

The Role Of KKN Students In Making Trash Bins In Talang Perapat Village, West Seluma District

Jimmiylin Willso Saputra¹, Jingga Febbya Cahyani², Listika³, Rina Trisna Yanti⁴, Karona Cahya Susena⁵, Tita Handayani⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu

Email: ¹ jwilsonsaputra@gmail.com

Received [01-11-2025]

Revised [08-12-2025]

Accepted [10-12-2025]

Abstract. This study aims to describe the implementation and impact of a waste bank The The Community Service Program (Kuliah Kerja Nyata/KKN) is a form of student dedication to society aimed at applying academic knowledge while supporting rural development. One of the KKN activities in Talang Perapat Village, Seluma Barat District, was the construction of permanent waste bins to raise community awareness about proper waste management and environmental cleanliness. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach using observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The informants consisted of the village head, community leaders, and residents involved in the activities. The findings indicate that the program received positive responses, successfully encouraged behavioral changes in waste sorting, and increased active participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness. The program also strengthened social bonds among residents, fostered the spirit of mutual cooperation, and served as a good example of collaboration between KKN students, the community, and the village government. The success of this program is expected to inspire other villages to develop community-based waste management initiatives.

Keywords: *Real Work Lecture, Trash Can, Talang Perapat Village.*

INTRODUCTION

The Community Service Program (KKN) is a form of community service undertaken by students as part of their higher education. Its purpose is to provide students with practical experience in applying the knowledge they have learned. Furthermore, KKN serves as a means to strengthen the relationship between universities and the community and help address issues in the villages or regions where the KKN is conducted (Listiana et al., 2024).

Environmental issues are a shared concern that is crucial to discuss and find solutions for. Currently, environmental problems are increasing in number and have negative impacts on both nature and human life. Various problems have emerged, ranging from global issues such as global warming to issues that frequently occur around us, such as floods, landslides, droughts, and air pollution. All of these continue to pose a threat to environmental sustainability. Environmental damage is increasingly evident due to the overexploitation of nature without consideration for its capacity to support life. This situation could worsen if the government and relevant parties do not take serious action to address it (Pujayanti, 2012).

In economics, a circular economy model has emerged, in which consumed goods can be recycled (reduce, reuse, recycle, and repair). Kircheer et al. (2017) in his research stated that a circular economy is an economic system with an end-of-life product cycle, with the main concept

of reducing, reusing, and repairing materials in the production/distribution and consumption processes (in Purwati, 2021). The circular economy emerged to address the challenge of more efficient economic development by reducing the excessive use of natural resources. Increasingly limited natural resources and increasing environmental damage require sustainable solutions (Widyastuti et al., 2024).

One crucial component of the circular economy is the existence of waste banks. Waste banks provide numerous benefits to the community and the environment, thus encouraging the emergence of a movement to establish waste banks in every village, hamlet, or sub-district in various cities and regencies (Usis, 2021). Several regions such as Bandung, Yogyakarta, Bekasi, and other regions have begun to experience the challenges of managing waste issues. Therefore, a massive waste bank movement requires support from various parties, including the government, the private sector, environmental activists (NGOs), and universities. Through community service programs and community service programs (KKN), universities play a role in empowering residents, including those in Talang Perapat Village, to raise awareness about waste management through waste banks. With the increasing dissemination of information about waste banks, the community has become more educated, and the number of waste banks has increased significantly (Widyastuti et al., 2024).

Community Service Program (KKN) students play a crucial role in supporting village development and environmental cleanliness (Rasita et al., 2024). One concrete example is the construction of trash bins in Talang Perapat Village, West Seluma District, Seluma Regency. This activity serves as a form of community service and raises awareness among residents about maintaining environmental cleanliness. These bins are installed at several strategic locations in the village, such as near the village hall, at road intersections, and in areas frequently visited by residents. Community Service Program students took the initiative to encourage community members to work together, from the planning process through material collection to the construction of the trash bins. The bins are made from permanent materials such as brick and cement for added strength and durability. The primary purpose of these bins is to make it easier for residents to dispose of their waste properly, thereby maintaining a clean environment. Furthermore, the bins are expected to discourage the habit of some residents who still litter on roadsides or in gutters.

The KKN students' participation in this activity received a positive response from the village government and community. Residents felt the benefit of these new facilities and were further motivated to maintain the village's cleanliness. This activity also served as concrete evidence that collaboration between KKN students and villagers can directly benefit the surrounding environment. With the bins and the support of all parties, it is hoped that Talang Perapat Village can become a clean, healthy, and comfortable place to live. The role of the KKN students in this activity serves as a good example of how the younger generation contributes to village development through concrete actions.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach, aiming to provide a comprehensive explanation of the role of Community Service Program (KKN) students in assisting in the establishment of a waste bank in Talang Perapat Village, West Seluma District. This approach was chosen because it was deemed appropriate for describing in detail the events, activities, and roles of the community, reflecting the real-world situation at the time of the study.

