

ABSTRAK

HATA, NPM: 2022127, Judul: "IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN BUPATI HULU SUNGAI UTARA NOMOR 74 TAHUN 2018 TENTANG KEBIJAKAN DAN STRATEGI KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA DALAM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA DAN SAMPAH SEJENIS SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA (STUDI KASUS DESA SUNGAI PANDAN HULU KECAMATAN SUNGAI PANDAN)" di bawah bimbingan Bapak **Drs. H. Arpandi, M.A.P.** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **Nasripani, S.Sos. M.A.** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Implementasi Peraturan Bupati dapat berjalan dengan baik manakala pelaksana mampu menjalankan sesuai amanat pembuat kebijakan. Namun dalam prakteknya dari pihak pelaksana masih ditemukan kendala seperti belum dilaksanakannya sosialisasi kepada masyarakat, keterbatasan fasilitas tempat sampah, belum adanya pemberian insentif kepada masyarakat, belum tersedianya SOP dan kejelasan mekanisme sanksi dalam pengelolaan sampah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi Peraturan Bupati Hulu Sungai Utara Nomor 74 Tahun 2018 serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi implementasinya di Desa Sungai Pandan Hulu Kecamatan Sungai Pandan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan teori implementasi model George C. Edward III. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi terhadap 12 informan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, verifikasi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji Kredibilitas Data dilakukan melalui perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, menggunakan bahan referensi, analisis kasus negatif dan mengadakan *member check*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan masih kurang optimal. Penelitian menyimpulkan sesuai variabel model implementasi kebijakan George C. Edward III, yaitu sub variabel komunikasi kurang optimal karena transmisi sosialisasi dan konsistensinya masih terbatas hanya kepada perwakilan desa, belum sampai kepada masyarakat desa. Sub variabel sumber daya cukup optimal karena sumber daya manusia mempunyai kapasitas yang memadai dan fasilitas tempat sampah sudah mencukupi kebutuhan masyarakat. Sub variabel disposisi kurang optimal karena efek disposisi pemerintah desa masih kurang dan belum terdapat pemberian insentif kepada masyarakat. Sub variabel struktur birokrasi belum optimal karena belum adanya SOP pengelolaan sampah dan belum adanya kejelasan mekanisme sanksi dan apresiasi. Faktor pendukung yaitu penyediaan fasilitas tempat sampah oleh aparat desa dan pelatihan pengelolaan sampah yang diberikan oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, sedangkan faktor penghambat belum adanya tindak lanjut pemerintah desa dalam menyelenggarakan sosialisasi pengelolaan sampah kepada masyarakat, belum adanya sosialisasi yang dilakukan secara berkesinambungan oleh pemerintah desa kepada masyarakat rendahnya komitmen pemerintah desa dalam mendukung pelaksanaan kebijakan pengelolaan sampah, kultur budaya masyarakat, keterbatasan anggaran untuk pemberian insentif, keterbatasan pedoman teknis dari instansi terkait dan belum adanya regulasi atau ketentuan yang mengatur secara jelas mekanisme pemberian sanksi dan apresiasi.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disarankan agar Staf Bidang Penataan, Pengkajian, dan Pengembangan Kapasitas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara dan Kepala desa dan Sekretaris Desa Sungai Pandan Hulu bisa mengalokasikan anggaran untuk insentif, menyusun pedoman teknis desa, memberikan sosialisasi desa, dan meningkatkan komitmen dalam upaya pengurangan sampah di Desa Sungai Pandan Hulu.

ABSTRACT

HATA, Student Identification Number (NPM): 2022127, Thesis Title: "Implementation of the Regent Regulation of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency Number 74 of 2018 on the Regency Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-Like Waste (A Case Study of Sungai Pandan Hulu Village, Sungai Pandan District)", under the supervision of Drs. H. Arpandi, M.A.P. as Supervisor I and Nasripani, S.Sos., M.A. as Supervisor II.

The implementation of the Regent Regulation can run well as long as the implementers are able to carry it out in accordance with the mandate of the policy maker. However, in practice, the implementing parties still encounter obstacles such as the absence of socialization to the community, limited waste bin facilities, the absence of incentives for the community, the unavailability of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and the lack of clarity regarding the mechanism of sanctions in waste management. This study aims to determine the implementation of the Regent Regulation of Hulu Sungai Utara Number 74 of 2018 and the factors affecting its implementation in Sungai Pandan Hulu Village, Sungai Pandan District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative research type using George C. Edward III's policy implementation model. Data collection techniques were conducted through observation, interviews, and documentation involving 12 informants selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, data verification, and conclusion drawing. Data credibility testing was conducted through prolonged engagement, increased persistence, triangulation, the use of reference materials, negative case analysis, and member checking.

The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the policy is still less than optimal. The study concludes, based on the variables of George C. Edward III's policy implementation model, that the communication sub-variable is less than optimal because the transmission of socialization and its consistency are still limited only to village representatives and have not reached the village community. The resources sub-variable is quite optimal because the human resources have adequate capacity and the waste bin facilities are sufficient to meet the needs of the community. The disposition sub-variable is less than optimal because the disposition effect of the village government is still lacking and incentives have not been provided to the community. The bureaucratic structure sub-variable is not yet optimal due to the absence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for waste management and the lack of clarity regarding the mechanism of sanctions and appreciation. The supporting factors include the provision of waste bin facilities by the village officials and waste management training provided by the Environmental Agency, while the inhibiting factors include the absence of follow-up by the village government in conducting waste management socialization to the community, the absence of continuous socialization carried out by the village government to the community, the low commitment of the village government in supporting the implementation of the waste management policy, the community's cultural practices, budget limitations for providing incentives, limited technical guidelines from the relevant agencies, and the absence of regulations or provisions that clearly regulate the mechanism for imposing sanctions and providing appreciation.

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that the Staff of the Environmental Planning, Assessment, and Capacity Development Division of the Hulu Sungai Utara Environmental Agency, as well as the Village Head and Village Secretary of Sungai Pandan Hulu Village, allocate a budget for incentives, prepare village technical guidelines, conduct village socialization, and strengthen their commitment to waste reduction efforts in Sungai Pandan Hulu Village.