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**Evaluation of Cihanjuang Village environmental cleanliness to realize an environmentally friendly village in a community service program**

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**ABSTRACT**

The evaluation of the environmental cleanliness program in Cihanjuang Village serves as a research background for implementing the Village SDGs program, aiming to create safe and comfortable areas in Cihanjuang Village, particularly focusing on improving cleanliness in the residential environment. This community service aims to improve the environmental cleanliness in Cihanjuang Village as part of the implementation of the SDGs Village initiative. The primary focus of this service is to evaluate the ecological cleanliness conditions in the village and to create a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The service was conducted using a descriptive approach through direct observations of 15 neighborhood units (RW) in Cihanjuang Village. The methods employed included data collection through surveys, as well as evaluations of the village environment's cleanliness, beauty, and tidiness. The evaluation results showed significant variation between RW units, with some RW units achieving relatively high scores. In contrast, others had lower scores, indicating the need for improved facilities and increased community awareness. These findings underscore the importance of active community participation in maintaining cleanliness, as well as the support of the village government in providing adequate facilities, such as segregated waste bins and sanitation facilities. This service is expected to contribute positively to improving environmental cleanliness in Cihanjuang Village and strengthen environmental awareness among the village community.

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**ABSTRAK**

Evaluasi program kebersihan lingkungan di Desa Cihanjuang adalah penelitian yang di latar belakang untuk mewujudkan program SDG's Desa dengan kawasan aman dan nyaman di Desa Cihanjuang, khususnya kebersihan di lingkungan pemukiman. Pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kebersihan lingkungan di Desa Cihanjuang sebagai bagian dari penerapan SDGs Desa. Fokus utama pengabdian ini adalah evaluasi kondisi kebersihan lingkungan desa, dengan tujuan menciptakan lingkungan yang bersih, sehat, dan berkelanjutan. Pengabdian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan deskriptif melalui observasi langsung di lapangan terhadap 15 RW di Desa Cihanjuang. Metode yang digunakan meliputi pengumpulan data melalui survei, evaluasi kebersihan, keindahan, dan kerapian lingkungan desa. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan adanya variasi yang signifikan antara RW, dengan beberapa RW mencapai skor yang cukup baik, namun ada juga RW dengan skor rendah yang menunjukkan kebutuhan untuk peningkatan fasilitas dan kesadaran masyarakat. Temuan ini mengindikasikan pentingnya partisipasi aktif masyarakat dalam menjaga kebersihan serta dukungan dari pemerintah desa dalam penyediaan fasilitas yang memadai, seperti tempat sampah terpilah dan fasilitas sanitasi. Pengabdian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi positif dalam meningkatkan kebersihan lingkungan di Desa Cihanjuang serta memperkuat kesadaran lingkungan di kalangan masyarakat desa.

**Kata Kunci:** kebersihan lingkungan; kesadaran lingkungan; pengabdian kepada masyarakat

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2015, at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York, 193 countries unanimously agreed and ratified a document called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a global development agenda comprising 17 goals, each divided into 169 targets that are interrelated, influential, and integrated. The Village SDGs represent an integrated effort to achieve a village without poverty and hunger, an economically thriving village, a healthcare village, an environmentally conscious village, an education-focused village, a women-friendly village, a networked village, and a culturally responsive village, all aimed at accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. One of them is by implementing the SDGs in Cihanjuang Village, which focuses on caring for the environment.

Environmental cleanliness in villages is an effort to maintain and maintain environmental conditions in rural areas so that they remain clean, healthy, and sustainable (Putri *et al.*, 2024). A clean environment increases people's productivity, creates a comfortable atmosphere and reduces the risk of disease. On the other hand, if the village environment is dirty and not maintained, it will cause various health problems and have a bad effect on the quality of life. Therefore, maintaining environmental cleanliness can start with small habits that are easy to do in daily life (Ningsih & Suryowati, 2021; Nurdin *et al.*, 2023). The practice involves cleanup, waste management, and protection of natural resources to create a comfortable and resilient environment, including places of worship (Fahrudin & Hyangsewu, 2022).

