



# Socialization of Maintaining Environmental Cleanliness in the Face of the Covid-19 Pandemic

# I Wayan Aditya Tariana

Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Indonesia Email: adityatariana@undiknas.ac.id

### **KEYWORDS**

### **ABSTRACT**

Education, Environmental Hygiene, Covid-19

The beginning of 2020 was an extraordinary event for the whole world. This is because almost all parts of the world are hit by the Covid-19 outbreak which causes unrest and has a big impact on every field. The COVID-19 pandemic makes people have to maintain their health by washing their hands, maintaining distance, not crowding, and maintaining cleanliness (Abidin, et al., 2021). Buhungo (2012) explained that environmental cleanliness is a condition where the environment is free from various kinds of dirt and disease that can cause losses to the community, both from activities and the environment. The condition of the COVID-19 pandemic forces every community to maintain cleanliness, both their personal hygiene and also the cleanliness of their environment. To provide assistance to the community, especially in the village of Kedisan Kintamani, the Faculty of Economics and BEM-FEB Universitas Pendidikan Nasional (UNDIKNAS) Denpasar collaborate in holding community social activities which are also under the auangan of LP2M and the Dean of FEB UNDIKNAS. The community social activities were held with the theme "Economy Social Care". This activity aims to help the community around Kedisan Kintamani village in maintaining the cleanliness of their surrounding environment.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The beginning of 2020 was an extraordinary event for the whole world. This is because almost all parts of the world are hit by the Covid-19 outbreak which causes unrest and has a big impact on every field. Indonesia also felt the impact of the outbreak. The impact of the pandemic has resulted in various kinds of activities changing to online and running online. The COVID-19 pandemic has made people have to maintain their health by washing their hands, maintaining distance, not crowding, and maintaining cleanliness (Rohaniah &; Rahmaini, 2021)

Getting used to having a healthy and clean lifestyle is the main key when faced with this COVID-19 pandemic. Cleanliness is one of the main elements that become a reference for the health of each individual, including environmental cleanliness. explained that environmental cleanliness is a condition where the environment is free from various kinds of dirt and disease that can cause losses to the community, both from activities and the environment.(Abidin et al., 2021)(Alfitri, 2011; Buhungo, 2012; Kahf, 2017)

One of the activities to create a healthy environment can be done by waste management. Based on Law Number 18 of 2008, waste management is declared as a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable business and activity consisting of two parts, namely waste

reduction and handling Waste management can be done by sorting, accommodating, and disposing of waste. Law No. 23 of 1992 article 22 states that environmental cleanliness is organized to realize healthy environmental quality, namely environmental conditions that are free from risks that endanger human health and safety. (Zulkifli &; Suslia, 2017)(Arumsari, Yulianto, &; Nur'Afifah, 2021; Kurniawati, Santosa, &; Bahri, 2020; Sulaeman &; Supriadi, 2020)

The condition of the COVID-19 pandemic forces every community to maintain cleanliness, both their personal hygiene and also the cleanliness of their environment. To provide assistance to the community, especially in the village of Kedisan Kintamani, the Faculty of Economics and BEM-FEB Universitas Pendidikan Nasional (UNDIKNAS) Denpasar collaborate in holding community social activities which are also under the auangan of LP2M and the Dean of FEB UNDIKNAS. The community social activities were held with the theme "Economy Social Care". This activity aims to help the community around Kedisan Kintamani village in maintaining the cleanliness of their surrounding environment. That's because, as we all know, one way to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic is to maintain cleanliness, both from oneself and the cleanliness of the environment around where they live.

