

INCREASING AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS THROUGH THE KKN PROGRAM IN KASIMPAN VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to raise awareness among the Kasimpam Village community regarding the importance of environmental cleanliness. The method used is action research (AQ) with a case study approach, involving interviews, observation, and documentation during program implementation. The results show that community participation in maintaining cleanliness has increased by 80%, reflected in activities such as the establishment of a waste bank, cleaning places of worship, and regular mutual cooperation (gotong royong). The community is beginning to recognize the positive impact of environmental cleanliness on health and well-being. However, the challenge faced is the limited adequate waste management infrastructure. The conclusion of this study is that educational and participatory interventions can effectively raise awareness regarding environmental cleanliness at the village level. To achieve a clean and healthy environment in a sustainable manner, a combination of infrastructure development, continuous education, and government support is needed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

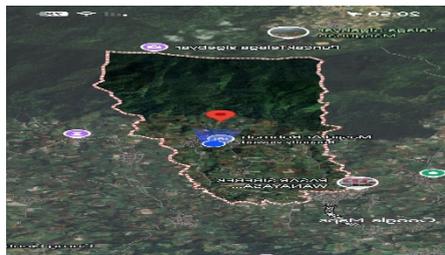
Waste is the main problem that causes environmental damage. Waste is a material that is disposed of from household materials such as agriculture, livestock, companies, markets and others. This problem requires special attention from the government and from the community in the environment (Putra et al., 2021). People often throw garbage out of place. This is due to the lack of public concern for the environment which can cause disease by the accumulation of waste (Farihin et al., 2022). Waste accumulation can occur due to several factors, including the lack of facilities for final production which causes an overflow of waste that cannot be accommodated in landfills. The waste processing process is not felt to have a positive impact on environmental cleanliness (Putra et al., 2021).

The problem of waste is not only a problem in urban areas, but has spread to villages. The habit of people to litter is still the main problem in the waste problem. This is due to a lack of knowledge about waste and its impacts. This bad habit is further exacerbated by the lack of hygiene facilities that are easily accessible to the public (Putra

et al., 2021). Environmental cleanliness is a state that is free from various kinds of impurities such as dust, garbage and odors. Environmental cleanliness is an effort made to remove impurities in the surrounding environment so that it can create a healthy environment and avoid various diseases such as diarrhea, dengue fever and vomiting (Hosio et al., 2023).

A healthy environment not only has an impact on physical well-being but also on mental and social well-being for the community. Thus, actions to maintain environmental cleanliness are a must. A clean and maintained environment reflects the responsibility and awareness of the community as a citizen (Saragi et al., 2024). A pleasant environment reflects a neat, comfortable environment with plants growing. Often we find banners or banners in residential or rural environments that invite us to maintain the richness of the environment around us. However, these efforts were ignored by the community because it was felt that it was not important (Siregar & Rangkuti, 2021). The impact of unclean environmental problems is the emergence of other problems such as diseases (Febria et al., 2024).

Kasimpar Village is located in Wanayasa District, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java. Kasimpar Village is located next to Batur District and Karangobar District. Administratively, Kasimpar Village is 6 km from the sub-district capital with a travel time of approximately 40 minutes by motorized vehicle. And from the center of the district capital is 36 Km with a travel time of 1-2 hours by motorized vehicle. Judging from its geography, Kasimpar Village has an area of 623.04 Ha with an altitude of 1,800 meters above sea level., the average temperature reaches 17^{0C} The landscape of the area is hilly, divided into several hamlets, namely Kejiwan and Gumelar (Kasimpar Kulon) where the distance between these two hamlets is not so far apart in terms of socio-culture. The number of residents of Kasimpar Village reached 1,310 in 2015 (Source: Kasimpar Village Monograph Data 2015).



Picture 1. Location of Kasimpar Village, Wanayasa

This research aims to improve environmental cleanliness in the village to avoid the emergence of new problems such as diseases, increase public awareness to be moved to maintain a comfortable and neat environment. So that it can be known the characteristics of learning strategies that are easy to apply by students during the Covid-19 pandemic and the responses from partner schools that are facilitators of the implementation of the learning strategies.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This real work lecture activity uses the action research method with a case study approach to increase public awareness to be moved to maintain cleanliness, by carrying out various activities. Data collection in this study is interviews with several village leaders, village observations, and documentation.

