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## **Increasing Village Community Knowledge Through Socialization of the waste Independent Village Program**

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### **Abstract**

Increasing population growth in an area is accompanied by an increase in the volume of waste produced. Waste is an item resulting from human activities and other living creatures that is no longer used. The waste produced in an area is basically determined by the activities of the people in that place. These activities include trade, housing, office, industrial, agricultural and other activities. An increase in waste volume that is not balanced by an integrated waste management system can cause problems in an area. The waste problem also occurs in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. Referring to the conditions in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, where there is still a waste problem, Community Service activities are being carried out to increase the community's ability to manage waste independently. To overcome this problem, one alternative solution that can be implemented is by holding an independent waste village program to manage the use of household waste in realizing independent and sustainable development in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. Therefore, the aim of this community service is to see the potential for increasing village community knowledge through the socialization of the Independent Waste Village Program in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. To obtain the data used were observation and literature review. As a form of the author's thinking, several efforts and breakthroughs are offered, namely: 1.) Increasing the knowledge of the community who already know that household waste can be utilized so as to create community welfare, 2.) The role of utilizing household waste for the Karangturi Village community in realizing sustainable village development is to improve the quality of life to be cleaner and healthier.

**Keyword :** *The Waste, Household Waste, Village Mandiri Waste*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia has various kinds of problems regarding environmental pollution, including: pollution caused by domestic activities in the form of liquid waste or rubbish. This problem will have a negative impact on ecosystem damage which continues to increase in lakes, rivers, bays, coasts and beaches. The problem of waste processing seems to only occur in big cities, so waste processing in rural areas is often ignored. Many rural communities still do not understand waste management (Nurazizah, *et. al.*, 2021). According to Herliani, *et. al.* (2018) The high production of household waste and negative public behavior regarding waste has become one of the problems that arises. This problem is closely related to behavior and culture. An increase in waste

volume that is not balanced by an integrated waste management system can cause problems in an area. So many government programs have been launched to tackle the waste problem. However, some believe that the solutions offered are still not effective enough.

The impacts that arise if waste is not managed properly include: 1.) Waste can be a source of disease, the environment becomes dirty, 2) Burning waste can result in air pollution which can harm people's health, and trigger global warming, 3.) Putrefaction Waste can cause an unpleasant odor and is dangerous to health. The liquid released can seep into the ground, and can cause pollution of wells, ground water, and what is thrown into water bodies will pollute rivers, and 4.) Throwing rubbish into rivers or water bodies can cause river shallowing, which can trigger floods (Lesmana , 2021).

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2022), the largest contributors to waste in Indonesia in 2021 will be households with a percentage of 40.8% compared to waste from other sources. Data also shows that unmanaged waste is 35.01%. The high intensity of household waste that is thrown away as waste has an impact on several sectors such as the economy, social and environment. As a result of this food waste, the country experienced at least an economic loss of Rp. 213-551 trillion per year or the equivalent of 4-5% of Indonesia's GDP. Meanwhile, from a social perspective, the impact is the loss of energy content which is equivalent to the food portion of 61-125 million people or 29-47% of Indonesia's population. As for the environment, food waste will further increase the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This is because organic waste or food waste that is wasted on the ground contributes 50-55% of methane gas and 40-45% of CO<sub>2</sub> gas which has an impact on global warming (Putri, 2022).

The waste that comes from households can actually have economic value if it is managed and utilized well. Organic materials originating from household organic waste have great potential to be reused into products that are useful in life. Some rural communities use organic waste to make natural fertilizer. However, management is not yet effective, because it only throws organic waste on plantation or agricultural land. In fact, if organic waste is only spread on agricultural land without any prior processing, the nutrient elements in the waste cannot be optimally absorbed by plants (Elizani, 2021). Therefore, there needs to be appropriate management efforts so that organic waste can become something that is productive, useful and has economic value (Arum, *et. al.*, 2023).

Community involvement in waste management is one of the technical factors for overcoming urban waste problems or residential environments which are increasingly complex from year to year (Wardany, *et. al.*, 2020). The importance of community involvement in waste management based on this needs to be encouraged through efforts to increase awareness at the individual level so that they are willing and make an effort to be active in waste management activities. This community involvement effort can make people think again if they want to throw rubbish in the river (Luthfianto, 2020).

As for efforts to manage independent waste, it can be pursued through the role of the community itself. Karangturi Village is one of the villages located in Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. The Karangturi Village area consists of 3 hamlets, 4 citizens Association (RW), and 8 neighborhood Association (RT). The problem faced by residents and village officials in Karangturi Village is the lack of knowledge in independent waste management efforts. Apart from that, in Cinanjung Village itself there is a waste bank but it is currently less active due to low community participation. Good use of waste banks will encourage sustainable community-based waste management, thereby creating a clean and healthy environment. However, the current conditions at the empowerment location are not optimal due to various factors. Socialization and training on community-based waste management through waste banks is necessary so that household waste production can be managed well. Communities who are empowered in management can organize joint activities to solve waste problems and form awareness of responding to waste problems (Setiadi, 2015).

