PERENCANAAN SOSIAL PARTISIPATIF DALAM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH PERMUKIMAN BERBASIS MASYARAKAT (STUDI KASUS DI KOTAMADYA JAKARTA TIMUR)

NONON SARIBANON

SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA INSTITUT PERTANIAN BOGOR 2007
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ABSTRACT

SOCIAL PLANNING ON COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN EAST JAKARTA DISTRICT. 2007 (Under a Team of Supervisors with Endriatmo Soetarto as chairman, Surjono Hadi Sutjahjo, E. Gumbira Sa'id, and Sumardjo as members)

Residential solid waste is a critical problem in many cities including Jakarta. Community-based management is the most important strategy even when sophisticated treatment such as bio-energy or waste industrial park would be implemented soon, as every waste processing needs separated wastes. Increasing the participation through community-based management is more effective than change people’s perception and behavior on domestic wastes. In some cases, to change community behavior in waste separation and recycling need more than ten years i.e. at Kampong Banjarsari, but with appropriate support system on social planning only took two years i.e. Kampong Rawajati. The implementation constraint of this programme is on replication or expandability of the programme to implemented in another place. There also lack of government’s significant efforts to push and to support that action. It’s true that some communities develop the same model, but without acceleration and expandable programme, the significance of that effort is very poor. This study tried to elaborate the appropriate models of a community participation on residential solid waste management based on some methods of analysis. Spatial analyses had been used to determine residential typology and found five residential types i.e. high, middle-high, middle, middle-lower and lower level of residential; and using quantitative analyses to determine typology of community participation, this study found four types of community participation i.e. moral-normative, moral-remunerative, calculative-remunerative and calculative-coercive. Qualitative analyses had been used to determine authority or government policies typology, especially on strengthening the government institution and limiting the scope of government function. Breaking down from these typology approach, three strategies had been developed, namely community participation strategy, infrastructure development strategy and institutional management strategy. Implementation of these models could accommodate the heterogeneity of communities and give positive impact on social acceptability.

Key Words : Social planning, community-based management, residential solid wastes