

## TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT IN INDEPENDENT LIQUID DETERGENT SOAP MAKING FOR HOUSEHOLD SKILLS AND COMMUNITY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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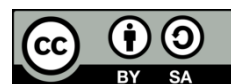
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### ABSTRACT

Community empowerment through practical skill-based training has become an important strategy in improving household economic resilience and encouraging community independence. This community service activity aimed to enhance the knowledge, skills, and entrepreneurial awareness of the Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03, Metro Barat, through training in independent liquid detergent soap production. The activity was conducted from July to September 2025 using a participatory approach consisting of four stages: preliminary observation, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The implementation involved socialization, demonstrations, direct practice, mentoring, and evaluation of participant understanding. The results showed that participants experienced increased knowledge regarding detergent composition, production techniques, and household business opportunities. Participants were able to independently produce liquid detergent soap using affordable and easily accessible materials. In addition, the activity increased participants' awareness of household financial efficiency and encouraged entrepreneurial motivation among women in the community. The training also strengthened collaboration between universities and local communities in implementing sustainable empowerment programs. This program demonstrates that skill-based community empowerment can become an effective strategy to improve economic productivity, foster creativity, and support sustainable household entrepreneurship.

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### INTRODUCTION

Community service activities are one of the important components in higher education to realize the implementation of the tridharma of higher education through direct involvement with the community (Mesra, 2025; Pulosari et al., 2025; Siagian et al., 2024). Universities are expected not only to develop science and technology, but also to actively contribute to solving social and economic problems of the community through empowerment-based programs (Cahaya et al., 2025; Qorib, 2024). Community empowerment programs that focus on practical skills are becoming increasingly important in supporting household resilience and increasing economic independence, especially in women's communities.

Based on preliminary observations and informal interviews conducted with members of the Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03, most participants were housewives with limited productive economic activities and relied entirely on commercial household cleaning products. The increasing prices of household necessities, including detergent and cleaning products, have affected household spending efficiency. In addition, participants had limited knowledge regarding independent detergent production, product packaging, and household-based entrepreneurship opportunities. Most participants had never attended practical entrepreneurship training related to household product manufacturing. This condition indicates the need for community empowerment programs that not only provide technical skills training but also encourage economic independence and entrepreneurial awareness among women in the community.

In recent years, economic pressures and rising household spending have prompted people to look for alternative strategies to reduce consumption costs while creating additional sources of income (Fakhriansyah et al., 2026). Household products such as liquid detergent soap are one of the most frequently used products in daily life, causing routine production for families (Evadine et al., 2025; Koryati et al., 2022). Research shows that household consumption patterns have a significant influence on family economic stability, especially in low- and middle-income communities (Handayani & Yulistiyono, 2023). Therefore, the development of household production skills can be an effective solution to increase economic resilience while encouraging community entrepreneurship.

The production of liquid detergent soap has considerable potential to be developed as a community-based entrepreneurial activity because the manufacturing process is relatively simple, affordable, and can be applied on a household scale (Handayani & Yulistiyono, 2023). Training programs that focus on detergent production can help people understand the composition of ingredients, production techniques, packaging, and marketing strategies of household products (Handayani & Yulistiyono, 2023). In addition, household-based industrial activities are able to increase creativity and support women's empowerment through productive economic activities.

Some previous research has emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship-oriented training in empowering women's groups and community organizations. Community training activities can increase participants' practical competence, confidence, and entrepreneurial awareness (Avianti & Pitaloka, 2024). Creative economic training that can develop the creativity of housewives (ES & Vahlia, 2019). In addition, skills-based training programs also encourage people to make effective use of local resources while reducing dependence on industrial products (Avianti & Pitaloka, 2024). Through training and mentoring activities, the community is expected to not only become consumers, but also producers who are able to generate economic value.