Table 1. Stages of Implementation of Activities in Kasimpar Village

Yes	Activities	Method	Output	Executive
1	Planning cycle	Identify problems based on initial observations	Identify problems find the main problem about the adverse impact of waste on health and the environment, carry out activities Together hold a clean week regularly in Kasimpar Village	KKN Team Group 076

2	Action cycle	Direct communication for the delivery and planning of work programs	Collective awareness to jointly plan an activity such as cleaning the environment, planting trees, and sorting waste	KKN Team Group 076
3	Observation and evaluation cycle	Data collection method by conducting interviews with community leaders	Noting changes that can be seen such as the reduction of garbage scattered on the roadside, the booking of worship to be clean, and the enthusiasm of the community in mutual cooperation activities.	KKN Team Group 076

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research, the following results were obtained:

3.1 Number of residents in Kasimpar Village

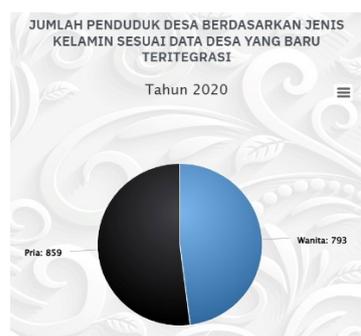


Figure 2. Number of residents of Kasimpar Village

Based on figure 2, it is known that the number of male residents in Kasimpar Village has a much larger presentation than the female population, which is 859 people.

3.2 Coordination with the village

In the coordination process with the village, the problem of environmental cleanliness in Kasimpar Village was discussed. In addition, it discusses presentations on individual and group work programs.



Figure 3. Coordination with the village

Figure 3 shows the KKN 076 team coordinating with the village related to the environmental cleanliness work program. In this activity, the village has given permits related to environmental work programs and other work programs.

3.3 Interactive dialogue for the consolidation of work programs

This activity discusses the consolidation of work programs that will be carried out during service in Kasimpar Village.



Figure 4. Presentation of the work program

Figure 4 shows the activities of presenting the work program to the village head, village officials, and the community in the village hall meeting hall. The exposure process is carried out using slides that are projected onto the wall. Through this session, the KKN 076 team explained the goals, objectives, activity plans, and support needs from the village government and the community.

3.4 Procurement of garbage bins

The procurement of garbage cans for homes, places of worship, and the surrounding environment because the results of observations are mostly scattered garbage. This certainly disturbs the people who live around the mosque. The trash can approach will fundamentally change the way people view waste. With this program, the community is encouraged to sort inorganic waste (such as plastic bottles, paper, and cardboard) to be recycled to have a selling value and organic waste (such as food scraps, vegetables, fruits) that can be processed into organic fertilizer. This creates strong and sustainable direct incentives. The KKN program in Kasimpar Village uses the garbage bin as a platform to facilitate interaction and cooperation between residents, strengthen social ties and foster a sense of ownership of the program. The trash can program is designed to be self-sufficient. After the KKN team provides initial assistance, the operation of the garbage bin can be continued by the village management. This ensures that increased hygiene awareness has been built and will continue to be maintained.



Figure 5. Procurement of garbage bins

Figure 5 shows the process of making garbage cans that is carried out on Sundays. The process of making garbage cans was carried out in front of the hamlet head's house and assisted by several residents.

3.5 Movement to clean places of worship

Mosque cleaning activities are carried out in the morning. The distribution of places of worship is carried out in a mutual cooperation manner to increase togetherness and awareness of the importance of environmental cleanliness, especially places of worship so that the community avoids diseases caused by the dirtiness of the surrounding environment. This movement is effective because it utilizes the central role of places of worship in people's lives. The KKN team connects the concept of environmental cleanliness with respected spiritual values. This makes the message about cleanliness not just an exhortation, but part of a moral obligation and worship with the philosophy of "cleanliness Part of faith".



