

## **AN EVALUATION STUDY OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAFE, HEALTHY, SHADY VILLAGES IN PURWODADI VILLAGE, KUALA PESISIR SUB-DISTRICT, NAGAN RAYA DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

The study in Purwodadi Village, Aceh, assessed the DESA ASRI program's impact on community health and environmental awareness. Utilizing socialization and focus group discussions, the research significantly enhanced the community's understanding of DESA ASRI. Pre-tests and post-tests demonstrated substantial knowledge growth and positive attitude shifts. Most respondents now actively support DESA ASRI's role in addressing health and environmental concerns. Socialization efforts prompted widespread community participation in waste management innovations, highlighting the program's effectiveness. These findings underline the vital role of education and socialization in improving health, environment, and waste management in challenging areas. They emphasize the success of initiatives like DESA ASRI in transforming community perspectives and behaviors. The study's outcomes suggest that community-focused programs, supported by educational approaches, are pivotal in addressing health and environmental issues. DESA ASRI serves as a model, showcasing the potential impact of targeted socialization and educational strategies. These insights contribute significantly to the ongoing efforts in enhancing health, environmental awareness, and sustainable waste management practices in communities facing similar challenges.

***Keywords: DESA ASRI, Knowledge, attitudes, actions, environment,***

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The state of health according to the world health organization (WHO) is a condition in which it is not only free from disease or weakness, but there is also a balance of a person's physical, mental and social functions (delwien.E.jacob.2018). HL Blum's theory states that health status is influenced by 4 factors, namely 1) Lifestyle (life style); 2) environment (social, economic, political, cultural); 3) health services and 4) genetic factors (heredity) Based on the views of HL Blum Theory 40% of health problems are influenced by the environment, 30% on behavior, 20% on health services and 10% of genetics (heredity). A Safe, Healthy and Shady Environment is the desire and dream of all levels of society, in realizing this situation it is necessary to approach and also take real action, both by socialization or education and direct implementation in the community.) Environmental health basically reflects an ideal environmental condition or situation, which can have a positive impact on achieving optimal health (Soekidjo, 2011). g healthy can be characterized by several aspects, including clean and fresh air quality, soil fertility, clear water sources, river water that looks clean and clear, good waste management, and lush green plant growth.

Article 1 paragraph 1 of law number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental management is the unity of space with all objects, forces, circumstances and living things including humans and their behavior that affect

nature itself, the continuity of life and general welfare and other living things.

In (Rilus A.Kinseng, 2017) Agency is an ability to make a change ("the capacity to make a difference") as Inglis and Thorpe further stated that "agency in general has to be defined as the capacity to make a difference" (Inglis and Thorpe, 2012: 227). The DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) environment is an ideal that inspires collective efforts to create a quality and sustainable community. Security is an important foundation in creating an environment conducive to the growth and development of village communities. With a community policing system in place, as well as cooperation in maintaining order, the village can be a safe place for every citizen. Environmental problems are still a very serious problem in Indonesia, environmental problems that are currently still unavoidable by the community is the problem of waste waste. Waste waste based on data from the national waste management information system (SIPSN) of the ministry of environment and forestry (KLHK), the volume of waste generation in Indonesia in 2022 reached 19.45 million tons. while based on the type of waste waste, the majority of national waste generation in 2022 is in the form of food waste (household waste) with a proportion of 41.55%, then plastic waste is a waste waste waste that is in second place with a proportion of 18.55%.

The increase in the volume of waste arising in the midst of society today is not accompanied by the level of knowledge and attitudes of the community towards good waste management, this is reinforced by the fact that the management of waste waste in Indonesia on average the capacity of knowledge and attitudes of the community towards waste management is still below 50%. Environmental cleanliness is also one of the important basic capital for Indonesia's human development because environmental quality greatly affects the quality of life of the community. What is meant by environmental cleanliness is creating a healthy environment so that it is not susceptible to various diseases such as diarrhea, dengue fever, vomiting and others. This can be achieved by creating a clean, beautiful and comfortable environment (Slamet, 1994). In addition to the problem of garbage waste, the problem of a safe and shady environment is a problem factor that is still not a concern for the community about the importance of a safe and shady environment. Greening activities are activities that have a positive impact on the environment such as a good oxygen supply for the community and provide a shady atmosphere in the community's living environment (harryanto et al., 2017).