The Mulyojati Farmer Women Group (KWT) RT 11 RW 03 West Metro is a women's community group that is active in social and household activities. Based on the results of initial observations, most of the participants are still completely dependent on commercial household cleaning products and have limited knowledge about independent detergent production. In addition, participants have also not explored the economic opportunities that can arise from the production of household-scale detergents. This condition shows the need for a practical training program that is able to increase community knowledge as well as entrepreneurial skills.

The implementation of training on making liquid detergent soap is also in line with the principles of sustainable community development, especially in encouraging economic empowerment, creativity, and productive household activities (Chairunesia & Nurlis, 2025; Epinur et al., 2024; Hastuti & Dulame, 2025). Community-based entrepreneurship programs have been proven to increase family income and strengthen women's social participation in society (Sabani, 2026). In addition, empowerment activities through practical skills can strengthen community independence and encourage sustainable local economic growth.

The novelty of this community service activity lies in the integration of household skills development with entrepreneurship-based empowerment in a participatory community environment. In contrast to conventional socialization activities, this program emphasizes hands-

on practice, mentoring, and sustainability planning to ensure participants are able to continue producing detergents independently after the activities are completed.

Previous community empowerment programs related to detergent and household soap production generally focused only on technical demonstrations without emphasizing long-term mentoring, entrepreneurship development, and community participation. In contrast, this community service activity integrated practical training, participatory mentoring, and entrepreneurship-oriented empowerment to ensure that participants not only understood the production process but were also encouraged to develop household-scale business opportunities. Therefore, this program contributes to strengthening household economic resilience through sustainable productive skill development.

Therefore, this community service activity aims to provide training and empowerment in making independent liquid detergent soap to the Mulyojati Farmer Women Group RT 11 RW 03. In particular, the purpose of this activity is to increase participants' knowledge and practical skills in detergent production, reduce household expenses, and encourage entrepreneurial awareness through household-based economic activities.

### IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This community service activity was carried out from July to September 2025 at Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03, West Metro, Metro City, Lampung, Indonesia. The participants in the activity consisted of members of the Mulyojati Farmer Women Group (KWT), the majority of whom were housewives who had an interest in developing household skills and entrepreneurship.

The implementation method uses a participatory empowerment approach that involves direct interaction between the service team and the community. The activity is carried out through four stages, namely observation and analysis of needs, planning, implementation, and evaluation presented in Figure 1.

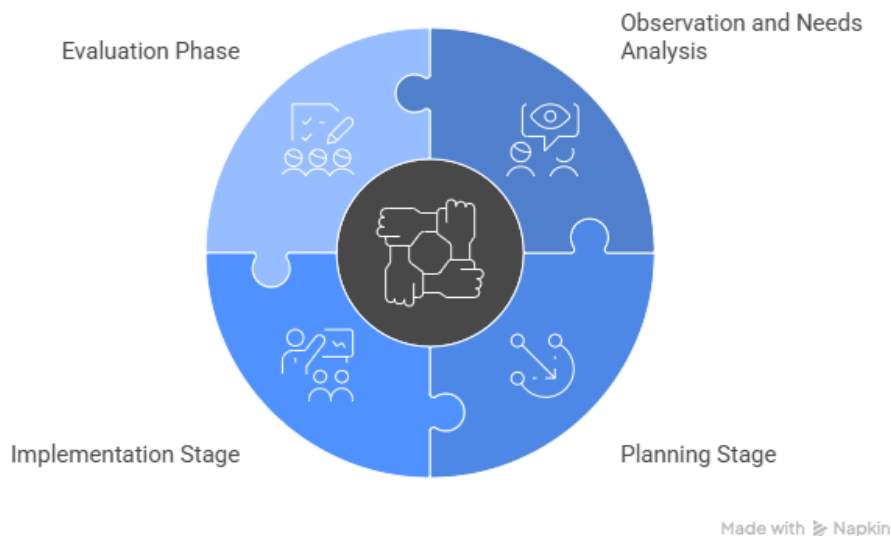


Figure 1. Community Service Implementation Overview

Based on Figure 1, the stages of each phase are outlined as follows:

#### 1. Observation and Needs Analysis Stage

The first stage was carried out through field observation and discussions with community leaders and members of the Women Farmers Group. The purpose of this stage is to identify community needs, household economic challenges, and participants' knowledge related to household product production. The observation results showed that participants still had limited skills in producing household cleaning products independently and did not understand the entrepreneurial opportunities related to detergent production.

