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**DEVELOPMENT OF TUDANG SIPULUNG-BASED
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING MODULE IN THE
COASTAL CANAL AREA OF TAMAMAUNG VILLAGE,
PANAKKUKANG DISTRICT, MAKASSAR CITY**

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Abstract

The application of the 5 pillars of STBM is less effective and unstructured so it requires media in the form of educational modules. The purpose of this study is to: (1) develop an educational module for the 5 pillars of STBM that is right for coastal communities in Tamamaung Village, Panakkukang District, Makassar City and (2) analyze the feasibility of educational modules for canal coastal communities. This research is an educational module development research using the Borg & Gall Models method, namely (1) Research and Data Collection (Define), (2) Design, (3) Development (Develop), (4) Disseminate involving a material expert and a media expert. Field tests of the product were carried out on 15 coastal canal communities. The data analysis technique uses a likert-4 scale using quantitative descriptive analysis. The results of the development showed that the 5-pillar STBM Education Module received a score of 85 out of a total of 92 with the Very Decent category from Material Experts and had an average percentage of 92.24%. The assessment from Media experts scored 86 out of a total of 104 in the Very Decent category, and had an average percentage of 83.20%. As for the field test, respondents (the community) gave a score of 109.2 out of a total of 136 with the Decent category, and had an average percentage of 80.25%. In the field test, the aspects that have the lowest assessment are presentation and graphics, while the highest assessment is in the content feasibility aspect. This shows that the 5 pillars of STBM education module is feasible and suitable for use as a medium for environmental health counseling for coastal communities of the canal.

Keywords: Extension module, Environmental Health, Canal Coastal Area.

Introduction

Community development is a basic systemic insight into the assumption of appropriate social change over a period of time. While the basic theories of community development that stand out at the present time are the theory of ecology and the theory of human resources. The theory of ecology posits about the "limits of growth". For resources, which cannot be renewed, growth needs to be controlled. Ecological theory suggests that growth wisdom is directed in such a way that it can freeze the growth process (zero growth) for production and population (Payne, M. 2015).

This Community Development has a long history in the practice of social work. As a method of social work, community development allows service providers and recipients to be involved in the planning, supervision and evaluation process. Community development includes a variety of community-based social services ranging from preventive services for children to curative services and development for low-income families (Suharto E. 2015). South Sulawesi is one of the provinces with HDI ranked 30th among 33 provinces in Indonesia. This shows that this area needs improvement in all sectors, among which are the health, education and economic sectors. Development in all fields in the regency/city needs to be continuously improved, so many sectors still need to be considered. One of them is in the health and education sector (Profile of South Sulawesi Province, 2015).

Environmental problems are still the main problem, especially for communities on the coastal part of the canal. There are still cases of death in toddlers caused by diarrheal diseases, high cases of ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection) and TB (Tuberculosis), poor environmental sanitation and low healthy living behaviors, are problems in the health sector of this area. This can happen because there are still many people who drink water directly without being cooked first. The incidence of environmentally based diseases has also increased. In 2015 the incidence of diarrheal diseases in toddlers reached 56% and 2 of them died, as well as helminthiasis which reached 63% which generally occurs in elementary school children, and skin diseases 72% (Permatasari and Sinuraya, 2017).

Other existing health problems include low coverage of health services such as immunization 78.6%, exclusive breastfeeding (62%), childbirth to health workers (87.3%), healthy living behaviors and poor environmental sanitation Clean Water Facilities (58%), healthy houses (67.9%), and healthy latrines (70.7%). Poor environmental sanitation is one of the causes of health problems that occur (Yuswatiningsih, E. 2016). Some environmental experts do not distinguish unequivocally between the notions of "environment" and "environment" both in everyday life and in scientific forums. In general, the living environment is defined as objects, conditions, circumstances and influences in the space we occupy and affects the things that live including human life. Environment and factors reached by humans such as natural factors, social factors, economic factors, political factors and so on. In the concept of this study, the tudang sipulung-based community empowerment model is carried out in the form of a kesling counseling module with the STBM (Community-Based Total Sanitation) program with the aim of improving the degree of public health. Tudang sipulung in society gave birth to several concepts, namely:

1. The concept of a wise society in protecting its environment
2. Religious concept in an effort to maintain environmental cleanliness in the coastal areas of the canal
3. The concept of community innovation in increasing knowledge about local culture that

- can increase public awareness of environmental health in the coastal area of the canal
4. The concept of fanaticism in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment in the coastal areas of the canal.

