

# EVALUASI KINERJA PENGELOLAAN SISTEM DRAINASE BERBASIS PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PENANGANAN BANJIR (Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Rejosari Kecamatan Semarang Timur)

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## Abstraksi

Banjir sering terjadi di sebagian besar wilayah di Indonesia terutama di kota-kota besar dan sampai sekarang belum dapat diselesaikan. Banjir di Kota Semarang disebabkan oleh kebiasaan masyarakat yang sering membuang sampah sembarangan sehingga menyebabkan aliran air di sungai dan drainase tidak lancar. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, salah satunya perlu adanya pengelolaan drainase. Pengelolaan tersebut mencakup aspek seperti aspek institusi, aspek peraturan, aspek pembiayaan, dan aspek peran serta masyarakat. Rejosari merupakan wilayah yang menerapkan pengelolaan drainase berbasis partisipasi masyarakat. Bentuk partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan drainase dilakukan dengan membentuk kelompok. Kelompok tersebut bernama Kelompok Kesadaran Masyarakat (KKM). Kelompok Kesadaran Masyarakat inilah yang berfungsi menangani masalah kebersihan lingkungan.

Dalam penelitian ini, metode yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian *Kualitatif* dan *Kuantitatif*. Data yang digunakan adalah data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dengan cara penyebaran kuesioner dan wawancara dengan masyarakat yang tinggal di Kelurahan Rejosari dengan jumlah 105 responden. Data sekunder diperoleh pada instansi terkait dan studi pustaka.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan drainase di Kelurahan Rejosari *cukup baik*. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam merawat saluran drainase secara gotong royong cukup baik dengan persentase 70,48 %, ketersediaan tempat pembuangan sampah cukup memadai dengan persentase 59,05 %, tingkat kebersihan saluran drainase cukup bersih dengan persentase 50,48 % dan terhadap peraturan yang melarang membuang sampah di sungai, masyarakat cukup mengetahui dengan persentase 58,09 %. Kendala-kendala yang dihadapi adalah petugas yang mengangkut sampah bekerja belum maksimal, sanksi bagi pelanggar peraturan belum sepenuhnya diketahui dan belum memberikan efek jera, pembiayaan saluran drainase yang bersumber dari pemerintah belum maksimal. Peranan pemerintah dalam mewujudkan sistem drainase berbasis partisipasi masyarakat adalah dengan memberikan penyuluhan mengenai masalah kebersihan lingkungan, pembuatan peraturan yang melarang membuang sampah di sungai, dan biaya perbaikan saluran drainase.

***Kata kunci: Pengelolaan, Sistem Drainase, Partisipasi masyarakat.***

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# **DRAINAGE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE EVALUATION BASED MANAGEMENT COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN HANDLING FLOOD**

**(Case Study of the Rejosari Village, East Semarang District)**

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## **Abstract**

Floods often happens in the part of Indonesia, especially in big cities, and until now have not been able to be resolved. Floods in the Semarang city caused by the customs of society who often littering, causing the flow of water in rivers and drainage is not smooth. To overcome these problems, one of which is the need for management of drainage. The management includes aspects such as institutional aspects, regulatory aspects, financial aspects, and aspects of community participation. Rejosari was a drainage part area that implement community-based management. Form of community participation in the management of the drainage was done by forming a group. The group called Community Awareness Group (KKM). The Community of awareness in this group as functions of handling with environmental hygiene.

In this research, the method used were qualitative and quantitative research methods. The data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data obtained by questionnaires and interviews with the people who life in the Rejosari village, with number of 105 respondents. Secondary data were obtained at the relevant institution and literature.

The results was showed that the management of drainage in the Rejosari village is good enough. This thing can be showed by the level of community participation in caring for drainage channels to work together in quite well with the percentage of 70.48%, the availability of sufficient landfills with the percentage of 59.05%, the level of cleanliness of the drainage channel clean enough with a percentage of 50.48% and against regulations that prohibit throwing garbage in the river, people enough know the percentage of 58.09%. Constraints faced by an officer who transport the garbage to work was not maximized, sanctions for violators of the regulations are not yet fully known and yet provide a deterrent effect, drainage channel financing from government sources was not maximized. The role of government in creating a community-based drainage system to provide education about environmental hygiene issues, rule making that prohibits throwing garbage in the river, and give repairing cost of the drainage channel.

**Keywords:** *Management, Drainage System, Community participation*

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