



ESTABLISHMENT OF A SANITATION-RESISTANT YOUTH VILLAGE IN MENDALO LAUT, MUARO JAMBI DISTRICT

Erris^{1*}, Ahmad Dahlan², Ramly Tarigan³, V.A Irmayanti Harahap⁴

^{1,2,3}Jambi Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Department of Environmental Health

⁴Faculty of Health Sciences, Adiwangsa University, Jambi

Email: nazraugm@gmail.com

Abstract

The community's way of managing waste still relies on collecting, transporting, and disposing of it to the final processing site and tends to burn waste. Most people view waste as useless leftovers. It makes community participation in waste management minimal. One of the efforts to overcome this problem is to carry out empowerment activities so that the community is willing and able to make changes in managing the waste it produces. It is known that the level of knowledge of the community, especially teenagers in Mendalo Laut Village, is known that there are still many who do not understand the benefits of sorting waste that comes from the source.

Keywords: Resilient Youth, Sanitarian, 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).

INTRODUCTION

Implementing development constantly faces cultural, economic, security, and public order problems. One of the fundamental problems of the Jambi City government is a social problem, especially problems in the management of waste generated by the community, both individually and in groups, as well as the complexity of the waste problems caused by the community. It is necessary to change the waste management system, which no longer uses conventional concepts with the collection, transport, and disposal systems but is more directed to integrated waste management. The issue of waste is constantly being discussed because it is related to the lifestyle and culture of the community itself. Therefore, waste management is not only a government matter, but its handling requires broad community participation.

Waste handling can assume that the waste production rate is not proportional to the process. It can also be affected by increasing population growth and community activities, which cause an increasing amount of waste produced daily. The existence of piles of garbage will cause various negative impacts, such as disturbing stench, the emergence of several types of diseases, and the blockage of waterways and rivers.

Which can cause flooding, water, air, and soil pollution, and can cause a decrease in environmental quality due to inadequate waste management. So, it is necessary to apply a method to overcome the waste problem so that the waste phenomenon that has occurred so

far is manageable for the community because of the risks that are not directly felt by the community.

Waste management is an activity to reduce and handle waste systematically, comprehensively, and sustainably, including reducing and managing waste. Population growth and changes in people's consumption patterns have increased the volume, type, and characteristics of various types of garbage. The law also emphasizes that waste management must do comprehensively from upstream to downstream. According to Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, the purpose of waste management is to improve public health and environmental quality and turn waste into a resource.

The waste problem continues to be a topic of conversation because it is related to the lifestyle and culture of the community itself. Thus, waste management is not only the government's business, but its handling requires the participation of the wider community. In terms of waste handling, it can assume that the waste production rate is not proportional to the process, which can also be affected by increasing population growth and community activities which cause the increasing amount of waste produced each year.

Low motivation and awareness from the community are also sometimes an obstacle to this problem. It's as if people don't want to know what happened to the waste they produce because they feel it's not their responsibility. Suppose it is related to household waste piles. In that case, the role of women is needed to overcome this problem because, at the level of household activity, women (homemakers) are family members who have the most contact with household waste (PPLH, 2006). Homemakers have a reasonably significant role in the family because they manage and take care of all the interests and needs of the family. Several studies examine household partitions in waste management. One is the research conducted by Saribanon et al. (2008).

The community's way of managing waste still relies on collecting, transporting, and disposing of it to the final processing site and tends to burn the waste. Most people view waste as useless leftovers. It makes community participation in waste management minimal. One of the efforts to overcome this problem is to carry out empowerment activities so that the community is willing and able to make changes in managing the waste it produces. These changes will only materialize if implemented by individuals or groups of people with certain attitudes, knowledge, and skills that can be relied upon and often also require certain institutions. Therefore, planned change requires community empowerment to be willing and

able to make changes. Empowerment as a change process involves innovation in ideas, products, methods, equipment, or technology, which often have to come from outside.

