used for care of skin and body, besides to add fragrance to that person. Although, cosmetics are known for skin and body care, there are various types of cosmetics with specific and significant purpose.

Many distinct races and cultures employ cosmetics in the day to day life. The creative self-expression and self-identity aspect are considered to be the key factors which contribute to the fame of cosmetics in current scenario. The main significance of cosmetics is to instill a new decent look to the person after application. Even though there is a booming success in cosmetic industry, the actual meaning of cosmetics is misunderstood in many Western countries as mere makeup products. But US FDA clearly explained that cosmetics are products, which are



were not accepted by people. Roll on deodorant and aerosol deodorant were established in market in the year of 1952 and 1965 respectively.

Russian ballet and coloured makeup were introduced around the same time in 1910. It should be noted that current cosmetic manufacturers started the year manufacturing around early 1900's.

Japan being the second largest cosmetic market universally, Japanese cosmetics have entered a period of stability. On the contrary, rapid change in market situation is observed. In modern era; an individual can easily access information of various cosmetics for different purposes in yoctosecond. This helps in shaping new chances for job in cosmetic industry. However, growth of cosmetic industry is sometimes volatile every year. While there was no big development in 2010, Russian perfumery got the maximum growth by reaching value worth US\$13.5 billion in the period of 2004 to 2012.

### Commercialization of Concept of Beauty

Greed knows no bounds. Because, a person of particular skin and hair texture want to become like another person keeping him/her as role model. But, a piece of humour can be observed when the "role model" still wants to become flaw free. The main reason for this dissatisfaction with us is commercialization. Commercialization is performed in such a manner that it reduces dissatisfaction with our appearance and physique. So, it is clear that the market of beauty has been extraordinarily glorious in brainwashing our minds.

### Cosmetic Production in India<sup>13,14</sup>

In the period of 2006-2008, the growth of Indian cosmetic industries had been 7.48%. While the marked growth is considered to be the reason of fashion mindedness and improved consuming power, the industry was expected to maintain the growth momentum during the period of time 2009 to 2012. It ought to be noted that media play a vital role in creating familiarity with fashion among the Indian consumers.

Today most of the cosmetics manufactures in India cater to the domestic market but they are gradually establishing their footholds in overseas markets. In recent years, cosmetic manufacture in India has received orders from orders from overseas markets.

In Indian cosmetic market which traditionally a stronghold of a few major Indian players like lakme, and ponds has seen a lot foreign entrants to the market within the last decade. The Indian cosmetics industry is defined as skin care hair care color cosmetics fragrances and oral care segments which stood at an estimated 2.5 billion in 2008 and is expected to grow at 7% according to an analysis of the sector. Indian cosmetics industry has a plethora of herbal cosmetics brands like forest essential, biotique, Himalaya, blossom kochhar, dabur and louts and many more. India has become one of the emerging countries with large growth in in cosmetic industries with each

passing year.

In spite of the global economic recession, Above 350 billion rupees was registered by the cosmetic industries of India in 2009. Lavish investments by cosmetic industries are performed mainly on advertising and other promotional activities especially in India.

### Importance of Cosmetics<sup>15</sup>

Cosmetics are used to enhance one's appearance. Cosmetics has been available for few millennia. Egypt is the first country to employ cosmetic preparations. Eye coloring or some material for producing pleasing odor were the main cosmetics in use as per ancient Egyptian history. In modern days, both men and women are leaning the ear heads towards fashion and have become beauty-conscious. In order to fulfill the needs of users; cosmeceuticals are manufactured in either hypoallergenic or natural form. Building self-confidence and satisfaction about the appearance of a person is considered to be the primary aim of the cosmetics. It should also be able to impress other persons as well. Currently, eyeshadows, creams, anti-wrinkle formulation, lipstick, nail polishes and perfumes are some of the widely manufactured important cosmetics. Formulations like lipstick, nail polishes and, face cream ameen applied for improving the colour and fairness of the applied part. They are made from wax and cocoa butter in the desired amount. Such semisolid formulations are produced by employing fatty bases like cocoa butter and wax. Some formulations like gels creams and colognes are widely used irrespective of gender in day-to-day life owing to its cleansing actions. The main purpose of anti aging creams is to retard the oxidation in skin and induce youthful appearance. Soap and water along with cleansing cream are considered to be essential agents with cleansing property. Cosmetic creams serve as a skin food for rough & hard skin; cosmetic preparation is applied in the form of creams. Some popular fat creams like Vaseline are used predominantly for lubrication and cleansing mechanism.

