

ABSTRAK

SYAHRUDIN, NPM. 20.22.277 : JUDUL “IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI TENGAH NOMOR 10 TAHUN 2013 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI DESA SUNGAI BULUH KECAMATAN LABUAN AMAS UTARA”. Dibimbing oleh Bapak Dr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.AP., sebagai Dosen Pembimbing I dan Bapak Akhmad Berkatillah, S.Sos., M.A., sebagai Dosen Pembimbing II

Sejak ditetapkan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Tengah Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah, pelaksanaannya di lapangan masih kurang optimal khususnya pada kawasan pemukiman lahan basah Desa Sungai Buluh. Masalah utama yang ditemukan meliputi rendahnya kesadaran kritis warga yang terbiasa membuang limbah domestik ke bawah rumah panggung dan aliran sungai, ketiadaan infrastruktur Tempat Penampungan Sementara (TPS) komunal, serta kurangnya program pembinaan lingkungan dari pemerintah desa. Berdasarkan fenomena tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana implementasi Perda tersebut secara menyeluruh beserta faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambatnya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui teknik observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Informan ditentukan lewat teknik *purposive sampling* dengan total sebanyak 13 orang informan. Analisis data menggunakan Model Miles & Huberman yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan secara sistematis. Uji kredibilitas data penelitian meliputi perpanjangan pengamatan, peningkatan ketekunan, triangulasi sumber dan teknik, penggunaan bahan referensi, serta *member check*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan persampahan secara keseluruhan berjalan kurang baik. Faktor pendukung dalam implementasi ini dikarenakan terpenuhinya dimensi disposisi, di mana terdapat kecenderungan sikap, pemahaman, dan komitmen positif dari para implementor serta aparatur desa untuk mendukung substansi aturan daerah. Namun, keberhasilan tersebut tidak diikuti oleh dimensi komunikasi, sumber daya, dan struktur birokrasi yang belum berjalan maksimal. Adapun faktor penghambat utamanya meliputi: terbatasnya anggaran desa dan ketiadaan fasilitas fisik (lahan TPS dan armada angkutan) akibat kendala geografis perairan rawa; kemacetan transmisi sosialisasi serta ketidakkonsistenan instruksi di lapangan; kekosongan staf atau personel teknis eksekutor lapangan; serta keterbatasan wewenang formal akibat kekosongan regulasi lokal berupa Peraturan Desa (Perdes).

Saran penelitian merekomendasikan Pemerintah Desa Sungai Buluh dan BPD segera merumuskan Perdes persampahan sebagai payung hukum lokal pedoman teknis pembinaan dan tata tertib lingkungan rawa, membentuk Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat (KSM) selaku eksekutor lapangan, serta mengoptimalkan sosialisasi formal-terstruktur. Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Tengah disarankan berkolaborasi memfasilitasi sarana pengelolaan sampah adaptif wilayah lahan basah, seperti inovasi TPS atau kontainer terapung, guna meniadakan tingginya biaya pengurukan lahan darat.

ABSTRACT

SYAHRUDIN, NPM. 20.22.277 : TITLE "IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION OF HULU SUNGAI TENGAH REGENCY NUMBER 10 OF 2013 CONCERNING WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SUNGAI BULUH VILLAGE, NORTH LABUAN AMAS DISTRICT". Guided by Mr. Dr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.AP., as Supervisor I and Mr. Akhmad Berkatillah, S.Sos., M.A., as Supervisor II

Since the enactment of Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2013 concerning Waste Management, its implementation in the field is still less than optimal, especially in the wetland residential area of Sungai Buluh Village. The main problems found include the low critical awareness of residents who are used to dumping domestic waste under stilt houses and river flows, the absence of communal Temporary Shelter (TPS) infrastructure, and the lack of optimal environmental development programs from the village government. Based on this phenomenon, this study aims to find out how the implementation of the Regional Regulation as a whole and its supporting and inhibiting factors.

This study uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive type. Data was collected through field observation techniques, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Informants were determined through *purposive sampling techniques* with a total of 13 informants. Data analysis uses the Miles & Huberman Model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and systematic conclusion drawn. The credibility test of the research data includes the extension of observations, increasing diligence, triangulation of sources and techniques, the use of reference materials, and *member checks*.

The results of the study show that the implementation of the overall waste policy is not going well. The supporting factor in this implementation is due to the fulfillment of the dimension of disposition, where there is a tendency for positive attitudes, understanding, and commitment from implementers and village officials to support the substance of regional rules. However, this success is not followed by the dimensions of communication, resources, and bureaucratic structures that have not been running optimally. The main inhibiting factors include: limited village budgets and the absence of physical facilities (TPS land and transportation fleets) due to geographical constraints in swamp waters; the congestion of socialization transmission and inconsistency of instruction in the field; vacancies in staff or technical personnel of field executors; and limited formal authority due to the vacancy of local regulations in the form of Village Regulations (Perdes).

The research suggests that the Sungai Buluh Village Government and BPD immediately formulate a waste regulation as an umbrella of local law technical guidelines for the development and regulation of the swamp environment, form a Non-Governmental Group (KSM) as a field executor, and optimize formal-structured socialization. The Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency Environment Agency is advised to collaborate to facilitate adaptive waste management facilities in wetland areas, such as TPS innovations or floating containers, to get around the high cost of land reclamation.