

Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Makanan di Wilayah Perdesaan (Studi di Kabupaten Ciamis, Jawa Barat) = Food Waste Management Strategy in Rural Area (Study at Ciamis Regency, West Java)

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Abstrak

Pengelolaan sampah makanan di wilayah perdesaan khususnya di Kabupaten Ciamis dapat bertahan melalui praktik tradisional masyarakatnya dan daur ulang melalui budidaya maggot. Masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah praktik tersebut dilakukan oleh sebagian masyarakat sehingga belum dapat mencapai zero waste dan budidaya maggot mengarah kepada ketidakberlanjutan. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis tingkat dan hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik rumah tangga, mengestimasi nilai ekonomi sampah makanan dan budidaya maggot, menganalisis pengurangan timbulan sampah makanan melalui praktik tradisional rumah tangga perdesaan dan budidaya maggot, dan menyusun strategi pengelolaan sampah makanan di wilayah perdesaan. Metode yang digunakan yaitu analisis korelasi spearman's rank, analisis pendapatan, analisis deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif, dan Analytical Hierarchy Process. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan dan sikap yang baik dapat mengarah kepada praktik pengelolaan sampah yang baik di masyarakat perdesaan. Nilai ekonomi sampah makanan sebesar Rp.100/kg, nilai ekonomi dari keuntungan budidaya maggot terintegrasi dengan peternakan lebih menguntungkan daripada yang tidak terintegrasi. Praktik tradisional rumah tangga perdesaan dan budidaya maggot dapat mengurangi timbulan sampah makanan. Alternatif strategi prioritas pertama yang diusulkan untuk pengelolaan sampah makanan di wilayah perdesaan yaitu bekerja sama dengan tokoh lokal memberikan sosialisasi pengelolaan sampah makanan rumah tangga.

.....Food waste management in rural areas, especially in Ciamis Regency, can be done through traditional community practices and recycling through maggot cultivation. The problem in this research is that this practice is carried out by some communities so that they cannot achieve zero waste and maggot cultivation leads to unsustainability. The research objectives are to analyze the level and relationship of household knowledge, attitudes and practices, estimate the economic value of food waste and maggot cultivation, analyze the reduction of food waste generation through traditional practices of rural households and maggot cultivation, and develop food waste management strategies in rural areas. The methods used are Spearman's rank correlation analysis, income analysis, quantitative and qualitative descriptive analysis, and Analytical Hierarchy Process. The research results show that excellent knowledge and attitude of household in village area did necessarily lead to the proper practice. The economic value of food waste is IDR 100/kg, the economic value of the profit of maggot cultivation integrated with livestock is more profitable than those that are not integrated. Traditional practices of rural households and maggot cultivation can reduce food waste generation. The first priority alternative strategy proposed for managing food waste in rural areas is collaborating with local leaders to provide socialization on household food waste management.