

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION REGARDING REGIONAL WASTE TPA OF SOUTHWEST SUMBA REGENCY (STUDY AT SOUTHWEST SUMBA DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE)

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ABSTRACT

Researchers conducted research at the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service. This research aims to determine the implementation of government policy in the provision of regional waste final disposal sites in Southwest Sumba Regency along with the inhibiting factors. This research method is qualitative, with data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the research show that: (1) the implementation of the Southwest Sumba Regency Regional Regulation policy Number 12 of 2019 concerning Final Disposal Sites for regional waste in Southwest Sumba Regency has not been implemented, this is due to the communication and socialization aspect of reducing regional waste. Consistency is also still minimal because there have been no firm efforts to implement administrative sanctions for business actors who do not pay fees or people who throw rubbish at illegal waste dumping sites. Based on the research results, most of the human resources implementing this policy, especially supervisors, only have a bachelor's degree or equivalent at the Environmental Service of Southwest Sumba Regency. Limited budgets make it difficult to procure machines for waste recycling, considering that the price per unit is expensive and it is not yet possible to provide them to villages, sub-districts, and the entire community in Southwest Sumba Regency. Facilities and infrastructure are also limited, as many tools are in a damaged condition. Temporary disposal sites in several sub-districts have limited waste capacity. In terms of organizational structure, there are Standard Operating Procedures related to the provision of Regional Waste Final Disposal Sites and fragmentation involving the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service. (2) Factors inhibiting the implementation of policies regarding final waste disposal sites in Southwest Sumba Regency, low public awareness of waste disposal, lack of firmness in implementing sanctions, lack of human resources, and budget limitations.

Keywords: *policy implementation, regional waste, final disposal sites*

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INTRODUCTION

According to Arisandi et al. (2020), the Implementation of the regional waste landfill policy is a big problem faced by the government, waste in Indonesia is divided into two, first, namely the management of household waste and waste similar to household waste and second, namely the management specific waste. Specific waste management is the responsibility of the government, while management of household waste and similar household waste consists of reducing waste and handling waste, reducing waste which includes limiting waste generation, recycling waste, and reusing waste. In this case, the central government, regional government, business actors, and the community have their respective roles. Waste is one of the fundamental environmental problems and is increasingly difficult to handle in all regions of Indonesia, including problems at Final Disposal Sites (TPA) which are always a challenge for Regional Governments. The same thing happens in big cities.

According to Nurlina et al. (2021), the implementation of policies regarding regional waste landfills has been in the making for a long time, but in practice, most of the regional waste landfills in Southwest Sumba Regency have not been implemented by the rules of these

policies. There are still many piles of rubbish found in the Southwest Sumba Regency area. The waste problem is a social phenomenon that until now has not been able to be completely addressed by the Indonesian Government. Every city and village in Indonesia, which has a large population with diverse consumption patterns, as a result of high community activity is faced with this waste problem. Such population numbers and consumption patterns ultimately have the potential to cause the volume, types, and characteristics of waste to continue to increase and become a problem because they have not been balanced with good waste management (Dhamayanthie et al., 2021).

According to Cahyadi et al. (2018), policy implementation The waste problem is a social phenomenon that until now has not been able to be completely addressed by the Indonesian Government. Every city and village in Indonesia, which has a large population with diverse consumption patterns, as a result of high community activity is faced with this waste problem. Such population numbers and consumption patterns ultimately have the potential to cause the volume, types, and characteristics of waste to continue to increase and become a problem because they have not been balanced with good waste management.

According to Damanhuri (2010), we usually throw the waste we produce in the trash and then take it to a Temporary Shelter (TPS). TPS is the place before waste is transported to recycling, processing, and/or integrated waste processing sites. From the TPS, the waste will be transported and taken by the Environmental Service using a rubbish truck to the Final Processing Site (TPA). A landfill is a place to process and return waste to environmental media in a safe manner for humans and the environment. Garbage is also a frightening specter in society. There is still a lot of rubbish scattered around, not only on the roads but even along the rivers there is pollution due to rubbish. Thus, waste is a crucial problem that requires very intensive handling from various parties. Until now, waste cannot be handled properly, especially in big cities. Waste that is not managed properly will cause a decline in the health and ethical value of the environment due to water and air pollution and the development of pests and diseases so residential areas around the piles of waste are no longer suitable for residents. Based on this explanation, waste has a clear status, namely something that is no longer wanted so that waste is categorized into: An object, solid form, whether it is present or not with human activity, Solid objects that must be thrown away or removed, Thrown away can be accepted or not accepted by other people. These partnership and collaboration activities can be in the form of collaboration between regional governments or partnerships between the government and the private sector, better known as Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

According to Prihatin (2020), the implementation of regional government policies in Southwest Sumba Regency requires the participation of the private sector in a pattern of government-private cooperation, including obtaining capital to overcome financing problems in infrastructure development, improving the management of natural resources and service facilities, as well as transferring technology, expand and develop services for customers and improve operational efficiency.

