

TRAINING FOR PAINTING WASTE BAGS FOR THE CREATIVITY OF WANGKIS SHILDREN CHILDREN

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Abstract : *Efforts to plant Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS) need to be instilled in children from an early age. Trash painting training aims to foster Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS) because seeing existing trash cans tends to be dull and less attractive to children. The purpose of painting a trash can, which is to make children interested in throwing trash in its place, a moral message that is easily understood through the pictures depicted, and able to make the trash can product as a place of entrepreneurship. The activity carried out involved 90 students, consisting of all students of Large and Small Kindergarten. Implementation techniques use "brainstorming" and persuasive methods. Through these two methods children can be encouraged to bring up their ideas and imagination. With that in mind, the students' creativity is honed and developed well, as evidenced by the results of painting on trash cans that are colorful and contain certain moral messages.*

Keywords: *Training, Barrel Painting, Creativity.*

Introduction

PRELIMINARY

The childhood stage is a period of ongoing character formation in a person, especially at the stage of childhood between the ages of two to six years, which is known as the stage of the main age or golden age. This stage shows that children are very active and energetic in their daily lives. Instilling the value of goodness and developing creativity from an early age will continue to be attached to the lives of children into adulthood.

One of the important values is the inculcation of the value of clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS). PHBS is not only instilled at home but also in schools. Children in the golden age age range, which if compared to the stages of the education period are classified as pre-kindergarten and kindergarten, more easily accept PHBS planting. There are several indicators of PHBS in schools, one of which is disposing of waste in its place. In fact, almost 60% of children in partner locations lack awareness in terms of disposing of waste in its place at school. Many factors cause this behavior, starting from the factor of teachers who cannot always supervise students, the limited availability of trash cans, and the condition of slum bins so that they do not stimulate the interest of pre-kindergarten and kindergarten children to dispose of garbage in its place. Therefore, there needs to be an attractive approach strategy for children to dispose of garbage in its place as an effort for PHBS in children in the school environment. One strategy

can be done through an artistic approach.

Art is present in society to meet human needs, both primary and secondary, physical and spiritual needs. Within the framework of fulfilling human needs, art is present as an integrator or a harmonic. Almost every human activity in the context of meeting primary and secondary needs can be fulfilled through the presence of various forms of art. That is why, art is often seen as fulfilling an integrative need. The human tendency to express their sense of beauty is to give birth to various branches of art that they see fit. One of the branches of art is fine art which is seen in terms of its expression dimension, which is a combination of lines, colors, lines, and fields or spaces. Of the many branches of art, one of them is painting, which is a development that is more complete and more complex than drawing. Painting is an activity to process a two-dimensional medium onto the surface of a two- or three-dimensional object to obtain a certain image. Certain images that are relevant to children are something that can be felt through their senses. Through painting children are given a channel to express their 'deep feeling', as an expression that is honest, straightforward, and generally spontaneous. which is realized through nicks of paint or through other visual materials.

Guidance on PHBS values through painting media, is expected to be able to direct children to tread creative, innovative lives, and of course the choice to implement the values contained in clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) willingly with their own awareness. The mentoring process is carried out using ways and work steps that are fun and liked by children, because children tend to get bored easily with things that have a single tone (monotone). The work methods and steps need to be supported by the use of tools and materials that are safe for children to use. In order to maintain its sustainability, it is possible to use materials and tools that are quite easy to 'produce' at home. Thus, the painting process is not harmful to children; On the other hand, parents and teachers do not need to be bothered when children are creative and learn with these tools and materials at school or at home. The method that will be applied in an effort to inculcate clean and healthy living behavior through the use of this visual art approach is to paint a trash can or trash can, using the basic materials of an old wall paint container with paint that is safe for children. The target of this activity is the children in the neighborhood of RT.02 RW.07 Wangkis hamlet, Dibal village. The choice of environment for RT.02 RW.07 Wangkis hamlet, Dibal village was more because the environment had many children, especially there was a pavilion which became a place for children to gather and play. Instilling clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) in children in the RT.02 RW.07 hamlet of Wangkis, Dibal sub-district through the activity of painting trash bins, is expected to be an activity that should be followed by other environments. In addition, through the trash can painting. the environmental decorator with the uniqueness of the paintings of early childhood children. The problem faced by partners is the low interest of children in throwing garbage in its place, because the condition of the trash can is less attractive to children's desire to throw garbage in its place.

So far, the visual form of the trash can has the impression of being 'as is', both in the form of trash cans made of plastic or used cans. Based on observations made by students on children's behavior in maintaining cleanliness, children tend not to want to throw garbage because the condition of the trash can seems unattractive. This can also be seen in the habits of the children in the Wangkis hamlet who often throw garbage in the courtyard of the pavilion or their play area, despite being repeatedly reminded by students or residents. The main problem solving for students is how to create conditions that support children to maintain cleanliness around themselves in the playing

environment, especially through habituation of clean and healthy living behavior in children. Through PHBS, children can inculcate clean and healthy living behavior as a necessity in their daily life, starting from planting learning to dispose of waste in its place in their environment through the involvement of children's active ownership of the trash bin in the Wangkis hamlet.

Implementers of PKM activities try to offer ways that are predicted to be able to increase children's interest and interest in disposing of garbage in its place which is one indicator of clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) in the environment. Of course, this method also has the dimensions of developing and increasing children's creativity as well as providing a medium for children's expression in expressing their feelings. The method offered is to paint a trash can. The hope that crossed the minds of the implementers was that through attractive homemade trash cans, children would be aware of throwing trash in the trash cans they painted, and at the same time the children would also keep the trash can clean. In addition, the existence of a painting trash can is also able to decorate the pavilion environment and the playing environment.