#### 2. Planning Stage

After the needs of the community are identified, the service team prepares an activity implementation plan which includes the preparation of training materials, the preparation of tools and materials, the scheduling of activities, and the assistance strategy. Coordination with community leaders and farmer women's groups was also carried out to determine the location of the training and the involvement of participants. In addition, training modules and demonstration materials are prepared to make it easier for participants to understand during the activity.

### 3. Implementation Stage

The implementation stage includes socialization activities, demonstrations, direct practice, and mentoring. Participants were given an explanation of the benefits of making liquid detergent soap, household financial efficiency, and entrepreneurial opportunities that can be developed from the product. In the practical session, participants participated in a hands-on demonstration of making detergents using ingredients such as surfactants, methyl ester sulfonate (MES), salt, fragrance, and water.

Participants were guided gradually in the process of mixing ingredients, stirring techniques, determining the right composition, and storing detergent solutions. The service team also explains the safety procedures and techniques for using the product correctly. During the practice session, participants actively discussed and practiced making detergent independently.

### 4. Evaluation Stage

The final stage is carried out through an evaluation of participants' understanding and response to the training program. Evaluation was carried out through observations, interviews, and participant feedback during the discussion. The evaluation focused on the ability of participants to produce liquid detergent soap independently, understand production procedures, and identify entrepreneurial opportunities that can be developed from these activities.

Data collection techniques in this activity included direct observation, interviews, group discussions, and participant response questionnaires. The evaluation indicators focused on participants' attendance, participation during practical activities, understanding of detergent production procedures, ability to independently produce liquid detergent soap, and participants' entrepreneurial awareness after the training. Program success was indicated by the active involvement of participants during the activity and the ability of most participants to independently complete the detergent-making practice according to the demonstrated procedures.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of community service activities with the theme of training on making independent liquid detergent soap went well and received a positive response from the community, especially members of the Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03 West Metro Farmer Group (KWT). Activities are carried out through socialization, demonstrations, direct practice, and mentoring to participants. Partner Locations in Figure 2.

