

## MANAGEMENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION WASTE AT CIMENTENG TPA SUKABUMI DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

This research is entitled "Implementation of Waste Management Policy at TPA Cimenteng, Sukabumi Regency". The purpose of this study is to find out what the implementation of waste management policies is like at the Cimenteng TPA, Sukabumi Regency and the inhibiting factors in its implementation. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The informants in this study were the Sukabumi Regency Housing and Settlement Office, the Head of TPA Cimenteng, and the community in the TPA Cimenteng environment. The validity of the data in this study used source triangulation, technical triangulation, and member checking methods. The results of this study indicate that waste management at Cimenteng TPA has been running but has not fully run optimally, this is shown by mountains of garbage that are not managed properly, tools that are often damaged, this clearly disrupts activities at Cimenteng TPA, for the inhibiting factor is . The lack of budget for Cimenteng TPA so as to repair or rejuvenate existing equipment at Cimenteng TPA has caused waste management at Cimenteng TPA to not run optimally. In addition, in 2019 Indonesia was hit by the Covid outbreak, the government finally cut the budget for handling Covid. The lack of budget for Cimenteng TPA so as to repair or rejuvenate existing equipment at Cimenteng TPA has caused waste management at Cimenteng TPA to not run optimally. In addition, in 2019 Indonesia was hit by the Covid outbreak, the government finally cut the budget for handling Covid. The lack of budget for Cimenteng TPA so as to repair or rejuvenate existing equipment at Cimenteng TPA has caused waste management at Cimenteng TPA to not run optimally. In addition, in 2019 Indonesia was hit by the Covid outbreak, the government finally cut the budget for handling Covid.

**Keywords:** *Policy Implementation, Cimenteng Landfill Waste Management*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Obtaining a healthy environment is the right to be lukewarm to Indonesian citizens as explained in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the *Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia 1945* giving everyone the right to a good and healthy living environment. The mandate of the Constitution has the consequence that the government is obliged to provide public services in waste management. This has legal consequences that the government is the authority and responsible in the field of waste management even though operationally the management can partner with business entities. In addition, waste organizations, and community groups engaged in waste can also be included in waste management activities.

In the *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2008* concerning waste management, explaining that waste management that relies on the final approach is time to be abandoned and replaced with a new paradigm of waste management. The new paradigm views waste as a resource that has economic value and can be used, for example, for energy, compost, fertilizer or for industrial raw materials. Waste management is carried out with a comprehensive approach from upstream, from before a product that has the potential to become waste is produced, to downstream, namely in the phase the product has been used so that it becomes waste, which is then returned to environmental media safely. Waste management with the new paradigm a is carried out with waste reduction and handling activities. Waste reduction includes restriction, reuse, and recycling activities, while waste handling activities include sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final processing.

The Sukabumi Regency Regional Government established the Environmental Agency in order to organize the management and services provided to overcome the waste problem, based on the *Peraturan Daerah Nomor 7 Tahun 2016* concerning the Establishment and Composition of the Sukabumi Regency Government Regional Apparatus as amended by the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 118 Tahun 2018* concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Sukabumi Regency Environmental Service. Then, it becomes a legal basis in the implementation and duties that must be carried out. In this case, the Environmental Agency is the leading sector as an organizer to create a clean sanctuary, one of its tasks is waste management at the Cimenteng landfill.

Waste management is a way to anticipate the accumulation of waste. Policies to manage waste are needed to control waste management, either by reducing the use of single-use bags, recycling waste until it becomes an item of economic value, or by destroying waste so that it does not accumulate to avoid environmental pollution.

The *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning waste management and retribution for cleaning waste services. Article 8 states:

- a. Landfill preparation;
- b. Waste harvesting in landfills;
- c. Sarana and the infrastructure and technology of waste processing in the landfill;
- d. TPS and TPST supplies;

- e. Transportof waste from TPS or TPST to landfill;
- f. Tools and waste transportation infrastructure;
- g. Tools and waste processing infrastructure and technology at TPST; and guidance for people carrying out waste management activities

Cimenteng Landfill is one of the final landfills in Sukabumi Regency with the area of land used as a Final Landfill is 7.5 hectares with a strategic location in Cimenteng located far from residential areas. This is done to avoid the final waste disposal from disturbing public health..

**Table 1 Data on the amount of waste generated every day in Sakabumi Regency**

Year	Amount of waste Tons / Per Day
2017	571
2018	336,4
2020	734,32
2021	261,2

(Source: *West Java open data*)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the amount of waste in Kabupaten Sukabumi has experienced an ups and downs, yes, from 2017 to 2020 it continues to increase but in 2021 it has decreased like the data above. The waste that is transported comes from several districts in the transportation every day that has been brought to the Cimenteng landfill is a variety of waste, there is organic waste and inorganic waste. Furthermore, the waste is sorted to separate waste based on its criteria.