With this activity, it is hoped that the children in the hamlet of Wangkis, Dibal can carry out clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) in their environment smoothly and well maintained. This activity is also expected to improve the level of the hamlet in the health sector, so that parents can reduce their anxiety about the quality of their children's health in their play environment. Through this activity, children are also expected to be "dare" in creative and innovative expression. Through this garbage bin painting activity, children are also expected to be able to realize clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) as a necessity for themselves and the environment around where they live. As for the residents, this activity can be an interesting and useful activity offer, besides being able to be developed as a creative industry on a children's scale. This article is expected to be a reference for other researchers in developing ideas, concepts, techniques, or anything related to the use of art as a medium for planting clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS). This article is also expected to be a reference for fellow students or residents to carry out activities in a way that pleases children with the concept of edutainment. The activity process is carried out in such a way that the teaching content is channeled in an entertaining way; learning through play combined harmoniously. Through this activity, children can freely create and express in a fun way, painting the outer surface of the trash can which is used as a medium to follow the loose directions of the mentors.

METHODOLOGY

The solution offered is the application of the trash can painting method that prioritizes the development of children's creativity and expression, while increasing their willingness to dispose of garbage in its place. This is seen as very effective in instilling clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) in children from an early age. Children will throw garbage in the trash that is produced through their painting work. This is based on consideration of the child's tendency to like things that he made himself or made with his friends. Therefore, painting this trash can will encourage children to make their homemade trash can 'useful'. That way, they voluntarily keep their environment clean by throwing garbage in their own trash cans. Painting is also a fun activity for children who in fact love to play. Through painting activities, schools and parents can hone children's creativity from an early age. In addition to instilling clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) in early childhood at school, the trash can painting method can also be a way of

channeling expression for children who are known to have a very deep and broad imagination. Children will be more free to express their imagination through brush strokes on the outside and cover the trash can. Children's trash can paintings can also be used as village decorations that are in harmony with the children's image and character, and can even make the village environment look more beautiful and attractive, typical of the childhood world. A clean and beautiful impression will be more visible in a painted trash can. The dirty and slum impression that usually appears in the trash can also be reduced through understanding the need to separate organic and inorganic waste so as to facilitate further waste management. The output of the application of painting a trash can is an increase in children's awareness of clean and healthy living behavior through the application of children's ability to make paintings with the media of a trash can. On the other hand, his work can be used as a means to reflect clean and healthy living behavior. The formation and development of clean and healthy living behavior in children will foster the character of early childhood to love cleanliness and health, on the other hand be creative and courageous in expressing their ideas, so that later generations will be created who are aware of clean and healthy living behavior, creative, and innovative.

DISCUSSION

The activity of Painting Trash Cans as an Effort to Inculcate Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS) in Early Childhood has been carried out in the Wangkis hamlet, Dibal sub-district. The number of children participating in PKM activities has changed. The initial agreement was that the PKM activity was planned to be attended by 10 children, in the pre-implementation communication process these participants grew to 20 participants. The additional participants consisted of elementary and junior high school students in grade 1. In the implementation process, children who previously only watched PKM activities from outside the pavilion asked the organizers to be allowed to participate in the activities.



Figure 1. Activities of children starting to paint.

The PKM implementer directs the children to draw as they please with their own imaginations. Before being painted, the outer surface of the trash can in the form of a used bucket was still plain. The organizers provide 6 buckets, 4 buckets for participants and 2 buckets for business students who collaborate with UNS students.

PKM implementers use their time as effectively as possible, starting by giving a short presentation on the Role of Clean and Healthy Living (PHBS) and the impact of environmental pollution which is delivered using the brainstorming method. Brainstorming is defined as an idea creation method to generate a large number of creative ideas in a short period of time.

Through this method, the participants are invited to have fun while learning "if friends throw garbage carelessly, the garbage piles up, then what impact will it have on friends?". When the PKM implementers make their presentations, the accompanying students arrange group layouts and trash cans. Brainstorming is defined as an idea creation method to generate a large

number of creative ideas in a short period of time.



Figure 2. Children start to focus on mixing colors

The PKM implementer directed persuasively so that participants paint with the colors that have been provided in advance to make it easier and faster to work. However, taking into account time constraints, the organizers directed the children to freely mix the existing colors.

The children who were originally ordered to paint only with the colors provided, some turned busy mixing colors in the glasses that had been provided. The implementer notifies that there will be an interesting trash can assessment, and it will be announced after the PKM implementation is complete busy mixing colors in the glasses that have been provided, so that the sketches that have been prepared are neglected. The students themselves were more interested in using the surface of the trash can as a place to practice mixing colors. They became very enthusiastic about participating in PKM activities when their art teacher directed them to mix colors and apply them to the available media.



Figure 3. Distribution of prizes to children who have done a competition to paint used trash cans.

CONCLUSION

The childhood stage is a period of ongoing character formation in a person, especially at the stage of childhood between the ages of two to six years, which is known as the stage of the main age or golden age. This stage shows that children are very active and energetic in their daily lives. Instilling the value of goodness and developing creativity from an early age will continue to be attached to the lives of children until adulthood.

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This activity went smoothly and was able to provide education and be useful for children in this village. Thank you so much.

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