

Hubungan pengelolaan sampah padat dengan kondisi kesehatan masyarakat di daerah kumuh

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Abstrak

The Relationship Between Solid Waste Management and the Public Health Condition in Slum Area (Case Study of Kebon Kacang and Kampung Rawa, Central Jakarta) The problem of environmental pollution especially caused by solid waste in Jakarta tend more serious. This condition is exaggerated by the fast population growth through urbanization. Until the end of this century the total population of Jakarta was predicted reach to a high of 16 million people. This condition will cause the broader of slum area, environmental pollution, and trigger several diseases.

The untransported solid waste in Central Jakarta is calculated to a high of 508,3 m³ or 100,9 ton per day, or more less 17 % of the total solid waste

1. To know the relationship between solid waste management system especially in slum area and the society health condition who live in that area.

2. To give inputs to the decision makers to decide the best alternatives problem solving within the solid waste management in slum area in order to alleviate the prevalence of diseases.

The research was conducted in Central Jakarta with the reasons that this area is including the densest populated with the level of dense reach to a high of 232 people per hectare in 1994 (Kantor Statistik Kodya Jakarta Pusat, 1995), and the greatest slum houses compared to the fourth other municipality in Jakarta, With the level of population density & the solid waste production will cause environmental problems, especially to the society health.

Base on the data analysis, the results of research is described in the following

1. There are several respondent acknowledge that not all of solid waste production were managed or transported to Ultimate Waste Disposal The highest amount of untransported solid waste reach 25 % from the total solid waste production. The untransported solid waste were disturbed the people who lived in the surroundings, especially of the smelt and afraid of the transmitted diseases. In the slum area of Kebon Kacang, the total of untransported solid waste have no relationship to the total of people who suffer disease. Whereas, in slum area of Kampung Rawa, the total of =transported solid waste have a significance relationship to the total of people who suffer disease.

2. In the slum area of Kebon Kacang, the percentage of household member who suffer disease within recent one month reach to a high of 30,21 %. From this total of people, 60 % were gents and the rest were ladies.

The most disease incidence was cough or cold, reach 62,07 %. The most of people who suffer disease was aged under group of 10 year.

3. In the slum area of Kampung Rawa, the percentage of household member who suffer disease within recent one month reach to a high of 34,26 %. From this total of people, 54 % were gents and the rest were ladies. The most disease incidence was skin disease or itchy, reach 28,57 %. The most of people who suffer disease was aged under group between 30 - 40 year and 40 - 50 year.

4. In the slum area of Kebon Kacang, the total of people who suffer disease have slight relationship with the variables : =transported solid waste, solid waste production, area of house, level of income, member of family, solid waste taking frequency, and education level. Among that variables, only variables : untransported solid waste, solid waste production, and education level have greatest relationship to the total of people who suffer disease, reach 18,5 %.

5. In the slum area of Kampung Rawa, the total of people who suffer disease have slight relationship to the variables : untransported solid waste, solid waste production, area of house, level of income, member of family, solid waste taking frequency, and education level. Among that variables, only variables income level have greatest relationship with the total of people who suffer disease, reach 17,64 %.

In general the solid waste management system have little role within causing the disease. The solid waste management system especially in slum area of Central Jakarta can not be classified effective and efficient.

The efforts to improve the solid waste management can be done by doing extension to the society to do waste minimalization. It is needed that the Local Government increase the facilities of solid waste bin complete with cap in order to avoid contact of animals as disease vector.