Figure 6. Cleaning of places of worship

In picture 6, it can be seen carrying out clean movement activities of places of worship which are carried out in the morning. This mosque cleaning activity was assisted by several residents who live around the mosque environment. This moment strengthens social ties and a sense of togetherness among residents. Active participation in this activity builds good habits and a spirit of collaboration that can be applied to other environmental cleanliness activities in the village.

3.6 Environmental clean movement

Environmental clean-up activities are carried out every Friday in the morning which are attended by all residents of Kasimpar village. This activity can increase togetherness and increase the cohesiveness of residents to create a clean environment to avoid diseases and turn awareness into real actions. Citizens not only see the problem, but are also directly involved in the solution. This mutual cooperation process shows that environmental cleanliness is a joint responsibility, not just the task of one or two people.



Figure 7. Environmental Clean Movement

In picture 7 it can be seen that the community is cleaning the environment, besides that it is also cleaning the tomb which is routinely carried out every Friday kliwon, this tradition has been passed down from generation

to generation and until now is still preserved by the local community. As a result of the hard work of cleaning the environment, people can directly feel the benefits such as the environment becoming neater, fresher, and healthier. Positive visual changes motivate the community to continue to maintain this beauty. The environmental clean-up movement ultimately creates a new culture that makes cleanliness a collective priority and a source of village pride.

3.7 Interviews with community leaders

This interview activity was carried out to find out the extent of public awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness.



Figure 8. Interview with the head of RT



Figure 9. Interviews with the public

Based on the results of interviews with the head of RT and community leaders of Kasimpar Village, it is known that Kasimpar Village has quite serious challenges related to environmental cleanliness. This condition is evident from the garbage seen both in the river and in several road sectors. The awareness of the community can also be said to be still not good judging from the habit of throwing garbage in the river and burning garbage without any sorting. The lack of adequate garbage disposal facilities is one of the causes of this problem. This situation shows the need for intervention and education to increase awareness and active participation of the community in maintaining environmental cleanliness. In addition, there are obstacles in carrying out environmental cleanup programs, such as time to gather the community, the absence of landfills, makeshift equipment.

To overcome these problems, the KKN team carried out several programs and after the program was running, the data collected showed that the level of village cleanliness experienced a significant increase, especially in the aspect of waste sorting practices. Efforts to sort wet and dry waste have begun to be implemented, and almost every RT has a waste incineration point. However, the combustion method used is still simple and does not meet the principles of environmental friendliness. Residents' awareness in maintaining cleanliness is quite high, estimated to reach around 80%. This is reflected in the habit of sorting waste and participating in mutual cooperation activities.

Routine activities such as community service work on Friday Kliwon, cleaning graves, public roads, and sewers are still carried out in a number of areas. Some RTs implement a system of dues and fines to support cleaning activities, although an exemplary-based approach and social encouragement from community leaders is considered more effective than simply the imposition of monetary sanctions. Expected efforts include the construction of environmentally friendly waste treatment facilities and the provision of communal cages for livestock. Continuous education involving community leaders as role models is expected to strengthen citizens'

awareness. The implementation of pilot programs in one RT before being expanded to other areas is considered more effective. In addition, transparent and active community participation management of hygiene funds is the key to the sustainability of the program.

3.8 Photo evidence before and after environmental cleanup activities



Figure 10. Before clean environment



Figure 11. After clean environment

3.9 Clean environmental education

This aims to educate the public on the importance of environmental cleanliness in order to live comfortably in a clean environment.



Figure 10. Clean environmental education QR

The QR code contains a poster calling for protection of the environment

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

This research aims to increase the awareness of the people of Kasimpar Village regarding the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness. The results of the study show that there is an increase in awareness of environmental cleanliness in the community, marked by almost 80% of the village community participating in activities to maintain the cleanliness of the village. Through work programs that include the formation of garbage cans, cleaning activities in places of worship, and routine mutual cooperation, the community began to have awareness to maintain the cleanliness of the environment. However, the challenge that must be faced is the limited infrastructure to manage waste. Therefore, to be able to achieve a clean and healthy environment, a combination of infrastructure development, sustainable knowledge and support from the government is needed. Thus, this study shows that educational and participatory interventions can be effective in increasing awareness of environmental cleanliness at the village level.

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