




JUDUL : PELAKSANAAN PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH PADAT SELAMA PANDEMI COVID 19

 Peneliti	 Ringkasan Eksekutif
<p>Ketua : Devi Angeliana Kusumaningtiar, SKM,.MPH</p> <p>Anggota : Prita Dhyani Swamilaksita, Gisely Vionalita, Yulia Fariza, Nanda Aula Rumana⁵</p>	<p>The existence of garbage that grows every day is very concerning. In addition, environmental impacts also vary, such as environmental pollution and the effect of waste on health. Second, the need for an appropriate and systematic waste management system can reduce the generation of existing debris. Therefore, management reduces the amount of waste processed for final disposal. The research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative to explore and describe the social situation in waste management. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, and document reviews. In this study, data triangulation from sources and techniques was carried out. The data analysis is carried out by collecting data obtained from informants, making transcripts of interviews, creating matrices, and conducting interpretations. The results of this study found that waste management in the housing and collection process still does not meet existing regulations, such as shelters and Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) that have not met the requirements, then in the final disposal process at the Bantargebang landfill there is still minimal waste management so that it still uses an open dumping system.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: HSWM, Solid Waste, Waste, Environmental Health</p>
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The development of the population and the activities of the people result in a large number of piles of garbage; human activities in daily life will cause waste, in the sense that waste, according to WHO (World Health Organization), is something that cannot be used, not used, not liked or something that is thrown away that comes from human activities and does not happen by itself, while according to the Waste Management Law Number 18 of 2008 states that waste is the rest of the activities human day and from natural processes of solid form [1]. The existence of waste that continues to increase every day is quite frustrating. Garbage is always considered annoying and useless when viewed by the eye and in terms of health. There are many types of waste, including solid waste and liquid waste. Accumulated waste can be affected by climate change due to the increase in the earth's temperature or what can be known as global warming. Global warming can occur due to the rise in greenhouse gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitroxide (N₂O) [2]

The waste management system appropriately and systematically will be able to eliminate the waste pile in the management itself because it reduces the accumulation of existing debris, with the aim of a clean and comfortable city and making the local environment comfortable. [6]. Household waste is waste from daily activities. The impact of household waste can pollute the surrounding environment, such as water, air, and soil. Household waste must be managed so that it does not cause pollution to the surrounding environment. [7]. Organic waste management can also be processed with magot, magot, which is the larva of the Black Soldier Fly (BSF) fly which can be used as a decomposer for organic waste and as feed for animals such as fish and chickens. The use of larvae from these insects can be a decomposer of organic waste that is commonly produced by households. The opportunity to decompose using BSF larvae is very promising because the harvested BSF larvae can be useful as a protein sum-ber for animal feed, so that it can be used as an alternative substitute for conventional feed.

Magarjaya Village South Bekasi. Garbage officers carry out as many as twice a week to be transported to landfills, while transportation from house to house is carried out as much as once every two days. In transporting waste, sometimes there are several obstacles that occur such as accommodation for the transportation of problematic waste ranging

The initial stage of waste management in Margajaya, South Bekasi is a process of housing. In this process, the researcher wants to see the human resources, the procedure for monitoring, and the parasana facilities used in the interviewing using interview guidelines, observation checklists. Based on the results of in-depth interviews with all informants, information was obtained that Margajaya village only has janitors for transportation, namely 2 officers, while for the detention, it is only carried out by households without any officers. In its implementation, waste management in Margajaya village only has SOPs for organic waste management but it is not written, organic waste management uses magot containers for decomposition while inorganic waste is only collected in one container which will then be disposed of in a Temporary Disposal Site (TPS). In the shelter, the community already has their own trash cans at home and there are also trash cans that have been provided by the local administrator in front of the house, but there is no difference in places according to the type of garbage, and the garbage will be mixed together even though there has been an appeal from the cleaners to distinguish the waste according to its type. The following is an excerpt of the results of an in-depth interview that researchers have conducted with informants:

"If for the janitor, there are two rts, and here there are 5 RTs so there are 10 janitors" (key informant).

"For the janitor of the complex, there are two people, and the car has 4 people." (main informant).

"If for SOPs in processing waste that I live in this simple form, which can be said to be the processing of organic waste such as fruits and vegetables, we will process it using magot" (key informant)"

"SOP, I don't understand it" (main informant).

"The obstacle may be for residents, namely still like to litter or dispose of mixed waste between organic and inorganic, although we have urged and given the place, but residents have not been able to change their attitudes, that is the second obstacle, maybe for transportation the problem is that we still use motorbikes while the waste in the residents is quite a lot." (key informant).

"No, so we have a waste problem, we just hope that the residents will only do sorting, we only provide organic and inorganic sorting" (the main informant).

"Every day, every morning it's picked up, maybe the night or the morning it's tucked in that trash can." (key informant)

"One day, It's just a lot of service so on that day it's sharing for" (support informant 1).