Environmental health is a health that is very important for the smooth running of indigenous life, because the environment is a place where individuals live. The environment can be said to be healthy if it meets the requirements of a healthy environment. Environmental health is an integral part of public health science that specializes in dealing with and studying the relationship of humans to the environment in ecological balance. So environmental health is part of the science of public health.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), environmental health is an ecological balance that must exist between humans and the environment in order to ensure the healthy state of humans. The Association of Environmental Health Experts (HAKLI) defines environmental health as an environmental condition that is able to support a dynamic ecological balance between humans and their environment to support the achievement of a healthy and happy quality of human life.

Understanding the Environment According to A.L. Slamet Riyadi (2016) is a place of settlement with everything where the organism lives along with all the circumstances and conditions that directly or indirectly can be expected to affect the level of life and health of the organism.

There are several opinions about the meaning of Environmental Health as follows:

- a. According to HAKLI (Indonesian Association of Environmental Health Experts) "An environmental condition that is able to support a dynamic ecological balance between humans and their environment to support the achievement of a healthy and happy quality of human life."
- b. Environmental Health is essentially an optimum environmental condition or condition that positively affects the realization of an optimal health status as well (Notoatmodjo, 2015: 169).

If it is concluded, the definition of environmental health is "Efforts to protect, manage, and modify the environment directed towards ecological balance at an increasing level of human well-being." Environmental health issues are issues that receive considerable attention. Because diseases can arise and infect humans because the environment is not good. It can even lead to the death of man himself. In the 19th century in England there was a cholera outbreak caused by the pollution of the Thames by human secretaries so that germs contaminated clean water sources and cholera spread violently. There were so many casualties that a doctor named John Snow researched and proved that it was the bad environment that caused the cholera outbreak. From then on the concept of thinking about factors the influential external environment began to be studied and developed into an environmental health discipline The basic concept of environmental health science studies the total relationship between the environment and the living things that exist there is called ecology.

In order to achieve a Healthy Indonesia 2015 launched by the government, all Indonesians will have a health status that creates a socially quality and economically productive life. The quality health status can be accessed equally both in terms of basic services and financing. Basic services include handling health problems and diseases, promotion of quality nutrition, proper and modern sanitation, prevention and control of disease outbreaks, provision of medicines broadly especially for mothers, children and the elderly. To be able to achieve

this vision, a Health Development Mission was established whose formulation is as follows: driving national development with a health perspective, encouraging community independence, maintaining and improving quality, equitable and affordable health services as well as maintaining and improving the health of the community, including the environment. (Ministry of Health, 2017)

Health counseling is an activity carried out to increase one's knowledge and abilities through learning practices or instruction techniques with the aim of changing or influencing human behavior individually, groups and communities to be more independent in achieving healthy life goals (Amanah, 2017).

Health counseling can also be interpreted as an educational activity carried out by disseminating message information, instilling beliefs, so that the public is aware, knows and understands, but also willing and biased to do a recommendation that has something to do with health and there is an increase in knowledge, skills, and attitudes (Notoatmodjo, 2015).

Basically, health counseling is synonymous with health education because both are oriented towards expected behavior changes, namely healthy behaviors so that they have the ability to recognize health problems for themselves, their families and groups. Health counseling is a process of behavior change among people so that they know, willing and able to make changes in order to achieve an increase in production, income or profit and improve welfare (Subejo, 2016).