The aspects that describe the cleanliness of the environment in the village are related to 1) Waste management: implementing an efficient waste collection, sorting, and processing system; 2) Basic sanitation: ensure the availability of adequate sanitation facilities such as toilets and handwashing stations; 3) Community education: educating the public about the importance of environmental cleanliness and its impact on health; 4) Greening: planting trees and maintaining natural vegetation to improve air and soil quality; 5) Clean water: ensuring community access to safe and decent clean water sources; 6) Pest and disease control: manage disease vectors and pests that can harm health; 7) Liquid waste management: provide a liquid waste management system to avoid pollution of rivers and water sources; 8) Environmental awareness campaign: hold a campaign to raise public awareness about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness; 9) Community participation: encourage active community participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness; 10) Plastic reduction: reducing the use of single-use plastics and promoting the use of environmentally friendly alternatives (Umayyads & Ubaidillah, 2023).

This aspect will be the concern of the UPI KKN student team in designing programs or activities in the implementation of service in Cihanjuang Village. In order for the program to run smoothly and on target, the UPI KKN student team needs to understand the conditions of the problems in Cihanjuang Village. The problem that is the main focus in this service is environmental cleanliness. This is seen from the results of observations and surveys by the UPI KKN student team on the environment in Cihanjuang Village. The previous service discussed related to the environmental cleanliness program of Srijaya Village, North Tambun District, Bekasi Regency, by installing garbage cans that are easily accessible, thereby fostering the habit of people to dispose of their garbage in the designated area. In addition, community service work is also carried out to clean the village environment (Prasmoro *et al.*, 2024). Furthermore, other services were carried out in Pasaribu Village through a collaboration between the KKN student team and the community, involving cooperation, repair, and maintenance of the PKK park, and the installation of garbage cans. This activity was carried out to improve the cleanliness of the environment in Pasaribu Village and strengthen relationships between communities through mutual cooperation (Saragi *et al.*, 2024).

In this service activity, the goal is to improve environmental cleanliness, which encompasses public health, the preservation of natural resources, and a better quality of life. In line with the goals of the SDGs in

realizing an environmentally conscious village, in this case the UPI KKN student team carried out an evaluation of cleanliness in the Cihanjuang Village environment.

## Literature Review

### Environmental Cleanliness

Environmental cleanliness can literally be interpreted as the condition of a place that is free of impurities. Environmental cleanliness refers to the public awareness of maintaining a clean, comfortable, and beautiful environment (Husain *et al.*, 2023; Masrukhin *et al.*, 2022; Yuliani *et al.*, 2023). Environmental cleanliness is an important part of human life in maintaining a healthy environment and preventing diseases such as dengue fever, vomiting, and other diseases (Jumarsa *et al.*, 2020). To keep the environment clean, it is necessary to cultivate the habit of protecting the environment. A poorly maintained environment will cause a dirty and unsightly landscape (Radjak *et al.*, 2023; Sugandi *et al.*, 2022).

Low environmental quality can reflect low public awareness regarding the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness. This problem is evident in the amount of garbage that accumulates and is scattered, as well as the lack of adequate garbage disposal facilities, which can lead to health problems and create an unpleasant odor in the environment (Akerina *et al.*, 2024). The factors that cause the decline in the quality of the environment are that people lack knowledge related to the environment. In addition, bad habits such as littering will also pollute the environment (Fika *et al.*, 2023; Khairunnisa *et al.*, 2019). This habit will cause garbage accumulation and blockage of waterways, so it will cause flooding when it rains.

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

*The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to achieve sustainable economic welfare for the community, maintain the sustainability of the community's social life, preserve the quality of the environment, and ensure justice and governance to maintain the quality of life from generation to generation (Boekoesoe & Maksum, 2022).* The development program that is being seriously prepared by the Government of Indonesia is the Village SDGs. This program modifies the concept of the global SDGs that the United Nations initiated on September 25, 2015. If the global SDGs have 17 main points to create sustainable living schemes, the Village SDGs propose 18 points that refer to locality adaptation. The extension of the SDGs from the United Nations to the Village SDGs certainly has specific goals (Saguni & Djabbari, 2024; Wahyuni, 2024). Basically, the concept of SDGs must be implemented comprehensively, consistently, and on target. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of the area to be built is mandatory. The SDGs can only be achieved in their entirety by localizing the values and principals of each program (Sodikun *et al.*, 2024). If implemented comprehensively, the role of universities through the Village SDGs will certainly be more felt by the community.

SDGs Village Number 11 is a safe and comfortable village settlement area that aims to meet the basic human needs of its residents, enabling them to fulfill their social and economic roles within society. The fulfillment of the right to settlement requires a decent, clean, safe, and sustainable settlement. This goal, until 2030, targets the realization of inclusive, safe, strong, and sustainable villages, with several targets for the achievement of clean and healthy residential areas, the creation of environmental security through non-governmental organizations, and the development of the participation of all parties in village development (Ariyanto, 2025).