The **PPK ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM** Team of Teuku Umar University through the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) program provides and carries out empowerment to the people of Purwodadi village, kuala pesisir sub-district, Nagan Raya district, and together with the Purwodadi village apparatus in creating a DESA ASRI village environment (Safe, Healthy, and Shady).

## 2. IMPLEMENTATION METHODS

The method used in this activity is a method with a socialization and education approach accompanied by a pre test and post test. Pre test and post test were conducted to see the knowledge of the target group before and after the intervention or education. This method uses a survey design to understand community behavior

towards the implementation of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program in Purwodadi Village. The population of this questionnaire was the entire community of Purwodadi Village. The sample size was 10 people who were formed as the mobilization team in Purwodadi village and reflected the diversity of the community in this village. To collect data, a specially developed questionnaire was used. The questionnaire included a number of questions that sought information related to community knowledge of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady), use of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady), perceptions of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady), as well as other factors relevant in the behavioral analysis. Data was collected through direct interviews with respondents using a questionnaire. The interview was conducted by the **PPK ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM** Teuku Umar University Implementation Team at the service location. The collected data were then coded and entered into a database for subsequent analysis. Statistical analysis involved descriptive analysis to summarize pretest and posttest results.

### **3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1.Results**

In order to improve knowledge and attitudes about DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) and health in the Capacity Building Program of the Public Health Student Association of the Faculty of Public Health (**PPK ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM**) Teuku Umar University in Purwodadi village, Kuala Pesisir District, Nagan Raya Regency, a questionnaire has been filled in by the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program mobilizer team which has been formed by the implementation team with the Purwodadi village community. And has run an educational program involving a number of respondents in the target group. This program includes pre and post tests as an evaluation tool for the effectiveness of the socialization approach, FGD (Focus Group Discussion), empowerment and education by the **PPK ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM** Teuku Umar University implementing team to the community and target groups in Purwodadi village.

The following are the results of the distribution of the level of knowledge, attitudes and actions of respondents before the intervention related to the ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) Village program which can be seen in table 1.

**Table 1.** Distribution of Respondents Based on the Level of Knowledge of the Community and Target Groups Before the Intervention Related to the ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) Village Program in Purwodadi Village by the **PPK ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM** Team of Teuku Umar University.

Criteria	Total	Percentage
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	3	30%
Not good	7	70%
<b>Attitude</b>		
Agree	3	30%
Disagree	7	70%
<b>Action</b>		
Ever	2	20%
Never	8	80%

From the table above, it can be concluded that the knowledge level of the team driving the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program in Purwodadi village, Kuala Pesisir sub-district, Nagan Raya district, is still very poor, so further intervention is still needed.

The following are the results of the distribution of the level of knowledge, attitudes and actions of respondents after the intervention related to the ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) Village program which can be seen in table 2.

**Table 2.** Distribution of Respondents Based on the Level of Knowledge of the Community and Target Groups After the Intervention Related to the ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) Village Program in Purwodadi Village by the **PPK ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM** Team of Teuku Umar University.

Criteria	Total	Percentage
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	10	100%
Not good	0	0%
<b>Attitude</b>		
Agree	10	100%
Disagree	0	0%
<b>Action</b>		

Ever	10	100%
Never	0	0%

### 3.2 Discussion

In various contexts, including in the field of health and the environment, between knowledge, attitudes and actions have a correlation that affects the behavior itself. In line with that, research shows that a good level of knowledge can influence positive attitudes and good behavior, but the impact of not maintaining clean environmental sanitation not only has an impact on the physical but also has an impact on psychosocial such as disturbance of comfort needs, and has an impact on environmental sustainability which is not good and causes various sources of disease (Edyati, 2014).

#### 3.2.1 Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people make senses of a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions (Soekidjo Notoatmojo, 2007). Knowledge is an important aspect in improving community understanding of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program. Based on the pretest results before the start of the socialization and education program, it was found that the level of community knowledge of the DESA ASRI program was still concerning.