Health counseling is indeed interpreted variously, because in many places counseling is interpreted as a function of the government that expands various community services while implementing applicable regulations and even enforcing policies related to the community sector. So, it can be said that health counseling is an effort to disseminate new things so that people are interested, interested and willing to carry it out in their daily lives

The targets of health counseling include individuals, families, groups and communities. Health counseling for individuals can be carried out in hospitals, clinics, puskesmas, posyandu, assisted families and assisted communities. Health counseling in families is prioritized in high-risk families, such as families suffering from infectious diseases, families with low socioeconomics, families with poor nutrition, families with poor environmental sanitation and so on. In addition, counseling can also be given to several groups of people such as the group of pregnant women, the toddler class and the puerperal mother class (Kaseuntung, 2015).

Health Counseling Methods

1) Individual counseling methods (Individual)

This method is used to foster a new behavior or someone who has begun to be interested in a behavior change or innovation. The basis for using this individual approach is because each person have different problems or reasons with respect to such new acceptance or behavior. In this individual counseling, several approaches arise that can be done including:

- Guidance and counseling
In this way the contact of the officer with the client is more intensive and later in the end the problem will be solved.
- Interview
This method is actually part of guidance and counseling. Interviews between healthcare workers and clients to dig up information to find out if the client is getting counseling again

2) Group Extension Methods

In group counseling, it must be remembered the size of the target group and the average

level of education owned by the group, while the methods used in group counseling are:

a. Talk

This method is good for both highly educated and low-educated targets. The lecture will be successfully carried out if the speaker can master all the material to be delivered.

b. Seminar

This method is suitable only for large group targets with upper secondary education. A seminar is a presentation of an expert or several experts on a topic that is considered important and considered warm in society.

3) Mass Extension Methods

In this method the delivery of information is aimed at the public of a mass or public nature. In general, this form of approach to the period is indirect, usually using mass media. Some examples of this method are public lectures, speeches through mass media, simulations, dialogues between patients and health workers, soap operas, writings in magazines or newspapers, bill boards posted on the side of the road, banners, posters and so on.

Tudang Sipulung

In South Sulawesi, although today is modern, there are some traditional understandings adopted by the community. In the tradition of the bugis people, the term tudang sipulung is known which literally means "to sit together" i.e. " tudang" (sitting) and "sipulung" (gathering or together). However, conceptually, tudang sipulung is a democratic cultural space for the people to voice their interests in order to find solutions to the problems faced. Bandu said tudang sipulung is the culture of the Sidrap community which is routinely carried out every year before going down the rice fields to get a consensus between all parties in terms of food production, as well as to improve the welfare of farmers and their families. So tudang sipulung is an attempt to sit down together to talk and negotiate (meeting), it is a problem to reach an agreement (Bandu, 2015).

Tudang sipulung is a form of group communication consisting of several similar groups. As group communication is very influential on the decision-making process, the formation of human attitudes and behavior in accepting a decision result that has been formulated. This tradition is often carried out by the ancients, the presentation indicates that the tradition of tudang sipulung has been carried out for a long time by the community as a common space for deliberation and consensus in order to find solutions to problems faced by the community (Baharuddin, 2016).

Tudang sipulung is a traditional communication medium in the form of sitting together between the government and the farming community, especially to get input in order to formulate programs and policies that will be implemented in each subsector in an integrated and intensive manner. The things that are busy here are how to grow crops / farm well, the schedule of going down the fields, irrigation / irrigation arrangements and others.

The implementation of tudang sipulung can usually be official and unofficial, tudang sipulung which is official usually discusses matters related to community issues for important decisions in the village while tudang sipulung which is unofficial can be carried out within the family scope or between families, decisions taken in activities

Tudang sipulung must be based on the principle of flowing together which means that the decision to be reached in deliberation is a decision of the common will and for the common good.

The implementation of the village or sub-district and sub-district level is a farmer group,

community leaders, religious leaders, local government circles. Meanwhile, at the patent level, it is attended by participants from the village or village level. The subdistrict was also attended by various relevant regional and provincial agencies, and organizational groups of disciplinary experts, and others. The results of the deliberation formulation are used as a guideline that must be obeyed and followed. *Tudang sipulung* is not only applied to one area but is used throughout South Sulawesi, in addition to being used in agricultural affairs this tradition is also often used to solve problems that are being faced by the community.

