

## Strategi mewujudkan kota sehat berkelanjutan melalui perencanaan skenario kesehatan kota suatu studi di Kota Bekasi = Strategy to achieve a healthy city through sustainable city health scenario planning a study in Bekasi

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Ruang adalah salah satu sumber daya yang terbatas. Ruang harus dikelola pemanfaatannya dengan baik. Pemanfaatan ruang terus dilakukan dengan banyak mengabaikan keberlanjutan kota padahal seharusnya mempertimbangkan kualitas lingkungan dan kesehatan masyarakat yang tinggal di dalamnya. Selain itu pemerintah dan masyarakat seringkali berpikir jangka pendek dalam mengambil keputusan pemanfaatan ruang, padahal peran serta masyarakat dan kebijakan pemerintah adalah salah satu faktor yang berperan dalam menentukan masa depan keberlanjutan sebuah perkotaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh suatu strategi untuk mewujudkan kota sehat berkelanjutan. Penelitian dilakukan di Kota Bekasi karena kota Bekasi adalah salah satu daerah penyangga ibukota Jakarta yang pemanfaatan ruangnya berlangsung besar-besaran. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis komparasi, korelasi, dan menyusun scenario planning. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa saat ini kualitas udara di Kota Bekasi masih layak menurut PP 41 tahun 1999 tentang Pengendalian Pencemaran udara karena masih berada di bawah baku mutu, akan tetapi harus diwaspadai karena kecenderungan yang meningkat. Meskipun kualitas udara mengalami kecenderungan polutan meningkat dan kuantitas RTH semakin menurun tetapi tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan antara dua variable tersebut. Kualitas kesehatan masyarakat Kota Bekasi menurun jika dilihat dari tingkat prevalensi ISPA. Peran serta masyarakat sebagai salah satu subyek pembangunan juga sangat penting, pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku yang baik pada pemanfaatan lahan menjadi potensi yang harus dikelola dengan baik. Skenario yang tersusun menggambarkan kemungkinan-kemungkinan yang dapat diminimalisasi dengan berbagai strategi bidang energi dan pemanfaatan ruang untuk memenuhi ruang hijau perkotaan.;

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Space is one of the limited resources. Space utilization must be managed properly. Utilization of space continue to be made with many ignoring the sustainability of cities when it should consider the quality of the environment and the health of people living in it. In addition, governments and communities are often short-term thinking in decision making utilization of space, whereas the role of the community and the government's policy is one of the factors that play a role in determining the

sustainability of an urban future. This study aimed to obtain a strategy to achieve sustainable healthy city. The study was conducted in Bekasi as the city of Bekasi is one area that the use of buffer capital Jakarta ongoing massive space. The method used is a comparative analysis, correlation, and prepare scenario planning. Results from this study is that the current air quality in the city of Bekasi still worth the PP 41 of 1999 on air pollution control standards, but will have to watch out because the upward trend. Although the quality of the air is increased and the quantity of pollutant trends RTH decreases but no effect signifikan between the two variables. The quality of the Bekasi City public health declined when viewed from the prevalence of ARI. Community participation as one of the subject of development is also very important, knowledge, attitudes and behavior both on land use potential that must be managed properly. Arranged scenario illustrates the possibilities that can be minimized with a variety of strategies in energy and space utilization to being the urban green space., Space is one of the limited resources. Space utilization must be managed properly. Utilization of space continue to be made with many ignoring the sustainability of cities when it should consider the quality of the environment and the health of people living in it. In addition, governments and communities are often short-term thinking in decision making utilization of space, whereas the role of the community and the government's policy is one of the factors that play a role in determining the sustainability of an urban future. This study aimed to obtain a strategy to achieve sustainable healthy city. The study was conducted in Bekasi as the city of Bekasi is one area that the use of buffer capital Jakarta ongoing massive space. The method used is a comparative analysis, correlation, and prepare scenario planning. Results from this study is that the current air quality in the city of Bekasi still worth the PP 41 of 1999 on air pollution control standards, but will have to watch out because the upward trend. Although the quality of the air is increased and the quantity of pollutant trends RTH decreases but no effect signifikan between the two variables. The quality of the Bekasi City public health declined when viewed from the prevalence of ARI. Community participation as one of the subject of development is also very important, knowledge, attitudes and behavior both on land use potential that must be managed properly. Arranged scenario illustrates the possibilities that can be minimized with a variety of strategies in energy and space utilization to being the urban green space.]