

Socialization of Waste Sorting and Management Action in RW 04 Jayawaras Village, Tarogong Kidul District, Garut Regency

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ABSTRACT

Waste is a material that is discarded or discarded from a source resulting from human activities or natural processes that has no economic value, and can even have a negative value because handling it, whether to dispose of it or clean it up, requires quite a large amount of money. Apart from that, the characteristic of waste is that it smells, waste can also cause infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, dengue fever, acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and other infectious diseases.

A process of waste handling activities from the source by utilizing resources effectively starting from containerization, collection, transportation, processing to disposal through organizational management control that is environmentally friendly, namely waste sorting, to facilitate disposal and reprocessing, to separate organic waste disposal, non-organic and B3 and to make waste environmentally friendly.

Waste management or processing is an important part of waste handling to change waste into a form that is more stable and does not pollute the environment and reduces the amount of waste that must be deposited in TPA (Final Processing Place).

INTRODUCTION

Waste is basically material that is discarded or removed from the source due to human activities or natural processes, which has no economic value and may even have a negative value because its management is very expensive. Waste not only has an odor, but can also cause infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, dengue fever, ARI, diarrhea, and typhoid fever (Anwar et al., 2022).

Waste segregation is a process of handling waste from its source by utilizing the effective use of resources, starting with containerization, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal through environmentally responsible organizational management control (Andina, 2019).

The purpose of waste segregation itself is: to facilitate disposal and reprocessing, to separate the disposal of organic, non-organic and hazardous waste and to make waste environmentally friendly. The benefit of sorting waste itself is so that dry waste and wet waste are not mixed because if the two are mixed they can become a nest of bacteria and cause unpleasant odors that make the environment less comfortable. Waste segregation aims to separate types of waste that have the potential to produce exhaust emissions and combustion ash that have the potential to pollute the environment, such as metals, plastics, batteries, paper, paint materials, old tires. (Naryono, 2013). In addition, it is also useful to reduce piles of garbage and reduce air pollution.

The community's attitude towards waste management is another interesting habit pattern. Every morning, the garbage around Jalan Raya Cimanuk is scattered and smells bad because people hardly do any waste segregation and put the garbage on the side of the road to be picked up by the

government garbage workers. Trash water flows from the highlands to the lowlands when it rains in the morning. Through the increase of disease-carrying vectors around people's homes, the situation can be hazardous to health and have a major impact on the environment.

Apart from throwing garbage to the roadside, most residents in the southern RW throw garbage directly into the river, which causes a bad odor in the river. There are many houses that do not have trash bins in them. For those who do have trash bins in their homes, most of them are open. This can definitely affect environment-based public health as disease-carrying vectors enter the food consumed.

The results of the community nursing research show that Kelurahan Jayawaras, which is one of the neighborhoods in RW 04, has 1496 households and a residential density below 8 m² per person. The number of insufficient house ventilation was 31.5%, the condition of tile floors was 66.8%, and vectors were 99.7%.

Most of the residents of Kelurahan Jayawaras did not select household waste at 85.9% and the condition of the trash cans was open at 74.4% with waste collection/management time more than 3 times a week at 58.6%. In addition, the condition of the house was humid at 43.0%, the lighting was not bright at 44.1%, and standing water in the house at 14.6%.

The purpose of the health education and promotion activities of the Waste Sorting and Management Action Socialization is to increase community knowledge on how to manage waste effectively and not openly, which can cause various health problems. A study (Juniartini, 2020) states that people should be taught about waste management in a simple manner. This is done so that the instruction can be continued to the shaded

scope. Knowledge about waste will also promote creativity in managing waste into something useful and profitable. This will have an impact on the further processing of waste recycling and, ultimately, will have an impact on the focus on waste control in various aspects of society.