## METHODS

In this service, the UPI KKN team carried out it by going directly to the research location. The study was conducted using a descriptive method. The location of the service is in 15 RWs in Cihanjuang Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency. The data collection technique carried out is direct observation in the field to obtain appropriate data as well as socialization of appeals about environmental cleanliness. The UPI KKN team conducted a thorough observation of the environment of Cihanjuang Parongpong Village. This observation is carried out to evaluate and provide values related to aspects of cleanliness, beauty, and neatness.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Cihanjuang is a village in Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia. Geographical location between the foot of Tangkuban Perahu and Burangrang mountains with the territorial border between Bandung regency and Cimahi city (Dimiyati *et al.*, 2022). In the early 1980s, Cihanjuang was renowned for its gardens and agricultural production, which supplied not only the Bandung area but also Jakarta and the border regions of Central Java. These agricultural products are palawija, vegetables, rice and fruits in addition to cattle and goat farming. The name Cihanjuang is taken from "Ci", which means river, and "Hanjuang", a tree that grows a lot in Cihanjuang.

According to the Regional Government of West Bandung Regency, it is explained that, "*Cihanjuang Village has an area of 410 hectares, with a population of approximately 18,000 people (in 2014). Currently (in 2019), the village head is held by Mr. Gagan Wirahma, and Aep Gojali ST holds the village secretary until the term of office in October 2019. Furthermore, there will be simultaneous village head elections. Some of the facilities in the Cihanjuang Village Office are one of them, the Sports Building (GOR), which can be used for sports and also village activities, such as training and others*" (see: <https://bandungbarat.net/kantor-pemerintahan/desa-cihanjuang-parongpong-bandung-barat/>).

This service activity was carried out by a team of UPI KKN students, comprising 10 members, and was accompanied by one Field Supervisor. This activity was carried out in Cihanjuang Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency. Before the implementation of the service activity, the UPI KKN student team had conducted a survey related to the potential possessed by Cihanjuang Village. This survey also aims to find out the problems that exist in Cihanjuang Village so that solutions can be proposed in the design of work programs. Furthermore, the UPI KKN student team also began to coordinate with local village officials to permit the implementation of service activities in Cihanjuang Village (see **Figure 1**).



**Figure 1.** Coordination with Cihanjuang Village apparatus  
*Source: Documentation 2023*

After conducting a survey and coordination with village officials, the UPI KKN student team held a debriefing with the Field Supervisor to discuss the activities or programs that will be carried out. One of the proposed programs is an Environmental Care Village, which aligns with this year's UPI KKN theme and the SDGs. To see the cleanliness of the environment around Cihanjuang Village, the UPI KKN team student team will conduct a thorough evaluation in each RW in Cihanjuang Village.

Based on the results of field debriefing visits and evaluations that have been carried out in fifteen RWs of Cihanjuang Village, the assessment of the achievement of the "Environmental Care Village" indicators is carried out through three main indicators, namely cleanliness, beauty, and neatness. Each indicator has a specific assessment aspect that reflects the real condition of the village environment. Hygiene indicators are seen from waste management and basic sanitation, while beauty indicators are seen from greening and sustainable land management. Furthermore, neatness is assessed from the community's participation in maintaining environmental order. This assessment uses a scale of 1-5, which reflects the level of conformity with the established indicators. The following is **Table 1** of the assessment scale used to see the achievement of environmental care village indicators by the UPI KKN student team.

**Table 1.** Rating Scale

Value Scale
1 Very Unsuitable
2 Inappropriate
3 Less Suitable
4 Appropriate
5 Highly Appropriate

*Source: Service 2023*

After setting an assessment scale to measure the indicators of environmentally caring villages, the UPI KKN student team began to evaluate by going around each RW in Cihanjuang Village.



Figure 2. Cihanjuang Village assessment activities

Source: Documentation 2023

The assessment activities in **Figure 2** are carried out with a long enough time span to provide an objective assessment. The evaluation was conducted confidentially and on a sudden schedule, allowing for an assessment based on the direct conditions of the Cihanjuang Village environment. The following is **Table 2 of the results of the** environmental cleanliness evaluation in Cihanjuang Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency.