The community's role in improving the quality of the environment already exists. However, this role is minimal and cannot develop optimally because people's knowledge and concern for environmental cleanliness still need to be higher. Hence, people prefer to throw garbage into rivers or litter. In the open ground, burn it in final disposal activities for practical reasons. Without even thinking about it, this can create a breeding ground for mosquitoes, and this is the result of various problems that exist in the community, including the lack of public knowledge about the impact of waste risks on the life of the surrounding environment, so that people still do not know about it. I don't have it. From an early age, the motivation for sorting waste is to start sorting household waste independently. In this case, the mothers who produce waste are not tempted and still take it for granted, even though garbage can increase income. It can add economic value if it has been sorted. Namely, organic waste will process into organic fertilizer and inorganic manure, aka used plastic waste for drinking water and food packaging, with a sale value.

The community's level of knowledge in Mendalo Laut Village still needs to understand the benefits of sorting waste from sources. It occurs due to a need for more training and counseling related to waste management regarding 3R waste management for good improvement—knowledge for society, especially for youth. Knowledge about waste management, even the community still thinks about how to dispose of waste practically and efficiently, even though it has yet to occur to them that throwing garbage on the ground and burning it around the environment is not an excellent solution to the waste problem.

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

The solution designed in this community service activity corresponds to the following stages: The approach taken is to seek policy support from the local government, namely stakeholders in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Environmental Service, Mendalo Laut Health Center, Head of Mendalo Laut Village Office and partners or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) concerned with solid waste in Muaro Jambi Regency; conduct advocacy and coordination meetings with the Environment Agency and the Mendalo Laut Health Center in Kapala Mendalo Laut Village through an approach with youth; make a work plan and schedule of activities that are agreed upon and adapted to the conditions and situation of partners as well as monitor and evaluate the actions that have been implemented; holding a meeting with the Environmental Service, especially the Head of the Waste

Management Sector; conduct meetings with village cadres, health centers/sanitation; planning joint activities; creation of promotional media (educational You Tube, and posters); creating a Karang Taruna Youth WhatsApp Group as a form of information about sorting household waste; collect Village Youth, sanitarian cadres in their working areas; and prepare meeting places and necessary supporting equipment; write a letter to the Village Head, Sanitation Cadres, community leaders, regarding the implementation of coaching for housewives and mentoring participants; compiling an evaluation with the community service team.

RESULTS

This activity supports: the Health Office's program to improve the cleanliness of residential areas; realizing an increase in health promotion programs; support and enhance the Waste Management program at household and individual management sources; program of the Health Service in learning Healthy Villages by conducting Monitoring and Evaluation: planning agreements carried out through stakeholder support to conduct waste segregation training in Mendalo Laut Village, monitoring the implementation of activities carried out and to be carried out (from the preparatory stage to the end of the entire series of actions); carry out an evaluation by looking at the activeness of the participants in the implementation of activities; assessing the ability of activity participants to receive and understand the material provided by resource persons and the community service team; assess the commitment to carry out activities on an ongoing basis by partners and staff even though the service team is no longer providing assistance; visit partners to confirm activities that have been carried out and follow-up plans made by partners; The benchmark for the success of this activity is that partners understand and are able to manage household waste properly and correctly and can become a medium for conveying information to other communities.

Monitoring and evaluation were carried out after the socialization of Waste Management at Sumber to homemakers in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency. Monitoring the environment regularly every three months, so by preparing challenging youth, they must continue to manage and turn on the waste bank.

Thus monitoring is carried out continuously because there is a mutual need between those in the environment and waste generation to improve the economy of homemakers in support of daily life. Coordination, monitoring, and further development of activities are carried out by the Housing and Settlements Office of Muaro Jambi Regency. In Mendalo

Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency, the operation of a successful independent waste bank can be initiated and carried out by the entire community in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency.

The Jambi Province HAKLI Management, the Jambi Ministry of Health Health Polytechnic, and the Environmental Health Service highlighted the 2022 National Waste Care Day (HPSN) commemoration.

