

**PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM INSTALASI PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH
(IPAL) KOMUNAL DI DESA JAMBIDAN KECAMATAN BANGUNTAPAN
KABUPATEN BANTUL DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis kualitas air buangan proses Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) Komunal serta mengevaluasi tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam Program Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) Komunal. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Jambidan Kecamatan Banguntapan Kabupaten Bantul Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Dalam penelitian ini, variabel penelitian yang digunakan adalah variabel tunggal, yaitu Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam IPAL. Adapun indikator yang digunakan ada tiga, yaitu 1. tingkat.keterlibatan, 2. Cara keterlibatan dan 3. Intensitas partisipasi. Metode pengumpulan data berupa data primer diantaranya analisis laboratorium, observasi dan wawancara dan data sekunder diantaranya data informasi tentang desa dan buku-buku atau referensi yang terkait dengan IPAL. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa (1) Kualitas air buangan proses Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) Komunal di Desa Jambidan, Kecamatan Banguntapan, Kabupaten Bantul D.I. Yogyakarta sudah sesuai dengan standar mutu sesuai dengan ketentuan Pemerintah. Kesesuaian ini dilihat dari kadar BOD, pH, TSS serta lemak dan minyak yang tidak melebihi baku mutu. (2) Total Coliform dari beberapa sumur penduduk nilainya masih melebihi baku mutu. (3) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam program Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) Komunal dapat dijelaskan dari tingkat keterlibatan, cara keterlibatan serta intensitas partisipasi. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dilihat dari tingkat keterlibatannya partisipasi masyarakat dapat dikategorikan partisipasi bebas pada tahap perencanaan dan tahap pelaksanaan. Namun pada tahap pemanfaatan dan pengelolaan serta tahap evaluasi dan penilaian dikategorikan partisipasi biasa. Dilihat dari cara keterlibatannya partisipasi masyarakat dapat dikategorikan partisipasi langsung yang terjadi pada semua tahapan partisipasi, sementara itu jika dilihat dari intensitas partisipasinya, partisipasi masyarakat dapat dikategorikan partisipasi intensif yang terjadi pada semua tahapan partisipasi. (4) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) di Desa Jambidan berhasil sebab dilakukan secara bebas dan biasa tanpa dipaksa, dan masyarakat terlibat secara langsung dan intensif.

Kata kunci: limbah, partisipasi masyarakat, Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL).

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**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMUNAL WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) ON JAMBIDAN VILLAGE DISTRICT OF
BANGUNTAPAN BANTUL REGENCY SPECIAL REGION YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to analyze the quality of water processed from a Communal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and to evaluate the degree of community participation in Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). This research was conducted in Jambidan village district of Banguntapan Bantul Regency Special Region of Yogyakarta.

In this study, a single variable was used, namely the *community's participation* in the Communal Wastewater Treatment Instalation. Three indicators were used. These were: 1. Level of involvement, 2. mode of involvement and 3. Participation intensity. Data collected included Primary data from laboratory analysis, observation, and Interview. Secondary data are information data about village and books or reference related to WWTP. Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis.

The results of this study were as follows: (1) Quality of water processed from the Communal Wastewater Treatment Instalation at Jambidan village are in accordance with the government quality standards. The conformity is seen from BOD, pH, TSS and fats and oils standards. (2) The total coliform count from several resident's wells greatly exceeded permissible levels. (3) Public participation in the Communal Wastewater Treatment Plant can be explained in terms of the level of involvement, mode of participation and intensity of participation. The findings in this study indicate that the type of community participation seen of the *level* of involvement can be categorized as free participation in the planning and implementation stages. However the utilization and management phase, as well as the evaluation and assessment phase of public participation can be categorized as willing participation. Seen from the *mode* of involvement, community participation can be categorized as direct participation at all stages. Mean while, if viewed from the *intensity* of participation, community participation can be categorized as intensive at all stages. (4) Public participation in the Communal Wastewater Treatment Plant at Jambidan village was successful because people were encouraged to participate freely and willingly, without pressure, and with direct and intensive public participation.

Keywords: waste, community participation, The Communal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

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