According to Hansyar & Halimah (2022), community participation in providing regional waste landfills is very necessary to create a good, healthy, clean, and tidy environment. A good and healthy living environment is the human right of every Indonesian citizen as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia to reduce waste in the area, apart from that, Law Number 18 of 2018 concerning regional waste landfills mandates the community and

government or private agencies to implement policies in every activity in the field to provide space for regional waste. So one of the steps taken for final waste storage in the Southwest Sumba Regency City is through cooperation and partnership activities as stated in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning implementation and policy for providing Final Processing Land for waste. These partnership and collaboration activities can be in the form of collaboration between regional governments or partnerships between the government and the private sector, better known as Public Private Partnerships (PPP). To provide final storage for waste, the Southwest Sumba Regency Government itself has created a policy that regulates the provision of final storage land for regional waste.

According to Fitri et al. (2019), implementing the regional waste landfill policy is the government's responsibility in the form of an accurate service, namely by making a policy regarding the provision of final regional waste storage sites.

According to Wichai Utcha & Chavalparit (2019), there is a policy regarding regional waste landfills to determine strategic locations so that regional waste can be managed well. It is not uncommon for us to find that agencies tasked with handling waste are less able to deal with waste problems, resulting in ineffective waste management which can hurt our health and the environment. The Southwest Sumba Regency Government has issued a policy in the form of a regional regulation as a sign of its seriousness in overcoming the waste problem. This regional regulation aims to create a Southwest Sumba Regency that is free from waste problems to support environmental sustainability improve public health, and environmental quality, and make waste a good human resource.

Tahir (2023), stated that the policies that have been established are not immediately able to solve the problems that have been ignored in the formulation of the regional waste landfill policy. A policy is not only formulated, created determined, and not implemented, a policy must be implemented to achieve the goals that have been set.

According to Alwi & Suhendra (2019), policy implementation is often considered as an implementation of what has been determined by the regional government and it is as if this implementation stage does not influence the success of a policy. However, in reality, the implementation stage determines the success of a policy, it will be meaningless and cannot achieve the goals that have been set if it is not implemented properly and correctly.

A policy is a series of actions determined by the government for a specific purpose in solving public problems that are developing in society which require resolving action. It is hoped that the existence of a policy that has been established will be able to overcome and provide a benefit or hope for a condition that has an impact on society (Permatasari, 2020).

Dwianti & Karina (2013), Although the policy regarding final waste storage sites has been in place for a long time, in its implementation, most of the waste storage sites in Southwest Sumba Regency have not been implemented by the rules of these policies. This policy is in the form of a regional regulation, namely Regional Regulation Number 21 of 2009 which was later changed to Regional Regulation 15 of 2012 concerning the provision of final storage land for waste in southwest Sumba Regency, where the explanation regarding the implementation procedures is regulated in Regent's Regulation Number 25 of 2012. 2010 which also changed to become Regent's Regulation Number 55 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for Implementing TPA for Waste in Southwest Sumba Regency.

Dewi, Puspita, and Rinti (2019), implementation of Southwest Sumba Regency Regional Waste Policy Number 12 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of the Final Storage Site Policy for Waste, explained a new paradigm for anticipating the number of mountains of waste in landfills. This paradigm views waste as a resource that has economic value if utilized.

METHOD

This research method is a qualitative approach research method. Qualitative research is research that produces and processes descriptive data, such as interview descriptions, field notes, and images. Qualitative research aims to gain a general understanding of social reality from the participant's perspective. Through qualitative methods, the author can gain an in-depth understanding because it acts as a key research instrument by observing the research object directly at the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service.

This research method seeks to describe and clarify existing facts or characteristics of phenomena factually, carefully, without relying on logical evidence, numerical principles, or qualitative methods so that it can describe conditions and circumstances that are truly facts. By using this method researchers can find out something. the problem of implementing the regional waste final disposal site policy that the southwest Sumba district environmental service wants to solve. In this condition, to find out the mechanism for implementing the policy regarding the regional waste landfill in Southwest Sumba Regency.

