

Gambaran upaya pengurangan sampah di Provinsi Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur tahun 2024 = An Overview of waste reduction measures in the Provinces of West Java, Central Java, and East Java in 2024

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Provinsi Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur merupakan tiga wilayah dengan jumlah penduduk tertinggi di Indonesia, sekaligus penyumbang terbesar timbulan sampah nasional. Meskipun berbagai kebijakan telah diterapkan, upaya pengurangan sampah di ketiga provinsi ini belum optimal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran upaya pengurangan sampah melalui bank sampah dan TPS3R di Provinsi Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur tahun 2024. Metode: Penelitian data deskriptif kuantitatif ini menggunakan data sekunder dari SIPSN tahun 2024. Analisis dilakukan melalui analisis univariat menggunakan tabel dan pemetaan spasial dengan pendekatan pemetaan persebaran fasilitas pengelolaan sampah. Hasil: Jawa Timur memiliki jumlah bank sampah terbanyak, sementara TPS3R lebih banyak ditemukan di Jawa Tengah. Meskipun begitu, efektivitas pengurangan sampah melalui kedua fasilitas tersebut di ketiga provinsi masih berada di bawah target nasional (<30%). Kesimpulan: Pengurangan sampah melalui bank sampah dan TPS3R belum efektif dalam menekan timbulan sampah. Permasalahan utama meliputi distribusi fasilitas yang tidak merata, rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat, dan keterbatasan dukungan infrastruktur. Saran: Pemerintah daerah perlu memperluas cakupan TPS3R dan bank sampah, memperkuat regulasi berbasis 3R, serta meningkatkan alokasi anggaran dan edukasi publik guna mengoptimalkan pengelolaan sampah dari sumbernya.

.....Background: West Java, Central Java, and East Java are the three most populous provinces in Indonesia and major contributors to the country's total waste generation. Despite various policies, waste reduction efforts in these provinces remain suboptimal. Objective: To examine the waste reduction efforts through waste banks and TPS3R (3R-based Waste Processing Sites) in West Java, Central Java, and East Java in 2024. Methods: This descriptive quantitative study utilizes secondary data from the 2024 SIPSN. The analysis was conducted through univariate analysis using tables and spatial mapping, employing a distribution mapping approach of waste management facilities. Results: East Java had the highest number of waste banks, while Central Java led in the number of TPS3R facilities. However, the overall effectiveness of waste reduction in all three provinces remained below the national target (<30%). Conclusion: Waste reduction through TPS3R and waste banks has not yet been effective in significantly decreasing waste generation. Key challenges include unequal facility distribution, low public participation, and limited infrastructure support. Recommendation: Local governments should expand TPS3R and waste bank coverage, strengthen 3R-based regulations, and enhance budget allocation and public education to optimize waste management at the source.