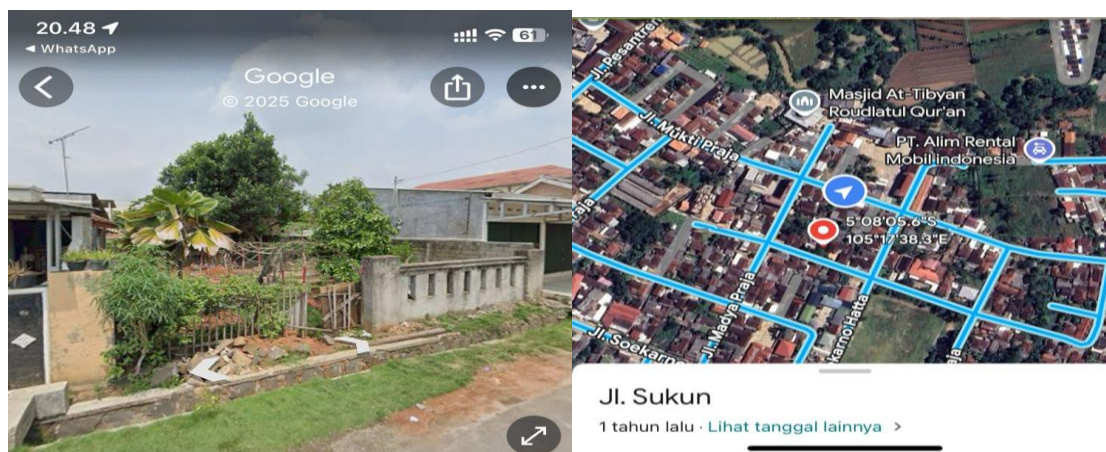


Figure 2. Partner Locations

Figure 2 presents the location of the community service partners, namely the Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03, located in Metro Barat, Metro City, Lampung, Indonesia. The figure shows the environmental conditions and geographical location of the activity site, which became the center of implementation for the independent liquid detergent soap training program. The selected location represents a community environment with active participation of women's groups in social and household activities. This location was considered suitable for implementing community empowerment activities because the participants had strong enthusiasm to develop practical household skills and entrepreneurship-based activities.

The training activity involved 20 participants from the Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03. Based on the evaluation results, approximately 85% of participants were able to independently complete the detergent production process correctly after the practical session. In addition, most participants stated that the training increased their understanding of household product manufacturing and motivated them to explore small-scale business opportunities. Participant responses also indicated that the practice-based learning approach was easy to understand and applicable to daily household needs.

At the implementation stage, participants were given material on the main ingredients in making liquid detergent soap, such as surfactants, methyl ester sulfonate (MES), salt, fragrance, and water. The service team explained the function of each ingredient, mixing technique, and correct and safe manufacturing procedures. After the presentation of the material, participants took part in a demonstration and hands-on practice of making liquid detergent soap.

During the activity, participants showed high enthusiasm. Participants actively asked about the composition of ingredients, stirring techniques, and the product storage process. All participants can follow the stages of practice well to produce liquid detergent soap products that are ready to use. The results of the activity showed an increase in the knowledge and skills of participants in producing liquid detergent soap independently. Participants were able to understand the stages of production from mixing ingredients to simple packaging processes. In addition, participants also understood that the products produced could be used for household needs or developed into small-scale business opportunities. Soap making practices in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Soap making practices

Figure 3 illustrates the practical session of making liquid detergent soap conducted during the community service activity. In this session, participants were directly involved in the process of mixing ingredients, stirring the solution, and preparing the detergent product under the guidance of the service team. The practical activity aimed to improve participants' understanding and technical skills regarding independent detergent production. Participants actively collaborated and discussed each stage of the process, demonstrating high enthusiasm and participation throughout the training activities. This hands-on practice approach enabled participants to gain direct experience in producing household cleaning products that can be utilized for personal household needs as well as potential small-scale entrepreneurial activities. The following is a group photo session at the end of the activity, as shown in Figure 4. The photo shows the enthusiasm of the participants and the successful implementation of the community service program.



Figure 4. Group photo at the end of the event session

Figure 4 shows the group photo session conducted at the end of the community service activity. The documentation reflects the active participation and enthusiasm of the members of the *Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Mulyojati RT 11 RW 03* during the training program. The closing session also symbolized the successful implementation of the activity and strengthened the collaborative relationship between the service team and the community participants. Through this activity, participants not only gained practical skills in making liquid detergent soap but also developed stronger social interaction and community engagement throughout the program.

This activity also has a positive impact on the efficiency of household spending. With the ability to make liquid detergents independently, participants can reduce their regular expenses to buy household cleaning products. In addition, this activity strengthens cooperation and social interaction between members of the farmer women group during the training process.

Although the activities went well, there were several obstacles in the implementation of the program. One of the main obstacles is the limited number of participants who attend because some people have household activities that cannot be left behind. In addition, some participants still had difficulty in determining the exact composition of the ingredients at the beginning of the practice. However, these obstacles can be overcome through direct assistance and the repetition of demonstrations by the service team.

