

Community Service Material "Education Of Village Working Groups In The Environmental Sanitation Program In Cimenyan Village, Cimenyan District, Bandung District"

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Abstract. Villages in West Java have a lot of potential that can be developed to improve the welfare of their communities, but village development often experiences obstacles, one of which is in Cimenyan Village, Cimenyan District, Bandung Regency. This research uses qualitative methods with the aim of seeing how the sanitation program is carried out by village working groups in the Cimenyan area, Bandung Regency. The results of this research explain that environmental sanitation is an effort that can be made to achieve a clean and healthy environment through controlling physical factors, especially controlling things that appear to damage the environment. Implementing development is one of the agendas that the Amin Jaya Village government continues to carry out every year. These development programs are designed to meet the needs of the community and village government institutions. Development implementation begins with planning and design through a village deliberation forum involving the village government, BPD and community institutions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Villages in West Java have a lot of potential that can be developed to improve the welfare of their communities, but village development often experiences obstacles, one of which is Cimenyan Village, Cimenyan District, Bandung Regency which needs more attention in terms of education, economics and health. Along with developments over time, rural areas are now experiencing several changes. These changes were made in one of the village development methods. However, there are negative impacts from this village development, one of which is problems.

Cimenyan area Sanitation is still a problem in the villages of Bandung Regency. There are still many people who defecate improperly (data from the Chair of the Odesa Indonesia Foundation) Budhiana Kartawijaya said that this protracted situation could become a bad habit. Even though there is a threat to human mental health ahead. Together with other Odesa volunteers, a review of the construction of public toilets (MCK) was carried out in the part of the village located on the side of the Arcamanik Forest. The toilet is the result of fundraising from the Odesa Indonesia Foundation with the Bandung Institute of Technology Electrical Alumni Association Class of 1986.

Chairman of the Odesa Foundation, Budhiana Kartawijaya, said that the government must evaluate the sanitation development program that has been implemented so far, especially village level officials. So far the government has not been serious about making sanitation problems a main issue whose development must be monitored seriously. "Poor sanitation is a reflection of backwardness in life, especially in the present era where population density is increasing. "If the construction of new houses occupied by the middle class has good sanitation but we forget that poor families live in poor sanitation, then Indonesia will remain a nation in decline," said Budhiana in a press release, Friday (19/11/2021).

2. METHOD

The problem, in the commonly used sense, is the existence of a gap or gap between "expectations" and "reality". (dassain and dassolen). The existing reality does not match what was expected. The various problems faced by Cimenyan Village are as follows: Cicayur village, hamlet 4, needs toilet repairs, Cicaheum village, hamlet 2, needs toilet repairs, Lebak Gede village, hamlet 1, needs toilet repairs.

As for the elements of weakness

1. Still high poverty rate (poor people)
2. Weak professionalism of village officials

3. Limited financial capacity of the village
4. Village treasury land management as a source of income is not yet optimal
5. The quality of public facilities and infrastructure is generally low
6. The carrying capacity of the environment is decreasing due to the lack of public understanding about environmental cleanliness

Determining factors of success

The key to successful implementation of development in Cimenyan Village is determined by three pillars, namely:

1. first, regional division (scoring of regions),
2. second, Distribution of APBDes Income (distribution of income)
3. third: Empowerment and community participation (Participation and empowerment).

In this way, the village government places itself or functions as a development facilitator in order to realize the success of development through community empowerment in the following way:

1. Building public trust in the government,
2. Building a good village government system supported by increasing quality human resources (equipment and community)
3. Realizing responsive, accountable and transparent village government,
4. Realizing the delivery of excellent community services (oriented towards community satisfaction)

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Kind of sanitary

There are several types of sanitation. Starting from basic sanitation to emergency sanitation. Here's the explanation:

Basic sanitation

Basic sanitation is sanitation facilities used in households. This sanitation is only used by two or more houses (limited). For example, using a goose neck type of toilet.

a. Environment sanitation

Environmental sanitation is controlling environmental factors related to disease transmission. Environmental sanitation is divided into several categories, namely solid waste management, water and waste processing, industrial waste processing. Some examples of environmental sanitation are providing trash cans, sewers or ditches for waste water, and clean and hygienic water for household needs.

b. Container-based sanitation

This sanitation refers to a system where human waste is collected in a container to be taken to a processing facility. The sanitation facility services used include the provision of portable toilets that can be closed, removed or moved. Container-based sanitation requires appropriate development, support and partnerships. The aim is that these sanitation facilities can be used by low-income city residents, and cost less than installing and maintaining sewer lines. For example, a final disposal site for feces in a septic tank or IPAL.

c. Relationship between Environment and Humans

Community-based total sanitation is a sanitation method that emphasizes the role of the community to be directly involved in analyzing problems, planning, implementing, utilizing and maintaining the environment. This type of sanitation is focused on changing behavior, and not building facilities. Aims to raise public awareness of the importance of sanitation, that environmental cleanliness is each individual's responsibility and self-interest. For example, providing outreach or campaigns on how to wash your hands properly to the public. With this sanitation, it is hoped that the community can initiate collective local action to improve sanitation in the environment where they live.

