

Analisis keberlanjutan sumber air self-supply pada permukiman padat penduduk di Kota Bekasi = Sustainability analysis of self-supply water in urban settlements of Bekasi City

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Abstrak

Terbatasnya pelayanan PDAM Kota Bekasi, membuat mayoritas rumah tangga Kelurahan Jatirangga, Jatiluhur dan Sumur Batu Kota Bekasi memanfaatkan sumber air tanah menggunakan sumur bor dan sumur gali (self-supply) untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini meninjau hubungan mengenai dampak pemilihan jenis sumber air self-supply terhadap 1) aspek kesehatan: kejadian diare pada balita, 2) aspek sosial: ketimpangan gender dalam pengelolaan sumber air serta 3) ekonomi: life cycle cost (LCC) pengelolaan sumber air rumah tangga. Selanjutnya, sumber air tersebut akan ditinjau keberlanjutannya menggunakan sistem penilaian yang dikembangkan oleh penulis. Penelitian ini menggunakan data hasil kuesioner dan sampling air tanah terhadap 244 rumah tangga di Kelurahan Jatiluhur, Jatirangga, dan Sumur Batu Kota Bekasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara pemilihan jenis sumber air self-supply terhadap kejadian diare pada balita. Sementara, terdapat hubungan yang sangat lemah antara pemilihan jenis sumber air self-supply dengan gender peran pembersihan sumur, namun tidak ada hubungan dengan peran pengatur konsumsi air, pembiayaan air, serta perawatan sumur. Selain itu, terdapat hubungan yang sangat lemah antara pemilihan jenis sumber air self-supply dengan life cycle cost yang harus dikeluarkan dalam pengelolaan sumber air. Lalu, berdasarkan hasil analisis keberlanjutan sumber air self-supply, didapatkan skor akhir sebesar 65 untuk sumber air sumur bor serta 62 dari skala 100 untuk sumber air sumur gali. Nilai tersebut tidak menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan antara kedua sumber air self-supply serta termasuk dalam kategori “sedang”.

.....Lack of piped-water service from their local water company, forced majority of Jatirangga, Jatiluhur and Sumur Batu urban village's households in Bekasi City using groundwater from borehole and dugwell (self-supply) as their main water source to provide day-to-day needs. Therefore, this research aims to identify the correlation of choosing types of self-supply water and its impact on household's 1) health: diarrhoea on toddlers, 2) social: gender inequality on water management, and 3) economics factor: life cycle cost (LCC) on water management. Then, each types of self-supply water were analyzed for their sustainability using scoring system developed by author. This research use data from questionnaire and water sampling performed at 244 households in Jatirangga, Jatiluhur and Sumur Batu urban village. The results show there is no correlation between types of self-supply water and diarrhoea on toddlers. While there is a slightly correlation between types of water supply to gender that responsible for well cleaning, but no correlation between types of self-supply water to gender who responsible for water consumption management, water payment, and also water source maintenance. Also, there is a weak correlation between types of self-supply water to life cycle cost on household's water management. Otherwise based on sustainability scoring performed by author, concluded that borehole is more sustainable than dugwell with sustainability score 65 and 62 each from 100 scale. Thus, each types of self-supply water categorized as “Medium Sustainability”.