

ABSTRAK

HELWATIN NAJWA, NPM:2022185, JUDUL “IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN DAERAH NOMOR 16 TAHUN 2013 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI DESA LOK BANGKAI KECAMATAN BANJANG KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA” dibawah bimbingan **Bapak Drs. H. Arpandi, M.AP** sebagai Dosen Pembimbing I dan **Bapak Ahmad Baihaqi, S.Sos, M.A.** Dosen Pembimbing II

Sampah salah satu permasalahan lingkungan yang terus meningkat seiring pertumbuhan penduduk dan perubahan pola konsumsi masyarakat. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh belum diterapkannya pemilahan sampah rumah tangga dari sumbernya, terbatasnya sarana tempat sampah, penumpukan sampah, serta kurangnya sosialisasi kebijakan pengelolaan sampah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 16 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Desa Lok Bangkai Kecamatan Banjang Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara, beserta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi dengan 15 informan yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Analisis data melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas yaitu perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, mengadakan membercheck, analisis kasus negatif dan menggunakan bahan referensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 16 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah Di Desa Lok Bangkai Kecamatan Banjang Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara belum optimal. Dilihat dari beberapa indikator yakni: pertama transmisi kurang optimal karena sosialisasi ke desa belum pernah dilaksanakan secara formal. Kedua kejelasan informasi belum optimal karena penyebarannya belum merata dan tidak terdokumentasi. Ketiga konsistensi belum optimal karena penyampaian informasi tidak dilakukan secara teratur kepada semua pihak. Keempat ketersediaan sumber daya manusia kurang optimal karena empat petugas sampah tidak sebanding dengan luas wilayah. Kelima ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana kurang optimal karena tempat sampah dan armada masih terbatas dan kerap rusak. Keenam komitmen petugas cukup optimal karena adanya upaya penyediaan sarana prasarana, petugas dan pengangkutan sesuai jadwal meskipun masih ada kendala. Ketujuh tanggung jawab cukup optimal karena petugas menjalankan pengangkutan sampah tetapi respon terhadap penumpukan sampah diluar jadwal masih dinilai lambat oleh masyarakat. Kedelapan koordinasi cukup optimal karena telah terjalin antara Dinas perkim-LH, pemerintah desa, dan petugas sampah. Kesembilan SOP kurang optimal karena belum ada SOP tertulis di tingkat desa. Faktor yang mempengaruhi pertama, faktor pendukung yaitu adanya dukungan dinas terkait dalam menjalankan kebijakan dan adanya kerjasama antara dinas terkait, pemerintah desa dan petugas sampah. Kedua, faktor penghambat yaitu rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat dan minimnya informasi pengelolaan sampah, keterbatasan anggaran desa, belum ada pedoman tertulis pengelolaan sampah di tingkat desa dan kultur budaya masyarakat yang terbiasa mencampur sampah.

Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, disarankan Dinas perkim-LH meningkatkan frekuensi sosialisasi langsung kepada masyarakat desa dan memperkuat koordinasi dengan pemerintah desa, kepada pemerintah desa menyusun SOP tertulis dan mengalokasikan anggaran untuk menambah fasilitas pengelolaan sampah, petugas sampah lebih sigap dalam menangani penumpukan sampah serta berperan aktif menyampaikan himbauan kepada masyarakat saat pengangkutan, dan masyarakat lebih aktif memilah sampah dari sumbernya.

ABSTRACT

HELWATIN NAJWA, NPM: 2022185, Title "**IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 16 OF 2013 ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LOK BANGKAI VILLAGE, BANJANG SUB-DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY**," under the supervision of **Mr. Drs. H. Arpandi, M.AP** as Supervisor I and **Mr. Ahmad Baihaqi, S.Sos, M.A.** as Supervisor II.

Waste is one of the environmental problems that continues to increase along with population growth and changes in community consumption patterns. This research is motivated by the fact that household waste sorting has not yet been implemented at the source, waste bin facilities remain limited, waste accumulation persists, and socialization of waste management policy is lacking. This study aims to determine the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2013 on Waste Management in Lok Bangkai Village, Banjang Sub-district, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, along with the factors that influence it.

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative type. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation with 15 informants selected through purposive sampling. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Credibility tests employed were extension of observation, increasing persistence, triangulation, member checking, negative case analysis, and the use of reference materials.

The research results show that the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2013 on Waste Management in Lok Bangkai Village, Banjang Sub-district, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency has not been optimal. This is evident from several indicators: first, transmission is less than optimal because formal socialization to the village has never been carried out. Second, clarity of information is not yet optimal because its dissemination is uneven and undocumented. Third, consistency is not yet optimal because information delivery is not conducted regularly to all parties. Fourth, the availability of human resources is less than optimal because the four waste officers are not proportionate to the size of the area. Fifth, the availability of facilities and infrastructure is less than optimal because waste bins and transport vehicles remain limited and frequently damaged. Sixth, officer commitment is fairly optimal due to efforts to provide facilities, personnel, and scheduled waste collection, despite remaining obstacles. Seventh, responsibility is fairly optimal because officers carry out waste collection, although the community still considers the response to waste accumulation outside the schedule to be slow. Eighth, coordination is fairly optimal, as it has been established among the Perkim-LH Office, the village government, and waste officers. Ninth, standard operating procedures (SOP) are less than optimal because no written SOP exists at the village level.

The influencing factors are, first, supporting factors: support from the relevant agency in implementing the policy and cooperation among the relevant agency, village government, and waste officers. Second, inhibiting factors: low public awareness and minimal information on waste management, limited village budget, the absence of written guidelines for waste management at the village level and the cultural habit among the community of mixing waste.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that the Perkim-LH Office increase the frequency of direct socialization to the village community and strengthen coordination with the village government; that the village government develop a written SOP and allocate a budget to add waste management facilities; that waste officers be more responsive in handling waste accumulation and play an active role in conveying appeals to the community during waste collection; and that the community be more active in sorting waste at its source.