

Research Article

Training on Making Hygienic Laundry Soap Based on Home Industry for Housewives in Jambur Village, Padang Matinggi

Rizkiyah Purnama^{1*}, Muthiatul Khairiyah Ritonga², Raufan Syiddik Harahap³, Zulhimma⁴

¹ State Islamic Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, Indonesia: rizkiyahpurnama63@gmail.com

² State Islamic Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, Indonesia: muthiatulkhairiyah@gmail.com

³. State Islamic Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, Indonesia: rauvansyiddik@gmail.com

⁴ State Islamic Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatra, Indonesia, Indonesia: zulhimma@uinsyahada.ac.id

* Corresponding Author : Rizkiyah Purnama

Abstract: Strengthening the family economy through the development of productive household-based businesses is an important strategy in supporting sustainable rural community development. This approach is considered effective because it utilizes the potential of local resources and involves the active role of family members, especially housewives, in economic activities. One form of business that is relatively easy to implement is the production of hygienic laundry soap, considering the simple manufacturing process, affordable production costs, and has a relatively stable level of market need and demand. These conditions make this business an opportunity to be developed as a productive household economic activity. This study aims to analyze the implementation of home-based hygienic laundry soap production training and examine its impact on improving the skills and economic independence of housewives in Jambur Village, Padang Matinggi. The focus of the study is directed at the training process, the level of understanding of participants, and changes in attitudes and economic capabilities after participating in the activity. The approach used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, which allows researchers to obtain an in-depth picture of the program implementation and participants' experiences. Data collection techniques are carried out through direct observation, interviews with participants and related parties, and documentation of activities to support research data. The research results show that the training on making hygienic laundry soap had a positive impact on improving the knowledge and skills of housewives in producing safe, hygienic, and marketable soap. Participants not only understood the production stages but also learned how to make soap independently. Furthermore, the training fostered entrepreneurial motivation and awareness of home-based business opportunities, thereby opening up opportunities to increase family income. Therefore, this training program significantly contributes to women's empowerment and strengthening family economies at the village level through the development of productive, home-based businesses.

Keywords: Family Economy; Home Industry; Laundry Soap; Training; Women's Empowerment.

Received: June 26, 2025

Revised: August 17, 2025

Accepted: October 21, 2025

Published: January 08, 2026

Curr. Ver.: January 08, 2026



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.

Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

1. Introduction

Rural economic development requires empowerment strategies that address the real needs of residents, particularly women. Housewives play a crucial role in maintaining family economic stability, but this role is often not accompanied by adequate access to productive skills. (Sugianto, 2025) . Jambur Village , Padang Matinggi, exhibits similar characteristics, with most housewives still relying on their husbands for their primary income and lacking sustainable business opportunities. Limited entrepreneurial skills are a key factor hindering family welfare. (Anshar, 2020) . Busy domestic activities often limit the mobility of housewives to participate in formal economic activities. This situation has prompted the need to develop flexible, easy-to-run home-based businesses or home industries that are suited to the social and cultural conditions of rural communities. Home-based businesses are

considered a potential alternative solution because they don't require large capital and can be run without abandoning their primary role within the family.

Household products such as laundry soap have high and routine consumption rates. This demand continues to increase with population growth and changes in lifestyles that increasingly prioritize cleanliness and health. (Sugianto, 2023) . This situation opens up significant economic opportunities if village communities can utilize them productively. Independently producing laundry soap could be a realistic and relevant business opportunity for housewives. Frequent issues with homemade laundry soap products involve hygiene , quality, and safety. Limited knowledge of raw materials, production processes, and hygiene standards can result in products that are less than marketable. This situation requires structured training to ensure the soap-making process is not solely focused on economic aspects but also considers consumer health and business sustainability.

Training in making hygienic laundry soap based on a home industry is a strategic step in increasing the capacity of housewives. The training serves as a means of transferring practical knowledge and skills. The training materials cover the selection of safe ingredients, proper mixing techniques, implementation of hygiene standards, and proper product packaging. This approach is expected to foster a comprehensive understanding of the correct production process. (Lestari et al., 2024) . Jambur Padang Matinggi Village has significant human resource potential, particularly among productive housewives with a passion for learning. This potential requires mentoring to develop into value-added economic activities. The participatory training program allows participants to actively participate in every stage of the process, making it easier to apply the learning outcomes to their daily lives.

The development of a home laundry soap industry also has a significant social impact. Joint business activities can strengthen social interactions among residents and foster a spirit of collective work. Social relationships built through shared economic activities contribute to the solidarity and independence of village communities. This supports the achievement of sustainable village development. Health aspects are a major concern in the production of laundry soap (Fauzian et al., 2022). Hygienic and safe products help maintain healthy skin and the cleanliness of family clothing. Understanding production hygiene standards is essential for housewives to produce products that are safe for users. This training is expected to raise participants' awareness of the importance of product quality and safety.

