

Planning for the Construction of Facilities and Infrastructure for Household Waste Management in Parung Panjang District

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ABSTRACT

(1) Careless disposal of household waste around the house or to the street has become a habit of some people in Parung Panjang District, Bogor Regency, causing several environmentally based diseases and polluting the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a (3) study on household waste management based on technical, operational, institutional, financing, legal/regulatory aspects and community participation. (4) This observation aims to examine household waste management and correlated factors, as well as plan community-based household waste management. (5) The suggestions given include: To make a better environment, facilities and infrastructure must be adequate, there must be TPSS for disposal facilities, to maximize the improvement of waste management services by the HSS District Government, in this case the Environment, Urban and Rural Planning, then prepare technical aspects of operations, strict enforcement of local laws/regulations, and involve private parties and the Journal of Environmental Sciences in the aspect of its financing. Improving waste services, establishing village waste management groups, involving the public and private sector in financing, increasing cross-sectoral coordination and involving community and religious leaders, as well as strict implementation of waste regulations.

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INTRODUCTION

Waste is the rest of human daily activities and / or from natural processes in solid form (Suyoto, 2008). The rate of waste production continues to increase, not only in line with the rate of population growth but also in line with the increasing consumption patterns of the community. On the other hand, the capacity of waste handling carried out by the community and local governments has not been optimal. Waste that is not managed properly will affect the environment and the health of the surrounding community. Parung Panjang sub-district, most of which does not even have a polling station, so residents litter beside the road and garbage continues to accumulate producing an unpleasant odor. The institutions authorized to manage waste are currently only the Environment, Urban and Rural Planning Agency, but no organization or non-governmental organization that cares about the environment has been interested in handling waste. The aspect of waste management financing provided through the APBD is still insufficient. Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2004 concerning Retribution for Waste Services for the Implementation of Cleanliness and Waste Management has not been implemented optimally. According to Bebasari (2008), in general there are five important aspects in waste management, namely technology, institutions, laws / regulations, financing and community participation.

This research was conducted in Ciparay Jaya Village, RT 04 Rw 02, Parung Panjang Village, Parung Panjang District, Bogor Regency. Because the environment of the research site has been getting worse, with no means to accommodate garbage, residents throw garbage carelessly, garbage piles up next to the road causing unpleasant odors and the environment becomes dirty.

The formulation of the problem in community service is: (1) How to make facilities for temporary garbage collection? (2) How to educate residents not to litter?

The purpose of this research is to better manage household waste so that people do not litter anymore.

Therefore, the benefits of this community service are to improve the polluted environment, educate and prepare facilities and infrastructure so that people no longer litter.

METHOD

Before identification, the first thing to do is a survey or observation, from several aspects, among others, in terms of social, educational, economic, religious and cultural. After socialization and observation are completed, then identify to find out the existing problems to be used as study material and direction in implementation. During the observation and identification process, the community helped a lot through direct interviews and direct monitoring to obtain more accurate data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Littering is one of the ethical violations that are often encountered, there are many negative impacts caused by littering, such as floods, disease outbreaks and of course other environmental damage. While Darmono (2010) stated that some other impacts are the occurrence of air pollution that damages the ozone layer causing global warming, water pollution in the form of chemical and radioactive substance pollution that disrupts fauna such as poisoning to genetic damage and reproductive disorders or breeding and transfer of metal emissions that affect the health of living things. The poison of the garbage today has changed a lot. Plastic waste is made from synthetic materials, generally using petroleum as a base material, plus additional materials that are generally heavy metals (cadmium, lead, nickel) or other toxic materials such as Chlor. The toxins from this plastic are released when it decomposes or burns. The decomposition of plastic will release various types of heavy metals and other chemicals that it contains. These chemicals are dissolved in water or bound to the soil, and then enter our bodies through food and drink. While burning plastic produces one of the most dangerous materials in the world, namely Dioxin. Dioxin is one of the few chemicals that has been intensively researched and has been confirmed to cause cancer. The dangers of dioxins are often aligned with DDT, which has now been banned worldwide. In addition to dioxin, ash from combustion also contains various heavy metals contained in plastic.

We can see in picture 1 that garbage has accumulated on the side of the road, causing a very unpleasant smell, the road is the access of residents from the house complex to the Dago highway, although it is not the main road but this road access is very important because it can shorten travel time, and this road is quite crowded with vehicles. When interviewing local residents, this place has long been a garbage dump by the community, which is a problem that there is no means to dispose of garbage so residents throw garbage carelessly in that place.

Creation of facilities and infrastructure

To prevent residents from littering, the first thing that must be improved is the creation of facilities for dumping, namely temporary garbage dumps (TPSS). By making a design design of TPSS, and the budget that must be spent on making TPSS. With a total budget of IDR. 18.088.000,00-

Socialization to the community

Society has a bad character and behavior about garbage. Indonesian people are famous for their attitude of 'LITTERING'. This character throughout the observation does not recognize social status or education level. If you pay attention to campuses or in offices that are generally college graduates, there are still many people who litter. Sometimes even on the street, there are people riding Luxury cars still throwing garbage carelessly from their car windows. Changing people's behavior is not an easy job. This effort takes a long time and continuously. Behavior change can be done through the world of education by providing lessons about waste to students from kindergarten to college. The government can organize training, counseling, or seminars on waste management. The awareness process is carried out at all levels of society. The awareness process starts from government officials then to the village and continues to the community. Companies can channel some CSR funds to public awareness programs about good waste management. From the above activities, it is gradually expected that there will be a change in community behavior. People no longer litter. People do not dump garbage in sewers or drains. People dispose of garbage in its place. People began to separate waste

according to their groups: organic, plastic, metal, and glass. Society no longer burns garbage. And more importantly there is 'social control' from the community itself to manage waste well. For example, there is a kind of social punishment if there are people who litter. Or people will reprimand others who litter. Furthermore, people are shy and afraid of littering. The main purpose of socialization is to raise awareness of residents to maintain the cleanliness of the environment and not litter considering the dangers posed by littering, as well as the affordability of TPSS locations, for that TPSS is located on the edge of the main road which is village-owned land and brochures distributed during socialization are accompanied by the classification of waste along with the concept of waste disposal presented through charts and pictures so that residents can with easy to understand.

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