d. Ecological sanitation or ecological sanitation

Ecological sanitation is sanitation that functions to process sewage waste using an anaerobic system. Definition, Scope, Principles and Benefits The processing process is carried out biologically, using living creatures, in the form of bacteria as waste digesters. For example, the results of processing human waste using biogas, which can produce methane gas to fuel generators and stoves.

e. Emergency sanitation

Emergency sanitation is sanitation needed in emergency situations, such as natural disasters. There are three phases of emergency sanitation, namely immediate or immediate, short term, and long term. Immediate or immediate phase Reporting from the book *Emergency Sanitation: Assessment and Program Design* (2002) by Harvey, P.A, et al, immediate or immediate is the initial stage of a sanitation program when a high death rate occurs. Aims to create a safer environment and minimize the spread of disease. For example, management of open defecation and toilet technology. This phase usually lasts one or two months. Short-term phase Short-term sanitation is a stabilization period after the emergency phase. The aim is to reduce morbidity and mortality if necessary, and prevent further spread of the disease. Also read: *Social Problems in Residential Environments*, for example providing rubbish bins that will be used by hundreds of people, and hand washing facilities. This phase lasts up to six months.

Long-term phase Includes recovery and settlement efforts, in which members of the affected population return to their homes or settle into a new era. This phase aims to maintain the health and well-being of the affected population, as well as promote self-sufficiency. For example, maintaining waste and human waste drainage channels.

f. Program objectives

The aim of building toilets and providing clean water is to address residents' health problems, so that farming families in rural areas of Cimenyan have access to adequate toilet facilities and their health is guaranteed, even though not every house has these facilities. This program will be effectively implemented as an acceleration of health facilities for village residents.

The nature of this program is social with grants providing assistance in building toilet facilities as well as collective water supply facilities at the RT level or neighborhoods smaller than the RT. The sanitation development locations that are considered on a priority scale are 1) In flat residential areas where there are no toilet facilities and water is difficult. 2) In locations where there are no toilets on hilly slopes where the terrain is difficult. Both of them are mostly inhabited by groups of residents with a farming labor economy who are less prosperous because they do not have more income and are therefore never able to build proper toilets in their homes.

Where will this location be realized? There are many villages. This list of villages might be an illustration of the plan. But because the number is very large, Odesa Indonesia in 2017-2018 wants to realize the construction process reaching 70 in several locations. Panyandaan Pojok requires 1 MCK (Both are in Mandala Mekar Village, Cimenyan District, Bandung Regency)

Village Innovation Program for Solutions to Problems in the Village Environment

The Village Innovation Program (PID) can be interpreted as one of the government's efforts to improve the welfare of village communities by increasing village capacity in developing plans and implementing village development which is focused on 3 program targets including entrepreneurial development, improving Human Resources (HR), and providing infrastructure. village. The main objective of the Village Innovation Program according to the PDPT Village Ministerial Decree No. 48 of 2018 is to encourage higher quality, effective and efficient village development through various development & empowerment activities of village communities that are more innovative & sensitive to the needs of village communities so that in this case, this effort can encourage productivity & economic growth in rural communities in a sustainable manner to can improve the socio-economic welfare of the community and village independence.

Village innovation programs must be adapted to the circumstances and needs of the village. That is why one village's program is different from the program of another village. Below are several examples of village innovation programs that you should know and can replicate to be implemented in your respective villages:

Micro hydro power plant program

Even though the number continues to decline, there are still many villages in Indonesia that do not have access to PLN. For villages that do not yet have electricity lines, they are encouraged to innovate to meet the lighting needs in the village. If the village has a river with a fairly large water discharge, they can create a micro hydro power generation program. The creation of micro hydro power plants is a superior program, especially for villages that do not yet receive electricity supply from PLN. By using microhydro technology, village residents can get the electric lighting they need. The use of village funds to produce micro hydro electricity is a clear example of the right use of village funds.

Clean water pipe program to the community

For people who live in rural areas, getting clean water is not an easy job. Often they have to walk up and down hills to get clean water. Water sources are located far away, meaning village communities have to struggle hard to get water. Even though clean water is an important need for every family. The clean water pipeline program is a program for distributing clean water from water sources to people's homes. By making water tendons and installing pipes to people's homes, clean water can be distributed evenly to the community. With this program, people don't have to struggle to get clean water. This clean water procurement program is actually very diverse and adapts to the conditions of the village. For villages that do not have a water source, they can build a village well. Water from the well can be stored in water tendons before it can be distributed to people's homes.