Therefore, the author believes that by holding outreach regarding the waste independent village program in the village, it is useful to prevent the accumulation of waste that was previously useless and becomes beneficial for the community in Karangturi Village, Glagah

District, Lamongan Regency, East Java.

## METHODS

This community service method can be an approach or strategy used by researchers, writers, academics and practitioners to apply science and technology in overcoming social problems faced by village communities. According to Hidayat *et. al.* (2023) The community service method involves active interaction between community service personnel and the community they serve, so that the community can be actively involved in developing the programs and activities carried out.

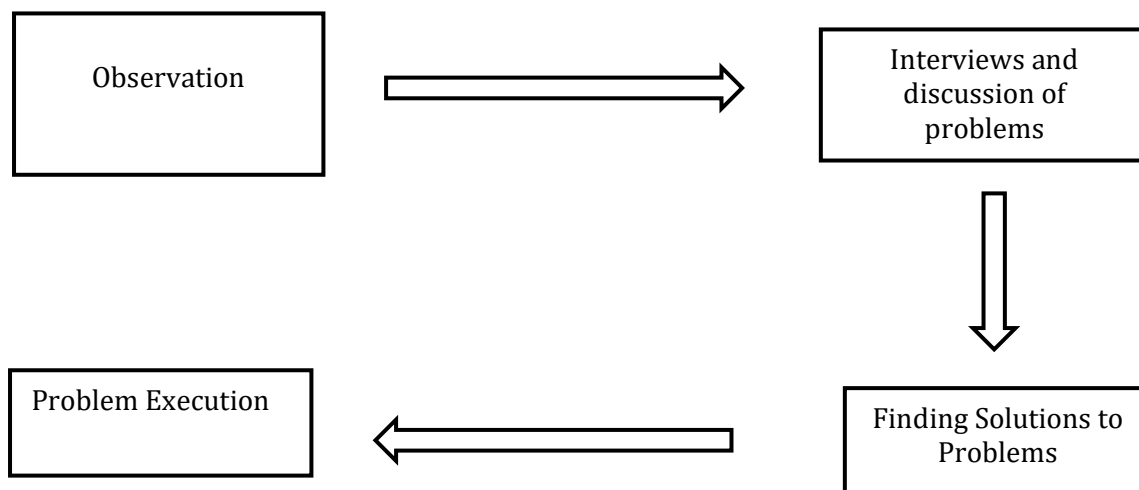
During discussions with Karangturi Village Officer, East Java, the method of activity carried out was theory and guidance to residents and introducing and providing direction to the community regarding Increasing Village Community Knowledge through the Socialization of the Independent Waste Village Program in Karangturi Village, East Java. From the observations made, it can be concluded that residents and village officials do not fully understand that the Independent Waste Village Program can be beneficial for residents in Karangturi, East Java. The problems presented in this method are such as:

1. Benefits of Household Waste
2. The solution is how to utilize household waste through the waste independent village program so that it can realize sustainable development in Karangturi village, East Java

The important role of using household waste in realizing sustainable development through the waste independent village program in villages properly and optimally, so that it can provide knowledge and input regarding the use of household waste, so that village residents do not carelessly throw away waste and can reuse it into something useful.

**Table 1**

Problem discovery and problem solutions



## DISCUSSION

The result of this community service is providing the benefits of the waste independent village program to residents in Karangturi village so they can utilize household waste so that they can realize sustainable development in Karangturi village, East Java.

Tabel 2. Number of Training Socialization Participants in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Central Java

No.	Participant	Number of Participants
1	Village Apparatus	20
2	Villagers	60
Total		80

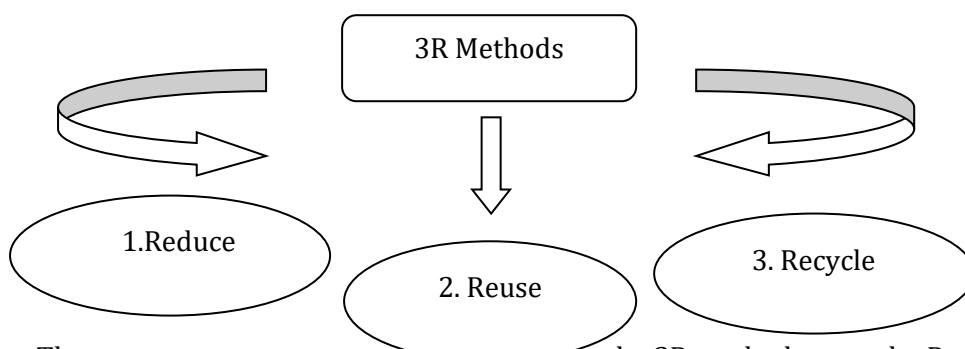
This Community Service Activity carries the theme "Increasing Village Community Knowledge through Socialization of the Independent Waste Village Program". This activity was attended by residents and village officials in Karangturi village. The participants who attended were partners in community service activities. Village officials, namely the Village Head and RT/RW heads, also accompanied them. They seemed enthusiastic while participating in this activity, some actively asked questions and the discussion went well. starting with opening remarks from the Head of Karangturi Village, Central Java. This was then continued with a presentation of material about what the Independent Waste Village concept is, as well as the positive impact of using household waste which can produce goods that can be reused. Then continued with a 30 minute question and answer session. Based on the question and answer session carried out during this service activity for residents and village officials in Karangturi village, the results showed that there was an increase in knowledge about the Independent Waste Village program after the education was carried out.

