



# WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM THE SMALLEST SCOPE AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AS A FORM OF ENVIRONMENTAL CARE IN YOUR VILLAGE

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## Abstract:

*This KKN-PKM is carried out in kalianan village, Krucil sub-district with the aim of providing education to the community about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness, one of which is to kalianan village through waste sorting socialization activities. This aims to increase the awareness of kalianan residents to be more concerned about the surrounding environment, especially the Mandati Hamlet they live in. The level of concern for the cleanliness of the environment from the village of kalianan, especially the mandati hamlet, is still very low, marked by the amount of garbage that is scattered in certain places even though a trash can has been provided, therefore by holding this socialization, it is hoped that the residents of Kalianan will be able to understand and realize the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness to keep it clean and healthy. The method and assistance used in KKN-PKM is ABCD (asset based community development) which prioritizes the utilization of assets found around and owned by the community, where Kalianan residents are gathered together and given direction and counseling on how to sort waste properly. This can be achieved through community service activities with local residents, by cultivating the 5Rs (reuse, reduce, recycle, replace, repair) in reviving the spirit of environmental care and systematic waste management. And the results obtained from this community service have increased about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness.*

**Keywords:** Religious Moderation, garbage waste

## INTRODUCTION

KKN or Real Work Lecture is an activity to implement the tri dharma of higher education (education, research, and community service). PKM (Community Service) is an activity that is carried out in various forms of activities in accordance with the academic culture, expertise, and scientific autonomy of the academic community as well as the socio-cultural conditions of the community (KKN-PKM UNZAH Guidebook, n.d.). PKM activities carried out by KKN students are in the form of strengthening community religious moderation through maintaining cleanliness with the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach so that village people can be more enthusiastic in participating in not littering.

Waste is an item that can no longer be used by humans, so it becomes waste and has a bad effect on human health (E Sunarsih 2014). The paradigm embraced by the community considers waste as something disgusting, and has no economic value. Therefore, this kind of paradigm needs to be changed (S Basuki, 2023). If good waste management is carried out, it is by applying several principles as simple steps that can be used to manage waste, including reduce, reuse, recycle, replace, and repair (Juniartini, 2020). However, along with the times, waste management has developed and given rise to innovative and varied ideas in an effort to reduce environmental pollution, one of which is the manufacture of ecobricks. Ecobricks are one of the efforts in the use of non-organic waste with the main function of extending the life of

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plastic so that it can be reused for more useful purposes for human life (Ikhsan & Tonra, 2021).

Minimizing plastic waste production can also be started by remanaging used plastic bottles into useful items such as vases, pencil cases, toys, and even decorations (Hakim et al., 2022). There are 3 causes of waste, namely: (1) the disposal of waste that continues to increase; (2) there are limitations from the community and the government; and (3) the lack of precision of the management system applied to the final processing (Elamin et al., 2018). The large amount of garbage scattered will cause various infectious diseases, as well as the presence of unpleasant odors (Luh Putu Juniartini, 2020). If waste management is not carried out properly, it will result in a change in the environmental balance so that environmental pollution arises, both soil, air and water pollution (Malina et al., 2017).

Based on the results of observation, we chose assets, namely waste management from the smallest scope and community empowerment as a form of environmental care action, this is one of your village assets as well as an act of environmental care. For this reason, development and mentoring programs are carried out through community service activities to help your village community, especially Mandati Hamlet in improving the economy and preserving the environment. Community assistance uses the ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) approach method which is a mentoring method that prioritizes the use of assets and potential around owned by the people of Kalianan village, Krucil District.

Based on previous PKM research (Faizah, 2023) Explained, Waste will increase without prevention and good management. The large amount of waste disposal carried out will increase the accumulation of waste, so a process is needed that can turn something that is not used into a useful commodity. Meanwhile, in this study, the service carried out is by developing environmental concern and making waste economically valuable by turning waste into handicrafts in the form of pencil boxes, plant pots, piggy banks, etc. (AT Fitriyah 2022). The purpose of the student PKM activity is to provide education to the community about understanding the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and managing waste into useful commodities.

## **METODE**

The method of implementing community service uses the Asset Based Community Development approach or called the ABCD method. This method is used for a mentoring approach to the community and seeks to provide insight into the community's thinking must be implemented from the beginning. The ABCD approach is an approach that leads to understanding and internalist asiaset. Assistance techniques to mobilize community empowerment assets through Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) are: First, appreciative inquiry is a positive way to be able to make organizational changes based on the simple assumption that every organization has something that can work well, something that can make the organization lively, effective and successful and can connect the organization with the community and its stakeholders in a healthy way. Appreciative Inquiry does not analyze the root of the problem and the solution but rather how to multiply