Manufacture of soap and gelatin are performed by using dry creams and is used as a base for the skin. Gels and hair oils widely used by adolescents help in shaping the hair care industry as one of the leading manufacturers in the world. In order to keep dandruff and lice at bay, moisturizers shampoos as well as herbal oils are produced in large quantities. Cinematic jobs usually show higher importance for imparting pleasing external appearance. The top cinema professionals mainly focus on external glamour, which can be successfully accomplished by applying a wide range of cosmetics for a long period of time. These artists use cosmetics not only for external appearance but also to increase the strength and maintain texture of hair, skin and face.

In ancient and mediaeval times, the cosmeceuticals had no specific mechanism to protect skin and hair from harmful ultraviolet rays. Ultraviolet rays are the type of radiation from the Sun when the temperature is high, for



example afternoon and summer time. But, with great advances in science, recently formulations are produced to protect skin from ultraviolet rays of sun by a specific mechanism. The mechanism can be either reflection or absorption into deep skin. As a result, sunscreen is also helpful in retardation of aging of skin. As the category of cosmetics becomes diverse; the responsibility for the specific purpose also increases with time. People can choose the specific cosmetics depending on their skin nature, hair texture, etc. In modern times, cosmetics are personalized and customised for each person. The role of cosmetics is not only physical and chemical in nature but also mentally, since it boosts the confidence of a person upon his own looks.

### SAFETY CONCERNS OF COSMETICS

Even though, cosmetics are considered as boon by huge populations globally, the risk and toxicity of the cosmeceuticals are not to be excluded. Since cosmetic products are widely used by large populations, safety should be assured and built within the products during manufacturing itself. Over usage of cosmetic products can also cause toxicity and chronic side effects, which can be irreversible at times.

#### Safety concerns<sup>16,17</sup>

Some of the safety concerns that may be associated with cosmetics and personal care products include:

- Irritation and scratches on the ocular region
- Serious Infections related to eyes
- Contaminants in products produced in any other country than the U.S.A
- Allergic reactions or sensitivity to components enlisted in product
- distribution of bacteria on dermal surface
- Hazards related to fire for aerosol products

The effect of the cosmetics must not exceed over a specific period of time. Washing off the cosmetic before sleep is advised by several regulatory bodies like US FDA.

#### Steps toward Safer Use

Safety of the cosmetics can be insured by following the below steps:

Knowing the ingredients present in the cosmetics is the first step in understanding the safety. This can be done using browsing through databases like skin deep cosmetics by EWG, which contains data regarding list of ingredients for over 69000 different cosmetic products. In these databases, search can be performed based on the ingredient, product name, and manufacturer and by even the name of the brand. The hazard nature of ingredients for selected cosmetic product can be shown the form of hazard key score ranging from 1 to 10. The safety of the product is inversely proportional to the

hazard key score. Some database programs like CSCP (California Safe Cosmetics Program Product Database) provide data regarding the link between ingredient with specific disease or disorder. It also provides information about ingredients used in perfumes and deodorants.

#### Safety testing

Cosmetic industries must comply with the US FDA conditions during the manufacture of cosmetic products. Food and Drugs administration of United States (US FDA) recommend the industries to employ evaluation tests for cosmetics. But, this is not compulsorily needed. It should be noted that if an industry does not evaluate the safety of a cosmetic product, it should be labelled with the warning stating that product safety have not been conducted. If a product hasn't been tested for safety, it must display that labeling. You may also see, D&C, or FD&C or external D&C followed by the name of a color, for example D&C Red No. 36. Such ingredients are better known as color additives. External D&C is only approved for use in cosmetics and in drugs that are applied to the skin. D&C color is only approved for use in drugs and cosmetics, but FD&C color is approved for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics. FD&C is applied on a broad spectrum of products including drugs, foods as well as cosmetics. The difference between D&C and external D&C is in the usage of drug and cosmetic formulations. The term "external" in the colour additive of External D&C clearly indicates that it should be used for the formulation of external preparations only.