Research contains detailed questions about the scope or topics that will be revealed or explored in the research. The focus of the research is an outline of the research observations themselves through interviews with service heads and other staff in the environmental service. Implementation of landfill policy in a partnership concept approach between local government and the private sector to provide waste landfill land in the Southwest Sumba district.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regional Government Policy

According to Wahab (1991), regional government policies need to place greater emphasis on democratic principles of community participation, equity, and justice as well as pay attention to the diverse regional potential in landfill policies for waste itself. This regional government policy gives broader authority to regions, which is realized by authority in regulating, distributing, and utilizing national resources as well as balancing regional waste as stated in Law No. 22 of 2017 and Law No. 25 of 2020.

According to Indiahono (2009), regional government policy regarding providing landfill for waste in the region will require large areas of land to be able to accommodate waste in the environment and waste by applicable laws and regulations. The policy of giving authority to third parties (private sector) in matters of waste management is not new in government policy. This kind of logic is the big agenda for bureaucratic reform transformation. Involving the private sector in managing public needs is expected to help government performance.

According to Geumala et al. (2018), Regional government policy regarding the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste, the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of environmental protection and management is tasked with coordinating the integration of the information system for managing household waste and waste similar to household waste. stairs, which are provided by the local government

itself. The policy of the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of protection and management of waste in the environment has the authority to regulate the national waste management information system.

Policy implementation

General policy implementation is a series of activities to deliver policies to the public so that these policies can bring results as expected by the government. This series of activities includes, Firstly, the preparation of a set of further regulations which are an interpretation of the policy. Second, prepare resources to drive implementation activities including facilities and infrastructure, financial resources, and of course determining who is responsible for implementing the policy. Third, how to deliver concrete policy to the community in regional waste management (Subarsono, 2005).

Policy implementation does not only involve the behavior of administrative bodies responsible for implementing programs and engendering obedience in target groups but also involves direct or indirect networks of political, economic, and social power. can influence the behavior of all parties involved to determine the direction so that public policy objectives can be realized as a result of government activities (Utami, 2013).

Policy implementation is a stage of the policy process after the enactment of applicable laws regarding waste. Implementation is conceptualized as a process, or a series of decisions and actions aimed at ensuring that decisions accepted by the legislative body can be implemented. Policy implementation is actions carried out by individuals (or groups) in the government and private sector that are directed at achieving the goals set in previous policy decisions. Policy implementation is a process of implementing policy decisions (usually in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions, executive government, or presidential decrees). State policy should be made by government institutions or what elements in the conversion process function to change inputs from the environment into outputs that should be optimally regulated (Ernawati, 2018).

The role of community policy in waste management

The role of policy is that the community is expected to participate because the results of final waste disposal carried out by the government together with the community are for the welfare of the community itself. Active community involvement can be more successful if the final disposal of the waste itself is community-oriented. Community participation is expected to accompany the government in providing assistance to improve, facilitate, accelerate, and ensure a clean environment (Ulfarida, 2017).

The concept of Regional Government cooperation/partnership

According to Candra (2012), the concept of cooperation between local government and the community in providing a waste landfill emphasizes the division of authority or tasks in carrying out the implementation of policies to increase the effectiveness of those provided in a structured and clearer manner for the management of final waste storage sites so that they have economic value.

According to Keith Davis & Septy (2016), they say that there are several types of participation in the concept of cooperation between local government and the community,

namely thought participation, thought energy participation and expertise participation, goods participation, and money participation. Participation must be open to the public, participation will affect the credibility of the body concerned. By documenting the actions of this state agency, it can provide a satisfactory means if the public and even the courts feel the need to examine the considerations that have been taken when making these decisions which will ultimately force the responsibility of the state agency for the activities carried out.

According to Nurlina et al. (2021), explaining that the government's concept of providing a waste landfill is a social phenomenon that until now the Indonesian government has not been able to overcome completely. Every city and village in Indonesia, which has a large population with diverse consumption patterns, as a result of high community activity is faced with this waste problem. Such population numbers and consumption patterns ultimately have the potential to cause the volume, types, and characteristics of waste to continue to increase and become a problem because they have not been balanced with good waste management.

How to implement the Southwest Sumba Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Waste Landfills in Southwest Sumba.