Daily activities carried out by officers at the Cimenteng landfill are transporting waste from temporary shelters (TPS) to landfills. The cleaners at the Cimenteng landfill in the transportation of waste do it every day from 07:00 am to 17:00 pm, and the schedule that has been set is actually not standard irregular, because in the process of transporting waste it is not necessarily settled because in the field must adjust to the existing conditions with the rules of 6 regional coordinators in handling the schedule of waste transportation from several district.

**Table 2 Data on waste generation in Sukabumi Regency in 2020**

No	Service Area	District Area (ha)	Number of Heads of Households Served	Number of Souls Served	Number of Waste Generation (m3)
A	LOCAL REGIONS				
	1.Sukabumi District	2,389.34	14.881	39.93	75.87
	2.Kec. Kadudampit	5,420.17	4.048	13.17	25.02
	3. Kec. Cisaat	2,145.40	30.533	120.196	228.37
	4.Gunung Petir Dist.	2,285.10	11.966	50.626	96.19

<b>B</b>	<b>CIBADAK REGION</b>				
	1.Cikembar District	8,651.83	5.818	36.11	68.61
	2.Cibadak District	6,289.29	15.748	78.753	149.63
	3.Kec. Cicantayan	3,842.58	4.565	22.392	42.54
	4. Kec. Nagrak	2,319.50	1.702	6.279	11.93
	5.Kec. Warungkiara	7,027.22	8.742	43.717	83.06
<b>C</b>	<b>KORWIL CICURUG</b>				
	1. Kec. Cicurug	5,637.60	25.827	88.089	167.37
	2. Cidahu District	2,916.90	4.107	15.431	29.32
	3. Kec. Parungkuda	3,182.75	13.334	54.698	103.93
<b>D</b>	<b>TERRITORY RATU</b>				
	1.Plbhn Ratu Dist.	10,287.91	20.975	84.114	159.82
	2. Kec. Simpenan	16,922.16	7.46	28.562	54.27
	3. Kec. Cikakak	11,644.26	3.116	12.237	23.25
	4. Kec. Cisolok	16,057.72	10.48	37.125	70.54
	5.Bantargadung Dist.	7,610.00	5.963	18.834	35.78
<b>E</b>	<b>KORWIL JAMPANGKULON</b>				
	1. Kec. Surade	13,393.09	10.223	21.052	40.00
	2.JampangKulon Dist.	7,977.02	6.655	21.572	40.99
	3. Kec. Ciracap	16,056.10	4.707	6.328	12.02
	4. Cibitung District	8,893.00	3.867	11.305	21.48
	5. Kec. Cimanggu	6,267.00	6.209	13.646	25.93
	6. Kalibunder District	8,617.00	3.377	12.117	23.02
	7. Kec. Waluran	9,891.00	7.195	23.5	44.65
	8. Kec. Ciemas	30,457.00	6.246	17.608	33.46
	4. Kec. Sagaranten	12,204.58	1.698	4.812	9.14
<b>F</b>	<b>KORWIL SUKARAJA</b>				
	1. Purabaya District	11,611.00	1.88	7.968	15.14
	2. Kec. Nyalindung	10,442.00	6.587	22.714	43.16
	3. Sukaraja District	4,199.90	22.274	60.579	115.10
	4. Kebon Pedes District	1,034.83	8.869	17.471	33.19
	5. Kec. Cireunghas	2,862.00	10.176	23.865	45.34
	6. Kec. Gegerbitung	6,774.00	7.558	15.716	29.86
	7. Sukalarang District	2,203.89	13.835	43.652	82.94
<b>Number of Waste Generation (m3)</b>		<b>318.942</b>	<b>1,100,748.32</b>	<b>2,091.42</b>	

(Source: *Public Housing Office, Settlement Area and Cleanliness of Sukabumi Regency*)

Sukabumi Regency waste generation data in 2020 from 6 korwil (regional coordinators) reached 2,091.42 tons in 2020 this data is data on the generation of waste in Sukabumi Regency, while for waste entering the Cimenteng landfill, based on data released by the Sukabumi Regency Environmental Agency, the

daily waste data that enters the Cimenteng landfill as much as 220 tons per day of waste comes from 27 districts.

For the management of plastic waste in the Cimenteng landfill at this time, namely by means of *Controlled Landfill* where this is a way to avoid unpleasant smells (odors) caused by waste, where in this process plastic waste is landfilled with a week's time. And for organic waste or waste from food waste, the Cimenteng landfill manager uses organic fertilizer.

Based on data from preliminary observations made by researchers, it is known that waste management at the Cimenteng landfill has not been implemented properly in accordance with the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Retribution for Hygiene Waste Services. In Sukabumi regency, specifically at the Cimenteng landfill, in the implementation process, there are still several problems that can affect the implementation of smapah management at the Cimenteng landfill.

The first problem phenomenon, the Regional Government is tasked with ensuring the implementation of good and environmentally sound waste management in accordance with the objectives as referred to in Article 4, namely Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a resource. In this case, the government should monitor the activities at the Cimenteng landfill. However, when the amount of waste in Sukabumi Regency has increased, there should be a tool that operates well but the reality is that it does not operate on one scale, this tool should be able to operate properly, even if there is damage, it should be able to be repaired quickly.