Forest conservation to maintain water source discharge

For rural communities, water availability is very vital. Village communities need clean water for their daily needs. Apart from that, water is also used for agricultural irrigation - if the flow of water sources continues to decrease, the survival of village communities could be threatened. So that the flow of water sources in the village can be maintained, forest conservation around the village must be carried out. Reforestation or reforestation must be carried out in damaged forest areas. Planting these trees is very important so that the water supply in the village can be fulfilled. Forest conservation like this can only be effective if it involves all members of the village community. Village community awareness of the importance of preserving forests is the key to the success of the forest conservation program carried out.

Independent village BPJS program

As we know, everyone must maintain good health. Maintaining health is very important because the cost of treating disease is not cheap. To overcome this, the government has launched the BPJS health program. But unfortunately not all rural communities are covered by BPJS health. There are many reasons why they do not have BPJS health. Apart from technical obstacles, there are several village communities who are lazy about managing BPJS. To overcome this, several villages have an independent village BPJS program. With the Inji program, all village communities can access the health services they need.

Community learning center program

Continuous and sustainable learning (long life learning) is mandatory for everyone. Lack of knowledge and skills makes it difficult for someone to get a job. To empower village communities, a learning program for village communities is needed. Learning programs like this are needed so that people can be more economically independent. Village innovation programs in the form of community learning centers can be carried out in every village. Through this learning program, community members are taught various skills. Entrepreneurial learning can also be included in this program to create new rural-based entrepreneurs.

School construction program to fulfill education

Children are the holders of the baton of national leadership. To be able to get capable leaders, all children get a decent education. The government has also established a 12 year compulsory education program. But unfortunately, until now there are still many villages that do not have adequate educational facilities. It is not uncommon for children in villages to have to walk long distances to receive an education. With the help of village funds we can build schools, both kindergartens and elementary schools. The existence of schools will make it easier for children in villages to get access to their basic rights, namely quality education.

Village business development program through experts

Basically, villages are a source of national economic strength. There is still a lot of hidden potential in the village that needs to be explored together. Abundant natural resources and an adequate workforce make villages a place for business development with great potential. If managed professionally, villages can become the main driving force of the national economy. Currently there are many types of businesses in the village, both carried out by individuals and by the village government through its BUMDES. However, business growth in rural areas is felt to be very slow, especially when compared to urban areas. This is because business actors in the village do not have the knowledge and business skills as expected.

Providing village innovation programs in the form of business development programs can be a way to increase knowledge, skills and abilities in managing businesses in villages. The village business development program is carried out by inviting experts to provide training and assistance to business actors in the village. There are many village innovation programs that can be carried out to improve the welfare of village communities. The selection of village innovation programs must be done carefully so that they can benefit village residents.

Fish Cultivation in Irrigation

Irrigation is a water channel used to irrigate rice fields, its only use is that. But that was in the past, irrigation was used as a place for fish farming. By utilizing existing irrigation, progress is now quite good. In fact, this village innovation is included in the Village Innovation Exchange.

Integrated Waste Processing Site

Innovation that can help nature. This village processes waste to make natural fertilizer and products with higher selling value. This waste processing place is called the Integrated Waste Processing Site (TPST). With this TPST, the future will open up job opportunities for underprivileged people. Apart from overcoming environmental problems, unemployment can also be reduced. Organic waste will be processed into fertilizer and can be sold again. Inorganic waste is processed into recycled crafts which of course also have selling value.

Citizens' Land Information Preparation Program

If many residents in your village have damaged or blurred land certificates, then it is appropriate to carry out this best village program. This is not impossible, because since 1940, there have been no changes or improvements to land certificates.

Converting Oil Waste into PAD

One type of waste that often contaminates the beautiful village environment is cooking oil. It is appropriate for the village to take action regarding this fact. BUMDes in one of the villages has collaborated with a company where the waste will be used as a fuel mixture product. The BUMDes together with the residents also get a large income. Thus, the welfare of residents is also improved.

Well Technology for Water Supply in Villages

Village Innovation Program Opening centers for teaching and learning activities, apart from developing formal education, there are also villages that create non-formal education institutions called Community Learning Activity Centers (PKBM) PKMB Institutions. They make the learning system touch more on the skills they have. So that PKBM alumni are people who are ready to work or open their own business, so that unemployment in the village can decrease. The aim of holding a program to reorganize land ownership information is to avoid conflicts and disputes. This is because land ownership is a sensitive issue among residents. This program is also accompanied by education regarding the importance of having a land certificate by professional staff.

4. CONCLUSION

Implementing development is one of the agendas that the Amin Jaya Village government continues to carry out every year. These development programs are designed to meet the needs of the community and village government institutions. Development implementation begins with planning and design through a village deliberation forum involving the village government, BPD and community institutions. Development planning must of course be adjusted to community aspirations, needs and applicable regulations. Program to Promote Villages that are Worth Supporting: Prukades

(Program for Implementing Featured Products in Rural Areas), Construction of Reservoirs, Establishment of BUMDes, Construction of sports facilities. National Priority Program in accordance with Village Authority to strengthen plant and animal food security. Environmental health, prevention and reduction of stunting in villages. Improving the quality of human resources of village residents. Increase overall community involvement in development and empowerment of village communities.

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