Two commonly used chemicals for safety are parabens and phthalates and parabens are the two broadly employed chemical compounds for promoting safety off cosmetic products.

Diverse range of cosmetics employs Phthalates in their manufacturing formulae. Several review and research studies conclude that Phthalates are safe to use in cosmetic preparations. This chemical is used not only as solvent but is also used in perfumes for its fixating activity. Phthalate also has its application in nail polish for prevention of cracking after application. Hair spray formulations employ Phthalates for prevention of stiffness.

Parabens are not supposed to have good safety as that of Phthalates. Because, some research studies point the connection between parabens with breast cancer. Parabens are mainly used for antimicrobial purposes. This chemical is used within the specified limit by minimising the possible toxicity of the product.

#### LATEST TRENDS INCOSMETICS<sup>18-21</sup>

The science is advancing with each passing hour. Similarly, the cosmetic technology is also improving applying the science of dermatology, trichology and more. Following are the some of the recent developments applied in cosmetic technology.



### i. Better Aging as the New Anti-aging

Anti aging creams are the current cosmetic formulations which are under development. Anti-aging creams is one of the most recently appeared formulations in human history. Anti aging cream has specific action which may include it into the choice of interest for the scientists. There are several strategies for retarding aging process in skin like chemical peeling, resurfacing using laser, etc. Natural hyaluronic acid is often used as filler for dermal regions to reduce wrinkles. Doctors still search for the actual meaning of anti-aging. Because aging is a term that increases with time, anti aging means racing against time. But, it should be noted that anti-aging cosmetics are not completely specific. This is because the cosmetic products are not likely to cause changes in brain. The human brain plays a crucial role in the process of ageing.

With amazing developments in medical science, there is a great increase in life expectancy. So, wholesome approach can be performed in order to prevent or retard each and every process related to aging like food, sleep cycles and many more. Even though, mindfulness is considered to reduce the process of ageing, it is not very significant. Mindfulness is one thing which has been practiced by the Asians for decades together.

### ii. In-silico modeling for cosmeceuticals:

Artificial intelligence is the current trend in cosmetic Technology. By applying in-silico modelling, toxicity of particular cosmetic preparation can be predicted even before its manufacturing. Genomics can be applied along with artificial intelligence in order to explore new set of natural bioactive peptides for targeting delivery. As per Charles Darwin, evolution played a crucial role in introducing potential effects which are beneficial for mankind. This kind of plant or animal source might possess unbelievable healing properties. By applying AI, the searching process offset miraculus properties in plants and animals is less tedious in nature. The searching process will include three main steps: targeting, prediction and unfolding.

The speed of scanning through research papers by artificial intelligence is nearly 10,000/day. This is many times faster when compared to our normal human brain. When this artificial intelligence is merged with genomics, the compound containing the required biological activity can be identified in lesser period of time.

This technology is also useful in unfolding the peptide potential and thereby critically helping in making it into existence. This artificial technology is helpful in deriving the structure-activity relationship (SAR). This phenomenon helps in deriving the particular compound without loss in activity. Deeper learning can be performed by applying QSAR (quantitative structure-activity relationship).

### iii. Circular Economy

Sustainability is maintained by the proper recycling

byproducts of natural origin followed by food waste and other agricultural waste into active Pharmaceutical ingredient in cosmetics, which is the modern approach in cosmetic industries. Product development cycle can be maintained by enhancing waste management via production of carbon footprint of the ingredient of cosmetic product.

Multiple applications can be obtained by optimising natural by products and other food waste by recycling method. This step is considered to be a sustainable choice for suppliers of ingredients for cosmetic preparation. For example, polyphenols from olive waste, flavonoids from rinds of citrus fruits.