1. Policy Implementation Activities and Communication Between Government, Private Sector and Other Organizations in Regional Waste Management in Southwest Sumba Regency

Activities in implementing Regional Regulation N0 policies. 12 of 2019 concerning TPA in a study of communication between the government, the private sector, and other organizations/communities shows that implementation is less effective, including that socialization to the community does not create awareness of protecting the environment from the impacts of waste. Regional waste management by providing heavy equipment and final storage sites is still based on government power, while investors have not shown interest in managing productive waste separation. The method for implementing policies in TPA is to support the construction of 3R TPS and the availability of heavy equipment so that it can reduce the accumulation of waste in TPA.

One concrete manifestation of providing a waste landfill by the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service is the issuance of Southwest Sumba Regency regional regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning the provision of a waste landfill as a step in dealing with waste problems in Southwest Sumba. In general, the contents of this policy contain two things, namely waste reduction and waste handling.

Policy implementation is a policy direction implemented by the environmental service to be able to overcome the regional waste problem that occurs in Southwest Sumba Regency, where the population growth rate is increasingly high, the method for providing regional waste landfills still uses an open dumping system, limited facilities, and infrastructure so that it cannot transport the amount of rubbish that is available, there is minimal outreach to the relevant agencies.

Implementation of the waste landfill policy is the ratification of policy decisions made by the Southwest Sumba Regency environmental service, such as ratification of executive regulations, and articles in the law for the provision of the waste landfill itself.

2. Characteristics and Agents of Regional Government Policies in Implementation/Implementors

The characteristics of government agents in implementation are carried out with approaches and communication with the involvement of community leaders, but this is not yet optimal in being able to mobilize public awareness. Characteristics of implementing agents, including organizational characteristics that will determine the success or failure of a regional waste landfill supply program, including the competency and size of agent staff, legislative and executive support, organizational strength, degree of openness of communication with external parties, and policy-making bodies in the West Sumba Regency Government Power.

Policy implementation or implementors are parties who carry out policies which consist of determining organizational goals and targets, analysis and formulation of organizational policies and strategies, decision making, planning, preparation of the Southwest Sumba Regency regional waste landfill program, organizing, mobilizing people, operational implementation, supervision, and assessment. A public policy or implementer will play an important role in taking concrete action with various supplies of waste landfill land. The program or activity is a comprehensive plan that describes the resources used and integrated into one unit to increase the supply of regional waste landfills in the Southwest Sumba Regency.

3. Conditions, social and political in TPA policy

Social and political conditions in policy implementation show conditions that do not guarantee security at landfills for various waste management facilities as well as location supplies that have not yet found access to development. Politically, this policy has not been implemented with firmness regarding aspects of violations in fulfilling waste contribution obligations and orderly disposal of waste.

Social and political conditions are life that includes social/community elements. A life is called a social life if there is interaction between one individual and another, and there is communication and interaction which then develops and requires each other. Social life is a life characterized by the presence of social elements, which is what is called social life. In social life, ideally, we will find social interaction. Social activities include social activities such as cooperation, community service, helping each other, and participating in certain activities. Social activities are mutually necessary between people within the Southwest Sumba Regency government environment. Thus, it must continue to be maintained so that a sense of security is created and there is no social inequality. Social life is a condition or state of society in which there are social elements such as interactions between one another, and the relationship between one society and another.

Implementation of the Policy on Regional Waste Landfills at the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service

Policy implementation is a policy direction implemented by the environmental service to be able to overcome the regional waste problem that occurs in Southwest Sumba Regency, where the population growth rate is increasingly high, the method for providing regional waste landfills still uses an open dumping system, limited facilities, and infrastructure so that it cannot transport the amount of rubbish that is available, there is minimal outreach to the relevant agencies.

Implementation of the TPA policy on waste. Implementation of the policy will not begin until the goals and targets are determined by Regional Government Regulation Number 12 of

2019 which are identified by policy decisions. Implementation is a process of activities carried out by the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service so that in the end you will get a result that is by the policy objectives themselves.

Implementation of the waste landfill policy is the ratification of policy decisions made by the Southwest Sumba Regency environmental service, such as ratification of executive regulations, and articles in the law for the provision of the waste landfill itself.

Implementation of the regional waste landfill policy is a form of decision regarding fundamental policies. Usually stated in a law. However, it can also take the form of important instructions or legislative decisions. Ideally, these decisions explain the problems to be addressed, define the objectives to be achieved and in some way “describe the structure” of the implementation process.