METHOD

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The methods of activities carried out are, lectures where they can increase knowledge and may feel more confident why they have to do things like what has been presented in the material, discussions and questions and answers are also trained to better understand the material. In line with research (Yuliana & Sutisna, 2017) Health education with the lecture method can increase knowledge, there is a significant difference in knowledge about health before and after the lecture health education in the intervention group ($P = 0.036$), there is no difference in the control group ($p = 0.162$).

Education and health promotion service activities are carried out integrated activities of Ners Professional students Batch 43 Faculty of Nursing Unpad and in collaboration with the Holder of the Kesling program at Puskesmas Haurpanggung Garut Regency. Activities go through three stages, namely preparation, implementation and evaluation.

a. Pre Implementation

- Collaborate with RW/RT heads, cadres and residents on environmental health data collection.
- Collecting assessment data from residents
- Perform data entry into excel from the assessment results.
- Analyze the assessment data.
- Compile Pre Planning.
- Coordinating with the health center, village and academic lecturers.

- Prepare KULWAP Media (a term initiated by virtual group members and agreed upon together.) that will be used for the implementation of activities.
- b. Implementation
 - Counseling on waste segregation
 - Counseling on the utilization of organic waste
 - Counseling on waste disposal time
 - Counseling on making Loseda and its benefits
- c. Post-Accident
 - Evaluation of waste segregation counseling activities and how to make Loseda and its benefits.
 - Documenting the results of the activity
- d. Output/Outcome Indicators
 - The community actively participates in the implementation of the Kulwapp Waste Sorting and Loseda Making counseling activities and their benefits.
 - Participants have good knowledge after being given counseling
- e. Evaluation techniques
 - 1) Process Evaluation
 - Running the activity according to the predetermined rundown
 - Participants seemed actively involved in the discussion
 - 2) Evaluation of Results
 - The counseling activity was attended by health cadres and some residents of Jayawaras Village.
 - Participants can mention the types of organic and inorganic waste, can sort organic and inorganic waste, and know the benefits of organic waste.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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Characteristics of participants in health promotion activities, what we do is counseling or socialization activities to health cadres and the community who participate in health counseling activities held at the RW 04 Secretariat Building, Jayawaras Village The results achieved in the education work program regarding

waste management, are increasing community education on how to sort waste in the 4Rs themselves are reduce, reuse, recycle, and replace properly. In line with the results of research (Yuwana & Adlan, 2021) the community becomes concerned about the importance of maintaining cleanliness, an increase in understanding of sorting waste independently and knowledge of its benefits.

In addition, this work program also increases the community's understanding of optimal waste management. So that in the future the community can apply it at home and be inspired in processing waste into reusable items.



Waste management is not only the responsibility of the janitors, there is a need for education and socialization regarding waste management based on waste sorting is needed in the community environment that can reduce the frequency of waste by utilizing the waste itself. Waste management socialization is an effort to introduce waste sorting in a more fun way. This socialization is carried out interactively by students who combine teaching lecture methods with interesting visualizations.

In line with research (Riswan et al., 2015), improving waste services, forming village waste management groups, involving the community and the private sector in financing, improving cross-sectoral coordination and involving community leaders and religious leaders, and strictly implementing waste regulations.

The community is also included to do education about the grouping of types of waste that has previously been conveyed in socialization. So that researchers provide suggestions, namely the need to provide continuous socialization for the community to want to manage waste, implement the training that has been given, invite outside parties to provide deeper knowledge about waste management and make new breakthroughs to increase community participation in waste management, so that the implementation of the 4R action itself is reduce, reuse, recycle, and replace can be carried out properly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to research (Riswan et al., 2015), there is an increase in waste services; the formation of waste management groups in the village; increased cross-sectoral coordination; involvement of the private sector and the community; and involvement of religious and community leaders.

In addition, the community was involved in the education process regarding the grouping of waste types that had been introduced in the previous socialization. As a result, the researcher suggests that socialization should be conducted consistently to make the community want to manage waste, implement the training that has been provided, invite external parties to provide further knowledge on waste management, and find new ways to increase community participation.

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