



HEALTH PROMOTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN BANDUNG

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ABSTRAK

Background : Various activities in schools almost always produce waste. The waste generated from the school environment can be in the form of organic or inorganic waste. Accumulated waste can cause environmental pollution and can cause disease outbreaks. Garbage such as paper, leaves, or even leftover food from student supplies has not been managed properly by students. The garbage is still collected in the same trash can so that it can cause an unpleasant odor and interfere with the learning process. To reduce this, many approaches can be taken, such as more efficient waste management, recycling waste, and reducing waste use. Method: Health promotion activities are carried out using the extension method by providing material on good and correct waste segregation. The instrument used was a questionnaire to measure knowledge using frequency data distribution analysis. Result: Through this health promotion the level of students' knowledge about waste sorting has increased quite a bit. Conclusion: This health promotion can increase students' knowledge. It is hoped that this increase in knowledge will be followed by changes in the behavior of all school members. Schools should support this movement and facilitate the school community in sorting waste.

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1. INTRODUCTION

School is an educational institution at the formal level of education and is also a place for learning and teaching as well as a place for receiving and giving lessons. The quality of learning and teaching will be greatly influenced by the school environment. A healthy and clean school environment will provide support for both students and teachers. Various activities in schools almost always produce waste. Waste is a substance or material that is wasted or disposed of from sources resulting from human and natural activities that do not yet have economic value (Iftitah, 2018). Waste generated from the school environment can be in the form of organic or inorganic waste. Organic waste is waste that comes from biological materials that can be broken down by microorganisms, such as food scraps, leaves, etc., while inorganic waste is waste that comes from inanimate (non-living) objects and can decompose over a long period of time. the old one (Shitophyta, 2021).

Piled up waste can cause environmental pollution and can cause disease outbreaks (Ekawandani, 2019). Almost a lot of organic and inorganic waste is generated from several activities in schools. Garbage such as paper, leaves, or even leftover food from student supplies has not been managed properly by grade 4 students at SDN 147 West Citarip. The garbage is still collected in the same trash can so that it can cause an unpleasant odor and interfere with the learning process. To reduce this, many approaches can be taken, such as more efficient waste management, recycling waste, and reducing waste use (Stephen, 2019)

Thus, health promotion efforts are needed to increase the ability of both individuals, families, groups and communities to be able to live healthily. The definition of health promotion contained in the Decree of the Minister of Health Number 1148/MENKES/SK/VII/2005 concerning Guidelines for Implementation of Health Promotion in the Regions, is an effort to improve the ability of the community through learning from, by, for and with the community, so that they can help themselves, as well as developing community-based activities, according to local socio-culture and supported by health-oriented public policies (Nurmala, 2018)

2. METHODS

Health promotion activities were carried out using the extension method by providing material on "good and correct waste segregation" which was carried out by 2 presenters from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia students using power point media at West Citarip 147 Public Elementary School on November 3, 2022. The goal of health promotion is a grade 4 student at SDN 147 Citarip Barat. The instrument used was a questionnaire to measure knowledge using frequency distribution data analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation results on the implementation of health promotion activities related to "good and correct waste segregation" at SDN 147 Citarip Barat showed that students were enthusiastic about participating in this activity and showed curiosity about how good and correct waste selection was marked by the students' focus on Pay attention to the speaker when giving related material.

This activity was attended by 23 students from grade 4 SDN 147 West Citarip on November 3 2022 from 08:00 to 10:05 WIB. Health promotion activities I I are carried out in several stages. The first stage was to conduct a pretest in which grade 4 students at SDN 147 Citarip Barat filled out a questionnaire that had been provided by the implementation team with the aim of knowing students' knowledge about proper and correct waste segregation prior to health promotion; The second stage is conducting health promotion (counseling) regarding "Selection of Good and Correct Waste"; The last stage is to do a posttest where students do the same thing during the pretest, namely filling out a questionnaire that has been provided by the team with the aim of evaluating students' knowledge after carrying out health promotion (counseling).

Result	Score Test						
	40-49	50-58	59-67	68-76	77-85	86-94	95-103
Before	7 (31%)	4 (17%)	8 (35%)	3 (13%)	0	1 (4%)	0
After	0	1 (4%)	2 (9%)	9(39%)	4 (17%)	6 (26%)	1(4%)

Table 1. Total pretest and posttest

From the table above, it can be concluded that after carrying out health promotion activities regarding how to sort waste properly and correctly, there was an increase in the knowledge of students regarding how to sort waste properly and correctly (Schupp, 2018).

In the school environment, waste management requires serious attention. With the composition of most of the residents are students and it is possible that the management is not optimal. However, it can also be used as a medium of learning for students. One of the parameters of a good school is environmental awareness.

Wet waste can be processed into compost. The process is easy and simple. Students can do this processing on their own. Making compost with wet waste at school can be a learning medium for students. At least the child will learn about Natural Sciences. Children will also learn to respect the environment. They will learn how waste can be useful for humans, not just as something dirty and disgusting. The resulting compost can be used to fertilize existing plants or as a mixture for growing media in pots (Schupp, 2018).

The waste paper produced is of the HVS type. This type of paper among scavengers has the highest price. Not to mention cardboard, food wrapping paper and other types of paper. Especially for paper waste, two things can be done for its management. The first is recycling as self-management. Paper waste can be recycled quite easily. Used paper is cut into small pieces and soaked in water. The next process is blending until it turns into pulp. This is where the child's creativity is needed. Pulp can be used as recycled paper or can be used as a basis for other creativity, such as paper masks or pigora shapes. The second form of management is the sorting system for sale. HVS type paper is separated from other types such as newspapers, cardboard and cardboard. The sorted waste paper is sold to scavengers. Scavengers will periodically come to school to collect the paper (Schupp, 2018).

Another type of waste that is also quite a lot in schools is plastic. Most of this waste consists of plastic wrap and mineral drink bottles. It is for this last type that many people are currently looking for. Used beverage bottles made from PET plastic can be recycled into plastic pellets. The same goes for used metal beverage cans. This type of waste should also be sorted, collected and then sold. Children can also be creative assembling it into crafts or wall hangings (Schupp, 2018).

With this sorting system, it is hoped that students can learn how rubbish that was originally dirty and disgusting actually has a selling value. Economic subjects can be learned

from a pile of trash at school. Students will realize that job opportunities are around them, they are not only sought for but can also be created.

In designing waste management in schools, students need to be actively involved. This can be done by forming teams on a scheduled basis. Regular exhibitions and competitions can be held to increase awareness of waste management. Writing on a blog or wall magazine is a good exercise to cultivate waste management skills. So that a new awareness emerges that waste is not a problem but an opportunity.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of health promotion was carried out against a background of combining organic and inorganic waste at SDN 147 West Citarip which can cause an unpleasant odor and interfere with the concentration of learning activities. Therefore, it is necessary to provide health promotion (counseling) on how to sort waste properly and correctly. This health promotion is carried out by providing material that includes definitions, types, examples, and consequences of waste. Through this health promotion the level of knowledge of grade 4 students at SDN 147 Citarip Barat regarding "Good and Correct Waste Segregation" has increased quite a bit.

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