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COMMUNITY SERVICE | REPORT

Utilization of Antiseptic Soap as an Effort to Maintain Community Economic Stability in Padang Lampe Village, Pangkep-South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract: This plant has economic value and is beneficial for health as a medicine for mouth infections and cavities, treats skin diseases, reduces inflammation, reduces diarrhea, prevents nausea and stomach pain, and reduces cholesterol. With the availability of land, most of which is forest, local people use it to grow corn and herbs. The residents of Padanglampe Village are also experiencing economic instability due to the post-pandemic COVID-19, and many villagers do not have permanent jobs. So that requires them to have an independent business, one of which is making antiseptic soap made from lemongrass, which grows on plantations and in front of the house. In the service program that will be carried out in the form of assistance in making antiseptic soap, the benefit that the community will obtain is that the target community has an understanding and knowledge of how to process herbal plants into products with the sale value.

Keywords: Cymbopogon Citratus, Lemongrass, Antiseptic Soap

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, public interest in the use of products made from herbal plants is increasing. One herbal plant often used by the community is lemon grass (*Cymbopogon Citratus*) (Balakrishnan et al., 2014); (Silva & Fernandes Júnior, 2010). Currently, herbal plants such as lemongrass can be processed into various products, ranging from drinks to food and antiseptic soaps (Purwanti et al., 2021). Antiseptic soap made from lemon grass has many benefits for health and beauty, such as overcoming acne, rejuvenating the skin, and antioxidants (Nadeeshani Dilhara Gamage et al., 2022). Furthermore, the public's need for antiseptic soap during the pandemic and after the COVID-19 pandemic to maintain cleanliness has increased. This is because antiseptic soap is the main requirement used as a cleanser and support for the health of the skin of the hands, face, and body. Many residents use their land and forest as their primary source of income, such as corn and herbal plantations which are the main potential of the Padanglampe villagers. The use of herbal plants as a product that has a sale value for the people of Padanglampe Village is still not optimal even though the ecosystem in the area is very supportive. For the village community, herbal plants such as lemongrass leaves are limited to functioning as cooking spices or treating colds and sore throats (Asowata-Ayodele et al., 2016). The potential development of herbal plants such as lemongrass leaves is up-and-coming because it has many health benefits. Lemongrass leaves can be processed into antiseptic soap to kill microorganisms on the hands. Despite the many business potentials or sources that Padanglampe Village residents can utilize, many residents still need permanent jobs. One of them is by making antiseptic soap with the essential ingredients of lemongrass, which grows in plantation areas or yards, as an effort to maintain family stability and health.

