



Assistance of Natural Handmade Soap Production to Darul Ibadah Community Bangkok for Saving Environment and Financial Issue

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Abstract: *Consumption of skincare products is potential causing environmental and personal financial problems. Most of the skincare products are packaged in plastic materials and contain hazardous chemicals. Besides, the price of high-quality skincare is generally expensive, and some people may not be able to afford it. The world community must be aware that their self-care should not impact big problems. This program aims to assist the community in producing natural handmade soap as one of a skincare series in various regions, and for this time, the main partner of this program is the Darul Ibadah community in Phutthabucha, Thung Khru District, Bangkok. This activity was carried out as part of a collaborative agreement between the Faculty of Economics, Sultan Agung Islamic University and Kasetsart University. This assistance is expected to be an effort to save the community by creating their own qualified products, reducing waste and water pollution from chemical-based soaps.*

Introduction

Sustainable Lifestyle needs to be considered today by society since the increase of global warming day by day. Society should work together to save the ecosystem¹ through utilizing eco-friendly products friendly in their daily activity. In line with the increasing of public concern on self-caring, the use skincare product also increases in daily routine daily. Various product *skincare* are used by society from different genders, ages and

¹ Ida Nurmayanti and Hermanto, "Strategi Yayasan Mangrove Center Tuban Dalam Mengembangkan Ecological Citizenship Pada Masyarakat Tuban," *Jurnal Kajian Moral Dan Kewarganegaraan* 5, no. 2 (2017): 83-97.

backgrounds back . However thus, skincare consumption by society has potential in raising environmental problem ²and finance house ladder ³.

Regarding environmental issues, skin care products are usually packaged in plastic packaging. In addition, especially for rinsed skin care products, the waste disposal also contains chemicals that can harm aquatic ecosystems. Minderoo Foundation data quoted from Kompas.com (2021) states that the global cosmetic industry produces more than 120 billion packaging units, most of which cannot be reworked every year. This will be an environmental threat because it is likely that the flow of plastic into the oceans is up to 29 million metric tons per year, or the equivalent of 50 kilograms of plastic per meter of coastline worldwide.

On the other hand, related to financial problems, skincare prices vary from cheap to expensive. But generally, skincare with good quality has a high price ⁴. To be able to make routine purchases of quality skincare, households need to set aside special funds so that it can reduce the allocation for post funds for other needs. For individuals with low incomes, to be able to follow this treatment trend, they can only afford to consume cheap skincare of low quality with a mixture of excessive chemicals so that it is dangerous in the long run ⁵.

The world community needs to be made aware of this so that good goals in the context of self-care do not turn into a big problem whose impact is not only for themselves, but also for the environment ⁶. Using natural products that are self-produced will be much better because it can reduce the use of packaging for commercial purposes and is safer because people can adjust the ingredients used in the manufacture of products according to their needs. There are various types of skincare products, one of which is soap, whether used for hands, body or face. This community service program is structured to assist in the manufacture of natural handmade soap in the context of saving and saving the environment to people in various regions, one of which is the Bangkok Muslim community.

² Esther Gyedu-Akoto et al., "Natural Skin-Care Products: The Case of Soap Made from Cocoa Pod Husk Potash," *Advances in Research* 4, no. 6 (2015): 365–370.

³ Dya Viani Subastian et al., "Celebrity Endorser Raffi Ahmad Terhadap" 2, no. 1 (2021): 1–10; Ana Fitriyatul Bilgies et al., "Peran Kualitas Produk, Harga Dan Kualitas Layanan Terhadap Kepuasan Pelanggan Billagio Skincare Clinic Sidoarjo," *Ekonika : Jurnal ekonomi universitas kadiri* 1, no. 1 (2021): 78–90.

⁴ Bilgies et al., "Peran Kualitas Produk, Harga Dan Kualitas Layanan Terhadap Kepuasan Pelanggan Billagio Skincare Clinic Sidoarjo."

⁵ Mahboobeh Rafieepoor Chirani et al., "Environmental Impact of Increased Soap Consumption during COVID-19 Pandemic: Biodegradable Soap Production and Sustainable Packaging," *Science of the Total Environment* 796 (2021); Ramsia Geisler et al., "Aescin - a Natural Soap for the Formation of Lipid Nanodiscs with Tunable Size," *Soft Matter* 17, no. 7 (2021): 1888–1900; Gyedu-Akoto et al., "Natural Skin-Care Products: The Case of Soap Made from Cocoa Pod Husk Potash."