# **METHOD**

The stages of implementing community service activities are carried out with several stages of activities, namely:

Preparatory Stage

At this stage, lecturers and students make initial observations at the location where education will be given related to environmental hygiene management activities. Observations are carried out by conducting direct surveys to the field and also added with references to supporting articles that can be used as a basis for this activity. Implementation Stage

After completing the preparation stage, then start entering the next stage, namely the implementation stage. At this stage, environmental hygiene management activities are carried out by jointly carrying out cleaning activities in the environment around the Kedisan village temple, Kintamani. This method is considered effective in simultaneously educating the public on the importance of maintaining a clean environment to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

# The Importance of Community Environmental Hygiene Management

Environmental cleanliness is a reference for every group of people in forming their lifestyle and identity in the community. When the community has succeeded in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment where they live, it will make it easier for the community to live their lives and protect themselves from various diseases.(Elgaputra et al., 2020; Sari &; Al Madya, 2020)(Istiatin, Marwati, &; Yani, 2021; Pebrianti &; Armina, 2021)

Environmental cleanliness will require the maintenance of sustainability from the surrounding community. Where cleanliness will also have a close relationship with clean water and also trash cans. In addition, community behavior in managing environmental cleanliness is also the most important aspect that needs attention. The need to cultivate a community attitude that cares about environmental cleanliness is a responsibility from within the community itself in the future, because this attitude will help the community consciously or unconsciously in facing the problem of this COVID-19 pandemic.(Rahmawati et al., 2021; Widiyasari et al., 2021)

The experiences that have occurred also show that actually when people are willing to maintain the cleanliness of the environment, the people around the environment also have a tendency to have a stronger immune system so that they can avoid all kinds of diseases. In the end, it is important for us as a society to know that environmental hygiene management is used as the initial foundation to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the areas where we live. (Fahmi &; Ratnasari, 2021; Qomariah &; Nursaid, 2022)(Astuti, Nursyabania, Falih, &; Musta'ina, 2017; Prameswari &; Satriawan, 2020; Umboro, Apriliany, &; Ersalena, 2021).

# **CONCLUSION**

Based on community service activities that have been carried out, understanding related to environmental hygiene management in the Kedisan area, Kintamani. Social work activities that have been carried out through cleaning the environment around Kedisan village as well as providing additional education about the importance of maintaining the cleanliness of the surrounding environment.

In addition to environmental cleaning activities, students also carry out social activities in the form of education for children of Kedisan village elementary school, Kintamani related to how to maintain environmental cleanliness and also the application of a healthy way of life.