The coast is a narrow path where land and sea interactions occur. That is, coastal areas include land areas that are still influenced by marine properties (waves, tides) and sea areas that are still influenced by natural processes and human activities on land (sedimentation, pollution). Coastal areas in the geography of the world are very unique places, because in this place fresh water and salt water are mixed and make this region very productive and rich in ecosystems that have a diverse marine environment. The coast is not the same as the beach,

Research and Development Model Concept

1. Borg and Gall's theory (Sugiyono, 2016).

The development model used in this study refers to the development model according to Borg and Gall. Model The development of Borg & Gall contains a systematic guide to the steps taken by researchers so that the products they design have eligibility standards. Thus, what is required in this development is a reference to the procedure of the product to be developed. The description of the Borg and Gall development model, explained as follows :

Educational research and development (R&D) is the process used to develop and validate educational products. The steps of this process are usually referred to as the R & D cycle, which consists of studying research findings relating to the product to be developed, developing a product based on the findings, testing it in the field in a setting where it will be used in the end, and revising it to correct deficiencies found at the field testing stage . In indicating that the product meets behaviorally defined goals.

Pola R&D Deposit Dan Gall It consists of ten implementation steps including (1) research and data collection (research and information collection), (2) planning (planning), (3) product chart development (Developing the initial form of the product), (4) field trials (Preliminary field testing), (5) the refinement of the initial product (Major Product Revisions), (6) field trials (main field testing), (7) refining field test products (revision of operational products), (8) field implementation test (Operational Field testing), (9) the enhancement of the final product (End Product Revisions), and (10) dissemination and implementation (Dissemination and implementation).

Information:

- a. Research and information collecting (research and data collection through surveys), including the study of literature related to the problem being studied, and preparation for formulating a research framework
- b. Planning, including in this step, formulates skills and expertise related to the problem, determines the goals to be achieved at each stage, and if possible / necessary carries out a limited feasibility study.
- c. Develop preliminary form of product, which is to develop the initial form of the product to be produced. Included in this step are the preparation of supporting components, preparing guidelines and manuals, and evaluating the feasibility of supporting tools.
- d. Preliminary field testing, which is to conduct initial field trials on a limited scale.

- By involving 6 – 12 subjects. In this step, data collection and analysis can be done by means of interviews, observations or questionnaires.
- e. Main product revision, which is to make improvements to the initial product produced based on the results of initial trials. This improvement is very likely to be carried out more than once, according to the results shown in the limited trials, so that a draft of the main product (model) is obtained that is ready to be tested more widely.
 - f. Main field testing , the main trial involving all students.
 - g. Operational product revision, which is to make improvements to the results of wider trials, so that the product developed is already an operational model design that is ready to be validated
 - h. Operational field testing , which is a validation test step against the operational model that has been produced.
 - i. Final product revision, which is to make final improvements to the model developed to produce the final product
 - j. Dissemination and implementation, which is the step of disseminating the product / model developed and applying it in the field

These steps are not standard things to follow, the steps taken can be adjusted to the needs of researchers, with changes as necessary in research and development this does not pass the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th steps due to time, energy, and cost constraints. Research and development that has been changed and that will be used by researchers can be represented as follows:

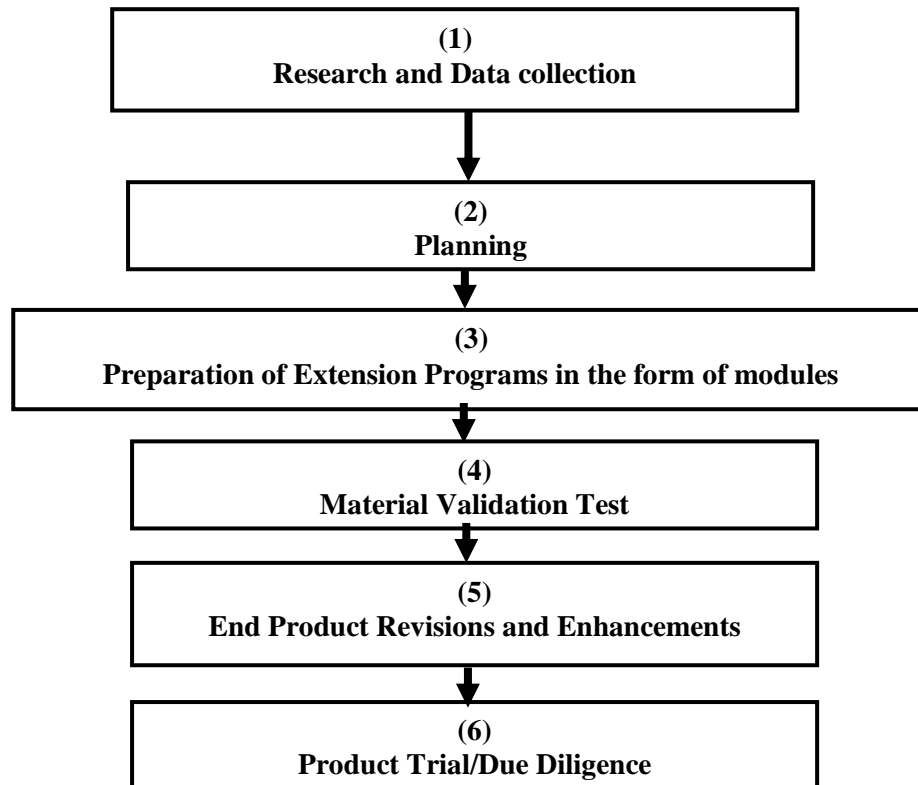


Figure 2. Development Model Flowchart to use

2. Dick and Carey's theory

The Dick & Carey model is a development model developed through a system approach. The learning system model developed by Dick, Carey & Carey consists of several components that need to be done to design larger learning activities.

The learning steps include (1) identifying general learning objectives, (2) carrying out teaching analysis, (3) identifying input behavior and student characteristics, (4) formulating performance objectives, (5) developing benchmark test items, (6) developing teaching strategies, (7) developing and selecting teaching materials, (8) designing and carrying out formative evaluations, (9) revising learning materials, (10) designing and conducting summative evaluations (Dick & Carey, 2016).

According to Uno (2019, p.24), in general, the use of the Dick and Carrey teaching model is as follows :

- a. The Dick and Carrey model consists of 10 steps. Each step is so clear in its intent and purpose that for a novice designer it is perfect as a basis for studying another design model.
- b. The ten steps in the Dick and Carrey model show a very clear and unbroken connection between one step and the other. In other words, the system contained in Dick and Carrey is very concise, but the content is dense and clear from one sequence to the next.
- c. The first step in the Dick and Carrey model is to identify teaching objectives. This step is very much in line with the curriculum, both in college and middle school and elementary school, especially in certain subjects that have learning objectives in the curriculum to be able to produce a learning design.

The use of the Dick and Carrey model in the development of a subject is intended so that: (a) at the beginning of the learning process, students or students can know and be able to do things related to the material at the end of learning, (b) there is a link between each component, especially learning strategies and learning outcomes that desirable, (c) to apply the steps that need to be taken in carrying out learning design planning. Dick and Carrey's learning model schema illustrates that the step of identifying the general objectives of learning is the basis for determining steps 2 and 3. Dick and Carrey explained that the purpose of teaching is to determine what students can do after participating in learning activities.

3. 4 D Theory (Four-D)

According to (Thiagarajan, 2015) states that the development of a 4D model is a model of system approach where this manual is compiled and based on previous models and based on actual field experience in designing, developing, evaluating, and disseminating teacher training materials in special education. We call it a 4D model that divides the intruconsional development process into four stages, namely define, design, develop and disseminate. The 4D development model can be adapted into 4P, namely defining, designing, developing, and disseminating. According to (Mulyatiningsih, 2016) states that the development of the 4D model is a more concise development but in it already includes a complete development process. In the define stage has an equivalence with the analysis. The develop stage includes validation, revision, implementation, and evaluation activities. 4D ends the activity through disseminate activities.