⁶ Chusnul Chotimah, "Pengembangan Sekolah Berbasis Go Green Dan Waste Management Untuk Mewujudkan Green School Di SDI Miftahul Huda Plosokandang Kabupaten Tulungagung," *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, no. 2 (2019): 143–160.

In this activity, the Darul Ibadah community in Phutthabucha, Thung Khru District, Bangkok was chosen as the main partner in service. This activity is part of a collaborative activity between FE Unissula and Kasetsart University Thailand. This community is an entrepreneurial community that has produced various products to be sold in the local market. This service program is not intended to create new products that are packaged and traded, but to produce products that are safe and environmentally friendly for their own consumption. Among the Thai people who are famous for their self-care treatments, members of this community also take advantage of soap products purchased from various suppliers. However, they do not really understand the composition of the chemicals contained in the soap they use. This assistance is expected to be an effort to save the community to get quality products and reduce packaging waste and hazardous materials in chemical-based soap rinse water. Starting from oneself, family, small communities and then worldwide, the Assistance program for Making Natural Handmade Soap for the Bangkok Darul Ibadah Community in the context of Saving and Saving the Environment is expected to make a significant contribution to the world in the long term. In the future, this assistance can be developed for partners in various other regions, including in Indonesia, which is close to abundant natural materials and has high use value.

Quoted from the Darul Ibadah Community Profile Document ⁷, it is known that there are 59 members of this community. So far, the Darul Ibadah community has had joint business activities by producing various Thai traditional snacks, processed goat's milk, and woven baskets. Community members are local Muslims. They carry out religious activities every Friday and hold monthly meetings for community business development efforts. Various programs have been implemented in this community such as training activities and community development together, including training offered to members and students who are interested in learning and working to gain experience. By utilizing local materials, they have been able to make various products of commercial value. However, the market that has been reached so far is still in the local scope, so the income obtained by this community still needs to be increased. In relation to the purpose of this program, seeing the potential of community members who are already familiar with production activities, the introduction of environmentally friendly skincare products is very relevant to carry out. In addition to personal needs, it is hoped that this community can further develop it into a business product but while maintaining the initial goal of this program in order to save the era by utilizing packaging that must also be environmentally friendly.

⁷ Dokumen Profil Komunitas Darul Ibadah, “เอกสารประกอบการประกวดสข.ดาร์อีบาดะห์(1).Pdf,” n.d.

Method

To realize the community service program in accordance with the expected goals, this community service program is carried out using the Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) method. That is, involving participants to be directly involved in learning and practicing it ⁸ PLA in this program is implemented in several stages as shown in Figure 1.

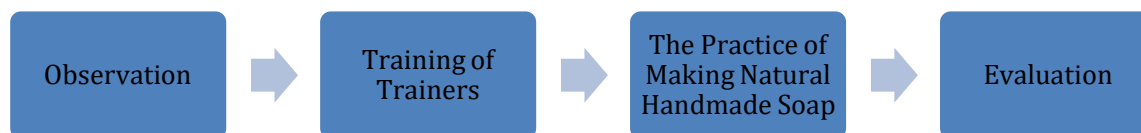


Figure 1. Method of Program Implementation

The stages in the method of implementing the activities are described as follows:

Observation

Observations are made to understand global issues that are relevant to partner conditions. In this case, environmental problems are world problems, and to overcome them, efforts are needed that can be started from a potential community. The Darul Ibadah community is the right community to be introduced to these eco-friendly skincare products because they also use soap products in their daily routine. However, from observations, it is known that the soaps they use are conventional soaps with hazardous chemicals purchased from various suppliers. In addition, observations were also made to understand the possibility of implementing the program. The Darul Ibadah community has joint business activities with independent production activities so that they are familiar with production activities. Equipment and materials are also relatively easy to provide and carry

Preparation

In the preparation stage, the proposer will schedule a training of trainers. The trainer in this case involves active students of the D-III Accounting study program FE UNISSULA who are trained by the Owner from Bangkok Soap Opera to make environmentally friendly skincare products.

Training of Trainer

The training phase is carried out by trainers who have been trained to partner communities, namely the Darul Ibadah community. In this training, the proposer and partners work together in providing tools and materials. As stated earlier, the tools and materials used are easy to obtain because the equipment itself consists of a stove,

⁸ Ratih Kusumawardhani et al., "Pelatihan UKM Rumahan Industri Pangan Sebagai Upaya Meminimalkan Kendala Berwirausaha," *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (Indonesian Journal of Community Engagement)* 6, no. 1 (2020): 23.

blender, scale, and stainless steel container, while the ingredients vary according to the benefits of the soap that will be produced. The training was held for three days, 19-21 July 2022 in a series of collaboration programs between FE Unissula and Kasetsart University.

