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## **Community participation in building village environmental health Jatiendah Village, Cilengkrang Sub-District, Bandung**

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**Abstract.** Environmental health, which is part of public health, has the aim of fostering and improving the degree of health and daily life, both physical, mental, and social. Considering the village as an institution that is in direct contact with the community and the main person in charge of implementing government, development, and society, the village government must be able to make every effort to include all development activities evenly and balanced by paying attention to all environmental health. Jatiendah Village, Cilengkrang sub-district, is one of the villages in Bandung Regency which is one of the research targets in an effort to build village environmental health. Based on the results of the research conducted, the level of community awareness and participation in efforts to build village environmental health is still not good. Through the community empowerment process, we hope to help the community to be able to actively participate in answering every social problem that occurs in the community, especially related to village environmental health.

**Keywords.** community participation, building, health, environment

### **Introduction**

Community development is vital in determining the progress of a country, whether in economic, political, social, cultural, or health factors. One of the goals of community development is to improve the quality of life in the community. With the noble goal of community development, many community development programmes have been developed by both the government and the private sector.

One form of development targeted by the government is the development of public health, which is characterized by a population that lives in a healthy environment, has a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS), has the ability to reach quality health services fairly and equitably within the territory of a strong unitary Republic of Indonesia. Such development goals contain the characteristics of harmony between outward progress and the inner satisfaction, a harmony of Man's relationship with God, between Man and his neighbor, between Man, and the Natural Environment and harmony of relationships with Nations. Therefore, the goal of development is to improve human quality, both physical and non-physical quality (MOH RI 2004).

In achieving the development goals that have been set, the process must be carried out in stages and it is expected that active participation or participation means the participation of

the community in government efforts in the development process, whether in the form of funds, energy, or thoughts. Community participation is one of the determinants of successful development implementation. There is a cooperation between the community/people and the government in planning, implementing, preserving, and developing development results.

Based on the provisions of Article 70 of the 2009 Environmental Law above, the community has the same rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management. There are several rights owned by the community in environmental protection efforts, namely (Kewengian, Pinkan, 2019):

1. Right to enjoy a good and healthy environment

Everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment, and this right is part of human rights as stipulated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution and Article 65 of the 2009 Environmental Law.

2. Right to Environmental Information

Everyone has the right to access information in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment (Article 65 paragraph (2) of the Environmental Law). Previously, Article 5 paragraph (2) of UUPPLH formulated: Everyone has the right to environmental information related to their role in environmental management. The right to environmental information is a logical consequence of the right to participate in PPLH which is based on the principle of openness. The right to environmental information will increase the value and effectiveness of participation in environmental management, in addition to opening opportunities for the public to actualize their right to a good and healthy environment. Environmental information as referred to in this article can be in the form of data, information, or other information relating to PPLH which by its nature and purpose is open to public knowledge, such as AMDAL documents, reports, and evaluation of environmental monitoring results, both compliance monitoring and monitoring of changes in environmental quality and spatial plans (Explanation of Article 65 paragraph (2) UUPPLH, Explanation of Article 5 paragraph (2) UUPPLH).

3. Right to Legal Protection

This right is considered very important in efforts to fulfill other rights in environmental management. Therefore, Article 66 of the 2009 Environmental Law emphasizes: Every person who fights for the right to a good and healthy environment cannot be prosecuted criminally or sued civilly. This provision is intended to protect victims and/or whistleblowers who take legal action due to environmental pollution and/or destruction. This protection is intended to prevent retaliation from the reported party through criminalization and/or civil lawsuit while still paying attention to the independence of the court (Explanation of Article 66 UUPPLH). With this provision, it is expected that citizens who suffer from environmental pollution or destruction, including those who witness or know about the incident, can demand improvements, and so on without being overwhelmed by (excessive) fear.

4. Right to Community Participation

The public has the same rights and opportunities to play an active role in the management and protection of the environment, as stipulated in Article 70 paragraph (1) of the 2009 Environmental Law which determines that the public has the same rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management.

