

**PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH
RUMAH TANGGA BERBASIS SUMBER DI KECAMATAN SAWAN
KABUPATEN BULELENG**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Menganalisis tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga berbasis sumber di Kecamatan Sawan Kabupaten Buleleng, (2) Menganalisis keterkaitan faktor sosial, ekonomi, dan persepsi terhadap partisipasi masyarakat, dan (3) Mengidentifikasi kendala yang memengaruhi partisipasi masyarakat. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Kerobokan dan Desa Sekumpul, Kecamatan Sawan, Kabupaten Buleleng, dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner, wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan persentase dan tabulasi silang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) Tingkat partisipasi masyarakat masih tergolong rendah hingga sedang dan didominasi kategori jarang, (2) Pendidikan memiliki keterkaitan yang lebih kuat dengan partisipasi, sedangkan pendapatan, jumlah anggota keluarga yang bekerja, dan persepsi belum sepenuhnya mendorong partisipasi aktif, dan (3) Kendala utama meliputi keterbatasan waktu, kebiasaan pola kumpul-angkut-buang, kurangnya sosialisasi dan edukasi, serta keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana. Secara keseluruhan, peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat memerlukan penguatan edukasi, penyediaan sarana pendukung, serta peningkatan koordinasi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Partisipasi Masyarakat, Pengelolaan Sampah, Sampah Rumah Tangga, Berbasis Sumber, Kecamatan Sawan.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SOURCE-BASED HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SAWAN DISTRICT, BULELENG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) analyze the level of community participation in source-based household waste management in Sawan District, Buleleng Regency; (2) examine the relationship between social, economic, and perception factors and community participation; and (3) identify the constraints affecting community participation. The study was conducted in Kerobokan Village and Sekumpul Village, Sawan District, Buleleng Regency, using a quantitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, observations, and documentation, and were analyzed using percentage analysis and cross-tabulation. The results indicate that: (1) the level of community participation remains low to moderate and is predominantly categorized as infrequent; (2) education has a stronger relationship with community participation, whereas income, the number of employed household members, and public perceptions have not fully encouraged active participation; and (3) the main constraints include limited time, the prevailing collect-transport-dispose waste management practice, inadequate socialization and public education, and limited facilities and infrastructure. Overall, increasing community participation requires strengthened public education, the provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure, and enhanced coordination between the government and the community.

Keywords: *Community Participation, Waste Management, Household Waste, Source-Based Waste Management, Sawan District.*