Training in making independent liquid detergent soap is a form of community empowerment based on practical skills that aims to increase household economic independence (Adriansyah et al., 2026; Sarita Br Fitriani et al., 2025; Zalikha et al., 2023). This activity provides a new experience for participants in producing household needs independently at a relatively more economical cost than buying manufactured products.

The practice-based training approach has proven to be effective in increasing participants' understanding because the community can be directly involved in every stage of production (Rouhani et al., 2025; Sabani, 2026). The active involvement of participants during the activity showed that demonstration methods and hands-on practice were able to increase people's interest in learning. These results are in line with research that states that home industry-based soap production training can improve people's skills and open up opportunities for independent businesses (Desiana et al., 2026; Pranata et al., 2025; Rahmatika et al., 2025).

In addition to improving technical skills, this activity also has an impact on strengthening the family economy. The ability to produce detergents independently helps people reduce household expenses for cleaning product needs. This condition shows that productive household skills can be one of the strategies in increasing the economic resilience of the community (Mujahidin & Nugroho, 2024). These results are supported by research that explains that liquid soap making training is able to help people meet household needs at a more cost-efficient time (Arrobi et al., 2025).

Training activities also contribute to increasing participants' entrepreneurial awareness (Chairunesia & Nurlis, 2025; Fitzgerald et al., 2025).. Participants began to understand that the

products produced have economic value and have the potential to be developed into a home business. This awareness can be seen from the emergence of participant discussions about product marketing opportunities in the surrounding environment. Thus, community service activities not only function as knowledge transfer, but also as a means of economic empowerment of the community (Nazwa & Syahputra, 2025; Septriani et al., 2025). From the social aspect, this activity is able to strengthen interaction and cooperation between members of farmer women's groups. During the practical activities, participants helped each other in the process of mixing ingredients and discussed the results of the products produced. Collaborative activities like this can strengthen social solidarity in community groups (Rohani et al., 2025). Community-based training is able to improve skills while strengthening community social participation.

However, the implementation of the activity still faces several obstacles, such as the limited number of participants and the lack of experience of participants in determining the composition of materials appropriately. Therefore, further assistance is needed so that people are more skilled in producing liquid detergents independently. Sustainable assistance is also important to encourage the sustainability of programs and the development of household businesses based on liquid detergent products. Overall, these community service activities show that practical skills-based training can be an effective strategy in increasing people's creativity, independence, and economic productivity. With continuous support and mentoring, similar programs have the potential to become a model of sustainable community empowerment and have a wide impact on improving community welfare.

Economically, independent detergent production can help reduce household expenses because the production cost is relatively lower compared to purchasing commercial detergent products. Participants explained that one production cycle could produce several liters of liquid detergent that can be used for household purposes or potentially sold within the surrounding community. This condition indicates that household-based detergent production has the potential to support family economic resilience while creating additional sources of income.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Community service activities through training in making independent liquid detergent soap have succeeded in increasing the knowledge, skills, and entrepreneurial awareness of members of the Mulyojati Farmers Women Group (KWT) RT 11 RW 03 West Metro. Through direct practice-based training methods and participatory mentoring, participants were able to understand the production process of liquid detergents starting from ingredient introduction, mixing techniques, to product storage properly. In addition to providing technical skills, this activity also helps to increase the efficiency of household expenses because participants can produce household cleaning needs independently at a more economical cost. This program also encourages the growth of public awareness of household-based business opportunities and strengthens social cooperation between members of community groups so that this service activity can be a form of community empowerment that supports the increase of creativity, independence, and economic productivity in a sustainable manner.

Based on the results of the activities that have been carried out, further assistance is needed to improve the skills of the community in producing liquid detergent soap more optimally and sustainably. Assistance can be focused on improving product quality, packaging techniques, production management, and marketing strategies so that the products produced have a higher selling value and are able to develop into a productive household business. In addition, similar activities are expected to involve a wider range of participants with support from universities, local governments, and community partners so that this practical skills-based empowerment program can have a greater economic and social impact on improving community welfare.

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