However, the current level of community participation is still not reflected in attitudes and behaviors in daily life, such as many people who litter, do not maintain environmental cleanliness, and have not seen the behavior of togetherness to maintain environmental health.

Garbage in Indonesia is a serious problem that has an impact on the society, economy, and culture of society. Almost all cities in Indonesia experience problems in processing waste,

including the future capital of Indonesia. The research found that many Indonesians have NIMBY syndrome, they throw garbage anywhere when they are outside their home, and when eat on the street they usually throw their garbage onto the street or into a gutter. In some ethnic groups in Indonesia, littering is also a tradition from their ancestors. In some cultures, deliberately make the floor of their houses on stilts rather sparse to make it easier for them to dispose of food waste from inside their homes, likewise, in some communities, they throw food waste directly from the kitchen window to the outside of the house. According to observations, this is almost evenly done by older generations at the level of people who were born in the 1940s (Dafi DW, Riza Rizkiah, 2023).

Considering the village as an institution that is in direct contact with the community and the main person in charge of implementing government, development, and society, the village government must be able to make every effort to include all development activities evenly and balanced by paying attention to all environmental health. Environmental health, which is part of public health in general, has the aim of fostering and improving the degree of health and daily life, both physical, mental, and social.

Community participation is one of the determinants for the successful implementation of development. There is a cooperation between the community/people and the government in planning, implementing, preserving, and developing development results.

The level of community participation is still not reflected in attitudes and behavior in daily life. For example, they still litter, do not maintain the cleanliness of the environment, and have not seen the behavior of togetherness to maintain environmental health.

From these problems, an alternative solution is needed by instilling the values of togetherness/participation in building/maintaining a clean environment as a reflection of a healthy environment. The solution is to include environmental health education in every community meeting emphasizing community involvement/participation in environmental health development. In view of this, this article assesses the role of community participation in efforts to maintain environmental health in one village, Jatiendah Village, Cilengkrang sub-district, Bandung Regency.

### **Research Methods**

This research uses a qualitative approach because it produces descriptive data based on the results of the analysis of information and behavior of the research object. Sugiyono (2020: 9-10) qualitative research is used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection is carried out in triangulation (combined observation, interview, documentation), the data obtained tends to be qualitative data, data analysis is inductive and qualitative research results are to understand meaning, understand uniqueness, construct phenomena, and find hypotheses.

To provide an understanding, in order to facilitate research, it is necessary to have some research boundaries and the focus of this research, more concerned with the process than the results, and the results of the research conducted are agreed upon by the researcher and the research subject. In accordance with the research method, this research seeks to describe community participation in building village environmental health. In qualitative research, the main instrument is the author himself who goes directly to the field to find information through observation, interviews, and documentation. For qualitative researchers, humans are the main instrument because they are everything for the whole research process.

### **Results and Discussion**

Participation according to Huneryear and Hecman is as mental and emotional involvement of individuals in group situations that encourage contributing to group goals and sharing their shared responsibilities (Siti Irene, 2011: 51). The concept of participatory development is an empowerment process in the community so that the community is able to identify its own needs or the needs of community groups as a basis for development planning. The existence of community participation can be used as a benchmark in assessing the success of village development. Community participation in village development can be given in a development program in Jatiendah Village, Cilengkrang sub-district, Bandung Regency, among others:

(1) Property participation which in its implementation is concrete (real), for example, a disaster in the form of a landslide water channel due to flooding. The closest community that does not get the disaster provides assistance to victims who experience the disaster as a form of sympathy and this is a sign that the surrounding community has made a real participation (property).

(2) Participation of ideas/thoughts or opinions, which is not tangible but if implemented will produce something useful for the community. Such as developing programs or helping to facilitate the implementation of programs, by providing experience and knowledge to develop the activities they participate in.