Women's economic empowerment through production skills training aligns with family-based poverty alleviation efforts. Additional income generated from home industries has the potential to increase household purchasing power and economic resilience. (Ardiani & Dibyorini, 2021). This increase in income also has an impact on better meeting the family's educational and health needs. Given these conditions, training in home-based, hygienic laundry soap production for housewives in Jambur Village, Padang Matinggi, is a relevant and urgent activity. This activity is expected to improve skills, open business opportunities, and encourage economic independence among village women. The systematic and ongoing implementation of the training is expected to have a long-term impact on family well-being and village economic development .

2. Literature review

Empowerment of Housewives

Empowering housewives is a strategic effort to increase the role and capacity of women at the family and community levels. Through skills-based and practical knowledge-based empowerment activities, housewives have the opportunity to develop their potential and actively participate in productive economic activities. This increased capacity not only strengthens independence and self-confidence but also encourages a tangible contribution to meeting family needs (Rahmadi et al., 2023). The involvement of housewives in household-based economic activities also creates flexible business opportunities, thus not neglecting their domestic roles. The subsequent impact is seen in increased family welfare, strengthening women's positions in decision-making, and fostering collective awareness of the importance of housewives as agents of social and economic development in their communities (Hidayati & Handayani, 2022).

Home Industry

A home industry is a small-scale business activity run within a household, utilizing limited resources but managed productively. This type of business generally does not require large capital, complex technology, or a large workforce, making it easily accessible to rural communities, especially housewives. Home industry plays a crucial role in creating job opportunities, increasing family income, and promoting household economic independence (Fawaid & Fatmala, 2020). Furthermore, home-based businesses are able to leverage local potential and adapt production to local market needs, thus achieving high flexibility and sustainability. In the context of community development, home industries are an effective means of economic empowerment because they not only generate economic value but also strengthen the social role of families as the primary actors in productive activities at the community level (Suminar et al., 2023).

Hygienic Laundry Soap

Hygienic laundry detergent is a cleaning product formulated to effectively clean clothes while meeting hygiene and safety standards. It is made from controlled ingredients and processed through a hygienic production process, eliminating dirt, stains, and odors without leaving harmful residue (Prasetyo et al., 2022). Using hygienic laundry soap is important for maintaining clothing quality and protecting skin health, especially for family members with sensitive skin. In addition to its hygiene benefits, hygienic laundry soap is also economical because it can be produced on a household scale at a relatively affordable cost and through a simple process. This makes hygienic laundry soap a daily necessity with stable market demand and the potential to be developed into a productive home-based business. (Al-Akram, 2024).

3. Research methods

This study applies a descriptive qualitative approach to obtain an in-depth picture of the implementation of hygienic laundry soap making training and its impact on participants. (Sugiyono, 2018). The research was conducted in Jambur Village, Padang Matinggi, with research subjects including housewives who participated in the training and activity facilitators as supporting informants. Data collection was conducted through direct observation during the training process to see the involvement and responses of participants, in-depth interviews to explore experiences, understanding, and changes felt after participating in the activity, and

documentation as supporting data to strengthen the research findings. The data obtained were then analyzed systematically through data reduction stages to filter relevant information, presenting data in a structured narrative form, and drawing conclusions as a basis for formulating research findings. (Alexy J Moleong, 2021) .

4. Results and Discussion

Training on making hygienic laundry soap was conducted through lectures, demonstrations, and hands-on practice. The training materials covered an introduction to raw materials, the soap-making process, hygiene aspects , and product packaging. Furthermore, research results showed an increase in housewives' understanding of the process of making hygienic and safe laundry soap. Participants were able to independently practice making soap of a quality suitable for use and marketing. Furthermore , this training had a positive impact on increasing entrepreneurial motivation. Several participants began producing soap independently for household needs and small-scale sales.

Discussion

Stages of Making Hygienic Laundry Soap

The hygienic laundry soap production training was designed as a capacity-building activity that emphasized participants' mastery of practical knowledge and skills. The lecture method was used as the initial stage to build a conceptual understanding of laundry soap, the function of each ingredient, and the basic principles of hygiene in the production process. The material was delivered communicatively to make it easily understood by housewives with diverse educational backgrounds. The demonstration stage served to clarify the material presented theoretically. The instructor directly demonstrated the laundry soap production process, from measuring ingredients and mixing techniques to the final stages of production. Visualization of the production process helped participants understand the correct work sequence and minimize errors that could potentially affect product quality. This activity also provided participants with the opportunity to observe the hygiene standards that must be applied throughout the process.

