

ABSTRAK

ABDI YANOOR, NPM : 2022001. Judul skripsi **Efektivitas Program TPS 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Telaga Lestari Dalam Mengurangi Sampah Dan Meningkatkan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Di Desa Telaga Itar Kecamatan Kelua Kabupaten Tabalong**, dibawah bimbingan **Bapak Akhmad Berkatillah, Sos., M.A** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **Barkatullah, Sos., M.A** sebagai Pembimbing II

Permasalahan yang dihadapi terkait Efektivitas TPS 3R Telaga Lestari ini meliputi kendala operasional yang memicu penumpukan jenis sampah tertentu seperti botol plastik. Masalah utama mencakup keterbatasan sarana berupa kurangnya mesin pencacah cadangan yang menghambat alur kerja, belum optimalnya tata kelola pembagian pupuk hasil olahan, serta rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat dalam memilah sampah dari rumah tangga. Warga cenderung menyatukan sampah organik dan anorganik karena anggapan keliru bahwa sampah organik dapat hancur dengan sendirinya, sehingga mempersulit petugas lapangan saat proses pemilahan dan menimbulkan bau menyengat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis efektivitas program TPS 3R Telaga Lestari dalam mengurangi sampah dan meningkatkan pengelolaan lingkungan, serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambat pelaksanaan program tersebut di Desa Telaga Itar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan, studi dokumentasi laporan operasional bulanan, serta wawancara mendalam kepada 14 orang informan yang terdiri dari perwakilan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Tabalong, pengelola TPS 3R, aparat desa, dan masyarakat Desa Telaga Itar. Teknis analisis data mengikuti model interaktif yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Sedangkan uji kredibilitas data dilakukan melalui teknik triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik guna memastikan keabsahan data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa program TPS 3R Telaga Lestari berjalan kurang efektif. Dari poin pencapaian tujuan, reduksi sampah organik belum optimal karena volume kompos yang dihasilkan hanya mencapai 15,40 kg per hari (0,14% dari total input bulanan) akibat keterbatasan mesin pencacah, sementara residu sampah harian masih tinggi mencapai 367 kg. Poin sosialisasi dinilai kurang merata disebabkan komunikasi searah dan penggunaan grup digital pasif (WhatsApp) yang belum diakses seluruh lapisan warga. Poin ketepatan sasaran juga belum tercapai secara menyeluruh karena distribusi manfaat hasil olahan belum merata bagi warga pembayar iuran. Faktor penghambatnya adalah keterbatasan alat pencacah, tata kelola pembagian pupuk yang belum jelas, serta perilaku pencampuran sampah oleh masyarakat. Sedangkan faktor pendukung meliputi komitmen petugas pengangkut sampah (enam kali seminggu), tersedianya armada transportasi TOSA, dan adanya regulasi hukum Perda Kabupaten Tabalong.

Disarankan kepada Kepala Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Tabalong untuk memprioritaskan anggaran penambahan mesin pencacah dan edukasi lintas sektor. Bagi pengelola, hendaknya mengubah strategi sosialisasi ke pendekatan tatap muka langsung serta menyusun SOP distribusi pupuk kompos yang transparan agar manfaat program dirasakan secara adil dan merata ke masyarakat.

ABSTRACT

ABDI YANOOR, NPM : 2022001. *Thesis title: Effectiveness of the Telaga Lestari TPS 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Program in Reducing Waste and Improving Environmental Management in Telaga Itar Village, Kelua District, Tabalong Regency, under the guidance of Mr. Akhmad Berkatillah, S.Sos., M.A. as Supervisor I and Mr. Barkatullah, S.Sos., M.A. as Supervisor II*

The problems faced regarding the effectiveness of the Telaga Lestari TPS 3R include operational constraints that trigger the accumulation of certain types of waste, such as plastic bottles. The main issues encompass infrastructure limitations, specifically the lack of a backup shredder machine which hampers the workflow, suboptimal management of compost fertilizer distribution, and low public awareness regarding household waste segregation. Residents tend to mix organic and inorganic waste due to the misconception that organic waste decomposes on its own, thereby complicating the sorting process for field officers and generating a strong odor. This study aims to determine and analyze the effectiveness of the Telaga Lestari TPS 3R program in reducing waste and improving environmental management, as well as to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors of the program implementation in Telaga Itar Village.

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques were conducted through field observations, documentation study of monthly operational waste reports, and in-depth interviews with 14 key informants consisting of representatives from the Tabalong Regency Environmental Department, TPS 3R managers, village officials, and the community of Telaga Itar Village. The data analysis technique followed an interactive model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Meanwhile, data credibility testing was performed using triangulation techniques, which included source triangulation and technique triangulation to ensure data validity.

The results of this study indicated that the Telaga Lestari TPS 3R program was less effective. In terms of goal attainment, organic waste reduction was not optimal because the daily compost volume reached only 15.40 kg (0.14% of the total monthly input) due to shredder machine limitations, while the daily residual waste remained high at 367 kg. The socialization aspect was deemed uneven due to one-way communication and the use of a passive digital group (WhatsApp) that has not been accessed by all levels of residents. The target accuracy aspect was also not fully achieved because the distribution of processed benefits was uneven among residents who pay the monthly fee. The inhibiting factors were the limited number of shredder machines, unclear fertilizer distribution management, and the community's behavior of mixing waste. Conversely, the supporting factors included the commitment of waste collection officers (six times a week), the availability of TOSA transportation fleets, and the legal framework of the Tabalong Regency Regional Regulation.

It is recommended that the Head of the Tabalong Regency Environmental Department prioritize the budget for additional shredder machines and cross-sectoral environmental education. For the managers, they should shift the socialization strategy to a direct face-to-face approach and formulate transparent SOPs for compost fertilizer distribution so that the program benefits can be felt fairly and equitably by the community.