

## ABSTRAK

**Mursalin, NPM : 2022314, Judul “Efektivitas Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga Di Desa Pakacangan Amuntai Utara Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara”** dibawah bimbingan **Ibu Ramona Handayani, S.Pd., M.A** sebagai Pembimbing I dan **Bapak Mohammad Fajar Noorrahman, S.Psi., M.Psi., M.A.P** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh permasalahan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga yang masih menjadi tantangan di kawasan pedesaan, khususnya di Desa Pakacangan, adapun permasalahan yang dihadapi yaitu ketidaktepatan waktu pengangkutan sampah, keterbatasan infrastruktur seperti tempat sampah, tidak adanya pemilahan sampah oleh masyarakat, serta munculnya titik-titik pembuangan sampah ilegal di pinggir jalan dan lahan kosong. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di Desa Pakacangan serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif.. Pemilihan informan dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*, berjumlah 13 informan. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data meliputi kondensasi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan dan verifikasi kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data dilakukan melalui perpanjangan pengamatan, peningkatan ketekunan, triangulasi data, *member check*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di Desa Pakacangan kurang efektif. *Pertama*, Pemahaman program: petugas terbatas pada rutinitas tanpa penguasaan teknis, masyarakat sadar kebersihan namun belum paham pemilahan organik/anorganik. *Kedua*, Tepat sasaran: rumah tangga menjadi sasaran, namun partisipasi rendah dan minim tempat sampah memicu pembuangan liar. *Ketiga*, Tepat waktu: tidak efektif karena tidak ada jadwal tetap tertulis; pengangkutan hanya berdasarkan kesepakatan lisan yang tidak menentu, menyebabkan penumpukan dan bau. *Keempat*, Tercapainya tujuan: visi lingkungan bersih belum maksimal, masih ada sampah liar dan kurang TPS. *Kelima*, Perubahan nyata: dampak superfisial (pembersihan permukaan), tanpa perubahan perilaku transformatif atau inovasi ekonomi seperti bank sampah. Faktor pendukung meliputi adanya niat dan komitmen awal dari perangkat desa untuk mengelola sampah serta tersedianya armada angkutan sampah meskipun jumlahnya terbatas. Faktor penghambat yang dominan meliputi petugas yang tidak mematuhi aturan, kebiasaan buruk masyarakat yang masih dilakukan, ketidakteraturan waktu pengangkutan, keterbatasan sarana prasarana (bak sampah/TPS), ketiadaan jadwal pengangkutan yang baku, rendahnya koordinasi antara petugas dan masyarakat, serta belum adanya regulasi desa (Perdes) yang tegas mengatur tata kelola dan sanksi terkait pembuangan sampah.

Disarankan: pemerintah desa menerbitkan Perdes berisi jadwal baku dan sanksi, serta mengusulkan sarana TPS ke kabupaten; masyarakat proaktif tidak buang liar dan memilah sampah; petugas konsisten waktu dan mengedukasi warga; peneliti selanjutnya mengkaji inovasi seperti bank sampah, pengolahan, teknologi, dan studi komparasi antar desa untuk solusi lebih komprehensif.

## ABSTRACT

**Mursalin, NPM: 2022314, Title: "Effectiveness of Household Waste Management in Pakacangan Village, Amuntai Utara District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency,"** under the guidance of **Ramona Handayani, S.Pd., M.A** as Advisor I and **Mohammad Fajar Noorrahman, S.Psi. M.Psi., M.A.P** as Advisor II.

This research is motivated by the persistent challenges of household waste management in rural areas, particularly in Pakacangan Village. The issues encountered include untimely waste transportation, limited infrastructure such as trash bins, the absence of waste segregation by the community, and the emergence of illegal waste dumping sites along roadsides and on vacant lands. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of household waste management in Pakacangan Village and to identify the factors influencing it.

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, totaling 13 individuals. Data collection techniques comprised in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis included data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Data credibility was tested through extended observation, increased persistence, data triangulation, and member checking.

The findings indicate that the effectiveness of household waste management in Pakacangan Village is suboptimal. First, concerning Program Understanding, officers are limited to routine tasks without adequate technical mastery, while residents demonstrate cleanliness awareness yet lack comprehension of organic and inorganic segregation. Second, regarding Target Accuracy, households are designated as the primary target; however, low participation rates and a scarcity of trash bins trigger indiscriminate dumping. Third, in terms of Timeliness, the system is ineffective due to the absence of a fixed written schedule, as transportation relies solely on inconsistent verbal agreements, leading to waste accumulation and unpleasant odors. Fourth, concerning Goal Achievement, the vision of a clean environment has not been maximized, evidenced by the continued presence of illegal waste sites and insufficient Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) in each neighborhood unit. Fifth, regarding Tangible Change, the impact remains superficial (surface cleaning) without transformative behavioral change or economic innovation such as waste banks. Supporting factors include the initial intention and commitment of village officials to manage waste and the availability of waste transport fleets, albeit limited. Dominant inhibiting factors comprise non-compliant officers, persistent poor community habits, irregular transportation schedules, limited infrastructure (trash bins/TPS), the absence of standardized schedules, weak coordination between officers and the community, and the lack of firm village regulations (Perdes) governing waste management and sanctions.

It is recommended that the village government issue a Perdes containing standardized schedules and sanctions, as well as propose TPS facilities to the district government; the community proactively avoid illegal dumping and sort waste; officers maintain consistent timing and educate residents; and future researchers examine innovations such as waste banks, processing technologies, and conduct comparative studies across villages for more comprehensive solutions.