Hands-on practice is the core of the training, providing participants with the opportunity to apply their acquired knowledge. Each participant actively participates in the laundry soap-making process, guided by a facilitator. This hands-on involvement fosters technical skills and confidence in independently producing soap. Practical experience enables participants to understand potential challenges and how to effectively address them. The introduction to raw materials focuses on the safety, availability, and function of each ingredient. Participants are equipped with knowledge on selecting ingredients that are safe for the skin and safe for household use. This understanding provides a crucial foundation for producing hygienic products suitable for both families and consumers. Awareness of material quality is expected to improve the quality of the resulting product.

The discussion on the soap-making process emphasizes procedural accuracy and consistency of work steps. Each production stage is explained in detail so participants understand the relationship between proper process execution and the final product. Accurate adherence to production procedures directly impacts the cleaning power, texture, and stability of the laundry soap. Mastering this process is a key asset in developing a home -based business. Industry . Hygiene aspects receive special attention in training because they directly relate to

user health. Participants are given an understanding of the importance of clean equipment, the work environment, and personal hygiene during the production process. Implementing hygiene standards aims to prevent contamination and maintain product quality. This awareness is expected to foster good and sustainable work habits.

Product packaging materials are aimed at increasing the selling value and attractiveness of laundry soap. Participants were introduced to simple yet neat and secure packaging techniques. Good packaging not only protects the product but also reflects the quality and professionalism of the business. This understanding serves as the first step for participants to market the product more widely. The training, which involved lectures, demonstrations, and hands-on practice, demonstrated an integrated learning approach. This combination of methods enhanced participants' understanding, skills, and awareness of product quality and hygiene. The training is expected to provide initial insight for housewives in developing a home-based, hygienic laundry soap business. sustainable industry .

Knowledge and Skills Enhancement

The research results showed a significant increase in the knowledge and skills of housewives related to the process of making hygienic and safe laundry soap. Participants' initial understanding of raw materials, proper dosages, and mixing procedures that meet safety standards was limited. Through structured training activities, participants gained a new understanding of the function of each ingredient, the potential risks of using chemicals, and the importance of maintaining cleanliness during the production process. The theoretical understanding gained by participants was reinforced through hands-on practice in making laundry soap. This process provided real-world experience in implementing sequential production steps, from preparing tools and materials, through the mixing process, to the packaging stage. This practice encouraged participants to be more confident in processing materials independently and increased their accuracy in maintaining product quality. Observations showed that most participants were able to follow each step correctly and produce soap that was suitable for use.

Improved skills were evident not only in the technical aspects of production, but also in participants' awareness of hygiene and product safety standards. Participants understood the importance of using clean tools, simple protective equipment, and proper product storage to maintain soap quality. This knowledge is crucial for producing safe products for consumers and meeting daily household needs. Participants' ability to produce soap independently opens up opportunities for developing home-based businesses. The resulting products are of good quality for personal use or limited marketing within the local community. This demonstrates that increased knowledge and skills contribute directly to strengthening family economic capacity. Housewives not only act as consumers but also have the potential to become productive entrepreneurs.

This research is supported by the findings of Belyamin et al., (2021) regarding improving the knowledge and skills of the Jatimulya Village community through training in making laundry soap and hand soap showed that, based on questionnaire results, training participants were able to produce soap independently. The community's level of knowledge and skills also increased after participating in the series of training activities. This means that the author can conclude that increasing the knowledge and skills of housewives in making laundry soap has a positive impact on independence, self-confidence, and opportunities for improving welfare.

These results confirm that practice-based training is effective in increasing the capacity of the community, especially women, to develop applicable and economically valuable skills.

The Impact of Laundry Soap on the Economy and Society

The laundry soap-making training provided a significant contribution to improving the economic and social capacity of participants, particularly housewives. This activity not only focused on transferring technical skills but also fostered awareness of the potential of home-based businesses as a source of additional income. The resulting impact was evident in the changing attitudes of participants, who became more confident in utilizing the skills acquired for productive activities. From an economic perspective, this training succeeded in fostering entrepreneurial motivation among participants. Several housewives began producing soap independently to meet household needs, thereby reducing routine expenses. Furthermore, some participants used their production to sell on a small scale to their neighbors. This activity marked the first step in developing home-based micro-enterprises that have the potential to gradually increase family income.

The increased motivation to become entrepreneurs was also driven by participants' understanding of production cost efficiency and market opportunities for everyday products. Laundry soap, a product with stable demand, provided confidence that the business was relatively easy to develop. This encouraged participants to think more economically and creatively in managing available resources in their local area. From a social perspective, this training contributed to strengthening the role of housewives in their families and communities. Participants' active involvement in simple production and marketing activities fostered a sense of responsibility and independence. Interactions between participants during the training also strengthened social networks and solidarity, which play a crucial role in sharing experiences, information, and business support.

