

ABSTRAK

ROSWATI. 2026. **Pengelolaan Sampah Domestik Berbasis 5R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replace, Replant) Sebagai Upaya Edukasi Perilaku Pro-Lingkungan di Desa Jatihurip Kecamatan Cisayong Kabupaten Tasikmalaya**. Program Studi Pendidikan Geografi Pascasarjana Universitas Siliwangi Tasikmalaya.

Sampah domestik merupakan salah satu permasalahan lingkungan yang berkaitan erat dengan kebiasaan masyarakat dalam mengelola sampah rumah tangga. Di Desa Jatihurip, Kecamatan Cisayong, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, pengelolaan sampah masih banyak dilakukan secara sederhana, seperti dibakar, ditimbun, atau dibuang tanpa proses pemilahan dan pengolahan lebih lanjut. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa persoalan sampah tidak hanya berkaitan dengan keterbatasan sarana, tetapi juga dengan pemahaman, kesadaran, dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap lingkungan. Pengelolaan sampah domestik berbasis prinsip 5R, yaitu *Reduce*, *Reuse*, *Recycle*, *Replace*, dan *Replant*, menjadi salah satu pendekatan edukatif yang dapat mendorong terbentuknya perilaku pro-lingkungan masyarakat. Kajian ini diarahkan untuk menganalisis pemahaman dan perilaku pro-lingkungan masyarakat setelah mengikuti pelatihan pengelolaan sampah domestik berbasis 5R, serta mengkaji bentuk dan karakteristik pelatihan yang sesuai dengan kondisi masyarakat Desa Jatihurip. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan desain studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur, observasi partisipatif, studi dokumentasi, dan studi literatur. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa pelatihan 5R mampu meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai pentingnya pengelolaan sampah sejak dari sumbernya. Masyarakat mulai memahami bahwa pengurangan sampah, pemanfaatan kembali barang bekas, pendauran ulang, penggantian bahan tidak ramah lingkungan, dan kegiatan penghijauan dapat diterapkan dalam kehidupan rumah tangga. Perubahan perilaku pro-lingkungan mulai tampak melalui kebiasaan memilah sampah, mengurangi penggunaan plastik sekali pakai, memanfaatkan kembali barang bekas, mengolah sampah organik, menjaga kebersihan lingkungan, dan melakukan penghijauan. Namun, perubahan tersebut masih berlangsung secara bertahap dan belum merata karena dipengaruhi oleh kebiasaan lama, keterbatasan fasilitas, serta perlunya pendampingan berkelanjutan. Pengelolaan sampah domestik berbasis 5R dapat menjadi sarana edukasi lingkungan yang relevan dalam membentuk perilaku pro-lingkungan masyarakat desa apabila dilaksanakan melalui pelatihan yang kontekstual, partisipatif, sederhana, berbasis praktik langsung, melibatkan tokoh masyarakat, dan dilakukan secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci : sampah domestik, 5R, edukasi lingkungan, perilaku pro-lingkungan, Desa Jatihurip.

ABSTRACT

ROSWATI. 2026. *Domestic Waste Management Based on the 5R Principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replace, Replant) as an Effort to Educate Pro-Environmental Behavior in Jatihurip Village, Cisayong District, Tasikmalaya Regency*. Postgraduate Program in Geography Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

Domestic waste is one of the environmental problems closely related to community habits in managing household waste. In Jatihurip Village, Cisayong District, Tasikmalaya Regency, waste management is still largely carried out in a simple manner, such as burning, burying, or disposing of waste without further sorting and processing. This condition indicates that waste problems are not only related to limited facilities, but also to community understanding, awareness, and environmental behavior. Domestic waste management based on the 5R principles, namely Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replace, and Replant, serves as an educational approach that can encourage the development of pro-environmental behavior in the community. This study aims to analyze community understanding and pro-environmental behavior after participating in domestic waste management training based on the 5R principles, as well as to examine the form and characteristics of training that are appropriate to the conditions of the Jatihurip Village community. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, participatory observation, documentation study, and literature study. The findings show that 5R training contributed to improving community understanding of the importance of managing waste from its source. The community began to understand that reducing waste, reusing used goods, recycling, replacing environmentally unfriendly materials, and carrying out greening activities can be applied in household life. Changes in pro-environmental behavior began to appear through waste sorting habits, reducing the use of single-use plastics, reusing used goods, processing organic waste, maintaining environmental cleanliness, and conducting greening activities. However, these changes are still gradual and uneven, as they are influenced by old habits, limited facilities, and the need for continuous assistance. Domestic waste management based on the 5R principles can serve as a relevant form of environmental education in shaping pro-environmental behavior among rural communities when implemented through contextual, participatory, simple, practice-based, community leader-involved, and sustainable training.

Keywords : *domestic waste, 5R, environmental education, pro-environmental behavior, Jatihurip Village.*