

PENGELOLAAN TPS 3R (*REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE*) SOROGENEN RESIK

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Indonesia menghasilkan sekitar 68 juta ton sampah per tahun (KLHK, 2022), dengan 70% berakhir di TPA. Sampah organik mendominasi hingga 60% komposisi sampah nasional (Jakstranas, 2020), namun sebagian besar tidak terpilah sejak dari sumber. TPS 3R Sorogenen Resik di Kecamatan Kalasan, Kabupaten Sleman, melayani ± 260 KK dengan timbulan rata-rata 360 kg/hari, tetapi masih ditemukan pembakaran sampah, pemilahan yang belum optimal, serta rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sistem pengelolaan sampah di TPS 3R Sorogenen Resik

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan observasi dan wawancara. Data dikumpulkan melalui instrumen observasi berbasis indikator dalam SNI 3242:2008 serta wawancara dengan pengelola TPS. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif.

Hasil: Hasil penilaian menunjukkan bahwa aspek pembiayaan dan hukum mendapat skor tertinggi (60%), diikuti oleh aspek kelembagaan (80%), teknis operasional (60%), dan peran serta masyarakat (60%). Kendala utama ditemukan pada minimnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam memilah sampah dan belum optimalnya pemanfaatan fasilitas pemilahan.

Kesimpulan: Sistem pengelolaan sampah di TPS 3R Sorogenen Resik tergolong baik dengan capaian rata-rata tinggi pada aspek kelembagaan, peraturan, dan pembiayaan. Namun, masih terdapat kendala pada pemilahan sampah dari sumber, keterbatasan sarana, dan rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat, sehingga diperlukan peningkatan edukasi, sosialisasi, serta dukungan teknis operasional.

Kata Kunci: TPS 3R, pengelolaan sampah, SNI 3242:2008, partisipasi masyarakat, pembiayaan

**WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT TPS 3R (REDUCE, REUSE,
RECYCLE) SOROGENEN RESIK**

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ABSTRACT

Background : *Indonesia generates about 68 million tons of waste annually (KLHK, 2022), with 70% ending up in landfills. Organic waste dominates, making up to 60% of the national waste composition (Jakstranas, 2020), but most is not sorted at the source. The Sorogenen Resik 3R Waste Management Site (TPS 3R) in Kalasan District, Sleman Regency, serves approximately 260 households with an average daily waste generation of 360 kg. However, waste burning and suboptimal sorting are still found, alongside low community participation.*

Objective : *This study aims to understand the waste management system at the Sorogenen Resik 3R Waste Management Site.*

Method : *This study uses a descriptive method with an observational and interview-based approach. Data was collected using an observation instrument based on indicators in SNI 3242:2008 and interviews with the TPS management. The data was analyzed using descriptive quantitative and qualitative methods.*

Results : *The assessment results show that the financial and legal aspects received the highest score (60%), followed by institutional aspects (80%), technical operational aspects (60%), and community participation (60%). The main obstacles found were minimal community participation in waste sorting and the suboptimal use of sorting facilities.*

Conclusion : *The waste management system at the Sorogenen Resik 3R Waste Management Site is categorized as good, with high average scores in the institutional, legal, and financial aspects. However, challenges remain in waste sorting at the source, limited facilities, and low community participation. Therefore, increased education, socialization, and technical operational support are needed.*

Keywords: *TPS 3R, waste management, SNI 3242:2008, community participation, financing*