The conclusion of the two opinions above is that the development of a 4D model is an intrucisional development process with simple and more systematically structured stages, consisting of four stages, namely define, design, develop, and disseminate.

Method

A. Research and Development Procedure

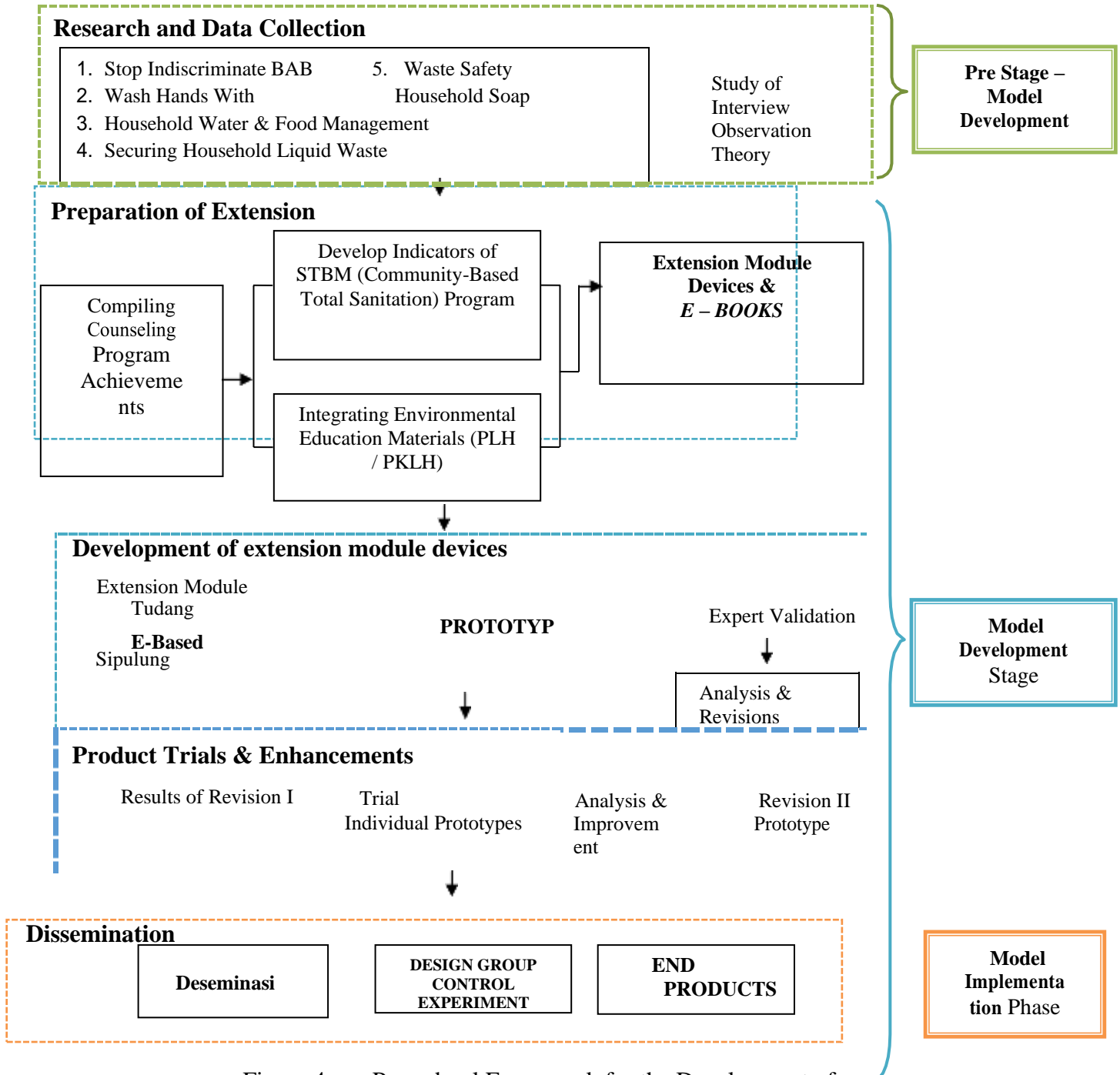


Figure 4. Procedural Framework for the Development of Tudangsipulung-Based Extension Modules