Karangturi Village is one of the villages in Lamongan Regency. Karangturi village is an agricultural village. Karangturi is located between the borders of Lamongan Regency and Gresik Regency. Geographically, Karangturi Village is located at southeast latitude and east longitude. The topography of the height of this village is medium land, namely around 156 m above sea level. Geographically, Karangturi Village is located to the west of Wonorejo Village, east of Meluwur Village, north of Bengawan Solo, and south of Wedoro Village. In Karangturi Village there are three hamlets, namely Karangturi Hamlet, Celan Hamlet, and Karangasem Hamlet, each of which is led by a hamlet head. Karangturi Village, which consists of three hamlets, has 8 neighborhood Association (RT) and 4 citizens Association (RW) with a population of 445 Family Cards (KK) in Karangturi Village with a total of 1,819 people with 916 male residents and 903 female residents (Khumaidi, 2019).

The waste is one of the causes of disasters such as environmental pollution which can cause damage to the environment. So far, waste management has only been limited to collecting, transporting and disposing of it to final disposal sites. Limited land for final disposal sites is a new problem, because currently the condition of final disposal sites is experiencing excess capacity (Novianty, 2013). The waste problem is one of the problems caused by the increasing human population. This problem is becoming more serious day by day because waste production continues to increase every day. The increase in waste volume is caused by several factors, namely due to the increase in population, economic level and population activities (Hariyanto, 2014). According to Oktora *et. al.* (2019) Increasing waste production without good waste management can result in pollution. This pollution can damage sensitive ecosystems and also affect global climate change (Utami, *et. al.*, 2023). Therefore, waste management can be carried out by all elements of society with the hope of minimizing problems that arise in the future (Nurilhuda, *et. al.*, 2023).

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, it is stated that waste is a national problem so that its management needs to be carried out comprehensively and integratedly in order to provide economic benefits, and can change healthy living behavior. According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), waste is something that is not used, is not used or is something that is thrown away that comes from human activities.

Table 3. Stages of waste management using the 3R methods



The waste management stages are known as the 3R methods, namely: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. This is the initial stage for managing waste that has not yet been produced. The implementation of 3R waste management needs to be implemented in the Karangturi village community in order to encourage healthy living behavior (Anandita, *et. al.*, 2023). The following is an explanation of the 3R principles:

### 1. Reduce

Reduce is an effort to reduce waste by changing consumer lifestyles, namely by changing one's habits in producing waste. The short meaning of this principle is an effort to change habits to minimize the use of goods and materials used. This effort requires public awareness and willingness to change this behavior. Ways of reducing activities that can be carried out on a daily basis are as follows: choosing a packaging product where the packaging can be recycled, reducing the use of materials that produce a lot of waste and using a product that can be refilled.

### 2. Reuse

Reuse is an effort to reuse materials or materials so that they do not become waste directly without processing them first, for example used buckets become flower pots, leftover plastic wrap becomes shopping bags that are shaped as creatively as possible, bottles made of plastic or glass become spice holders, newspapers become wrapping. The following are ways of reuse activities that can be carried out every day: reducing paper use, using packaging from a product for the same or different functions, and sorting paper waste and plastic bags.

### 3. Recycle

Recycling is recycling materials that are no longer useful into materials that can be utilized through a fairly long processing process, for example kitchen waste is processed into compost, broken glass is reprocessed into glasses, plates, etc. plastic pieces are processed into buckets, scoops, sandals, tin plates. processed into cans, and others. Ways that can be implemented using the recycling principle in everyday life: choosing items that can be recycled and utilizing used items from organic and organic waste to produce more useful materials.

When the author carried out his service in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. The author found a problem experienced by the community in this village, namely the lack of knowledge and information regarding the use of household waste, which resulted in the waste in the village not being used properly and properly. To increase the maximum use of household waste and waste around the village. Efforts to utilize household waste through the waste independent village program is one of the breakthroughs that can create a sustainable economy by using waste into something that is valuable and can produce a new product that has selling value, and can be a benefit for economic development for the community in Karangturi Village, District. Glagah, Lamongan Regency, East Java.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this Community Service

Activity has broadened the insight of local village residents in knowing that the implementation of household waste generation through the waste independent village program is able to create a sustainable economy in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Lamongan Regency, East Java, although there are several things that still needs to be repaired for the betterment of the community in Karangturi Village. The implementation of household waste utilization through the waste independent village program in Indonesia currently still has many obstacles, such as:

1. The lack of knowledge and information regarding the benefits of household waste through the independent waste village program has resulted in waste in the village not being utilized properly and maximally
2. The Lack of awareness among the community regarding the use of household waste through the waste independent village program that can be recycled so as to create work that can become an income in Karangturi Village, Glagah District, Lamongan, East Java

### **EXPRESSING OF THANKING**

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