Evaluation Stage

Evaluation is carried out twice: on the day after the mentoring directly and a month after mentoring through online questionnaire to ensure that the products that have been made have been successful and can be used. The production process itself does not take long (between 3-4 hours) but after being produced, the product cannot be used immediately until the product has been set. The waiting time for bar soap products can take up to 2 weeks to be ready for use. In addition, evaluation is also carried out to assess the benefits of the product in accordance with expectations. Namely, the products made will suit the needs of the skin such as dry sensitive, oily skin, and combination. Hopefully the products that have been produced are suitable for the needs according to the right skin type.

Result

One simple thing is very meaningful in saving the world if it is done consistently and together ⁹. The implementation of the use of natural soap that is carried out by one person together and sustainably will have a major impact on oneself and the environment. As explained elsewhere in this article, this activity is a series of collaborative programs between UNISSULA FE and Kasetsart University. The team from Kasetsart University who oversaw conducting initial observations to obtain the right service partners, until the Darul Ibadah Community was chosen as the target of the Service activities. This observation has been carried out since early July 2022 from several alternative partners that are most likely to implement the production and development of the results of this activity. The results of interviews with 24 members who were met during the visit during the observation obtained the following information:

⁹ Chotimah, "Pengembangan Sekolah Berbasis Go Green Dan Waste Management Untuk Mewujudkan Green School Di SDI Miftahul Huda Plosokandang Kabupaten Tulungagung"; Dimas Bayu Pinandoyo, Asriadi Masnar, and Supardianningsih Supardianningsih, "Food Packaging Rebranding Assistance for Vegetable Products of OkeFarm Neglasari Women Farmer Group," *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 6, no. 1 (2022): 173–186.

1. Amount of soap used for washing hands and showering per day

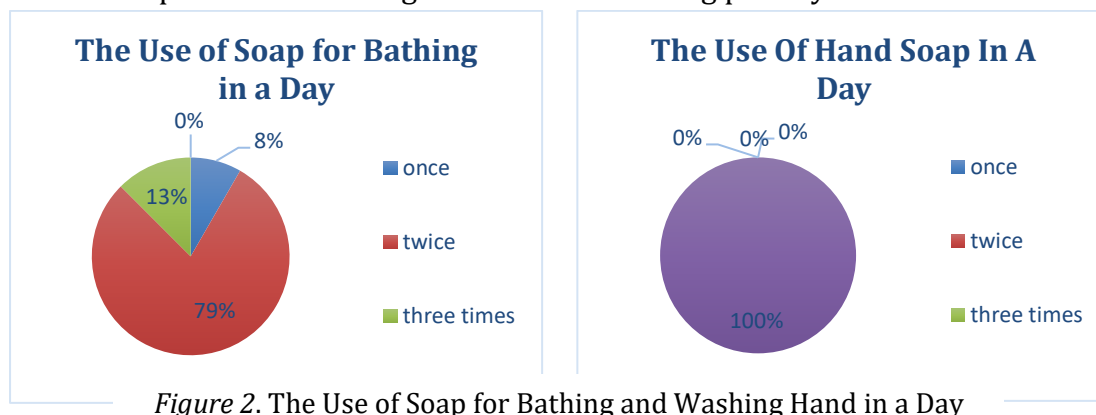


Figure 2. The Use of Soap for Bathing and Washing Hand in a Day

2. Producers of soap used: All respondents answered that they used soap from various brands made in factories that were purchased at the nearest minimarket
3. Considerations for using natural soaps: 7 out of 24 respondents said they had thought about using soaps with natural ingredients. However, they found that the soaps were sold at a very high price for daily consumption, so they canceled their intention to switch. While the remaining respondents answered that they had never thought of using soap made from natural ingredients because all they knew was the soap they usually use today.
4. Opinions about water pollution from soap: 4 out of 24 respondents are aware of the negative impact caused by rinsing the soap they use on the environment, while the other respondents are not aware of this.
5. Opinions about chemicals on the skin: 17 out of 24 respondents said they actually felt that their skin had become very dry and realized this was due to the impact of the soap they used. Some have tried to replace their soap with another brand, but they get the same result. They also understand that the chemicals used in the soap they use may have adverse effects with long-term use

From the results of observations of the Darul Ibadah community, the proposal team then conducted an online FGD to prepare for the training of trainers stage. In this case, the proposing team involved 3 students to become trainer candidates who would be trained by the owner of Bangkok Soap Opera. The training of trainers was then held on July 19, 2022.



