ABSTRAK

Hafizah, NPM : 2022406, Judul "Efekivitas Pengelolaan Sampah Di Pasar Unggas Kecamatan Amuntai Tengah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara" dibawah bimbingan **Bapak Dr. Irza Setiawan, S.Sos., M.A.P** sebagai Pembimbing I dan **Ibu Sri Agusmila Aneta Herlinda, S.Pd., M.A.P** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Permasalahan sampah di pasar tradisional menjadi isu krusial yang mempengaruhi kualitas lingkungan dan kesehatan masyarakat. Adapun permasalahan pengelolaan sampah di Pasar Unggas yaitu, tingginya volume sampah organik, terbatasnya fasilitas tempat sampah dan sanitasi, serta rendahnya kesadaran pedagang dan pengunjung dalam menjaga kebersihan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pengelolaan sampah di Pasar Unggas serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian terdiri dari informan kunci yang ditentukan melalui teknik *snowball sampling* berjumlah 13 informan. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data dilakukan melalui perpanjangan pengamatan, triangulasi sumber dan teknik, analisis kasus negatif, serta *member check*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas pengelolaan sampah di Pasar Unggas belum efektif. dilihat dari indikator, yaitu : *Pertama,* struktur organisasi kurang efektif karena belum dibentuk secara khusus, *Kedua*, pembagian tugas dan tanggung jawab sudah berjalan baik karena petugas memahami perannya. *Ketiga,* tenaga kerja kurang efektif karena jumlah petugas tidak sebanding dengan volume sampah, *Keempa*t, pewadahan sampah kurang efektif karena tempat sampah terbatas dan belum terpilah, *Kelima*, pemilahan sampah kurang efektif karena sampah organik dan anorganik masih tercampur *Keenam,* pengumpulan sampah cukup baik karena dilakukan rutin setiap hari meskipun masih ada sisa di beberapa titik. *Ketujuh,* pengangkutan sampah cukup baik karena berjalan rutin menuju TPA, namun masih terjadi penumpukan akibat keterbatasan armada. *Kedelapan,* pengolahan sampah kurang efektif karena belum dilakukan. *Kesembilan,* pembuangan akhir sudah efektif karena sampah rutin diangkut ke TPA. *Kesepuluh,* sumber pendanaan cukup efektif karena mampu mendukung kegiatan pengelolaan sampah meskipun masih terbatas. *Kesebelas*, kecukupan anggaran kurang efektif karena belum memenuhi kebutuhan operasional. *Keduabelas*, retribusi sampah cukup baik karena pedagang telah dikenakan biaya kebersihan. *Ketigabelas*, biaya operasional dan pemeliharaan kurang efektif karena anggaran belum mencukupi; *Keempatbelas,* ketersediaan peraturan sudah baik karena telah diatur dalam Perda; *Kelimabelas,* pengawasan cukup baik karena dilakukan Dinas dan Satpol PP. *Keenambelas*, sanksi telah tersedia namun penerapannya perlu ditingkatkan. *Ketujuhbelas,* kesadaran masyarakat kurang efektif karena masih ada pembuangan sampah sembarangan. *Kedelapanbelas*, partisipasi masyarakat kurang efektif karena keterlibatan dalam pengelolaan sampah masih belum optimal. Faktor pendukung pengelolaan sampah meliputi adanya pembagian tugas yang baik, kerja sama antarinstansi, ketersediaan petugas kebersihan, dan pengangkutan sampah rutin, sedangkan faktor penghambat mencakup keterbatasan sarana prasarana, anggaran operasional, belum optimalnya penerapan sanksi, serta rendahnya kesadaran dan partisipasi masyarakat.

Untuk meningkatkan efektivitas pengelolaan sampah disarankan Dinas Perkim-LH perlu menambah sarana (tempat sampah dan pemilahan), pengawasan, serta anggaran. Pengelola pasar perlu meningkatkan koordinasi, sosialisasi, struktur organisasi, dan pemberian sanksi. Pedagang dan masyarakat perlu meningkatkan kesadaran membuang sampah pada tempatnya dan mendukung pemilahan demi pasar yang bersih, sehat, dan nyaman.

ABSTRACT

Hafizah, Student ID: 2022406. Title: "Effectiveness of Waste Management at the Poultry Market, Amuntai Tengah District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency." Supervised by **Dr. Irza Setiawan, S.Sos., M.A.P.** as First Supervisor and **Mrs. Sri Agusmila Aneta Herlinda, S.Pd., M.A.P.** as Second Supervisor.

Waste problems in traditional markets constitute a critical issue that affects environmental quality and public health. The waste management problems at the Poultry Market include the high volume of organic waste, limited waste container and sanitation facilities, and low awareness among traders and visitors in maintaining cleanliness. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of waste management at the Poultry Market and to identify the factors that influence it.

The study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The data sources consisted of key informants, selected through snowball sampling, totaling 13 informants. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis involved data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The credibility of the data was tested through extended observation, source and technique triangulation, negative case analysis, and member checking.

The results indicate that the effectiveness of waste management at the Poultry Market has not been effective, as assessed through the following indicators. First, the organizational structure was less effective because it had not been specifically established. Second, the division of tasks and responsibilities ran well as officers understood their roles. Third, the workforce was less effective because the number of workers was not proportional to the volume of waste. Fourth, waste containment was less effective because waste bins were limited and had not been segregated. Fifth, waste sorting was less effective because organic and inorganic waste remained mixed. Sixth, waste collection was fairly good as it was carried out routinely every day, although residues still remained at several points. Seventh, waste transportation was fairly good as it ran regularly to the landfill, yet accumulation still occurred due to a limited fleet. Eighth, waste processing was less effective because it had not yet been implemented. Ninth, final disposal was already effective because waste was routinely transported to the landfill. Tenth, the funding sources was moderately effeftive because it sopported waste management activities, although it remained limited. Eleventh, budget adequacy was less effective because the avalailable budget had not yet met the operasional needs, Twelfth, waste retribution was fairly good because traders had been charged a cleaning fee. Thirteenth, operational and maintenance costs were less effective because the budget was still insufficient. Fourteenth, the availability of regulations was good because they had been stipulated in a regional regulation (Perda). Fifteenth, supervision was fairly good as it was carried out by the relevant agency and the Civil Service Police Unit. Sixteenth, sanctions were available but their enforcement needed to be strengthened. Seventeenth, community awareness was less effective as indiscriminate waste disposal still occurred. Eighteenth, community participation was less effective because involvement in waste management was not yet optimal. Supporting factors for waste management included a good division of tasks, inter-agency cooperation, the availability of cleaning staff, and routine waste transportation, while inhibiting factors comprised limited infrastructure and facilities, operational budgets, suboptimal enforcement of sanctions, and low community awareness and participation.

To improve the effectiveness of waste management, it is recommended that the Housing, Settlement, and Environment Agency (Dinas Perkim-LH) increase facilities (waste bins and sorting facilities), supervision, and budget allocation. Market managers need to improve coordination, socialization, organizational structure, and the enforcement of sanctions. Traders and the public need to enhance their awareness of disposing of waste properly and to support waste sorting in order to realize a clean, healthy, and comfortable market.