The research is supported by the findings of Lestari et al., (2024) regarding the sustainable program of the Serut Village community group showed that soap-making training was effective in developing participants' skills, fostering an entrepreneurial spirit, and opening up opportunities for additional income sources for families, thus potentially becoming a reference model for women-based family economic empowerment at the village level. Furthermore, changes in participants' mindsets towards productive economic activities created a positive social impact. Housewives were no longer positioned merely as consumers, but also as economic actors capable of contributing to family welfare.

5. Conclusion

The training on making hygienic laundry soap was conducted through a combination of lectures, demonstrations, and hands-on practice, designed to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding. The material presented included an introduction to the various raw materials used, the stages of the soap-making process, the application of hygiene and product safety principles, and simple yet appropriate packaging techniques. The training proved effective in improving the knowledge and skills of housewives in understanding the process of producing safe and hygienic laundry soap. Participants not only gained theoretical understanding but also practiced making soap independently with quality suitable for daily use and for marketing. This increased capacity has implications for growing entrepreneurial motivation, marked by the initiative of several participants to start producing soap

independently to meet household needs and sell on a small scale. This condition indicates a positive economic and social impact, as the skills acquired open up opportunities for household businesses, increase economic independence, and strengthen the role of housewives as productive actors in the family and community.

Bibliography

Al-Akram, T. M. R. (2024). Making environmentally friendly liquid dishwashing soap based on lime peel extract (*Citrus aurantiifolia*). *Jurnal Ristera*, 3(1), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.30811/ristera.v3i1.6154>

Anshar, M. (2020). Implementation of the family empowerment and welfare program (PKK) in an effort to improve the economic welfare of the Muslim community in Perintis Village, Medan. *Bisnis-Net Journal of Economics and Business*, 3(2), 193–205. <https://doi.org/10.46576/bn.v3i2.1008>

Ardiani, F. D., & Dibyorini, M. C. R. (2021). Women's empowerment through the women farmers group (KWT) "ASRI" in Bendung Village, Semin Subdistrict, Gunung Kidul Regency. *Media Pemikiran Social Development Study*, 1(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.47431/sosioprogresif.v1i1.111>

Belyamin, B., Adhi, P. M., Rahman, H., Nuriskasari, I., & Hidayati, N. (2021). Improving the knowledge and skills of the Jatimulya sub-district community through training in making laundry and hand soap. *Community Service Journal*, 4(2), 157–162. <https://doi.org/10.32722/mapnj.v4i2.4185>

Fauzian, A. F., Hidayat, D., Supriyanto, R., & Qudus, H. I. (2022). Creative economy home industry: Training on making Shinelime liquid dishwashing soap in Merak Batin Village, Natar District. *Indonesian Journal of Community Engagement*, 1(1), 7–15.

Fawaid, A., & Fatmala, E. (2020). Home industry as a strategy for empowering micro-enterprises in increasing community financial revenues. *Journal of Religious and Social Sciences*, 14(1), 110–128. <https://doi.org/10.35931/aq.v14i1.342>

Hidayati, R. A., & Handayani, A. (2022). Empowering housewives in improving family welfare in Gresik Regency (an approach to Aisyiyah mothers of Gresik Regency). *Journal of Community Service*, 4(1), 43–55. <https://doi.org/10.30587/dedikasimu.v4i1.3790>

Lestari, M. S., Ahya, R., Darsini, D. N., & Suprapto, S. (2024). Sustainable program of Serut Village community groups to grow and develop through soap-making training. *Uiaka Jaya Community Service Journal*, 2(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.32832/jpmuj.v2i1>

Moleong, L. J. (2021). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Prasetio, V. M., Mulya, K., & Noverisa, E. J. (2022). Workshop on making environmentally friendly washing soap from eco enzyme basic materials in Malaka Sari. In *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Community Service* (pp. 54–64).

Rahmadi, A. N., Sucahyo, M., Septiandi, V., Supriyanto, S., & Mubarok, H. (2023). Empowering housewives in opening new business opportunities to improve the economy. *Indonesian Journal of Community Service*, 4(3), 2630–2635.

Sugianto, S. (2023). Implementation of the SDGs village program in realizing the creative economy in PP. Raudlah Darus Salam, Sokurejo Village, Bangsalsari District, Jember Regency. *Ulil Albab: Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*, 2(10), 4758–4764. <https://doi.org/10.56799/jim.v2i10.2238>

Sugianto, S. (2025). *SDGs village-based economic empowerment model towards community welfare (case study of the Indonesian SDGs Village Development Center, Jember Regency)* [Master's thesis, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University of Yogyakarta]. <https://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/id/eprint/70741/>

Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. Alfabeta.

Suminar, T., Raharjo, T. J., Siswanto, Y., Aslikhah, A., Azizah, L. M. W., & Saputri, A. N. (2023). Environmentally friendly home industry entrepreneurship training at the Kampung Jawi tourism site in Semarang City. *Journal of Community Service*, 3(2), 283–290.