### Release based on biological stimuli

Synthetic layered double hydroxide clays consist of positively charged layers long with charge balancing capacity in the interlayer junction. High safety, beta biocompatibility, adjustable chemical composition is considered to be some of the merits of this type of clays. As a result, it is widely used as controlling agents of our drug release. This is implied event in the formulation of drugs like antibiotic, amino acids, etc. This type of ingredient is employed as absorbent, mattifying agents and even as rheological modifiers. The loading of phytoconstituents for skin care or hair care is really good loading more than 48% w/w. Recently, this kind of excipients are used for antiperspirant release based on biological response. I.e. release of antiperspirant is directly proportional to the amount of sweat excreted in armpits.

The release of phytoconstituents in cosmetics and of excipients in the cosmetic formulation employs such ingredients.

### Non-invasive complete Skin Research:

There are several clinical applications by employing wearables. This type of wearables can help in skin research in a non invasive manner. This helps in providing reproducible in Vivo and in vitro results. Sampling can be performed in non destructive manner using wearables.

The precision and accuracy of wearables is equivalent that of gas chromatography and other analytical techniques which include invasive sampling of skin. This kind of Technology is highly useful in tracking the health and performance of athletes of different sports. In cosmetic Technology, it helps in tracking the electrolyte content in sweat released by athletes. This helps in personalising cosmetic preparation based upon the type of sport.

Further research in this field helped in the development of Technology which can determine the chemical composition of sweat excreted by an individual. This helps in prediction of microbial disease and can be prevented by applying the specific type of Cosmeceuticals. This can help in determination of the microbiome flora and fauna in skin. As a result, cosmetic



tailoring can be performed by the industries of cosmeceuticals around the world. This increases the specificity of action of the cosmetic preparation for the individual.

#### vi. Microbiomic research in Cosmeceutical development

In order to understand cosmetic preparations related to microbiology, the recent approaches and development seen microbiomic sciences must be understood. The importance of microbiome in human is well understood after the development in the fields of genetics, biogenomics and pharmacogenomics.

In order to understand the proper application of cosmetics, the person must thorough knowledge awareness about the microbiomic flora and fauna. The people around the world must know the secret link between two important factors- dermal Microbiome & beauty.

The above statement clearly asserts that cosmetic products for external use alone cannot instill beauty in a person. Some food products like probiotics and prebiotics also help in enhancing the overall efficacy of the cosmeceutical product. These assist in deterioration of bad microbes and influence the growth of microbes that are beneficial to our body. Henceforth, the microbiome in human body marches towards the balanced zone.

This kind of approach provides several benefits like parking fairness and wellness in skin and many more. By nurturing microbiome in skin and gut, it can be clearly declared that the beneficial activities in the human body are almost countless.

For example, prodrug approach can be initiated which upon contact with the specific enzyme in microbe can be bio transformed into active drug. This type of dimensional approach can reduce the possible toxicity posed by the active drug.

#### NUTRICOSMETICS

The class of supplements which help in maintenance and boosting nutrition of the skin can be called nutricosmetics. Studies have shown that this phenomenon is processed by several micro and macro nutrients.

The following examples signify the purpose of nutricosmetics:

- i. Several micronutrients like carotenes and Omega 3 fatty acids not only assist in skin health but also in hair care up to a minimum extent.
- ii. Ascorbic acid helps in reducing the presence of free radicals, thereby promoting antioxidant effect.

Even the skin care products have several sectors based upon the year application site, purpose and type of treatment along with level of targeting. The division of nutricosmetics is multiplying with raise in benefits with

targeting properties. The current trend in nutricosmetics is not only creams, ointments and gels. This provides a whole new generation with products focusing on skin care with better efficacy and durability. This approach is possible only by merging cosmetics with nutritional aspects.

The spectrum of action by nutricosmetics is broad. Thus, it means that although nutricosmetics is specified for skincare, it will still impact on the health and wellness of hair as well as nails by providing the proper nutritional balance.

Some cosmetic products for topical use have chances of going beyond the regional limit of dermal layers. But, the precision of nutricosmetics is higher when compared with creams.

