

ASSISTANCE IN MANUFACTURING SOAP FROM CITRAI AS AN ECONOMIC SOLUTION FOR THE USE OF HOUSEHOLD INGREDIENTS IN WATUMANU BAJAWA VILLAGE

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Abstract This article explains the activities carried out in Watumanu village, Ngada district; the activities of utilising household materials to be processed into soap are carried out with the village community as partners. The geographical conditions of the land are fertile, and people who use their yards to grow household materials routinely use them for daily consumption. This training assistance aims to provide breakthroughs, knowledge for innovation, and the creation of new products for village communities that make soap from lemongrass. The soap products can become a mainstay for Bumdes and can be used daily to save on household expenses. By using household materials, apart from saving expenses, they can also be sold to increase people's income.

Keywords: household ingredients, soap from lemongrass

Abstrak. Tulisan ini menjelaskan kegiatan yang dilaksanakan di desa Watumanu, kabupaten Ngada, kegiatan pemanfaatan bahan rumah tangga diolah menjadi sabun ini dilakukan bersama masyarakat desa sebagai mitra. Kondisi geografis tanah subur serta masyarakat yang memanfaatkan pekarangan rumah untuk menanam bahan rumah tangga juga secara rutin menggunakan untuk konsumsi sehari-hari. Pendampingan pelatihan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan terobosan, pengetahuan untuk inovasi serta penciptaan produk baru kepada masyarakat desa dalam membuat sabun dari serai. Produk sabun yang di buat dapat menjadi produk andalan Bumdes serta menjadi produk yang dapat digunakan sehari-hari sehingga bisa menghemat pengeluaran rumah tangga. dengan pemanfaatan bahan rumah tangga selain menghemat pengeluaran juga dapat dijual untuk menambah pendapatan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Bahan Rumah Tangga, sabun dan serai

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INTRODUCTION

Amid dynamic economic development, many people seek alternative solutions to meet their daily needs, including laundry soap by utilising household ingredients for valuable products. Soap is a surfactant used with water for washing and cleaning. Soap usually comes in the form of a moulded solid called a bar because of its history and general shape. When applied to a surface, soapy water effectively binds the particles in a suspension easily carried by clean water (Khuzaimah, 2018; Aisyah et al, 2021). Soap has strong cleaning power in pure water and is less harmful to the skin. Cleans the skin with soap twice daily to remove dead skin cells on the skin's surface (Achroni, 2012; Nisa, 2019). Soap making involves mixing vegetable fat and an alkaline solution, leading to saponification. Kitchen lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) is a



plant that can be used as a kitchen spice to make food smell good. This plant is easy to cultivate in the yard or a pot exposed to direct sunlight. If the new seedlings cannot grow or dry out, the roots may not develop (Saparinto, 2024; Saparinto and Susiana, 2024).

Watumanu Bajawa Village is one of the villages in Jerebuu Bajawa District. Geographically, its location is very strategic, close to cultural tourism destinations, namely the Bena traditional village and the Inerie volcano. Apart from that, Watumanu village has a traditional town, Guru Sina. This village has a temperature, climate, and soil structure supporting the development of herbal plants such as lemongrass, turmeric, ginger, galangal, ginger, and galangal. These herbal plants are straightforward to cultivate and can be planted in your yard. Therefore, the service activity this time was assistance in making soap from lemongrass and cooking oil.

Assistance in making laundry soap from lemongrass is one of the innovative steps in utilizing the potential of household materials for daily needs. Apart from lemongrass, soap-making can also use used cooking oil. Used cooking oil is oil that has been used repeatedly. Cooking oil is oil that comes from plant or animal fats that have been purified and heated to a specific temperature, which is usually used for frying food (Marlina and Ramdan, 2019; Lubis and Mulyati, 2019; Aini et al, 2020). The use of cooking oil has experienced This significant increase has had an impact on the amount of used oil or used cooking oil (Firina, Retnaningsih and Johan, 2010; Haqq, 2019; Bisma and Sarmo, 2022). This service activity aims to provide training in making laundry soap from household materials as an economical solution to the Watumanu village community. Making laundry soap from lemongrass extract can also improve the local economy (Widhihastuti, et al, 2021; Sihotang and Anas, 2023). The public needs to be introduced to innovations to minimize household waste, especially those that have the potential to damage the environment (Aisyah et al., 2021; Nuraisyah and Ruliyandari, 2021; Rosyid, Saputro and Rahayu, 2023; Bahri et al, 2024), and help the public utilize efficacious herbal plants in the health sector as an effort to improve public health during the Covid-19 pandemic and long-term health (Putri, Hikmawati and Sylvia, 2021; Reza and Bakri, 2022; Rosida, Ariastuti and Pambudi, 2023).