### REFERENCES

- Abidin, Zainal, Yanti, Afni, Zulfayanto, Indra, Rasid, Muhammad, Ismiyanti, Nining, Fitrianingsi, Nur, Dwiyana, Sinta, Nabila, Ummi Hasanah, Paramita, Yuli, &; Bilkist, Zakiah Koima. (2021). Improving the Quality of Public Health to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19 during a Pandemic. *Journal of Community Empowerment Learning (JP2M)*, 2(1), 41–46.
- Alfitri. (2011). Community development: theory and applications. Student Library.
- Arumsari, Grandson, Yulianto, Eko, &; Nur'Afifah, Euis. (2021). Socialization in order to maintain citizen awareness on health during the COVID-19 pandemic. *BERNAS: Journal of Community Service, 2*(1), 272–276.
- Astuti, Selvia Febriana, Nursyabania, Latifa, Falih, Muhammad Jabbar, &; Musta'ina, Sri. (2017). Socialization of New Habit Adaptation in Rt 5/RW 11, Kalisari Village, Pasar Rebo District, East Jakarta Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Education, 2021*.
- Buhungo, Ruwiah Abdullah. (2012). Behavioral factors of public health and home environmental conditions with the incidence of malaria. *Journal of Health and Sport*, 5(2).
- Elgaputra, Rafi Ramadhani, Sakti, Evan Yoga Adhi, Widyandri, Dahayu Bethari, Azhari, Alifia Riza, Renatta, Claudia, Rainasya, Kirania, &; Musta'ina, S. (2020). Implementation of COVID-19 socialization in an effort to increase public awareness of health protocols in the City of Jakarta. *Journal of Public Services, 4*(2), 423.
- Fahmi, Rizal, &; Ratnasari, Wulan. (2021). Utilization of Inorganic Waste as a Form of Environmental Care Implementation during the Covid-19 PSBB Period in Candlenut Village. *IKRA-ITH ABDIMAS, 4*(1), 110–119.
- Istiatin, Istiatin, Marwati, Fithri Setya, &; Yani, Burhanudin Ahmad. (2021). Socialization and Education of the Covid-19 Spread Handling and Prevention Program to reduce social panic in the Gentan village area. *BUDIMAS: Journal of Community Service, 3*(2), 260–269.
- Kahf, Ashabul. (2017). Review of waste management. *Jurisprudentie: Department of Law, Faculty of Sharia and Law, 4*(1), 12–25.
- Kurniawati, Kiki Riska Ayu, Santosa, Farah Heniati, &; Bahri, Samsul. (2020). Socialization of Healthy Living in the Middle of the Corona Virus Outbreak. *JPMB: Journal of Community Empowerment with Character*, *3*(1), 58–65.
- Pebrianti, Dwi Kartika, &; Armina, Armina. (2021). The Importance of Maintaining Mental Health during the Covid 19 Pandemic. *Journal of Abdimas Kesehatan (JAK*), *3*(2), 178–184.
- Prameswari, Anindita Maya, &; Satriawan, Dedi. (2020). Socialization of COVID-19 prevention through clean living behavior in Juku Batu Village, Banjit District, Way Kanan Regency. *Al-Mu'awanah: Journal of Community Service, 1*(2), 35–40.
- Qomariah, Nurul, &; Nursaid, Nursaid. (2022). Socialization of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior Program (PHBS) During the Covid 19 Pandemic. *ABDI INDONESIA*, 2(1), 11–20.
- Rahmawati, Noni Mia, Putri, Sindi Novita Yolanda, Burohman, Deni Adi, Kelilauw, Agus Salim, Wijaya, Indra Kusuma, Lamury, Fahdin Fadilah, Fatrunisah, Irma, Marwah, Sofiatul, Zahro, Azimatus, &; Ayun, Fitriya Qurota. (2021). Socialization of environmental care and prevention of COVID-19 through the procurement of trash cans, hand sanitizers, and hand washing stations. *Journal of Community Empowerment Learning (JP2M)*, *2*(1), 19–28.

- Rohaniah, Yoyoh, &; Rahmaini, Rahmaini. (2021). Socialization of Family Financial Management during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *ABDI MOESTOPO: Journal of Community Service, 4*(01), 45–49.
- Sari, Ira Puspita, &; Al Madya, Fajriana Ougtsa. (2020). Socialization of Overcoming Mental Health Affected by COVID-19 through Educational Videos. *Abdidas Journal*, 1(5), 458–465.
- Sulaeman, Sulaeman, &; Supriadi, Supriadi. (2020). Increasing knowledge of the Jelantik village community in facing the corona virus diseases-19 (covid-19) pandemic. *UNDIKMA Community Service Journal*, 1(1), 12–17.
- Umboro, Recta Olivia, Apriliany, Fitri, &; Ersalena, Vera Fitriya. (2021). Face the COVID-19 pandemic with clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS) in the new normal era. *Journal of Innovation Results of Community Service (JIPEMAS)*, 4(3), 331–340.
- Widiyasari, Defi, Mayangsari, Salvita, Ridhansyah, Alfi, Fandi, Fandi, Pramesti, Shinta, Angeline, Natasha, Fawwas, Sholahuddin, Safitri, Neva, Murshidah, Tiara, &; Thoyalisy, Rojabi. (2021). Community Service through Socialization of Health Protocols to Face the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Community Empowerment Learning (JP2M)*, 1(4), 300–304.

Zulkifli, Arif, &; Suslia, Aklia. (2017). Fundamentals of environmental science.

# Copyright holder:

I Wayan Aditya Tariana (2023) **First publication right:**Journal of Social Science

This article is licensed under:

