

Analisis Timbulan Limbah Kemasan dan Jejak Karbon dari Layanan Pesan Antar Online Barang Selama Pandemi COVID-19 Bulan Februari-Mei di Kota Tangerang Selatan = "Analysis of Packaging Waste Generation and Carbon Footprint from Online Delivery Service of Goods During the COVID-19 Pandemic in February-May in South Tangerang City"

Aizka Fatimatuzahra, author

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 yang ada di Indonesia sejak awal tahun 2020 sedikit banyak telah mempengaruhi kehidupan masyarakat, salah satunya dalam kegiatan pemenuhan kebutuhan, dimana masyarakat saat ini cenderung memilih untuk memenuhi kebutuhannya secara online melalui kegiatan belanja online. Namun belanja online menimbulkan dampak negatif karena mengakibatkan timbulan sampah—terutama sampah kemasan—yang berdampak pada lingkungan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah menghitung dan menganalisis timbulan sampah kemasan serta jejak karbon yang dihasilkan dari kegiatan belanja online masyarakat Kota Tangerang Selatan selama Pandemi COVID-19 (Bulan Februari-Mei 2021). Metode penelitian yang digunakan meliputi analisis statistik deskriptif, perhitungan emisi transportasi dan sampah kemasan serta analisis korelasi variabel (melalui regresi dan matriks korelasi). Selama 107 hari penelitian dari 28 Kartu Keluarga, dihasilkan sebanyak 395 pesanan dengan enam jenis komposisi sampah kemasan dimana kardus—dengan persentase sebesar 57%—merupakan jenis sampah kemasan yang paling banyak dihasilkan. Kegiatan transportasi barang—sejak dari penjual hingga ke TPA—berkontribusi paling besar dalam menghasilkan jejak karbon jika dibandingkan dengan dua sumber lain dengan jejak karbon yang dihasilkan ialah sebanyak 17376,256 kgCO₂eq. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, dapat dikatakan bahwa Pandemi COVID-19 berpengaruh terhadap kegiatan belanja online masyarakat, timbulan sampah kemasan, dan jejak karbon di Kota Tangerang Selatan

.....The COVID-19 pandemic that has existed in Indonesia since the beginning of 2020 has more or less affected people's lives, one of which is in fulfilling the needs, where people today tend to choose to fulfill their needs online through online shopping activities. However online shopping has negative impact because it generates waste—especially packaging waste—which affect the environment. The purpose of this study is to calculate and analyze the generation of packaging waste and the carbon footprint resulting from online shopping activities of the people of South Tangerang City during the COVID-19 Pandemic (February-May 2021). The research method used includes descriptive statistical analysis, calculation of transportation and packaging waste emissions as well as variable correlation analysis (through regression and correlation matrix). During 107 days of research from 28 Family, 395 orders produced with six types of packaging waste composition where cardboard—with a percentage of 57%—was the type of packaging waste that produced the most. The transportation of goods—from the seller to the landfill—contributes the most to generating a carbon footprint when compared to the other two sources with a carbon footprint of 17376.256 kgCO₂eq. Based on these results, it can be said that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected people's online shopping activities, packaging waste generation, and carbon footprint in South Tangerang City