

Efforts to Increase Community Behavior Insights in Disposing of Garbage in Temporary Garbage Shelters in Singkawang City

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Abstract

The behavior and habits of residents in disposing of waste by not distinguishing between recyclable and non-recyclable waste can lead to new problems. This paper is the result of community service to increase public knowledge about environmental cleanliness in Singkawang City. The author sees the need for efforts to increase this insight through action or by providing information about behavior in disposing of waste in temporary landfills so that the problem of minimal waste can be reduced. Kegiatan is done by the method of socialization and is part of qualitative methods. Collecting data through a closed questionnaire which in this questionnaire has presented answers in such a way, so that respondents are asked to choose an answer that suits their characteristics by giving a cross or a checklist. The question-and-answer method is also used, this method makes the activity more interesting because of interactions such as explaining and followed by a question and answer session between the officers, the community who are on-site, and the presenter. It is also hoped that this can add to the national insight of the participants who receive socialization about Disposing of Garbage in Temporary Garbage Shelters in Singkawang City.

Keywords: *Community behavior, environment, TPS*

INTRODUCTION

According to WHO, waste is something that is not used, not used, not liked, or something that is thrown away from human activities and does not happen by itself (Chandra, 2007). Garbage in general is a material that is wasted or disposed of from sources resulting from human and natural activities that do not yet have economic value. Garbage is also said to be residual or residual material that will be disposed of as a result of a production process. Usually, this waste can be found either from industrial residues or leftover materials from households. This residual material can usually come from humans, unused plants, or even from animals at once. Meanwhile, regarding the form of the waste, it turns out that it can vary. Ranging from liquid waste, gaseous waste to solid waste.

Environmental cleanliness is one of the benchmarks for people's quality of life (1). Efforts to improve environmental quality have been carried out by most local and city governments in Indonesia. Improving the quality of the environment consists of various aspects, one of the most influential aspects in waste management in residential areas. Garbage is the main problem agenda faced by almost all cities in Indonesia. The success factor for the implementation of waste management is entirely dependent on the will of the local or city government and the community (2). Pollution due to heaping of garbage on the ground, disposal of garbage into waterways or rivers as well as waste burning efforts which are abiotic components of ecosystems including humans as part of that ecosystem (Novriza Yulida, 2016: 374).

Environmental hygiene is something that cannot be kept away from human life and is a definite or permanent element in health science and its prevention. What is meant by environmental cleanliness is to create a healthy environment so that it is not easy to be attacked or exposed to various kinds of diseases that can attack us at any time such as dengue fever, vomiting, and others. This can be achieved by creating a clean beautiful and comfortable environment. Environmental cleanliness includes the cleanliness of the place of residence, school, place of work, and various other public facilities. Cleanliness is a sign of a state of hygiene or far from being dirty both in oneself, the family environment, and the surrounding environment (Feni Heriyatni, 2013).

Humans need to maintain a clean environment and personal hygiene so that they are healthy and do not cause dirt or transmit disease to themselves and others, therefore we must be good at keeping clean. It's not difficult to keep the environment clean, there are many ways to keep the environment clean, for example by throwing garbage in its place, always cleaning water gutters, separating dry and wet garbage, diligently sweeping the yard, recycling unused items, and

much more. If we do not keep the environment clean, the environment becomes unhealthy and can interfere with daily activities, and can cause diseases that disturb the community. A clean environment makes life healthier, the air feels cool, the place to live becomes clean and avoids all diseases. Therefore we must always keep the environment clean because there are so many benefits for life.

The waste problem in Singkawang City is a complex problem due to the lack of public understanding of the consequences that can be caused by waste. Another factor that makes the waste problem in Singkawang more complicated is the increasing standard of living of the community, which is not accompanied by a harmony of knowledge about waste and also the lack of community participation in maintaining cleanliness and disposing of waste in the trash. The existence of garbage in everyday life cannot be separated from the hands of humans who throw garbage, not in the trash. They consider the goods that have been used have no use anymore and throw away at will. Lack of awareness of the importance of cleanliness is the most dominant factor, besides that people's sensitivity to the environment must be questioned. They do not know what dangers will occur if they cannot protect the environment.

The behavior and habits of residents in disposing of waste by not distinguishing between recyclable and non-recyclable waste can actually create new problems. Therefore, it is necessary to add insight through actions or by providing information about behavior in disposing of waste in temporary disposal sites. Based on the background of this proposal, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Efforts to Increase Community Behavior Insights in Disposing of Garbage in Temporary Waste Shelters in Singkawang City".

The implementation of this activity uses the socialization method which is part of the qualitative method with the help of a questionnaire that will explore information about this activity. The questionnaire in this activity uses a closed type of questionnaire which this questionnaire has presents answers in such a way so that respondents are asked to choose an answer that suits their characteristics by means of a cross or a checklist.

