

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI PASAR TRADISIONAL

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang :** Pengelolaan sampah pasar yang kurang optimal dapat menimbulkan peningkatan volume timbulan sampah, selain itu sampah juga memberikan kesan kumuh pada pasar karena pengelolaan yang kurang baik sehingga pengelolaan sampah perlu diperhatikan. Dengan demikian maka pengelolaan sampah harus memenuhi syarat, karena jika tidak memenuhi syarat dapat menimbulkan dampak negatif yaitu menjadi media penularan penyakit seperti diare, kolera, dan tifus. Maka dengan demikian perlu dilakukan pengelolaan sampah yang sesuai. **Tujuan :** Mengetahui bagaimana pengelolaan sampah di pasar tradisional.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini adalah *Literature Review* atau tinjauan pustaka. Dilakukan kajian pada 5 jurnal sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Kemudian dilakukan analisis diskriptif dan ditarik kesimpulan. Penelusuran artikel publikasi pada KTI yang ada perpustaan kampus Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, *google*, dan *google scholar* menggunakan terbitan tahun 2009 – 2019 jurnal nasional.

**Hasil :** Terdapat perbedaan dan persamaan dari masing – masing penelitian. Diperoleh hasil terdapat perbedaan yang menunjukkan adanya memenuhi syarat dan belum memenuhi syarat. Pengelolaan sampah di pasar tradisional yang sudah baik, yaitu pengangkutan sampah ke tempat penampungan sementara (TPS) dan tempat pembuangan akhir (TPA). Pengangkutan sampah di Pasar Pagesangan dilakukan dua kali sehari yaitu pagi dan sore. Pengangkutan sampah di Pasar Klaten tersedia alat pengangkut sampah kuat, mudah dibersihkan, alat pengangkut sampah mudah dipindahkan. Pengangkutan sampah dilakukan dua kali sehari dilakukan pada pagi hari dan sore hari. pengangkutan sampah dari los dan kios ke tempat Pembuangan Sementara (TPS) di Pasar Wates dilakukan 2 kali dalam sehari dengan petugas kebersihan sebanyak 5 orang.

**Kesimpulan :** Pengangkutan sampah di pasar tradisional ke tempat penampungan sementara, dan kepadatan lalat sudah memenuhi syarat karena tersedia alat pengangkut sampah yang kuat, mudah dibersihkan, alat pengangkut sampah mudah dipindahkan. Sedangkan pada pengangkutan ke pembuangan akhir, kondisi TPS, sarana pewadahan, sumber timbulan sampah, penempatan tempat sampah belum memenuhi syarat.

**Kata Kunci :** Pengelolaan, sampah, pasar, tradisional.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TRADITIONAL MARKETS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Management of market waste that is less than optimal can lead to an increase in the volume of waste generation, besides that waste also gives the impression of slums in the market because of poor management so that waste management needs to be considered. Thus, waste management must meet the requirements, because if it does not meet the requirements it can have a negative impact, which is to become a medium of transmission of diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, and typhus. Then it is necessary to do appropriate waste management. **Objective:** Knowing how to manage waste in traditional market.

**Method:** This research is a Literature Review. A study was conducted in 5 journals according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Then a descriptive analysis and conclusions are drawn. Search for publication articles on KTI that have library libraries from the Poltekkes Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta, Google, and Google Scholar using the 2009 - 2019 national journal publication.

**Results:** There are differences and similarities from each research. Obtained results there are differences that indicate there are eligible and not eligible. Waste management in traditional markets is already good, namely transportation of rubbish to temporary shelters (TPS) and landfills (TPA). Waste transportation in the Pagesangan Market is carried out twice a day, morning and evening. Garbage transport in Klaten Market is available with a strong garbage conveyance tool, easy to clean, and a garbage transporter tool that is easily moved. Waste transportation is carried out twice a day in the morning and afternoon. Waste transportation from stalls and kiosks to Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) at Wates Market is carried out twice a day with 5 janitors.

**Conclusion:** Transport of waste in a traditional market to a temporary shelter, and fly density is already qualified because of the availability of strong, easy to clean, easy to transport. As for the transport of the final exile, the condition of the polling station, the removal of the pecking order, the source of the waste bucket, the placement of the bins was unqualified.

**Keywords:** Management, waste, market, traditional.