

ABSTRAK

Pemerintah Indonesia menerapkan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) sebagai pembatasan kegiatan tertentu penduduk untuk mencegah kemungkinan penyebaran virus COVID-19 (*Corona Virus Disease 2019*) yang telah ditetapkan oleh *World Health Organization* (WHO) sebagai pandemi global. Kebijakan PSBB mengakibatkan adanya perubahan gaya hidup dan peningkatan aktivitas masyarakat dirumah yang berpotensi menghasilkan timbulan sampah rumah tangga yang lebih banyak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik wawancara dan pengukuran sampel sampah. Pengukuran dan perhitungan contoh timbulan sampah dilakukan sesuai prosedur dalam SNI 19-3964-1994. Penelitian ini memberikan hasil bahwa pandemi COVID-19 memberikan dampak terdapat peningkatan timbulan dan karakteristik komposisi sampah rumah tangga di perumahan Cahaya Residence 3. Pada tahun 2019 sebelum pandemi, rata-rata laju timbulan sampah rumah tangga di perumahan Cahaya Residence 3 sebesar 2,86 L/org/hari. Sedangkan pada bulan Juni 2021 selama pandemi, rata-rata laju timbulan sampah rumah tangga meningkat menjadi 6,66 L/org/hari. Peningkatan ini disebabkan karena adanya kebijakan PSBB sebagai upaya pencegahan penularan virus COVID-19 yang membatasi aktivitas masyarakat di luar rumah, sehingga terjadi peningkatan aktivitas masyarakat di rumah yang berpotensi menghasilkan timbulan sampah yang lebih banyak dan beragam.

Kata Kunci: Pandemi COVID-19, Kebijakan PSBB, Sampah Rumah Tangga

ABSTRACT

The government of Indonesian implements Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) as restrictions on certain activities to prevent the possible spread of the virus COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) that has declared by World Health Organization (WHO) as global pandemic. Policy of PSBB result in lifestyle changes and increased community activities at home that have the potential to result in more domestic waste. This research uses quantitative-descriptive methods. Data collection is done by interviewing techniques and measuring garbage samples. Measurement and calculation of waste is carried out in accordance with procedures in SNI 19-3964-1994. This research provides results that the pandemic has an impact on increasing the rate of onset and characteristics of domestic waste composition in Cahaya Residence 3 cluster. Before pandemic in 2019, rate of onset of domestic waste in Cahaya Residence 3 cluster is 2.86 L/ppl/day. Meanwhile during the pandemic in June of 2021, rate of onset of domestic waste has increased to 6.66 L/ppl/day. This increase is due to the PSBB policy as an effort to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus that limits community activities outside the home, so that there is an increase in community activity at home that has the potential to produce more and more diverse waste.

Keywords: *COVID-19 Pandemic, PSBB Policy, Domestic Waste*