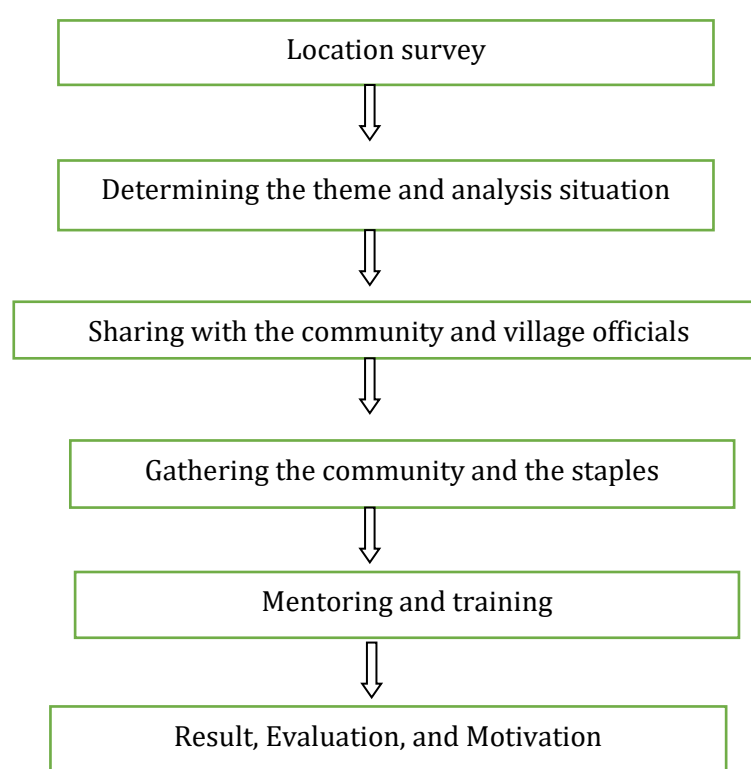
Watumanu Bajawa village has a temperature and climate that supports the development of lemongrass plants; its growth, together with other plants such as turmeric, ginger, and galangal, assistance in making laundry soap from lemongrass is an innovative step in utilizing the potential of household ingredients for daily needs. Apart from lemongrass, soap-making can also use used cooking oil. Used cooking oil is oil that has been used repeatedly; cooking oil is oil that comes from plant or animal fats that have been purified and heated to a specific temperature, which is usually used for frying food (Dwitiyanti and Surhamanto, 2020; Damayanti and Supriyatin, 2021; Inayati and Dhanti, 2021; Bachtiar et al, 2022; Kenarni, 2022). The use of cooking oil has experienced a significant increase has had an impact on the amount of used oil or used cooking oil (Firina, Retnaningsih and Johan, 2010; Haqq, 2019; Bisma and Sarmo, 2022). This service activity aims to provide training in making laundry soap from household materials as an economical solution to the Watumanu village community. Making laundry soap from lemongrass extract can also improve the local economy (Widhihastuti, et al, 2021; Sihotang and Anas, 2023). The public needs to be introduced to innovations to minimize household waste, especially those that have the potential to damage the environment (Aisyah et al., 2021; Nuraisyah and Ruliyandari, 2021; Rosyid, Saputro and Rahayu, 2023; Bahri et al, 2024), and help the public utilize efficacious herbal plants in the health sector as an effort to improve public health during the Covid-19 pandemic and long-term health (Putri, Hikmawati and Sylvia, 2021; Reza and Bakri, 2022; Rosida, Ariastuti and Pambudi, 2023)

METHOD

Community service activities are carried out in the villages of Watumanu Jerebuu Ngada. The geographical conditions of the villages are fertile, so it is easy to cultivate lemongrass and

similar plants as well. The village community's habitual patterns optimize their yards for growing kitchen crops, and cooking oil can reduce household waste, so plants and yards and household waste can be used correctly as an economical solution and increase people's income. Based on these conditions, the innovation provided to the village community was using household ingredients lemongrass and cooking oil as additional ingredients for making laundry soap.

The method offered based on conditions is training assistance; assistance activities begin with preparation and discussions with the village head and local community leaders to gather the community and prepare the raw materials. After the preparation stage is complete, the implementation stage continues. The implementation phase begins with a presentation and socialization of the importance of utilizing yard and household waste and sustainable innovation by making laundry soap from lemongrass and used cooking oil, which can be used for one's own needs and economically to generate income.



