

ABSTRAK

PUTRI MAULIDIANI ARDAYA

PERBEDAAN KEPADATAN LALAT BERDASARKAN TEKNIK PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI TEMPAT PENAMPUNGAN SEMENTARA TAHUN 2025

Setiap tahunnya dihasilkan 17,8 juta ton sampah di Indonesia, timbulan sampah terbanyak yaitu berupa sampah sisa makanan sebanyak 41% dimana merupakan sarana penularan penyakit berbasis vektor khususnya lalat. Wilayah Priangan Timur dengan timbulan sampah tinggi di Jawa Barat dengan pengelolaan sampahnya dibagi menjadi TPS Konvensional dan TPS 3R. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kepadatan lalat berdasarkan teknik pengelolaan sampah di TPS Kabupaten Garut, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya dan Kota Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi *cross sectional*. Variabel bebas pada penelitian ini adalah teknik pengelolaan sampah Konvensional dan 3R, sedangkan variabel terikat adalah tingkat kepadatan lalat di TPS. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah 93 lokasi TPS Konvensional dan 29 lokasi TPS 3R yang tercatat di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Garut, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya dan Kota Tasikmalaya yang tercatat aktif. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling* dan didapatkan sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 29 lokasi TPS Konvensional dan 29 lokasi TPS 3R. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji t-test independen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan signifikan kepadatan lalat dan teknik pengelolaan sampah di TPS Konvensional dan TPS 3R di Kabupaten Garut, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya dan Kota Tasikmalaya ($p\text{ value} = <0,001$). Saran untuk masyarakat untuk memilah sampah dan menyediakan tempat sampah organik dan anorganik serta menerapkan teknik 3R dalam menangani sampah.

Kata kunci: TPS, kepadatan lalat, pengelolaan sampah, sanitasi lingkungan

ABSTRACT

PUTRI MAULIDIANI ARDAYA

***DIFFERENCES IN FLY DENSITY BASED ON WASTE MANAGEMENT
TECHNIQUES AT TEMPORARY WASTE SITES IN 2025***

Annually, 17.8 million tons of waste are produced in Indonesia, with food waste accounting for 41% of the total waste. Waste is a means of transmitting vector-borne diseases, especially flies. The East Priangan region has a high levels of waste in West Java, where the waste management system is divided into conventional temporary waste sites and 3R (reduce-reuse-recycle) temporary waste sites, which collect waste from the community. This study aims to determine the difference in fly density based on waste management techniques at TPS in Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, and Tasikmalaya City. This study uses a cross-sectional approach. The independent variables in this study were conventional and 3R waste management techniques, while the dependent variable was fly density at temporary waste sites. The population in this study consists of 93 conventional temporary waste sites locations and 29 3R (reduce-reuse-recycle) temporary waste sites locations registered with the Environmental Agency as active in Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, and Tasikmalaya City. The purposive sampling technique was utilised to obtain the sample for this study, which comprised 29 conventional temporary waste sites locations and 29 3R (reduce-reuse-recycle) temporary waste sites locations. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis using an independent t-test. The results of the study showed significant differences in fly density and waste management techniques at conventional temporary waste sites and 3R (reduce-reuse-recycle) temporary waste sites in Garut Regency, Tasikmalaya Regency, and Tasikmalaya City ($p < 0,001$). Recommendations for the community to sorting waste, providing organic and inorganic waste bins, and implementing 3R techniques in waste management.

Keywords: temporary waste sites, fly density, waste management, environmental sanitation