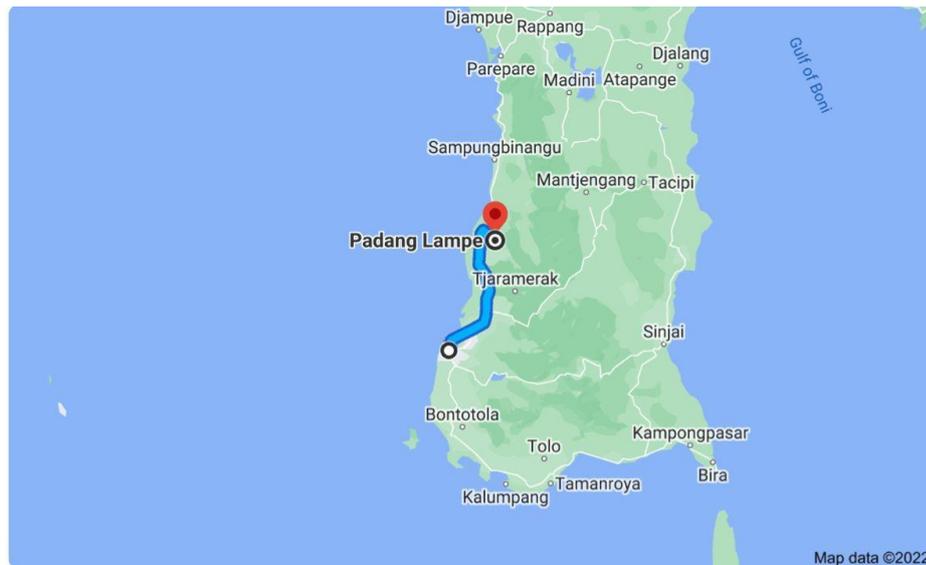


Figure 1: The Village Location Padanglampe

Based on the results of observations made by the team, the problem experienced by the people of Padang Lampe village is the lack of knowledge regarding the utilization of herbal plants in products with market value. Because this information can be used to improve the people's economy as an alternative to home-based businesses that villagers can work on. This made the team carry out community service in Padang Lampe Village through assistance in making antiseptic soap made from lemongrass leaves to improve family welfare through the economic sector

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

To support this activity, the details of the method implementation what will be done is: Look for Studies References. Literature study is the basis for collecting reference data from various types of source science that support the problem currently searched for the solution and various theories and implementations about the theme. Make Theory activity with based on research studies has conducted, make it Theory activity, form counseling, and training (practice). Serve counseling and training (practice). Counseling and training (practice) are given offline method (offline / stare advance) with Theory related to programs/activities which have been determined. To do activity monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out to see the extent of progress results from implementation devotion to the public.

3. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Stages I

On stages this which conducted is prepare ingredient which needed for make herbal soap is as follows: Masks and gloves as protection; Sunflower oil; Almond oil; Aloe vera oil; Essential oil (lemongrass); Melt & pour soap base; Mold container Plastic; Food coloring.

Stages II

In stages of this process of making soap, herbs use ingredients already provided as follows:

1. Put it on sarong hand and clothes protector other. We are measuring water in the receptacle. Get a spoon.
2. Measure the soap base, and make sure it is in accordance with the specified dosage. Destroy the base, Sabu, and put its small pieces in a bowl that holds the microwave. Then melt it.
3. Next, add sari oil from plant herbs (astir/lemongrass, almonds, aloe vera). Then stir until everything is stirred evenly.
4. Then pour soap melt into print and wait until it hardens.

5. After soap, they already harden. Take out the soap from the mold. Then pack using plastic.

4. RESULTS

The details of the service-society implementation team are as follows:

Table 1: Composition of the Implementation Team

No	Name	Field of Expertise	The type of problem to be resolved
1	Rezky Ratnasari Taufan A, SE, MM	Management	Counseling on the processing of herbal ingredients into soap products, increased income
2	Nurina Saffanah, SE, M.Sc	Accountancy	Counseling on the processing of herbal ingredients into soap products,
3	Mukhlisa	Management	Institutional strengthening of partner groups
4	Nur Ina Idris	Management	Institutional strengthening of partner groups



Figure 2: Service-Society Banners



Figure 3: Documentation of herbal soap outreach activities

Herbal soap is an environmentally friendly product because herbal soap is free from high chemical content, as it is known that the chemicals in soap foam can damage the environment.

1. The skin becomes softer. The ingredients contained in organic soap can make the skin softer compared to non-organic soap.
2. Can overcome back acne. The use of organic soap can treat acne on the back and itching.
3. Very suitable for dry skin. Dry skin can be caused by using soap with a high chemical content because usually non-organic soaps produce more foam, thus making the skin dry.
4. Suitable for owners of sensitive skin. Soaps that are sold in the market have the potential to irritate owners of sensitive skin.
5. Delaying premature aging. Premature aging is what most people fear, especially women.
6. Does not cause allergies. In the absence of chemicals and harmful components, the organic body wash can be the right choice for those of you with sensitive and prone to irritated skin.
7. More environmentally friendly. Not only beneficial for skin health and beauty, but organic soap is also more environmentally friendly. As already mentioned, soap sold in the market generally contains chemicals to make it thicker and produce foam.

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