Discussion Research And Development Results

This development research aims to create an extension media product in the form of a tudangsipulung-based environmental health counseling module in the coastal area of the canal. The development is carried out using the Borg & Gall development model with stages (1) Define (Research and data collection), (2) Design (Module design), (3) Develop (Module Development), (4) Product trials & improvements and (5) Dissemination . The following is an explanation of each stage of the process of developing an environmental health education module.

1. Define (Research and data collection)

At the define stage, an analysis and identification process is carried out to obtain related information from the developed product. At this stage, 3 advanced stages are carried out, namely preliminary analysis, respondent analysis and goal formulation.

- a) Initial analysis; At the initial analysis stage, problem identification is carried out regarding the STBM (Community-Based Total Sanitation) program. Interviews are conducted with the supervisor. Judging from the observations, several obstacles were found including the unavailability of environmental health modules so that the community needed the implementation of educational modules to facilitate the implementation of the STBM (Community-Based Total Sanitation) program. The results of problem identification from the next stage of the initial analysis are used as material for solving the problem. One of the solutions is by developing an educational module for 5 pillars of STBM.
- b) Respondent analysis; Analysis of respondents was carried out to determine the characteristics of the local community. From the results of observations made in the coastal communities of the Kel canal. Tamamaung, Kec. Panakkukang Makassar City, it is known that the community is not implementing the 5 Pillars of STBM at this time so that an interesting educational module is needed to increase public awareness and knowledge related to the application of the 5 Pillars of STBM.
- c) Formulation of goals; The formulation of goals or achievement indicators is made based on community achievements in implementing the 5 STBM Pillars listed in the module. The formulation of objectives in the module contains the study material / subject matter as a whole and the more detailed objectives of each study material / subject matter. The goal is to direct the community in implementing the 5 Pillars of STBM, as well as a benchmark for expected success. In Table 1 below, we can see the purpose of the study material / subject matter.

Do not.	Studies/Subjects	purpose
1.	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining sanitation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the definition of STBM • Explaining the strategy national sanitation development
2.	Pillar-Pillar STBM ❖ Stop BABS (Stop Open Defecation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the function of healthy latrines • Explain the standards and health requirements of latrine buildings • Explain the health requirements of sanitary facilities
	❖ Handwashing with soap (CTPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the definition of handwashing with soap • Explain the steps to wash your hands properly • Explaining the important times to wash your hands
	❖ Household Water and Food Management (PAMM RT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining about household drinking water treatment • Explaining about home food processing Ladder
	❖ Household Waste Security (PS RT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining behavior in waste management • Explain the principles of waste safety
	❖ Household Liquid Waste Management (PLC RT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the types of household liquid waste • Explaining the principles of liquid waste safety Household

Table 5. Formulation of the Implementation Objectives of the 5 Pillars of the STBM Education Module for the Canal Coastal Area.

2. Design (Perancangan Modul)

The design stage aims to prepare guidelines / foundations in the preparation of the 5 Pillars STBM Education Module as a whole. The initial product produced through the design stage must be in accordance with feasibility standards so that it can be implemented in the field. The stages of the design process consist of 4 steps, namely the preparation of the content of the guide in outline, the creation of the design of the content of the guide, the selection of the module format, and the writing of the module script.