The Indonesian Waste Bank Association (ASOBSI) with the people of Mendalo Laut Village, Jambi Outer City District, Mauro Jambi District, and community service the people who on that day presented success stories in realizing Mendalo Laut Village, including:

1. Education and Interview about Waste Banks



Conducting an Interview about the Waste Bank



Education About Waste Bank Management

2. Established a SUCCESSFUL Garbage Bank in Mendalo Laut Village



The reading of the SUCCESS Waste Bank Management Pledge with
by the Regent of Muaro Jambi



Photo with the Chairperson of HAKLI Jambi Province and the Regent of
Muaro Jambi Regency and guests present at the Secretariat of the
SUKSES Garbage Bank, Mendalo Laut Village, Outer District of Jambi
City



Visit the Secretariat of the SUKSES Garbage Bank, Mendalo Laut Village, Outer District of Jambi City.

3. The community carried out reforestation or tree planting of 1,000 trees.



Planting a Ketapang Kencana Tree with the Mendalo Laut Village Community, Outer District of Jambi City, Muaro Jambi Regency.

4. The Climate Village Program (ProKlim) for Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, has been realized.



The Chairperson of HAKLI Jambi Province Gives a Speech in Front of the Community the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) Realizes Mendalo Laut Village, Outside the City of Jambi District, Muaro Jambi Regency.



Group Photo at the Village Office After Discussion on the Realization of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) in Mendalo Laut Village, Outside the City of Jambi District, Muaro Jambi Regency.

HPSN warnings now belong to the community because local governments and the business world have participated in carrying out various HPSN warning activities in their ways. Garbage is always there, which is produced by every human activity. The waste problem can be interpreted as a cultural problem because it pays attention to various aspects of life. By reducing 10% of waste, we can reduce about 544 kg of carbon dioxide.

This implementation model depends on the attitude of the community in processing waste. The more people are aware of the importance of environmental cleanliness, the easier this process can be carried out. For this reason, the government's role in socializing this matter and supported by the application of stricter laws and regulations on the environment will ultimately determine success in overcoming these problems, especially in urban areas.

a. Implementation of Garbage Bank Management Training for Resilient Youth in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency

Waste bank management training for resilient youth in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency, is carried out by approaching mosque youth on a regular schedule, namely on Fridays every afternoon, so that training is carried out several times using several descriptions starting from Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Management Garbage, what is meant by waste is the residue of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. The waste we produce is usually disposed of in the trash and then we take it to the Temporary Shelter

(TPS). TPS is a place before waste is transported to a recycling, processing, and/or integrated waste processing site. From the TPS, the waste will be collected and brought by

the Environmental Service using a garbage truck to the Final Processing Site (TPA). TPA is a place to process and return waste to environmental media safely for humans and the environment.

Waste management in Indonesia is divided into two, the first is managing household waste and household-like waste, and the second is exceptional waste management. Unique waste management is the responsibility of the government, while household waste management and the like consist of waste reduction and handling. This reduction includes limiting waste generation, recycling, and reusing. In this case, the central government, regional governments, business actors, and the community have their respective roles.

Education related to resource-based waste management in Mendalo Laut Village, Outer District of Jambi City, Muaro Jambi Regency. Outreach and education on waste issues in villages, encouraging people to change their habitual patterns of using single-use plastics, and encouraging waste managers. Form a Waste Bank Unit to manage their organic & inorganic waste because waste is our shared responsibility regarding Source-Based Waste Management.

- b. Conducting Garbage Sorting at the Garbage Bank for Tangguh Youth in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency.

Waste processing is a problem that often occurs, especially in rural households. Lack of awareness and understanding of the importance of processing also impacts the cleanliness of the surrounding environment. In addition, the lack of technical skills results in the waste generated by households needing to be appropriately managed. This service aims to provide education about household waste sorting to improve the community's economy in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency.

The material was presented in the activity of sorting household waste. This service is carried out for mothers and teenagers in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, as the target audience. The method used is a practicum simulation method about the types of waste and the value of each type of waste so that participants understand more technically how to process scrap more fundamentally. The achievement of this community service activity was holding "waste sorting activities at the garbage bank for housewives and tough youth in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency" with 260 participants. Participants gained knowledge and skills from this socialization activity on how to process household waste to improve the community's economy.