(3) Energy participation, participation is given in the form of energy for the implementation of efforts that can support the success of a program. For example: holding Gotong Royong to clean the gutters and streets of residents, the program will not run if there is no movement from each resident, so participation can occur if residents take part in carrying out these mutual cooperation activities.

Public health issues need real attention, especially environmental health. Environmental conditions have a big influence on health conditions. The social environment of the community needs to be built through counseling and coordination with community leaders who are trusted by the community.

The goal of health development in Jatiendah Village is to achieve the ability to live a healthy life for every resident in order to realize an optimal degree of health. The success of development can be seen from the degree of public health, and community involvement in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

In environmental development activities, there are indicators that exist in the community such as the awareness of active participation, planned and organized efforts to participate in environmental cleanliness, and the community having a sense of responsibility for environmental cleanliness. Community participation in creating an empowered environment will not happen if active participation is not formed. Community participation can start from the community's awareness of environmental information, both benefits and impacts. Then the existing information is further strengthened so that it becomes knowledge about the environment. Furthermore, the environment can be engineered in accordance with the wishes of the community so that it can be a support in every activity.

There are four types of community participation, namely: participation in decision-making related to ideas or ideas concerning common interests, participation in implementation includes mobilizing financial resources, participation in utilization related to quality, and quality and participation in evaluation related to the implementation of programs that have been planned.

In the study conducted in Jatiendah Village, it was seen that another factor that supports the role played by the government in improving the environmental health of the village is the motivation of informal leaders, the high ability of informal leaders to motivate, instill a sense of loyalty to the village community in every development program carried out including in fostering the community on environmental health issues. The factors that hinder the efforts made by the government in improving the environmental health of the village are that there are still some people who do not actively participate in efforts to support the success of environmental health.

As for some efforts that can be made in an effort to maintain environmental health carried out by the community in Jatiendah Village are cleaning culverts, cleaning the environment of each house, and throwing garbage in its place. This can be done on a scheduled basis every two weeks, which eventually becomes a healthy habit in their respective environments. Modernization with the Cluster system by involving the participation of all residents in mutual cooperation can lead to better quality, orderly and organization.

Research conducted by (Eliana & Sri Sumiati, 2018) on the form of community participation carried out in order to support environmental health in Mnelalete Village is to involve the role of Posyandu cadres in Mnelalete Village towards health development including MCH (Maternal and Child Health) service activities, Family Planning Services, Immunization Services, Nutrition Services, and Diarrhea Management services and other infectious diseases, this can be seen from the level of activity and program targets. Technically, the tasks of cadres related to community health development in Mnelalete Village, Amanuban Barat Sub-district, South Central Timor District, including collecting data on children under five years of age, weighing and recording them on the Health Card (KMS), providing supplementary food, distributing vitamin A, conducting nutrition counseling and home visits to breastfeeding mothers and mothers of children under five, and providing services to the elderly. Cadres are expected to play an active role and be able to act as drivers, motivators and community educators. Cadres are expected to provide a bridge between health workers/experts and the community and help the community identify and address their own health needs. Cadres are also expected to provide information to authorized health officials who may not be able to reach the community directly and to encourage health officials in the health system to understand and respond to community needs. The role of cadres carried out by Mnelalete village can be used as a reference by Jatiendah Village, Cilengkrang District, Bandung Regency, West Java in order to build the level of community participation in the village environmental health development program.

### **Conclusion**

From the results of the research conducted, it can be seen that there is an increase in community participation in village health development, this can be seen in the counseling process that many people are present and involved in planning, implementing, and maintaining the village environment. Factors that support the role played by the government in improving the environmental health of the village are the motivation of informal leaders, the high ability of informal leaders to motivate, and instill a sense of loyalty to the village community in every development program carried out including in coaching the community on environmental health issues. The factors that hinder the efforts made by the government in improving the environmental health of the village are that there are still some people who do not actively participate in efforts to support the success of environmental health.

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