something positive in the organization. The Appreciative Inquiry process consists of four stages, namely discovery, dream, design, and destiny or commonly known as the 4D cycle. Second, community mapping is a community-based visualization of knowledge and perception that encourages the exchange of information and equality for all communities to be able to participate in processes that affect their environment. Third, association is an interaction process that underlies the formation of a social institution which is formed because it meets several factors including: (1) awareness of the same conditions, (2) the existence of a social relationship and (3) orientation to a predetermined goal. Fourth, to map individual assets, several tools or methods can be used, including questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions (FGD). The benefits of individual asset mapping include: (1) helping to build a foundation to empower the community and have a high level of solidarity in society; (2) help build good relationships with the community; (3) assisting the community in identifying their skills and talents. Fifth, an inseparable thing from the community in people's daily lives is the economic exchange in the form of cash, goods and services. Sixth, after the community knows the potential, strength and opportunities they have through the discovery of information in a polite way, asset mapping, territory search, group mapping so that they are able to build beautiful dreams, the next step is how they can do all these dreams, because there are limitations in space and time that make all their dreams impossible to come true.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The first step carried out by the researcher is to make observations in Kalianan village, namely by looking at the environmental conditions After the observation was carried out, data was obtained with various considerations, so in this service the researcher decided to hold socialization related to waste and how to sort it as well as steps to change waste with economic value. This is because local residents do not care about the waste in the surrounding environment and there are still many who have not been able to manage waste into handicrafts. This waste socialization activity is a learning medium for local residents about waste management, starting from sorting organic and inorganic waste and providing an understanding of the importance of disposing of waste in garbage cans.

Kalianan Village already has a trash can that is suitable for use, but there is no awareness from local residents in throwing garbage in the trash can. This condition makes a consideration for the research team to find the right way so that local residents have awareness of throwing garbage in the trash can and always maintain the cleanliness of the house environment.

Littering has become a culture that is embraced and firmly held by your community. This is supported by several facts that may be found in the field, including some garbage in rivers, yards, and others. A very bad culture If this is done repeatedly, it will have a bad impact on the quality of life of the community and the environment. The purpose of this initiative is to educate the public about environmental health and improve the quality of life of the community during the transition period. Processing waste is a waste distribution method that has long been a problem in the community; The main goal is to distribute waste from homes to landfills (RW Sekarsari 2020). To minimize this waste, we manage waste into useful

values such as used bottles into handicrafts, namely plant pots, and piggy banks, and others.

There are three types of garbage that cover (Daniel 2009);

1. Organic waste: waste consisting of materials that can decompose naturally/biologically, such as food waste and leaf fall. This type of waste is also commonly called wet waste (A Rosmal, D Mirantika 2020).
2. Inorganic waste: waste consisting of materials that are difficult to decompose biologically. The crushing process requires further handling in special places, such as plastics, cans and styrofoam. This type of waste is also commonly called dry waste (A Anwar, S Manyulle2022).
3. Hazardous and toxic material waste or also called B3 waste: waste from hazardous and toxic materials such as hospital waste, factory waste and others.

In principle, all forms of simple actions in responding to the waste problem lead to 5 major steps abbreviated as 5R, namely; (Kusminah n. 2023) (Sugiarti and Aliyah 2015):

1. Reduce: start to reduce the production of waste produced by yourself, in practice such as bringing your own shopping bag to reduce plastic bag waste or bringing beverage bottles instead of buying packaged drinks.
2. Reuse: reuse items that are no longer used, for example using used plastic for shopping for wrapping in the future, or using used clothes as wipes, handicrafts, using used cans as plant pots and others.



Figure 1 turning used bottles into plant pots

Our first step is to reuse unused items by turning used bottles into plant pots. This can reduce waste and can have economic value if it is traded.



Figure 2 converts a Beverage bottle into a piggy bank (money storage)

The second step is to turn used bottles into piggy banks, people can store their money there without buying piggy banks in stores and can be of economic value if sold.

3. Recycle: special handling in utilizing technological innovations in processing or recycling certain waste into reusable objects, for example paper from used magazines and newspapers, metal from used cans and spoons, glass from used bottles and glasses, and others.



Figure 3 Turning used bottles into glasses

The third step that we practice for your community is to recycle certain waste into reusable objects such as making glasses from used bottles.

4. Replace: that is, trying to use environmentally friendly items that can be used more than once, for example replacing plastic cracker bags with shopping



bags so that they can be used repeatedly, avoiding alternative styrofoam packaging



Picture 4 turns drink caps into bags

Which initially after being used was immediately thrown away, by making the bag can be used with a long shelf so that the life of the waste becomes long.

5. Repair: repairing damaged goods, so that the goods can be reused. For example, damaged electronics are repaired with components suitable for repair, but this requires special expertise. Like sewing a torn shirt.

## CONCLUSION

This KKN-PKM was carried out in your village, Krucil District with the aim of providing education to the community about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness, one of which is to your village through waste sorting socialization activities. The method and assistance used in KKN-PKM is ABCD (asset based community development) which prioritizes the use of assets that are around and owned by the community, where Kalianan residents are gathered into one that is given direction and counseling on how to properly sort waste. This can be achieved through community service activities with local residents, by cultivating the 5Rs (reuse, reduce, recycle, replace, repair) in reviving the spirit of caring for the environment and managing waste systematically.

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