The result of this service is that residents (adolescents) have the skills and creativity to process plastic waste and household waste so that they get a high selling value. The

purpose of this community service activity has been achieved, as evidenced by the insight and knowledge about processing plastic waste and household waste. Youth skills in making eco-bricks and the attitude of youth who want to do business with their skills can increase income from sorting waste by type in Successful Garbage Bank.

Another benefit of sorting waste from home is that it can add economic value to the results of waste sorting. Therefore, let's sort waste starting from the source, namely from home, because sorting waste from home can benefit both ourselves and the environment. Here's a simple way to help preserve the environment at home, namely by providing three segregated waste bins (sorting sacks) in each of our homes (Organic, Inorganic, Residue). Sorting waste according to its type (organic, inorganic, residue); segregated waste with economic value is deposited in the nearest Waste Bank or used as recycled creations. Sorted organic waste must be managed independently (for example, used as compost, animal feed, or maggot feed).

The rest of the waste is handed over to the waste manager to be taken to the TPA, extending the life of food to reduce the amount of organic waste; do Zero waste, provide enough food, don't overdo it; Reducing the use of single-use plastics; let's do it together to sort out the waste from our homes, starting from now.

c. Conducting Socialization on Waste Management at the Source to Housewives in Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency.

Waste has become a severe problem that must be addressed, especially in maintaining environmental sustainability and health. Scattered trash can damage the environment resulting in environmental pollution. Most of the waste processing in rural communities still relies on elements of waste collection. Disposal and destruction are carried out by burning or throwing them away; in the final approach, waste is collected, transported, and disposed of in a landfill processing site.

Building community awareness is not only with the palm. It needs cooperation from all parties, residents, government, and third parties as supporters. This effort also requires quite a long time. Besides that, it also requires positive role models and consistency from policymakers. Socialization activities regarding waste management can encourage the Mendalo Laut village community's participation in waste management. It can also be supported by various community empowerment activities supporting awareness raising.



Environmentally Friendly Waste Management Scheme

In general, waste that has a sale value for reprocessing consists of four types: paper, plastic, metal, and metal. Meanwhile, waste that is suitable for disposal is organic waste and waste that cannot be recycled again, such as cotton, cigarette butts, and wet plastic. Trash worth selling collected at each trash bin location will then be collected and sold to the Waste Bank. Waste Saving is one of the strategies and solutions to build awareness to get direct economic benefits from waste. This waste savings will be significant in waste management in the village environment, providing immediate economic benefits for the community, creating a clean culture, and appreciating the value contained in commercial waste.

Garbage is an environmental problem that is often experienced by villages. Therefore, waste management innovation is significant to be carried out in the town. Waste management in the village can optimize by empowering the community so that the system can implement sustainably. Increasing community capacity in managing waste is the key to managing waste in towns.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, what is meant by waste is the residue of daily human activities and natural processes in solid form. This waste is produced by humans every time they carry out their daily activities. Waste management applies a new paradigm: holistic waste management from upstream to downstream. There must be waste management from the source. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activity that includes waste reduction and handling. Waste management needs to be carried out comprehensively and integrated from upstream to downstream so that it provides economic benefits, is healthy for the community and safe for the environment, and can change people's behavior.

Several types of waste, the most crucial to the world's attention, are plastic waste. Not only does it damage the land, but plastic waste is also carried into the sea, thus threatening the marine ecosystem. The tendency of people to use plastic, when viewed from a sociological point of view, is a phenomenon where people want to be fast and practical. Instead of using leaf wrap, this plastic is relatively more immediate, helpful, cheap, and easy to get everywhere. There needs to be educated about the importance of knowledge of plastic waste and how to deal with plastic.

In addition to harming human health, improper waste management harms the environment. Often the garbage that accumulates in waterways causes the water flow not to run smoothly and has the potential to cause flooding. In addition, liquid waste that is around the channels will cause an unpleasant odor. Improper handling of waste also has an impact on social and economic conditions. Some of them are Increased health costs due to disease; Unsanitary environmental conditions due to poor waste handling.