Figure 3. Observation Agenda

Through face-to-face interviews, the trainers gained an understanding of the background of the establishment of Bangkok Soap Opera. From Maria's explanation, she realized that every day many people wash their hands and bathe using soap that contains chemicals that ultimately pollute the oceans and damage the environment. Therefore, the solution to produce your own soap and other skincare products with natural ingredients is the right alternative as part of love for yourself and the environment¹⁰. Learning from the production at Bangkok Soap Opera, 99% of the ingredients in each product are edible. However, this is not meant to create food that doubles as a personal care product but rather to provide an understanding of strict ingredient selection so that when one can eat it, it is safe to use on the skin as well. The Natural Handmade soap proposed in this activity is a soap that is free from synthetic dyes, fragrances, preservatives, and parabens. It takes simple equipment with the right extraction and infusion process to produce natural handmade soap according to individual needs. In addition, at this stage of training of trainers, the trainers also practice directly making natural handmade soap and learn in detail how to make natural handmade soap ala Bangkok Soap Opera.



Figure 4. Training of Trainer

The next stage is the core stage, namely training and mentoring the Darul Ibadah community in making natural handmade soap. Before the participants practice, the trainer provides education about the importance of taking care of themselves while protecting the environment by using safe materials. This training was attended by 39 participants who are members of the Darul Ibadah community. Making this natural handmade soap using a hot process, which is using a heating process over a fire of 85° C for 20-60 minutes for mixing the basic ingredients of soap. As there are various skin types, the trainer also provides education about ingredients that are suitable for three skin types, namely normal skin, dry skin, and oily skin. The following are alternative ingredients according to skin type:

¹⁰ Ari Asnani, Eva Vaulina Yulistia Delsy, and Hartiwi Diastuti, "Transfer Teknologi Produksi Natural Soap-Base Untuk Kreasi Sabun Suvenir," *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (Indonesian Journal of Community Engagement)* 4, no. 2 (2019): 129; Chirani et al., "Environmental Impact of Increased Soap Consumption during COVID-19 Pandemic: Biodegradable Soap Production and Sustainable Packaging"; Geisler et al., "Aescin - a Natural Soap for the Formation of Lipid Nanodiscs with Tunable Size."

Table 1. Ingredients based on Skin Types

Normal Skin	Dry Skin	Oily Skin
- Lavender	- vanilla	- Coffee
- Lemongrass	- Jasmine	- Cinnamon
- Orange	- Ylang- Ylang	- Eucalyptus
- Green tea	- Aloe vera	- Mint
- Kaffir		- tea tree
- rose		
- Cloves		



Figure 5. Production Process



Figure 6. Natural Ingredients

The last stage in this service activity is the evaluation stage. The first evaluation was aimed at knowing the participants' understanding of the benefits of using natural soap and their impressions in making it during practice. The following are the results of the survey which are distributed on a Likert scale with criteria 1 for strongly disagree to 5 for strongly agree.

Table 2. Survey of Phase 1

List of Questions	Average Survey Results
Q1: Can you follow how to make natural handmade soap well?	4,2
Q2: Did the trainers explain well?	4,3
Q3: Are you interested in making natural handmade soap?	4,1
Q4: Do you understand the ingredients and ingredients you use in making soap?	3,9
Q5: Do you think the ingredients for making soap are easily available?	4,0
Q6: Do you find it easy to create your own soap?	4,1
Q7: Did you feel that after this training you have increased your knowledge?	4,6

The survey above was distributed to all 39 participants and all participants have answered all the questions asked. From all questions, it is known that the average respondent's answer is on a scale greater than 4 which means that overall respondents rate "good" in this first stage of evaluation.

After practicing soap making, soap cannot be used immediately because it still takes up to 2 weeks for saponification. Therefore, the next evaluation is carried out online through a questionnaire after the saponification waiting period. The following are the results of the survey distributed on August 21, 2022.