Implementation of policies regarding regional waste management in Southwest Sumba Regency

Regional waste management in the Southwest Sumba Regency environmental service is carried out based on Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Waste Management, the Regional Government carries out cleanliness management in the form of activities: Maintaining cleanliness of rubbish on public roads (protocol) transporting and disposing of rubbish from public places and facilities Maintaining cleanliness of rubbish in markets, transporting and disposing of it to TPA Arranging and determining the location of TPS and TPA Picking up rubbish from TPS to TPA Disposal or destruction and utilization of rubbish Community organizations, through the coordination of RT/RW and Regional Government officials, carry out cleanliness management in residential areas in the form of activities such as sorting, storing, sweeping and collecting and transferring waste to the TPS. Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service/Agency managing public places and facilities, markets, and waterways. open/river city parks, social and commercial enterprises, carrying out cleanliness management in their environment in the form of collecting and transferring waste to the TPS/TPA. The government organizes cleanliness management in the form of activities or participation and partnerships in waste management (Regulation No. 12 of 2019)

General Waste Management by the Southwest Sumba Regency environmental service

Waste management in general by the environmental service in Southwest Sumba Regency plays a very important role in creating a clean and healthy environmental quality. In environmental health science, waste management is considered good if the waste does not become a breeding ground for disease germs. Several conditions that must be met in waste management are that it does not pollute the air, water, and soil, does not cause odors, does not cause fires, and so on.

Waste management is a field related to the regulation of the storage, storage (temporary), collection, transfer and transportation, processing, and disposal of waste in a manner that is by the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, and nature protection. (conservation), beauty and other environmental considerations as well as considering community attitudes.

Efforts Made to Overcome Obstacles to Implementing Policy on Regional Waste Landfills in Southwest Sumba Regency

Based on the description of the inhibiting factors or obstacles that occur in the implementation of policies regarding the Regional Waste Landfill in Southwest Sumba Regency, namely encouraging the regional government to make efforts to overcome these inhibiting factors. So the results of this research will present the efforts that need to be made by the Southwest Sumba Regency government to overcome inhibiting factors by the applied results researched or observed directly in the field.

This effort is being made so that the implementation of handling the Regional Waste Landfill in Southwest Sumba Regency can run smoothly and reduce obstacles in the future. Increased provision of the Southwest Sumba Regency Regional Waste Landfill operating in 2019 until now. The Regional Waste Landfill receives large amounts of waste transported by roll trucks. The researcher concluded that there was an effort by the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service to overcome the relatively small landfill capacity problem by requesting additional budget to build a new active zone at the Southwest Sumba Regency Regional Waste Landfill site, organizing the community who were waste scavengers and trying to find investors to process waste so that waste is separated between organic and inorganic waste.

The Southwest Sumba Regency Government has made efforts to reduce the problem of regional waste landfills by doing what has been stipulated in the applicable policies, such as conducting outreach as well as providing outreach and guidance to the people of Southwest Sumba Regency. The Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service also collaborates with Village Heads, Subdistrict Heads, TPS administrators, PKK women, and other community organizations to assist the Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service in implementing policies regarding the regional waste landfill.

CONCLUSION

Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service in implementing PERDA policy no. 12 of 2019 concerning TPA in a study of communication between local government, the private sector and other organizations/community shows that implementation is less effective, including that socialization to the community does not create awareness of protecting the environment from the impacts of waste. Regional waste management by providing heavy equipment and final storage sites is still based on government power, while investors have not shown interest in managing productive waste separation. Specific waste management is the responsibility of the government, while management of household waste and similar household waste consists of reducing waste and handling waste, reducing waste which includes limiting waste generation, recycling waste, and reusing waste. Waste is one of the fundamental environmental problems and is increasingly difficult to handle in all regions of Indonesia, including problems at Final Processing Sites (TPA) which are always a challenge for Regional Governments.

Southwest Sumba Regency Environmental Service, the characteristics of government agents in implementation are carried out using approaches and communication with the involvement of community leaders, but this has not been optimal in being able to mobilize awareness of the community itself. Characteristics of Southwest Sumba Regency government

agents to carry out communication between the regional government and sub-district officials down to the villages to increase the supply of regional waste landfills. Social and political conditions in policy implementation show conditions that do not guarantee security at landfills for various waste management facilities as well as location supplies that have not yet found access to development.

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