CONCLUSION

1. Socialization on managing household waste is implemented for resilient young people in Mendalo Laut, which is located in the Muaro Jambi Regency.
2. Socialization on managing household waste is implemented for resilient young people in Mendalo Laut, which is located in the Muaro Jambi Regency.
3. Training for capable young people in waste bank management will implement in Mendalo Laut, located in the Muaro Jambi Regency.
4. Implementation of Practice Simulation of waste sorting at the Garbage Bank for challenging youth Mendalo Laut, Muaro Jambi Regency.
5. Homemakers in Mendalo Laut, located in the Muaro Jambi Regency, will be allowed to participate in implementing socialization on waste management at its source.

This Community Service Activity is related to other institutions that are suggested to:

1. Community Service: Playing a role in mobilizing the community to sort waste and read it on an ongoing basis.
2. Department of Housing and Settlement Areas: Playing a Role in Motivating Housewives and Resilient Youth in Managing Waste Banks.
3. Department of Health: Plays a role in supervising and budgeting to enliven and utilize waste banks for the future.

REFERENCES

- Abu Ahmadi, 1999, *Social Psychology*, Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Agus Irianto, 2004, *Statistik konsep dasar dan Aplikasinya*, Jakarta: Wacana.
- Asmar YZ, Eko S, 2005, *Psychology of Mother and Child*, Yogyakarta: Fitramaya.
- Benno Rahardyan dan Dini Aprilia Murdeani, 2006, *Community Attitudes Towards Waste Segregation Based on Scheduled Collection*, *Journal of Infrastructure and the Built Environment*, Vol. 2 No. 2, Desember 2006, hlm. 18-26.
- Carson, Elizabeth Nolan Arnold, 1996, *Mental Health Nursing: the nurse-patient journey*. 1 st ed. W.B Saunders Company.
- Dainur, 1993, *Main Materials of Public Health Sciences*. Jakarta: Widya Medika Juli Soemirat.
- Slamet, 2002, *Basic principles of Environmental Health*, Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University.
- Lilies Sulistyorini, 2005, *waste management by turning it into compost*, *Journal of Environmental Health*, Volume II, No 1, Juli 2005.
- Mukono, HJ, 2000, *Basic Principles of Environmental Health*. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.
- Rizky Rizaldi, 2008, *Integrated Waste Management at Dayu Permai Housing Yogyakarta*, Thesis: Indonesian Islamic University.
- Saifuddin Azwar, 2008, *Human Attitude Theory and Measurement*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar Offset.
- Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, 2003, *Education and Health Behavior*, Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002, *Research Procedures A Practice Approach Revised Edition V*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Sugiono, 2006, *Statistics for Research*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.
- Stanley Lameshow, 1997, *Sample Size in Health Research*, Yogyakarta: Gadjah mada University Press.
- Widyatmoko dan Sintorini, 2002, *Avoiding, Processing and Getting Rid of Garbage*, Jakarta: Abdi Tandur.
- Yayuk Farida, 2004, *Introduction to Food and Nutrition*, Jakarta: Penebar Swadaya.
- Fakhri Rinzani, Siswoyo, A. (2020). Utilization of Shallot Skin Waste as Liquid Organic Fertilizer in Spinach Cultivation in Benteng Village, Ciamis District, Ciamis Regency. *Journal of Research Innovation*, Vol. 1 (3), 197-206. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v1i3.67>.
- Mulyani, S. (2020). The Effectiveness of Natural Pesticides of Shallot Skin on Tri Tip Caterpillar Pest Control (*Plutella Xylostella*) on Mustard Green Vegetables. *Journal of Nursing and Public Health*. 8, 2: 79-86.
- Palupi, W., Wahyuningsih, S., Widiyastuti, E., & Eka, N. (2019). Utilization of Ecobrick as Learning Media for Early Childhood. *DEDICATION: Community Service Report*.