

Minimisasi limbah di Kawasan Industri Pulogadung

Roekmijati Widaningroem Soemantojo, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kegiatan industri yang merupakan unsur pokok dalam pembangunan dapat menimbulkan dampak negatif yang salah satunya adalah pencemaran lingkungan akibat limbah yang ditimbulkan. Limbah yang mungkin timbul dari kegiatan industri harus ditekan sesedikit mungkin, dengan menerapkan prinsip minimisasi limbah atau 3R (reduction, recycle, reuse), dan yang di buang ke luar dari lingkungan pabrik harus ditangani lebih dahulu agar tidak menimbulkan pencemaran.

Adanya kawasan industri (ICI) diharapkan dapat lebih menarik para investor, dan sekaligus dapat mempermudah pengelolaannya agar tidak menimbulkan gangguan terhadap lingkungan, termasuk pengelolaan limbahnya. Kawasan Industri Pulogadung (KIP) yang terletak di Jakarta Timur dan dibangun sejak tahun 1976 terdapat sekitar 360 perusahaan terdiri atas berbagai jenis industri, 120 di antaranya merupakan industri kecil dan perindustrian. Beberapa jenis industri yang ada di KIP antara lain industri makanan dan minuman, tekstil dan pakaian jadi, kayu dan barang dari kayu, barang kertas, bahan kimia, plastik, gelas dan kaca, keramik, logam dasar, barang logam, mesin, elektronik, laboratorium foto, dan lain-lain. Pengelola kawasan adalah PT Jakarta Industrial Estate Pulogadung (PT REP), masih merasakan berbagai kesulitan dalam pengelolaan lingkungan, termasuk pengelolaan limbahnya. Air limbah yang keluar dari KIP masih belum memenuhi Baku Mutu menurut SK Gubernur DKI Nomor 16081/1988. Pengelolaan limbah terpadu, baik air limbah maupun limbah lainnya dapat ditatakan belum berjalan, karena masalah kewenangan, pembiayaan, serta tata letak perusahaan yang tidak berkelompok sesuai dengan jenisnya. Kendala juga timbul dari pihak industri karena kesadaran dan pengetahuan yang masih terbatas, serta keterbatasan biaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : (1) mengetahui pelaksanaan pengelolaan limbah yang dilaksanakan oleh berbagai perusahaan yang berlokasi di KIP maupun oleh pengelola KIP, (2) mengetahui kendala/kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh perusahaan yang ada di KIP, (3) mengetahui pendorong minimisasi limbah yang diharapkan oleh para usahawan di KIP, dan (4) mencari alternatif cara minimisasi limbah di KIP.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan melalui beberapa tahap, yaitu tahap : (1) penelusuran pustaka, (2) rancangan penelitian, (3) pengumpulan data, (4) pengolahan data, (5) evaluasi data, dan (6) pengajuan alternatif program minimisasi.

ABSTRACT

Industrial activity as a main element of development, could have negative impacts, one of which is the pollution to the environment due to industrial waste. The wastes from the industrial activity has to be minimized based on 3 R's principles (Reduction, Reuse and Recycling), and the waste effluents from the factories have to be treated properly before disposing into the environment.

The existence of industrial estate is expected to attract more investors and will also allow for easier waste management, hopefully, it will not interfere as much with the environment. Pulogadung Industrial Estate (PIE) is located in the eastern part of Jakarta, has been developed since 1976. It has around 360 factories, consists of a variety of industries, 120 of which are small industries and warehousing. Some of the industries in PIE are food and beverage industries, textile and ready made wear, wood and wooden goods, paper goods, metal and alloys, metal goods, machinery, electronics, photo laboratory, etc. The estate management is overseen by PT Jakarta industrial Estate Pulogadung (PT. JIEP). There are many difficulties in managing the estate, including managing the industrial wastes. The waste water effluents from PIE do not meet the industrial waste water quality standard according to The Decree of the Governor of Jakarta No. 1608/1988. The integrated industrial waste management, including waste water and any other industrial wastes, is still not well operating, due to authority allocation, finance problems, and also the inappropriate location of the factories, which are not grouped according to the type of industry. The constraints also come from the industries them self due to the lack of awareness, lack of knowledge and limited finance. The objectives of this research are : (1) to investigate the implementation of industrial waste management done by the different companies which are located in PIE, (2) to investigate the constraints faced by the companies in PIE, (3) to investigate the industrial waste minimization initiatives expected by the industrialists in PIE, (4) to look for the alternative measures of industrial waste minimization in PIE.

This research is to be carried out in six stages : (1) literature studies, (2) research design preparation, (3) data collection, (4) data processing, (5) data evaluation and (6) proposing the minimization program alternatives.