Picture 1. *Chart of Implementation Flow*

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assistance in making soap from lemongrass and household materials such as used cooking oil produces several benefits in knowledge about creating and direct practice in making laundry soap. The training aims to ensure that in the future, the local community can use household materials as an economical solution that is useful in their lives. Assistance is provided to women from the Watumanu Village community; the aim is also to hope that the community will have creative provisions and entrepreneurial knowledge to develop village economic units, such as Bumdes. Siahaan (2022) also conveyed that mentoring activities benefit village development, improve family welfare, and reduce expenses. This assistance can also provide entrepreneurial skills, giving mothers a role in managing the family economy (Syarifudin, Aji, and Surdia, 2019; Sodiq and Mahmudi, 2022; Jammu and Tauk, 2023). Through

the assistance and motivation provided, the community can accept the transfer of knowledge well to move forward and better organize the family economy (Trimo, Hidayat and Budiman, 2020; Ramdhani et al, 2023; Choiriyati, et al, 2023)



Picture 2. Mentoring Participant

Manufacturing Products

Preparation for making soap consists of collecting raw materials from people's homes. In the initial stages, the people who attended the mentoring were explained about the use of household materials and the process of making soap using the following procedures: use of tools and materials: 1. Weigh, 2. Container, 3. Charcoal, 4. Spoon, 5. Caustic soda, 6. Water, 7. Fragrance, 8. Lemongrass, Pandan, and used cooking oil, 9 Mask, protective glasses, gloves (used if necessary)

Table 1. Making Soap from Used Cooking Oil and Lemongrass

Materials	Function
Used Cooking Oil	As a soap base
Lemongrass	As a natural fragrance ingredient
Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH)	As an oil-decomposing agent
Water	As a NaOH solvent

The Procedures:

Prepare the charcoal and then heat it so that the coals are active. Next, soak the charcoal in used cooking oil for 24 hours, whose function is to absorb dirt and neutralize the used cooking oil. After 24 hours of soaking, the used cooking oil can be filtered clean from the charcoal. Next, are the household ingredients used: 500 ml of used cooking oil, 82.6 g of caustic soda, and 171 g of water; the water used is mixed with lemongrass and pandan leaves; here is the technical explanation for how to make it:

1. Put the water mixed with lemongrass and pandan leaves into the dough container
2. Put the caustic soda into the water then stir continuously until it dissolves. Caustic soda is a strong alkali and can be dangerous if not handled properly. It's important to wear protective

gloves and goggles when handling it. After stirring, leave it for 20 – 30 minutes until the temperature drops to a cooler temperature.

3. Next, pour the used cooking oil into the mixture little by little while stirring for about 2-3 minutes until the consistency is like a runny solid, then the mixture continues to stir until it is evenly distributed, then you can add essential fragrance oil, so that the soap smells fragrant, the mixture is stirred until evenly distributed after that. can be poured into a mold that has been prepared previously, you can trim it so that the shape of the mold is nice and attractive, it takes 1 to 2 days for the soap to solidify and harden. The next and final step is crucial: leave the soap mold for 3 to 4 weeks for the curing process. This is when the soap undergoes a chemical reaction that makes it safe and ready to use. It's important not to rush this step, as it ensures the soap is fully cured and safe for use.



Picture 3. *The Process of making soap*

In the next stage, evaluating activities with the Watumanu Village community, after a series of discussions, community participation, and the results of the manufacturing process carried out, it was concluded that the community was very enthusiastic about participating in training assistance on the use of household materials as ingredients for making soap, the community was also given motivation to empower Household and yard raw materials become alternative products that are useful for daily life and have economic value. Such high enthusiasm is one of the first steps for society to be able to move towards a better life (Kurniawati et al, 2019). The assistance and training can also increase public awareness of utilizing household industrial waste to make products ready to use, easy to obtain, cheap, and affordable (Paramitha and Setiyono, 2019; Maizzuddin and Jazuli, 2020; Nugroho, Silalahi and Azzahra, 2023)



Picture 4. The result, evaluation and motivation

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the empowerment of yard land and the use of household materials can have a helpful impact on the community, such as making soap for daily use. The community's enthusiasm is very high, as evidenced by their attendance level during training and the methods used in providing training assistance to the community. As a partner, at the end of this activity, after the results are obtained, it is hoped that the community will be motivated to use their yard land to plant household goods so that they can be used to create innovations and new products that can be used to support income.

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