#### Demands for growing Nutricosmetics<sup>22</sup>

- Increased desire to “age well and look well,”
- Improved yearning to use products to support anti ageing • Emergence of the spa culture
- Healthier lifestyle and increasing beauty concerns
- Rising medical health care costs
- Well-documented scientific proof of chief ingredients
- Seeking suitable solution to maintain beauty from within Ageing population
- Proclivity towards less invasive beauty treatments
- Rise in claim for specific functional products as well as ingredients.
- More educated to use different form of products (Beauty from within products)
- Seeking holistic regime for running beauty as well as ageing.
- Stipulate for natural Ingredients because of less side-effects.

#### COSMECEUTICALS

Now a day, everybody is familiar with the terminology "Cosmeceuticals", which has its role in maintenance of skin care in natural and organic manner. There is remarkable difference between a Cosmeceutical and cosmetic. The word Cosmeceutical is actually a blended word of cosmetic and Pharmaceutical.

The word describes a product that is a cross between a cosmetic and a pharmaceutical. A cosmeceutical is essentially a skincare product that contains a biologically active compound that is thought to have pharmaceutical effects on the skin. It does not necessarily mean that each Cosmeceutical product contains purely synthetic chemical compounds.

The cosmetic industries around The World are moving towards natural remedies in skin care and hair care, which tends to process lesser side effects in comparison



with the synthetic ones. The natural extract of plants is used both as anti-inflammatory as well as perfuming agent in some spray-oriented cosmetics. As a result, it gets converted into actual Cosmeceutical.

Even this concept of Cosmeceutical exists in science, regulatory bodies like USFDA do not recognise this as a separate class. Several government regulatory bodies for drugs oppose this concept.

There is contemplation by the legislation of cosmetics that a cosmetic preparation does not necessarily possess curative effects; however, it tends to have preventive actions against microbial disease. If a product or formulation wanted to be called both drug and cosmetic, it must undergo several evaluation tests for the therapeutic efficacy along with other parameters like stability, durability and toxicity data. According to some regulatory agencies, any formulation or preparation can be whether drug or cosmetic or even both. So, the term "Cosmeceuticals" still has no proper value under jurisprudence.

USFDA clearly elaborates the definition of a drug through Food, Drug and Cosmetics act. As per this act, any agent which is used for mitigation, prevention, cure or treatment of a specific disease or disorder can be defined as a drug. There are no proper regulatory affairs for approval of cosmetics, but in case of drug, there is a huge set of instructions for proper approval and marketing framed by the regulatory authorities throughout the world.

The products used only for the purpose of cosmetic must be labelled in a separate manner stating that the particular product must not be used for diseased conditions. If any preparation can be used both as a drug and cosmetic (cosmeceuticals) must be provided with proper scientific evidence and evaluation test reports before marketing. Such products must be authorised and approved before reaching market by regulatory bodies like USFDA, MHRA, etc.

There is a chance for misleading the public by cosmeceutical manufacturers since their products are not completely regarded as drugs. To prevent this drawback, many regulatory bodies like USFDA are keeping the same standards for Cosmeceutical products like that of drugs. This feature by regulatory bodies unknowingly makes public believe Cosmeceuticals as proper drug.

#### **REGULATION & LICENSING OF COSMECEUTICALS**<sup>23, 24</sup>

The protocol for registration of Pharmaceutical must not be tedious when compared with drug. However, proper clinical reports for its therapeutic efficacy must be provided by employing Good Clinical Practices (GCP) during evaluation. It must be noted that this product must be used if and only if there is a minor skin disorder or in normal health homeostasis. Cosmeceuticals are not intended in treatment of chronic or severe skin and hair problems. The therapeutic efficacy date of the Cosmos

article must be submitted along with toxicity studies. The toxicity studies must imply that there are no chances of adverse reactions upon treatment of minor skin and hair ailments.

Cosmeceuticals are usually registered under the name "Over The Counter (OTC) product" in western countries.

There is a legal debate that a particular product can be considered either drug or cosmetic only based upon Pharmaceutical activity of the product. E.g. Minoxidil can be used.