The majority of respondents may not fully understand the role of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program in improving the quality of life and the environment for the community. This indicates that a more intense and thorough education program is needed.

After the program implementation was carried out by the **PPK Team of ORMAWA HIMAKESMAS FKM** Teuku Umar University which involved intense socialization, FGDs, and empowerment of knowledge, attitudes, and actions of the community in the ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) DESA driving team, the post-test results showed significant changes in the level of community understanding of ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) DESA and the management of environmental problems in Purwodadi Village.

The results shown in the post-test showed that most of the respondents have improved their understanding of good DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady). A total of 70% of respondents indicated that they now have a good understanding of the importance of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program and the criteria for a quality DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady). This reflects the effectiveness of the socialization and education program in providing and increasing better understanding to the community of Purwodadi Village.



### 3.2.2 Attitude

The community's attitude towards the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program was one of the main focuses in the implementation of this program. Prior to the start of the program, about 30% of the respondents agreed that the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program was closely related to health and environmental issues. Such unsupportive attitudes can be a barrier to the implementation of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program practices. Therefore, the socialization and education approach is not only aimed at increasing knowledge, but also at changing people's views towards the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program. By explaining the benefits of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program in detail and providing an understanding of the importance of implementing DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program practices in daily life, it is hoped that the community's attitude can change to a more positive one.

In addition to the changes in knowledge, the results obtained from the post-test also showed positive changes in the community's views towards the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program and their understanding of its relationship with the prevention of health and environmental problems. About 70% of the respondents now state that they now agree that the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program has an important role in addressing health and environmental issues in Purwodadi village. This suggests that the socialization and FGD (Focus Group Discussion) approach has also succeeded in changing the community's attitude to be more supportive of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy and Shady) program.

### 3.2.3 Action

According to the view of Kemmis and Mc Taggart in Suharso, an action should be based on the intention to develop or improve the classroom situation in a broad sense. seen from the sequence, an action is driven by a plan which means that the action must pay attention to planning as its foundation. therefore, the action is retrospective (Kemmis and Mc Taggart, 1982).

Community action is also an important parameter. The pretest results show that only about 20% of the community has ever taken action related to processing the environment and waste into quality innovations for health improvement. This illustrates that the community needs to be invited to be more active in processing a healthier environment around them.

DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) program. should inspire and provide communities with knowledge and practical skills in quality management to improve environmental health. In addition to changes in knowledge and attitudes, significant changes have also occurred in the real actions of the community in environmental management for the better and have increased. The post-test results show that as many as 80% of respondents now understand that an ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) environment has a very good impact on their lives.

These post-test results prove that the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) program which involves a comprehensive approach in empowering community knowledge, attitudes, and actions has successfully

created positive changes in community behavior. Communities in Purwodadi Village now better understand the importance of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) in the prevention of health and environmental problems and have started to take concrete actions in improving their daily quality of life. These are all positive steps towards addressing health and environmental issues in the village.

#### 4.CONCLUSION

This study reflects significant efforts to improve community understanding, attitudes and actions towards the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) program in Purwodadi Village, Nagan Raya District, Aceh. The findings indicate that a comprehensive approach that includes education, socialization, FGDs, and community empowerment has successfully achieved positive changes in community behavior related to the prevention of health and environmental problems. Particularly, the community's knowledge of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) and its important role in providing a quality living environment has increased significantly. This is an important step in combating health and environmental issues in areas that are still health and environmentally vulnerable. In addition, community attitudes towards DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) have undergone positive changes. The majority of respondents now support the role of DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) in preventing health and environmental problems. This reflects that intensive socialization and effective education have successfully changed the community's view on the important role of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) program, which in turn is expected to motivate active participation in the program. Not only that, real action in environmental treatment of waste has also increased significantly. This indicates that the community in Purwodadi Village is now more active in improving the quality of the living environment they live in daily, by using appropriate waste management innovations as a form of concern for their health and environment. This change is concrete evidence of the effectiveness of the DESA ASRI (Safe, Healthy, and Shady) program in changing people's behavior to become more qualifie

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