Table 3. Survey of Phase 2

List of Questions	Average Survey Results
Q1: Does the soap you make meet your expectations in appearance?	4,1
Q2: Have you used the soap you produced in training?	4,4
Q3: Do you feel a better difference in your skin by using natural handmade soap?	3,9
Q4: Do you believe that by using homemade soap, you have contributed to the environment?	4,0
Q5: Is it possible for you to make natural handmade soap many times?	3,9
Q6: Do you think that using your homemade soap will be more economical than buying it?	4,1
Q7: Do you think the soap you produce has a business opportunity?	4,3
Q8: Would you recommend this activity to many people?	4,1

In the second stage of evaluation, 37 of the 39 survey results returned and showed that the respondents gave a "good" score, which was indicated by the average score of 4.1 on the rating scale.



Figure 7. Natural Handmade Soap by the Community

Discussion

Environmental and economic issues are problems that are always faced by society from time to time. Various things have been done by certain groups to provide solutions to these issues. In fact, this improvement cannot only be done by some people, but requires the contribution of everyone to do something together and consistently to be a sustainable solution to environmental and economic problems. This community service activity is expected to be able to contribute gradually by building public awareness of doing small things in their daily activities. Through the manufacture of this natural handmade soap, one can save their money ¹¹while helping to reduce water pollution and waste.

There are various kinds of materials that can be used to make natural handmade soap according to the needs and desires of each individual. Chirani et al. (2021) states that there are two types of soap based on the ingredients, namely: natural and synthetic. Natural soap utilizes oils and fats derived from plants or animals as the main components, without additional components such as plasticizers, binders, preservatives, and parabens ¹². On the other hand, synthetic soaps use various chemicals as mentioned in addition which if used in excess will have a negative impact on the skin. Natural soaps generally do not produce toxic waste and by-products and require minimal amounts of energy in the production process; so that it is more compatible with nature ¹³. In addition, the

¹¹ Yuniar Farida et al., "Economic Empowerment of Housewives Based on OPOR (One Product in One RT) in Pojok Village of Magetan Regency, Using the Asset-Based Community-Driven Development (ABCD) Approach," *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 6, no. 1 (2022): 17–41.

¹² M. Friedman, "Chemistry, Formulation, and Performance of Syndet and Combo Bars. Soap Manufacturing Technology," in *In Soap Manufacturing Technology* (AOCS Press, 2016), 73–106.

¹³ T. Maotsela, G. Danha, and E. Muzenda, "Utilization Ofwaste Cooking Oil and Tallow for Production of Toilet 'Bath' Soap," in *Procedia Manufacturing*, 2019, 541–545.

process of making natural soap is also quite simple and the ingredients in natural soap are quite easy to obtain ¹⁴.

The survey results are evidence that the mentoring activity for making natural handmade soap provides benefits as expected by both the proposer and the Darul Ibadah Community partners. Respondents were generally satisfied with the presentations made by the trainers. In this case, the trainers are members of the proposing team and students who have previously attended training of trainers by the owner of Bangkok Soap Opera. Respondents also felt an increase in knowledge about environmental issues and the importance of taking care of themselves with safe ingredients. Respondents also stated that the results of this training have business opportunities in the future so that in addition to saving money, this product will also be a source of additional income for individuals and communities. The most important thing is, most of the respondents stated that they would recommend and continue the manufacture and use of this natural handmade soap to more people. Thus, this activity does not only have an impact on individuals, but also has a positive impact on a wider scope.

Conclusion

This community service program is structured to provide assistance in making natural handmade soap in the context of saving and saving the environment to people in various regions, one of which is the Bangkok Muslim community. This activity is one of a series of activities in the collaboration program between FE Unissula and Kasetsart University. The participating partners in this activity are the productive community of Darul Ibadah located in Phutthabucha, Thung Khru District, Bangkok. This assistance is expected to be an effort to save the community to get quality products and reduce packaging waste and hazardous materials in chemical-based soap rinse water. The impact of this activity is shown by the results of a survey of respondents. Stage 1 evaluation showed that an average score of 4.2 out of 5 was given by respondents to assess that they could follow the activity well with the presenter who explained well. In addition, this value is also to assess that soap ingredients are easy to obtain, their understanding of the content of safe soap, and the ease of the production process. Furthermore, an overall score of 4.1 out of 5 was obtained in the phase 2 survey which shows the benefits of using their own soap and their satisfaction with the program.

Acknowledgements

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¹⁴ Chirani et al., "Environmental Impact of Increased Soap Consumption during COVID-19 Pandemic: Biodegradable Soap Production and Sustainable Packaging."

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