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**Analysis of Household Waste Water Disposal in The Village of Ujung Tanjung,  
Meureubo District, Barat Aceh Regency**

Darmawan<sup>1</sup>, Susy Sriwahyuni<sup>2</sup>

Lecturer of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Teuku Umar

Corresponding Author : darmawan@utu.ac.id

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**Abstract:** Indonesia is in third place as a country that produces the largest plastic waste in the world as much as 67.8 million tons or there are 185,753 tons of waste produced by 270 million people every day. In the province of aceh the amount of waste generated per day is 197.8 tons/day with a population of 265,111. Purpose This study is to analyze the behavior of the residents of Ujung Tanjung in the disposal of household liquid waste at Tanjung Tanjung, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency. The results of the study concluded that the occurrence of water in the village of Ujung Tanjung is caused by agricultural activities of the residents of Ujung Tanjung who dump waste pesticide into the ground so that groundwater is contaminated. Disposal of domestic waste is disposed of into a ditch which is less than 10 meters from a clean water source. As for the disposal of feces, some residents do not have a septic tank to collect feces, but the sewage pipe is channeled into the river in the village of Ujung Tanjung.

**Keywords:** Water, Waste, Pollution, Disposal, River

## **Introduction**

Along with the times like today, the number of people in the world is increasing. In addition, increasing population growth creates and contributes to an increasingly diverse type of waste, including solid waste and liquid waste. Indonesia is ranked third as a country that produces the largest plastic waste in the world as 67.8 million tons or there are 185,753 tons of waste produced every day by 270 million people. In the province of aceh the amount of waste generated per day is 197.8 tons/day with a population of 265,111 (BPS Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2021)

Meureubo District is located in a tropical area which has coastal areas and partly hilly areas that have good fertility levels, this can be seen from the flourishing of rubber, coconut, palm oil plantations, and other agricultural sectors such as rainfed rice fields and other types of agriculture. Ujung Tanjung Village, Meureubo District is a village located in West Aceh Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The area of the sub-district is 112.87 km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 2 mukims and 26 villages/gampongs. The percentage of the district area is 3.85%. Ujung Tanjung Village is a village located in Meureubo District. With an area covering 1.68 km<sup>2</sup>. As well as a population density of about 868 people / km<sup>2</sup>. A large area with a population density that is not too much makes there still a lot of wide vacant land without any development, making local people use the vacant land as agricultural and plantation land. Various kinds of plants have been tried to be planted in the vacant land, ranging from oil palm, cucumber, vegetables, chili, sugar cane, corn, onions and others. Most of the residents of the tip of the cape dump their household liquid waste in the waters or ditches in front of people's homes.

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Domestic wastewater is water originating from businesses or activities of settlements, restaurants, offices, commerce, apartments, and housing. Some forms of this waste water are feces, urine, bathroom waste, and also the rest of household kitchen activities (Mubin F, et al, 2016).

The purpose of this study was to analyze the behavior of the residents of the tip of the headland in the disposal of household liquid waste at the tip of the cape, meureubo district, west aceh district.

## **Methods**

### **Types of The Research**

The type of research used is field research using a qualitative research design with a view to analyzing, understanding and describing the behavior of the residents of the tip of the headland in the disposal of household liquid waste at the tip of the cape, meureubo district, west aceh district.

### **Informants Research**

Informants are sources of information that are used as research targets in obtaining information, where the informants in this study are several residents of Ujung Tanjung, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency.

### **Research materials and tools The**

Materials used in this study were interview guides and the tools used in this study were audio recorded.

### **Research Variables**

**Behavioral**, namely the behavior of the community in the disposal of household liquid waste

### **Data collection techniques**

- a. Primary data: data obtained directly by conducting in-depth interviews with informants.
- b. Secondary data: data obtained indirectly such as data from journals, books, BPS, etc.

### **Data analysis techniques**

- a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction, means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important events or events. The method used by researchers in reducing data is that researchers describe, combine and analyze the data obtained.

- b. Presentation of Data (Data Display)

After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data. Presentation of data can be done in the form of a brief description.

- c. Data Verification (Conclusion Drawing)

Provide conclusions about the results of the study as well as suggestions for hospital management after the process is carried out.

## Results

The results of this study are known to be water in village Ujong Tanjong has indeed been polluted due to activities plantation and the activities of residents who pollute the water in Ujong Tanjong Village, the use of pesticides in activities plantation has polluted groundwater which will also affect the contamination of wastewater. Meanwhile, in activities, residents water pollution occurs because of activities such as the use of chemical detergents, shampoos, bath soaps, and other daily water uses such as washing, bathing, defecating and urinating. Without any prior treatment, that is what makes the waste water polluted because the discharge water affects the final disposal water such as river water. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Yogisutanti G, et al, 2018) which states that most of them do not have a sewerage system because it flows directly into the river (78%).

In addition, the water in the residents' clothes has been polluted due to: the proximity of the residents' housing to this onion garden, many residents who still do not have a latrine shelter, so that large/small water discharges directly into the river or river, There is still a lack of direct public awareness Dispose of household waste directly into the ditch. The distance between the well and the latrine is still below 8 meters. This is reinforced by research conducted by (Rahmadani RD, et al 2020) which states that the entire community of RW 8 Rangkah Village, Tambaksari District, defecates into the toilet. However, they do not have a septic tank, so they install a pipe from the latrine to the river and then the feces from the latrine goes directly into the river.

## Discussion

According to Warlina (2004) observations made to find out signs that environmental water has been polluted can be done through:

- a. Physical observations, namely observations of water pollution based on the level of water clarity (turbidity), changes in temperature, color and changes in color, smell and taste.
- b. Chemical observations, namely observations of water pollution based on dissolved chemicals, changes in pH.
- c. Biological observation, namely the observation of water pollution based on microorganisms present in the water, especially the presence or absence of bacteria pathogenic.

A latrine can be said to meet the criteria for a healthy latrine if: (Rahmadani RD, et al 2020)

- a. Water sources are not polluted by latrines. The position of the hole used to collect sewage is approximately 10 meters from drinking water wells (hand pump wells, dug wells, etc.). However, if the soil is calcareous or in cracked clay conditions during the dry season, and also if the latrine is located above a drinking water source on a sloping ground, the distance should be more than 15 meters.
- b. Rats and insects cannot touch feces and feces do not cause odors in the surrounding environment. Stool must be tightly covered, for example by using a goose-neck latrine or a tight-manhole cover fittingc. The surrounding soil is not polluted by urine, cleaning water, and flushing water. Therefore, the latrine floor is required to be wide enough, approximately 1×1 meter in size, and made quite sloping/sloping to the squat hole.
- c. The latrine must be made of strong and durable materials because it is safe to use and

- easy to clean. To save costs, use materials that are around.
- d. The latrine must be equipped with walls and a roof for protection that is waterproof and light in color so that it is not dark.
  - e. Have sufficient lighting.
  - f. Floors must be watertight.
  - g. Have enough room area and not too low.
  - h. Good ventilation is available.
  - i. There is sufficient water and tools for cleaning.

The collection of feces in the houses of residents at the tip of Tanjung does not meet the requirements because there still are many people who drain the sewage pipe to the river nearest.

### **Conclusion**

The behavior of the residents of Tanjung in the disposal of household waste is very bad because there are still many residents who dispose of their household waste into the nearest river before a carried short treatment is out first.

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