

ABSTRAK

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Kajian Manajemen dalam Pelaksanaan Sanitasi Lingkungan di Pelabuhan Pontianak

xv + 178 Halaman + 37 Tabel + 11 Gambar + 13 Lampiran

Manajemen sanitasi lingkungan merupakan kegiatan untuk menciptakan kondisi lingkungan di wilayah pelabuhan yang sehat, berwawasan lingkungan dan berkelanjutan. Aktivitas Pelabuhan Pontianak menimbulkan masalah kesehatan, berupa pencemaran; udara, tanah, air, makanan/ minuman dan kejadian penyakit. Pada tahun 2007 terjadi 1.277 kasus penyakit. Penyakit berbasis lingkungan sebanyak 1.057 kasus (82,77 %), diantaranya ISPA; 407 kasus (31, 87 %), *deare*; 317 kasus (24,82 %), *Typus Abdominalis*; 105 kasus (8,22 %), *Dermatitis Alergi*; 70 kasus (5,48 %), *Konjunctivitis*; 64 kasus (5,01 %), Iritasi Mata; 49 kasus (3,84 %) dan *Tenia Pedis*; 45 kasus (3,52 %). Penyakit tidak berbasis lingkungan sebesar 220 kasus (17,23 %), yang terdiri dari penyakit *General Weakness*; 139 kasus (10,88 %), *Hypotensi*; 50 kasus (3,92 %) dan *Gastritis*; 31 kasus (2,43 %).

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif eksploratif dengan analisis kualitatif. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah Teknik *Purposive Sampling*, dengan jumlah sampel 22 orang. Data diperoleh secara primer dan skunder, untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis lima aspek komponen manajemen dari enam komponen sanitasi lingkungan pelabuhan. Dilakukan pengukuran inspeksi sanitasi, pemeriksaan sampel, survei, pemberantasan dan analisa manajemen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada air minum jumlah MPN *Coliform* tinggi (96,240,240,240,12). TPM mempunyai risiko pencemaran tinggi pada prosedur (80 %), tempat (100 %), prasarana (100 %) dan pengelola (100 %). Dapur dan alat masak kapal kondisinya kotor. Tersedia gerobak (10 bh), container (5 bh) dan WC (46 bh), tidak tersedia IPAL dan peresapan. Pengendalian vektor dengan fogging, abatisasi dan pemasangan perangkap tikus. Inspeksi sanitasi dan pengambilan sampel terkadang dilakukan pada sebagian komponen sanitasi. Institusi pengelola mempunyai fokus biaya dan kegiatan berbeda, tidak koordinatif. Permenkes No. 340 tahun 1985, belum dilaksanakan dengan konsisten. Masyarakat mengeluhkan keberadaan fasilitas sanitasi lingkungan baik kuantitas maupun kualitas.

Pengelolaan sanitasi lingkungan di Pelabuhan Pontianak belum sesuai standar kesehatan yang dikeluarkan oleh pemerintah (Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia) dan dunia internasional (International Health Regulation/ IHR 2005). Harus dilakukan pengelolaan sanitasi pelabuhan secara maksimal dan kontinu, penegakkan peraturan, agar tercipta kondisi kesehatan masyarakat yang optimal.

Kata Kunci : manajemen, sanitasi lingkungan, Pelabuhan, Pontianak

Kepustakaan : 42 (1958 - 2008)

ABSTRACT

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ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AT PONTIANAK HARBOR

xv + 178 pages + 37 tables + 11 figures + 13 attachments

Management of environmental sanitation is an activity to create a condition of an environment at a harbor area which is healthy, environmental horizon, and sustainable. Activities at Pontianak harbor can cause health problems namely pollution of air, soil, water, and food/beverage and an occurrence of a disease.

In year 2007, total number of disease cases was 1.277. Number of diseases based on environment was 1.057 (82.77%) that consisted of 407 cases of Acute Track Respiratory Infection (31.87%), 317 cases of Diarrhea (24.82%), 105 cases of Abdominal Typhus (8.22%), 70 cases of Allergy Dermatitis (5.48%), 64 cases of Conjunctivitis (5.01%), 49 cases of Eye Irritation (3.84%), and 45 cases of Tenia Pedis (3.52%). Number of diseases which was not based on environment was 220 cases (17.23%) in which it consisted of 139 cases of General Weakness (10.88%), 59 cases of Hypotension (3.92%), and 31 cases of Gastritis (2.43%).

Design of this research was descriptive-explorative using qualitative analysis. Number of sample was 22 persons carried out by using a purposive sampling. Data were collected primarily and secondarily to identify and to analyze five aspects of management from six components of harbor's environmental sanitation. Furthermore, inspection of sanitation, sample test, survey, eradication, and management analysis were performed.

Result of this research shows that in drinking water, number of MPN Coli form is high (96, 240, 240, 240, 12). TPM has a high risk to be polluted on the procedure (80%), place (100%), means (100%), and management (100%). Condition of kitchen and cooking tools inside a ship is dirty. There are ten carts, 5 containers, and 46 toilets. There is no installation of waste water processing and absorption. Vector control uses fogging, providing abate powder to eradicate larva of mosquito, and trapping. Inspection of sanitation is sometimes done in a half of sanitation components. Managerial institution has a different focus in terms of a cost and an activity and it is not coordinative. Regulation of Health Ministry No. 340 has not performed consistently. Community has a complaint in terms of availability of environmental sanitation facilities quantitatively and qualitatively.

Management of environmental sanitation at Pontianak Harbor has not been in accordance with the health standard which is published by the government (Health Department of Indonesia Republic) and international world (International Health Regulation/IHR 2005). It needs to manage harbor's sanitation continually and to execute a regulation in order to reach condition of public health optimally.

Key Words : Management, Environmental Sanitation, Harbor, Pontianak

Bibliography : 42 (1958-2008)