Dampak perkembangan penduduk pada produktivitas perikanan paut (studi kasus Jabotabek dan teluk Jakarta)

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Abstrak

Jumlah penduduk JABOTABEK dari tahun ke tahun terus meningkat. Pada tahun 1984 penduduk JABOTABEK berjumlah 11.925.985 jiwa dengan kepadatan 1 .751 Jiwa/km2 dan pada tahun 1994 meningkat menjadi 17.710.988 jiwa dengan kepadatan 2.532 Jiwa/km2. Kenaikan jumlah penduduk juga diikuti dengan meningkatnya Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Per Kapita. Pada tahun 1984 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto per Kapita JABOTABEK adalah Rp. 984.960.93 dan pada tahun 1994 menirlgkat menjadi kp. 4.394.168.85. Meningkatnya Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Per Kapita (PDRD Per Kapita) adalah indicator meningkatnya pendapatan per kapita penduduk JABOTABEK. Meningkatnya Jumlah penduduk juga diikuti dengan meningkatnya Jumlah sampah dan volume limbah cair tahun 1984 produksi sampah di JABOTABEK berjumlah 8.622.395 m3 dari pada tahun 1994 naik menjadi 14.720.815 m3. Pada tahun 1984 volume limbah cair berjumlah 870.863.910 ribu m3 dari pada tahun 1994 meningkat men jadi 1 .366 .252.445 ribu m3. Kenaikan jumlah penduduk dan PDRB Per Kapita JABOTAbEK memperlihatkan pengaruh yang sangat kuat pada kenaikan produksi sampah per tahun dengan nilai korelasi positif sebesar 0,99591. Uji hipotesis P-test sebesar 485.83732 yang signifikan pada tingkat kepercayaan 99 %. Kenaikan jumlah penduduk dan PDRB Per Kapita JABOTABEK memperlihatkan pengaruh yang sangat kuat pada kenaikan volume limbah cair per tahun dengan nilai korelasi sebesar 0, 99657 . Uji hipotesis P test sebesar 580,4638 adalah signifikan dengan tingkat kepercayaan sebesar 99 %. Sampah dan limbah cair yang terlepas ke tanah atau masuk ke sungai dapat mencemari air sungai di JABOTABEK dan akhirnya juga air laut Teluk Jakarta. RPPL uhi Jakarta yang melakukun pemantauan kualitas air sungai di Jakarta untuk parameter COD, BOD Ammonia, Besi, Tembaga, Timah Hitam, Chromium, Nikel, Seng dan Mangan, mendapatkan baku mutu air sungai berdasarkan peraturan yang ada untuk hampir semua pareimeter telah melebihi baku mutu yang ditentukan. Kenaikan produksi sampah dan limbah cair berpengaruh pada parameter kualitas air sungai di muara sungai di Jakarta dari tahun 1984 hingga 1994 yang memperlihatkan nilai korelasi positif untuk COD sebesar 0,99234, Besi sebesar 0,58449, Seng sebesar 0,31116 dan Mandan sebesar 0,55982. Uji hipotesis Ptest memberikan nilai yang signifikan untuk COD pada tingkat kepercayaan 99%?
<hr>The number of Jabodetabek population keeps on increasing as year went by. In 1984 JABODETABEK population was 11.925.985 tirh a density or 1.751 people/km. in 1994 is increased to 17.710.988 with a sensity or 2.532 people/km. The increase in population was followed by an increase in groos regional domestic product per capita. which in 1984 was Rp 984.960,93. In 1994 it increased to become Rp. 4.894.168,65. This increace in gross regional domestic product per capita (GRDP per kapita) is indicator 01 per capita income elevation or JABOTABEK population. The increase in the number or population was also followed by an increase in the volume of both solid and liquid wastes in JABOTABEK. In 1964, the waste produced was 8.022.395 m3 and in 1994, it increades to become 14.720.813 m3. In 1984 the volume or liquid waste wa 870.883.910 m3 and in 1994 it increased to become 1.366.252.445 thousand m3. The Influence of population number increase and per capita gross regional domestic product in JABOTABEK

towards the increase in solid waste prodution per year is very strong with a positive correlation value or u. 99591. Hypothesis test with Ftest was 580.4638 and significant at the level of confidence of 99%. Whereas, the influece or population increase and per capita gross regional domestic product in JABODETABEK towards an increase in liquid wast volume per year has very strong influence also with the positive correlation value of 0.99657. Hypothesis test with ftest was 485.9373 that which is significant at the level of confidence of 99%. Those ravere that flow into the bay of jakarta and can influence the sea water quality of jakarta Bay. KPPL DKI Jakarta every year observed closely the sea water quality or jakarta bay. the chemical parameters being observed include turbidity. colour, ammohia, niltrites, phenois, detergens, and COD. Heavy metal parameters being observed, both contained in sea water as well as in the bludge ir jakarta bay floor qare cadmium, chromium, copper and lead. The influence or solid and liquid waste production increase towards the parameter or jakarta bay sea water quality since 1984 increased to 1994 and showed positive correlations including its turbidity at 0.91624. Colour at 0.78985. Amnonia at 0.19422. Phenol at 0.63285. Detergent at 0.14995 and lead at 0.82037. Hypothesis test with ftest turned out that turbidity at the level of confidence at 99%. colour at the confidence level or 95 % and lead at a confidence level of 95% were significant. In addition, those havinf negative correlation inlude nitrites at -0,49043, COD at -0,49596. Cadmium at -0,80532, chromium at -0,94081 and copper at -0,18274. Hypothesis test with ftest turned out that cadmium at a cofidence level or 99%. The influence or solid and liquid waste production increase towards the heavy metal parameter or sea bottom sludge in jakarta bay. all have positive correlation value like cadmium at 0.38631. Chromium at 0.52864, copper at 0.50363 and lead at 0.78807. Hypothesis test with ftest. only lead turned out to be significant at a confidence level 0r 95%. The amount or fishery production by using the bagan tancap (embedded bamboo fishnet) in DKI Jakarta in 1984 was 2.843.43 ton and in 1994 it become 5.550.20 ton. whereas, the production or fish per bagan per trip in 1984 wa 0.489423935 ton and in 1994 it become 0.162963506 ton. The influene in solid and liquid waste or fish production per bagan per trip showed negative correaltion value 01 -0.87635. Hypothesis test with ftest resulted in value or 13.24 which is significant at a confidence level or 99% the influence or population number increase GRDP per capita production or solid and liquid waste on fish production per bagan per trip showed negative correlation value or -0.87806. Hypothesis test using ftest at 5.05 gave a very significant result at a confidence level or 95%. Hypothesis test result and correlation values showed that increase in population. GRDP per capita, waste production and liquid waste volume impact on the decrease or marine fishery productivity of jakarta bay. The calculates results or marine fishery sustanable potentioal in jakarta bay and thousand isies archpelago was 13.402.47 ton per year. whereas, the amount or marine fishery resource in jakarta bay and thousand isies archepelago was 26.924.94 ton per year.