

**Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Masa Pandemi Covid-19,
di Kecamatan Rawalumbu, Kota Bekasi**
*Household Waste Management During The Covid-19 Pandemic, In Rawalumbu
District, Bekasi City*

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Abstrak

Sampah erat kaitannya dengan perilaku manusia, sampah diproduksi melalui perilaku konsumtif yang berdampak terhadap berbagai masalah kehidupan seperti kesehatan dan lingkungan. Pandemi COVID-19 yang membatasi interaksi sosial berdampak pada perubahan pola konsumsi di tengah masyarakat, ini berkaitan dengan volume dan karakteristik sampah yang dihasilkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sumber peningkatan dan jenis sampah yang dihasilkan oleh masyarakat, mengetahui metode pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga, dan menganalisis permasalahan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga selama masa pandemi COVID-19. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dengan metode deskriptif dan pendekatan kuantitatif dimana jumlah sampling 100 responden yang berdomisili di Kecamatan Rawalumbu, Kota Bekasi. Pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner *online* dan mengidentifikasi sampel timbulan sampah ke 10 rumah tangga menggunakan standar SNI 19-3964-1994. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat telah melakukan pengelolaan sampah metode 3R dengan persentase *reduce*/pengurangan sebanyak 73,66%, *reuse*/menggunakan kembali sebanyak 74,16%, dan *recycle*/daur ulang sebanyak 69,52%. Sementara itu selama masa Pandemi COVID-19 sampah masker masih diperlakukan layaknya sampah domestik lainnya tanpa penanganan khusus terlebih dahulu. Timbulan sampah pada 10 rumah tangga yaitu 0,26 Kg/orang/hari dengan sampah organik mendominasi dengan 62,2%, tekstil 5,92%, lain-lain 5,18%, logam 2,99%, kayu 2% dan kaca 1,5% dari total 67,5 Kg timbulan sampah yang diteliti.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, SNI 19-3964-1994, sampah rumah tangga, 3R, timbulan sampah

Abstract

Waste is closely related to human behavior, waste is produced through consumptive behavior that impacts various life problems such as health and the environment. The COVID-19 pandemic that limits social interaction has an impact on changing consumption patterns in the community, this is related to the volume and characteristics of waste produced. This study aims to find out the sources of increases and types of waste generated by the community, know household waste management methods, and analyze household waste management problems during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research methods are used with descriptive methods and quantitative approaches where the number of sampling 100 respondents domiciled in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City. Data collected through online questionnaires and identify waste characteristic samples is 10 households according to SNI standard 19-3964-1994. The results showed that the community has carried out 3R method waste management with a reduce percentage of 73.66%, reuse as much as 74.16%, and recycle as much as 69.52%. Meanwhile, during the COVID-19 Pandemic, mask waste is still treated like other domestic waste without special handling first. Waste generation in 10 households, namely 0.26 Kg / person / day with organic waste dominated with 62.2%, textiles 5.92%, others 5.18%, metal 2.99%, wood 2% and glass 1.5% of the total 67.5 Kg of waste generation studied.

Keywords: COVID-19, SNI 19-3964-1994, household waste, 3R, waste generation