Table 2. Hygiene Evaluation Results

RW	Hygiene	Beauty	Neatness	Total Point	Item Max	Percentage
1	2	3	4	9	15	62%
2	3	3	7	13	15	84%
3	3	3	3	9	15	62%
4	4	3	4	11	15	73%
5	2	2	3	7	15	49%
6	2	4	3	9	15	60%
7	3	3	4	10	15	64%
8	2	3	2	7	15	49%
9	4	4	3	11	15	71%
10	3	4	3	10	15	67%
11	3	2	3	8	15	50%
12	2	4	3	9	15	62%
13	3	2	1	6	15	42%
14	1	1	2	4	15	29%
15	3	3	4	10	15	66%

Source : 2023 Service Results

Based on the results of the evaluation from **Table 1**, there is a significant variation between RWs in the application of environmental cleanliness principles. There are several RWs that show quite good achievements, such as RW 2 with a score of 13 out of a total of 15 or 84%, as well as RW 4 and RW 9 with a percentage above 70%. This suggests that in some areas, public awareness and support for environmental cleanliness through RW devices are beginning to form and operate collectively. This success can be used as an example or application model for other RWs who have lower values. However, from the data results, it was also found that some RWs still have a fairly low level of achievement. RW 14, for example, scored only 4 points out of 15, or approximately 29%. RW 13 and RW 5 are also in the range of values below 50%. This is an indicator that there are still serious challenges in terms of waste management, land use, and low community participation. This problem can be used as the focus of attention for village officials, RW administrators, and external parties involved in village development.

One of the causes of low scores on cleanliness and neatness indicators in several RWs is likely due to the lack of waste management facilities and low public awareness of the importance of basic sanitation. The absence of a waste sorting system, adequate Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS), and access to proper toilets are obstacles in realizing overall environmental cleanliness. In addition, the minimal community participation also contributes to worsening environmental conditions in certain areas. In this case, community service programs carried out by the UPI KKN student team can contribute directly by providing education to the community, organizing household waste management training, and collaborating with the village government to provide basic facilities such as sorted garbage cans, educational posters, and routine mutual cooperation activities. This community-based activity is expected to increase citizen participation and create sustainable behavior change.

Participatory activities can also be carried out through collaboration between the UPI KKN student team, the community, and the village government. Based on the evaluation results, Cihanjuang Village has significant potential to improve the achievement of the "Environmentally Caring Village" indicator. This evaluation serves not only as a measuring tool but also as a driver to create real changes towards a cleaner, more beautiful, and well-organized village environment in a sustainable manner.

## **Discussion**

Environmental cleanliness is a reflection of a person's health. A dirty environment can cause various diseases and interfere with a person's survival (Asyaroh *et al.*, 2024; Dahliana *et al.*, 2023; Hanifa *et al.*, 2022; Harahap *et al.*, 2022). Efforts to protect the surrounding environment include reducing plastic waste, reforesting the area, and disposing of waste in an environmentally responsible manner (Boyke *et al.*, 2023; Sumahiradewi *et al.*, 2021). In addition, it is also necessary to build concern for the local environment to achieve common goals. This can be done through joint actions in protecting the environment, such as improving waste recycling systems.

To achieve a clean environment, it is essential to raise awareness within the community about the importance of preserving the environment through a greening movement and mutual cooperation in environmental cleaning (Darip *et al.*, 2024; Prayuda *et al.*, 2025; Sari *et al.*, 2020). Seeing the increasingly uncertain weather, it is necessary to prevent natural disasters by protecting the environment. Natural disasters, such as floods and landslides, often occur (Hasan *et al.*, 2024; Ramadhani & Hilman, 2022). In order to avoid these disasters, village communities can make a schedule for mutual cooperation to clean the environment regularly.

## CONCLUSION

The achievement of environmental cleanliness in Cihanjuang Village is still not optimal, indicating a need for sustainable and structured efforts, such as community educational activities or village programs that support the cleanliness of the village environment. This needs to be considered to overcome environmental problems in Cihanjuang Village. Therefore, the appeal regarding public concern for the environment needs to be reemphasized. This appeal can be implemented by inviting residents to work together to clean the village, socialize about environmental cleanliness, and provide easily accessible garbage cans. Overcoming environmental problems is not a one-time or occasional effort. However, it can also be done consistently and on a schedule to form good habits in protecting the environment.

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article. The author emphasizes that the data and content of the article are free from plagiarism.

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