The question-and-answer method is also used, this method makes the activity more interesting because of interactions such as explaining and followed by a question and answer session between the officers, the community who are on-site, and the presenter. It is also hoped that this can add to the national insight of the participants who receive socialization about Disposing of Garbage in Temporary Garbage Shelters in Singkawang City.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Environmental Hygiene in the View of Islam

All religious teachings certainly teach something good, especially in Islam, goodness and truth are also taught regarding environmental hygiene including personal hygiene, food hygiene, drinking hygiene, house cleanliness, cleanliness of water sources, yards and roads, and cleanliness surrounding environment. This is all in accordance with the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, namely cleanliness is part of faith. Cleanliness will ensure a person's cleanliness and health. Cleanliness is very different from luxury, cleanliness itself is a human effort so that the environment remains healthy, maintained in a sustainable manner or so that it becomes permanent in each person. If you are used to maintaining cleanliness, if you see a place that is not clean, we must immediately clean it so that dirt or garbage disappears from before our eyes. The more dirt that is allowed to accumulate and pile up, the more bad it will be to see, the more dangerous it will be to bring various kinds or sources of disease or disease outbreaks in the vicinity. In this connection, religious people and the surrounding community are absolutely necessary in terms of creating a clean and healthy community environment. This clean condition is very supportive of one's comfort and peace, otherwise a dirty place will make conditions gloomy, uncomfortable, unbearable, and very annoying. Meditate on a hadith of the Prophet SAW which means "Islam is clean, so let you like to clean yourself, you will not enter heaven except those who are clean" (HR. Dailami, 2012).

According to P. Halton Purdon (1971), Environmental Health is part of several health bases for modern society, environmental health is a health factor that includes all human health factors regarding the relationship with the environment. The purpose is to maintain and also increase the degree of human health at the highest level by improving social factors, environmental physical factors, and some environmental characters and behaviors that affect health.

According to researchers, environmental cleanliness is part of faith. Cleanliness shows our personality. Environmental cleanliness is a place that is free from dirt, including dust, garbage and odors. We as a society need to take care of the surrounding environment, both indoors and outdoors. Environmental cleanliness begins with maintaining cleanliness in the house, yard, and gutters. By taking care of the environment, we avoid various kinds of diseases such as diarrhea, dengue fever and others.

In Islam, it is also recommended to clean the environment starting from yourself. In a hadith from Abu Hurairah it is stated, "Clean everything as much as you can. Indeed, Allah ta'ala built this Islam on the basis of cleanliness and will not enter heaven except every one who

is clean." (HR At-Thabrani). The meaning of cleanliness used by Islam turns out to be seen from the aspect of cleanliness of property and soul by using the term tazkiyah. Cleanliness and contamination of property actually has a correlation with the soul. a nature is culture itself, as well as civilization and belief.

Waste Problems in The Singkawang City

standard of living in Singkawang City, especially the local residents on Jalan Yohana Godang, has various kinds of professions, both traders, private employees, civil servants, have a fairly high level of education and also master a healthy lifestyle and family, facts that occur in the field not in accordance with what we see, there are still many people who ignore environmental health and prioritize the needs of life without caring about environmental cleanliness. The social behavior of the community in managing waste is quite good in their daily lives, in a day the garbage collector can pick up trash up to 4 times to clean the road and also transport family garbage if there is too much, but this does not make the people of Singkawang City better in behavior, they are still used to throwing away garbage is not in the trash and this behavior makes environmental conditions worse, especially on Jalan Yohana Godang.

This is a habit of the community in determining the behavior of both their own health and the environment. Some of the problems that occur in the Singkawang community on Jalan Yohana Godang include unclear waste management, community solutions in avoiding disease, penalties or sanctions to reduce violations in disposing of waste not in the trash, and also the risks obtained due to symptoms of disease, and solidarity. community in environmental protection.

Social and cultural factors are influenced by the way people define a disease symptom as a threat and in formulating the pros and cons of an action to be taken. This sees a form of culture that affects the culture of society in their actions, as is the case with the people of Singkawang City on Jalan Yohana Godang who should question the problem of disease as a health threat, without having to think long about anticipating in order to avoid the symptoms of the existing disease. The reason the researcher conducted this research was to determine the extent of public awareness around Jl. Yohana Godang in disposing of garbage in a temporary garbage shelter. So far, as a result of our observations, there are still many local people, especially traders, who are still not aware of the importance of disposing of waste in temporary garbage shelters. This causes garbage to be scattered on the side of the road and disturbs road users, causing traffic jams.

Efforts to Add Environmental Hygiene Insights to the Singkawang Community The

Total population on Jalan Yohana Godang is \pm 68, 342 people. The condition of the research location at the Waste Shelter (TPS), precisely at intersection 3 on Jalan Yohana Godang, is very shabby and the garbage spreads to the road. From the results of observations made by researchers, there is still a lot of garbage piled up so that it spreads to the road. This made the yellow troop officers work together to clean the temporary trash cans, then the garbage was transported using the trucks that had been provided. it can be seen that the behavior of the community in disposing of garbage on Jalan Yohana Godang is by throwing garbage into a temporary garbage shelter when the yellow troop officers are on duty to clean up the garbage. Some people still do not obey the regulations made by the government.



Figure 1. Socialization Activities on Garbage Disposal of Behavior Disposing



Figure 2. Activities of Residents and Officers in Garbage

The picture above describes the condition of the temporary waste disposal site near the fruit and vegetable market, which is almost the same as the first TPS because the waste spreads to the road, but the waste at this TPS is more dominant in the waste of rotting fruit and vegetables. Socialization activities, adding insight into Community Behavior in Disposing of Garbage in Temporary Garbage Shelters in Singkawang City.

CONCLUSION

Service activities by conveying efforts and behavior when people want to throw garbage into temporary shelters are very necessary because the awareness of citizens is still lacking, for example, the use of plastic waste that dominates and is not controlled shows that people who still do not know that plastic waste is quite dangerous if use is not controlled. In addition, in this activity, the presenters also provide information related to recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste, so it is hoped that recyclable waste such as waste from rotting vegetables or others can be used, for example, it can be used as fertilizer for plants for local residents.

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