"No, it's just a waste"(support informant 2)

In the process of implementation, the community in Margajaya village, especially RT002, is still not participating in waste management, such as not sorting waste between organic and inorganic, the waste generated by households is still mixed. But local officials continued to urge people to separate the waste according to its type. The following is an excerpt from the results of in-depth interviews that have been conducted by researchers and informants:

"We urge residents to dispose of the garbage in its place, but maybe residents are not used to separating organic and inorganic waste." (key informant).

from punctured tires or breaking down of garbage transportation equipment. Meanwhile, households do not separate organic and inorganic waste so that waste is accumulated into one. In the collection of waste that has been carried out, there are stages such as housing, transportation where each stage has its own way as in the transportation, the community disposes of waste into the bins / bins that have been provided, for waste collection will be united in one location, namely the TPS where the waste will be stockpiled from various household waste before being transported to the landfill while the waste management itself should be carried out sorting between organic and inorganic so that they do not merge, but there are still weaknesses in the sorting that the end of the waste will be combined into one. Not only the problems that are felt in one direction from the community to the community, but from the community to the cleaning party also accept the obstacles, the obstacles felt by the community are regarding the problem of transporting waste from home to TPS, the constraints of officers to take garbage and the lack of initiative of the community to throw garbage directly into the TPS resulting in garbage accumulating in the shelter so that an unpleasant smell appears and invites a vector that making it uncomfortable in the area of housing / around people's homes.



Metode

This research is a descriptive qualitative research, which is to provide an overview of the problem that will be studied thoroughly, broadly, and in depth. The variables of this study are waste storage, waste collection, waste transportation, and final disposal. The data collection method used in this study is primary data and secondary data using in-depth interview instruments by asking questions to informants related to custody, collection, transportation, and final disposal with interview guidelines using the 4 M method (Man, machine, method, dan material), then field observations related to the storage, collection, transportation, and final disposal and can be assessed from 4 M (man, machines, method, dan material), and further review documents related to housing (list of the number of cleaners, jobdesk for cleaners, waste disposal schedules, and SOPs for waste management), waste collection (list of collection facilities, jobdesk for cleaners, and schedules for garbage collection), garbage transportation (list of transportation facilities,

"Pewadahan, place huh? Usually from residents we have urged to sort out from plastik waste separated from organic waste which organic waste will be taken by the ecovillage to be processed with magot, there are only residents who mix organic waste and inorganic waste." (main informant).

"The obstacles are like that, residents have not understood and have not sorted waste from home" (key informant).

"It's not as big as I am." (support informant 1).



It can be concluded that the results of the in-depth interviews related to the pedawadahn process can be seen that the cleaners in Margajaya village are 10 people and for the removal of household waste is only carried out by the community. In waste management, there is no complete SOP and there is only for organic waste as an unwritten SOP. The collection of household waste by the community is carried out every day and as much as once every two days it is transported to the TPS by officers. In the community, there is still a lack of participation in sorting waste according to its type while local officials and cleaners have urged them to separate waste according to its type.

In the results of the interview, a documentation review has also been carried out where Margajaya village does not yet have a complete SOP for waste management, but there are cleaners who have their respective duties according to a predetermined schedule. The following are the results of the review of waste disposal documents that have been carried out by researchers:

Table 1 Waste Management Document Review1

Document	There is	No there	Information
List of the number of janitors		✓	Only the public is doing the disrepute
Jobdesk janitor		✓	no jobdesk because there are no janitors
Garbage disposal schedule	✓		done daily by the community
Waste management SOP		✓	

From the results of the interview and review of the document, it has also been proven by direct observation where there are no cleaners and there are only magot managers who will take organic waste for further processing. In carrying out the monitoring carried out every day by the community, and the waste bins are already owned by their respective communities and some are provided by local officials, besides that waste management does not have a complete SOP and there are only SOPs for organic waste and there is a lack of community participation in sorting waste according to its type. The following are the results of observations of waste retention that have been carried out by researchers:

<p>jobdesk for cleaners, and schedule for transportation of waste), and final disposal. The information needed is to find out an overview of waste management in every implementation process in waste management on jalan letjend sarbini, Margajaya, South Bekasi. The research informants are parties related to the sarbini road margajaya and who are involved in the implementation of waste management. The selection of this informant uses purposive sampling techniques. The Key Informants in this study were the head of the RT, the main informant was the person in charge of organic waste and one janitor, while the supporting informant was a resident who lived on jl. Letgen Sarbini. In this study, the data was carried out by triangulation of data, namely from the results of triangulation of sources with several informants and triangulation of techniques was carried out by comparing the results of informant interviews with the results of observations. Data analysis in this study used a matrix / table of interview results to provide a clear picture.</p>	
<p> Skema LITABMAS Hibah Eksternal – Riset Keilmuan</p>	<p> Ucapan terimakasih Terimakasih kepada Kemendikbud dan LPDP serta Univeristas esa unggul atas dukungan dan bantuannya.</p>

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