#### **Cosmeceuticals have been used in a variety of therapeutic indications like**

- Moisturization
- Anti-wrinkle/aging effects
- Antioxidants
- Skin lightening or de-pigmenting
- Sunscreens
- Hair strengthening, hair fall arrest, hair growth stimulation, textural hair improvement
- Reduction of scars in face
- Treatment of specific disorders, e.g., acne, rosacea, Melasma
- Miscellaneous uses

#### **HYPOALLERGENIC COSMETICS**<sup>25</sup>

Hypoallergenic cosmetic products can be defined as the class of cosmetics which tends to produce lesser allergic reactions when compared with other cosmetic formulations. This does not mean that such cosmetic formulations must be predominantly used for skin with higher sensitivity than other cosmetic formulations. There are no proper federal norms to apply the use of term "hypoallergenic". Subsequently, any cosmetic company need not submit any forms for fulfill any legal procedures in order to label its product as hypoallergenic formulation.

This is mostly considered as strategic process by which higher population can be attracted by claiming their product to be less allergic in comparison with other cosmetic brands.

This word itself has no proper meaning, since it does not directly compare with any brand or formulation. This class of cosmetic products also has no significant meaning in markets as well. Labels like "tested for allergy", "hypoallergenic", etc. does not assure customers that it will not definitely cause any allergic reaction.

Multiple regulatory bodies are posting new criteria for cosmetic industries in order to be named or labelled as a hypoallergenic product. In 21st century, Court of appeals in United States clearly declared that the regulation of USFDA for "hypoallergenic" is not practical in nature. Besides, this is a separate set of regulations will be



employed only by cosmetic industries, whose is in need to be labelled in that manner. So, this condition is almost illusional, sense no cosmetic company will perform length procedures just for adding extra word in label.

There was heavy opposition for usage of this term in labelling of cosmetics. Because, in case there is no guarantee of absence of allergenicity in hypoallergenic cosmetics, there lurks heavy risk for patients highly sensitive to allergy. In such patients, the race increased probability for anaphylactic reaction.

Some cosmetic industries demanded proper validation tests for bioequivalence and for proving absence of allergenicity in cosmetic product formulations. But, if such labelling is necessary, the tests of such high quality might need increased economic investment.

Even if these tests are performed as per the set of instructions provided by regulatory bodies and the cosmetic formulation is labelled hypoallergenic, the probability of an adverse drug reaction is not completely excluded. Each regulatory body tried its level best to establish a definition for the term hypoallergenic. Finally the year of 1975, Food and Drugs Administration released the final regulation procedures for hypoallergenic cosmetics. The last set of regulatory procedures involved tests of comparison with lesser cost to perform it than the previous regulatory rules.

Even when certain cosmetic companies sued against US FDA, the lower level judiciary supported the regulatory bodies. But, the higher levels of judiciary ruled out the regulatory procedures framed by USFDA.

The new regulation was quickly challenged in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by Almay and Clinique, makers of "hypoallergenic" cosmetics. The two firms charged that FDA had no authority to issue the regulation, but the court upheld FDA. Later the court of appeals of United States stated that the cosmetic companies can continue the labelling term "hypoallergenic". But, the companies should also mention that it was not assuring as a hypoallergenic product completely. In order to prevent possible ADR from using hypoallergenic cosmetics, the ingredients employed in the formulation of cosmetic preparation must be clearly enlisted. This process of labelling can reduce the probability of severe allergic reaction in persons with hypersensitive skin and hair.

## CONCLUSION

Cosmetics quality products are its life blood and therefore it must be taken carefully. The cosmetics products are the unsurpassed option to diminish skin problems. Cosmetics have a great scope in upcoming years. Annual purchase position is present in RS.40000 to 60,000 for beauty salon and minority of annual purchase position is underneath 10,000(6%) beauty salon. It clearly shows that the expenditure of beauty products appears to be global trend.

A variety of cosmetics substance used in the manufacturing of cosmetics, when used on human body have potential for several type of adverse reaction. So, using cosmetic products may not cause harm to the body. Cosmetic products are perfect and also the present solution for beauty solution for beauty products for those who require sensitive skin care. The usage of cosmetics has been increased to many folds in personal care system and there is great demand for cosmetics and also have a tremendous scope in cosmetic usage in upcoming year. Therefore, I conclude by saying that cosmetic plays ankey role in day-to-day life and is used by every gender thereby, creating an increase in cosmetic usage and scope also has an important role.

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