This descriptive qualitative approach does not fall into the category of quasi-qualitative research. If this approach is accompanied by a deductive analysis pattern, or simply describing facts without delving into deeper meaning, this is not a key characteristic of descriptive qualitative research (Leksono et al., 2013).

The study was conducted in June 2025 in Talang Perapat Village. This village was selected because it still faces challenges in waste management and lacks an optimally functioning waste bin. Research informants included the village head, community leaders, and residents who participated in the waste bank development activities with the KKN students. Informants were selected purposively because they were considered knowledgeable and familiar with the topic being studied. Data were collected through direct field observations, open-ended interviews, and documentation in the form of activity photos, activity notes, and outreach materials. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, which encompasses data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. This approach is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the KKN students' contributions to supporting the establishment of a waste bank in Talang Perapat Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The trash bin-making program run by KKN students in Talang Perapat Village, West Seluma District, went well and received a positive response from the community. Interviews with the village head, community leaders, and residents revealed that the activity successfully attracted interest and raised awareness of the importance of more responsible waste management, particularly regarding the provision of trash bins. Residents began to understand the benefits of sorting waste and converting it into something useful.

Changes began to be seen in residents' behavior, such as separating organic and inorganic waste and collecting waste that could be placed in the provided trash bins. Residents also became more enthusiastic about participating in the activities initiated by the KKN students. An interview was conducted by the students with one resident:

- Question: What do you think about the trash bin program brought by the KKN students?
- Answer: This program is excellent. We understand that waste can be sorted and neatly collected in the provided trash bins. The environment is cleaner, and it also adds value.
- Question: Have you started collecting waste to put in the trash bins?
- Answer: We have, Sir/Ma'am. We separate plastic, bottles, and paper. Every week, the children enthusiastically help collect waste.
- Question: What are your hopes after the Community Service Program ends?
- Answer: We want these trash bins to continue to be well-maintained and used. Hopefully, there will be administrators who will continue to assist residents to maintain their enthusiasm.

Observations support the findings from the interviews. Residents actively participated in waste collection activities, sorting household waste, and disposing of it in the bins provided by the Community Service Program students. This activity was not a one-time event, but continued throughout the community service program's stay in the village, with the number of residents participating increasing. Residents also began to develop the habit of managing their own waste without having to wait for invitations from the students.

Support from the village head and village officials was instrumental in the success of this program, particularly in coordinating residents, providing trash bins, and preparing supporting equipment such as scales and storage containers. This demonstrates that the successful provision of trash bins is the result of collaboration between the Community Service Program students and the community, fully supported by the village government.

Overall, this program not only helped reduce the waste problem in Talang Perapat Village but also strengthened the culture of mutual cooperation, fostered a sense of shared responsibility, and strengthened relationships among residents. This success is expected to inspire other villages to develop similar programs, so that community-based waste management can continue to develop in various regions.



Figure1 Making a Trash Can

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the trash bin-making program implemented by Community Service Program (KKN) students in Talang Perapat Village, West Seluma District, has had a positive impact on the community. This program not only helped provide trash bins at strategic locations in the village but also encouraged changes in residents' behavior towards better waste management. Residents have become accustomed to separating organic and inorganic waste, disposing of waste properly, and actively participating in environmental cleanup activities.

Collaboration between the KKN students, residents, village officials, and community leaders was key to the program's success. Full support from the village government and community participation at every stage of the activity demonstrates that synergy and effective communication can produce real solutions for maintaining environmental cleanliness. Furthermore, this activity strengthens the spirit of mutual cooperation, fosters a sense of shared responsibility, and strengthens social ties within the community.

This program is expected to serve as an example for other villages in developing community-based waste management efforts. The program's sustainability depends heavily on a shared commitment to maintaining and utilizing the trash bins, as well as continuing education and mentoring activities to further ingrain the culture of cleanliness within the community.

REFERENCES

- Listiana, U., Lestari, A. M., Antika, R., Umami, A., & Sumarni, Y. (2024). *Peran Mahasiswa KKN dalam Pembinaan Adab dan Akhlak Anak-Anak di Desa Niur*. 1(2), 194–203.
- Pujayanti, A. (2012). Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Dan Lingkungan Hidup. *Jurnal Politika*, 3(1), 112.
- Rasita, E., Mayke, S., Batu, L., Saragih, L., Sembiring, H. B., Sinaga, Y., Pinta, P., Siregar, U., Purba, P., Pinta, R., Rumapea, U., Napitupulu, S., & Sinaga, R. (2024). *Peran Mahasiswa KKN dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Lingkungan di Desa Saornauli Hatoguan*. 2(2), 2826–2831.
- Usis, T. (2021). *Sampah Amanah Rupiah*. Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Pengelolaan Lingkungan Kehutanan, Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi.
- Widyastuti, M., Muis, A., & Yunus, M. (2024). *Bank Sampah Sebagai Upaya Pemberdayaan Masyarakat : Antara Harapan dan Kenyataan*. 64–74.