a) Arrangement of module contents

The preparation of the contents of the module broadly contains a preliminary plan of what will be written in the 5 pillars of the STBM education module and how the order of the material is presented. Referring to the initial analysis stage that has been carried out, the educational module to be developed consists of 2 study materials / subject matter. The following is an explanation of the material arranged in the 5 pillars of the STBM education module. 1) Background contains material on the definition of STBM, and the national strategy for sanitation development 2) The pillars of STBM contain material on Stop BABS (Open Defecation), Handwashing with Soap (CTPS), Household Drinking Water and Food Management (PAMM RT), Household Waste Security (PS RT) and Household Liquid Waste Management (PLC RT).

b) Module design creation; Making a module content design is an advanced process of compiling the module content in general. The module developed contains the subject matter of the 5 pillars of STBM. Each of them contains objectives, material descriptions, summaries and appeals to the community. In addition to containing the subject matter, the developed guide is also equipped with images and achievement indicators intended so that users can measure their own abilities using the developed module.

c) Module format selection; In accordance with the initial analysis that has been described, the writing format in this module pays attention to aspects of spacing, fonts, column formats, icons and whitespace spaces. At this design stage are used:

The front cover page contains the title of the guide for the implementation of the 5 pillars of the STBM educational module in the coastal area of the canal, a green background illustration with the addition of an icon image that depicts the content of the material in the guide, the emblem of the publishing institution of the University of East Indonesia, the year of preparation 2022, the Postgraduate Program in Master of Health. While on the back cover page there is the name of the module compiler.

3. Table of contents

4. Way; subject matter which in each material is given a partition as a marker for the change of each page of material. Each subject matter is equipped with image illustrations to further foster a reading culture in users.

5. Bibliography

The bibliography/reference list contains a list of books and sources of information used in the preparation of the guidebook.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The product in the form of the implementation of the 5 pillars educational module of

the STBM Postgraduate Program in the Master of Health, University of East Indonesia, Makassar was developed based on the Borg & Gall Models development model. The stages of development carried out are Define (research and data collection), Design (design), Develop (Development), Product trials and Dissemination (Deployment). At the Define stage, it is known that an educational module of 5 pillars of STBM is needed. In the Design stage, an educational module was made for 5 pillars of STBM. In the Develop stage, material expert validation, media expert validation and field trials are carried out. The results of the validation of material experts are in the form of improvements to guidelines related to law renewal and writing. The results of media expert validation are in the form of improvements in writing formative tests that are tailored to the purpose, as well as adding colors to special content. At the Dissemination stage, a limited distribution is carried out to the people of the coastal area of the Kel canal. Tamamaung, Kec. Panakkukang Makassar City.

2. The feasibility of the 5 pillars of the STBM education module product developed is declared suitable for use as a medium for environmental health counseling for the coastal area of the canal based on the following, a) Based on the results of the product feasibility assessment according to material experts which include self-instructional aspects, self-contained aspects, stand alone aspects, adaptive aspects and user friendly aspects, a total value of 85 from a minimum value interval of 60 and a maximum value of 92, it can be concluded that the feasibility in terms of product material developed is Very Feasible to use with a percentage of 92.24%.. b) Based on the results of the feasibility assessment of the 5 pillars of the STBM education module according to media experts which includes aspects of writing format, attractiveness aspects, aspects of letter shape and size, aspects of space (blank spacing) and consistency aspects obtained a total value of 86 from a minimum value interval of 75 and a maximum value of 104, it can be concluded that the feasibility in terms of product media developed is Very Feasible to use with a percentage of 83.20%.. c) Based on the trial usage assessment, a total value of 109.29 was obtained from a minimum value interval of 85 and a maximum value of 136 so that it can be concluded that the quality of the product developed is Suitable for use with a percentage of 80.25%.

Suggestion

Suggestions from researchers for further product development are as follows:

1. The development of environmental health counseling media is further developed more dynamically and adapted to developments science and technology, this can attract and motivate the community in the learning process by using modules.
2. It is necessary to strive for the development of environmental health counseling media that are able to measure the psychomotor aspects of society after using the product.
3. It is necessary to strive for the development of environmental health counseling media by optimizing the method of presenting question exercises and more varied evaluations.
4. Improving the development of environmental health counseling media on the presentation and graphing aspects that have the lowest response results compared to other aspects.

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