

Analisis Potensi Reduksi Sampah Plastik di Perumahan Taman Laguna Cibubur = Analysis of Potential Plastic Waste Reduction in Taman Laguna Cibubur Housing Area

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Abstrak

Berdasarkan SIPSN Kota Bekasi, sumber sampah terbesar di Kota Bekasi berasal dari rumah tangga (51,74%) dan komposisi sampah plastik (15,6%) menempati posisi kedua jenis sampah terbanyak. Hal ini ditemukan juga pada skala perumahan, yaitu Perumahan Taman Laguna Cibubur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui timbulan dan komposisi sampah keseluruhan dan tipe plastik polyethylene terephthalate (PET) dan polypropylene (PP) dengan sampling sampah sesuai SNI 19-3964-1994, menganalisis keterlibatan pengelola sampah plastik melalui wawancara dan observasi lapangan, serta menganalisis potensi reduksi sampah plastik melalui kuesioner warga dengan pengolahan data menggunakan korelasi Spearman untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku mereduksi sampah plastik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan timbulan sampah objek studi sebesar 0,66 kg/orang/hari (3,74 liter/orang/hari). Hasil quartering sampel sampah menunjukkan komposisi sampah plastik sebesar 13% dengan timbulan sebesar 0,017 kg/orang/hari, dengan 41% plastik merupakan sampah plastik PET dan PE. Pihak pengelola sampah plastik di objek studi terdapat warga (sumber), Pasukan Oranye (formal), pemulung dan pengepul (informal), dan Plasticpay (swasta). Potensi reduksi sampah plastik di Taman Laguna Cibubur memiliki reducing rate sebesar 2,71% dan recycling rate sebesar 4,1%. Faktor karakteristik sumber (jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan terakhir, penghasilan bulanan, retribusi yang dibayar dan jumlah penghuni) tidak memiliki hubungan yang kuat dengan perilaku pengurangan sampah plastik di sumber.

.....Based on the Bekasi City SIPSN data, the biggest source of waste comes from households (51,74%) and plastic waste (15,6%) is in the second position as the most abundant type of waste in Bekasi City. This is also found in residential areas, such as the Taman Laguna Cibubur. This study aims to determine the overall waste generation and composition, as well as the types of plastic, specifically polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polypropylene (PP) by conducting waste sampling referring to SNI 19-3964-1994; to analyze the involvement of plastic waste management stakeholders through interviews and field observations; and to assess the potential plastic waste reduction through a questionnaire involving Spearman's correlation data processing to identify factors influencing plastic waste reduction behavior. This research shows the waste generation in the study area is 0,66 kg/person/day (3,74 liters/person/day). It was found the plastic waste composition is 13%, with generation value 0,017 kg/person/day, and 41% of it being PET and PP plastics. The plastic waste management stakeholders are residents (source), the "Pasukan Oranye" (formal), waste pickers and collectors (informal), and Plasticpay (private). The potential for plastic waste reduction in Taman Laguna Cibubur is determined to be 2,71% for the reducing rate and 4,1% for the recycling rate. The characteristics of the source (gender, age, educational level, monthly income, fees paid, and the number of household occupants) do not have a strong correlation with plastic waste reducing behaviors at the source.