The second problem phenomenon, namely the Cimenteng landfill, there are no experts in the field of waste management, so far the experts at the *Environmental Agency (DLH)* only make arrangements regarding what activities should be conducted at the Cimenteng landfill. In the management process requires "guidance for people who carry out waste management activities". Meanwhile, the Cimenteng landfill does not have human resources who have the ability to provide guidance for managing waste how to process waste in accordance with the purpose for which the Perda mentioned above is made.

The third problem phenomenon, namely in accordance with the Sukabumi Regency Regional Regulation in article 8 of the facilities and infrastructure at the Cimenteng landfill for facilities, there are only 3 Back go units, 1 bulldozer and 42 fleets of garbage trucks. The tools mentioned above are a means for collecting waste, while for the technology used to process waste in the landfill, there is only a destructive tool for making small organic waste compost, while the waste transported to the Cimenteng landfill is organic and non-oraganic waste with a total of 200 tons of waste per day that enters the Cimenteng landfill.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to Anderson (2003:1-34), "Public policy is a policy developed by government agencies and officials (actors and non-governmental factors can certainly influence the development of public policy)". Agustino (2016:126), "Policy implementation can simply be interpreted as the process of translating regulations into actions".

Based on the definition above, researchers can interpret that public policy is an action taken by the government to realize a program that has been planned before it. Public policy is a manifestation of regulations that have been agreed upon by several government agencies such as the executive, legislative and judicial. The public policy in the researcher's research on waste management in Sukabumi Regency is regulated in the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Waste Service Levy Characteristics of Public Policy.

According to Anderson (2003: 1-34) "There are several implications of this concept of public policy as a relatively stable and purposeful action followed by the government in tackling some problems or things of concern", including the following:

1. Belief in the goodness that every public policy is good. The goodness in public policy is contained in the orientation and philosophy built in realizing public/community authenticity. Every policy is in principle good and for the common good. So when the policy is implemented and the benefits and objectives are truly felt by the community, the power of public *trust* in the government will be even higher. However, every policy must certainly be able to convince the public of the implications of the policy, so that it can be accepted by the majority and does not cause new problems.
2. Values and policy norms also have values and norms contained in them. After public policy is accepted by the community, what need to be strengthened is the values and norms contained in the policy whether it is in accordance with existing norms or not, whether the value contained in a policy violates the code of ethics or the substance value of the policy itself. Elements of values and norms are an order that should not be ignored for policy makers, because those values and norms are what usher in that policy to its success.
3. Institutional politics a governmental institution is a public institution built on democratic principles. The process of leadership in state institutions is embraced on the basis of the political system. The posts of head of state and head of government are by political choice. Presidents, governors, and mayors/regents are political offices. Therefore his policies are based on political considerations. After looking at the aspects of values and norms of norms in a policy, the next step is to enter the space of political institutions. Whether or not that policy is accepted is to be a policy. Various considerations and possibilities are the best choices in the political process in it. Coalescence goes hand in hand and integrates according to mutual agreement for a common goal that forms a public policy
4. The political process of policy as a product of the political process. Policies that have entered into political institutions will produce a common decision, lobbying, and approaches in a policy are commonplace to undermine the vision, mission, and objectives of the policy. It is best product produced when the hammer is on, which signifies the policy is in effect to be implemented together.
5. The performance or failure of a policy generates a new belief in goodness in the existence of a policy

From the explanation above, researchers can interpret that the public policy process consists of several activities such as belief in goodness, values and policy norms that policies have values and norms contained in them, institutional politics here government institutions as those that are built according to democratic expectations, political processes are a policy product of the political process, performance or policy failure produces new beliefs about goodness reinforce the existence of policies. In this case, it means that to create a policy change, there are several stages or processes that must be carried out, this is done to create a good policy to be implemented.

From the explanation above, researchers can interpret the policy process using the value chain that the process of a policy consists of formulation, implementation, performance, and an environment that develops each other. This means that if one of these stages is successful, it will affect the success of the next stage.

According to the Big Dictionary of Indonesian (2007: 441) "Implementation means implementation; this second meeting intends to find a form of what has been agreed upon in the past". Meanwhile, according to Tahir (2011: 89) "The implementation of a policy is a process to realize the goals that have been chosen and set to become a reality". Furthermore, according to Nugroho (2021:18) "Policy Implementation is in principle a way for a policy to achieve its goals". Then according to Kadji (2015:49) states that:

"Policy implementation as actions taken by- individuals (or groups) of government and private companies directed towards achieving the goals set in previous policy decisions".

Based on the theory above, researchers can interpret that policy implementation is an effort made by the government to implement policies to solve problems based on the objectives of the policy. In general, policy implementation can be interpreted as actions carried out by the government or the private sector, either individually or in groups with the intention of achieving the goals that have been formulated in the policy. In simple terms, policy implementation activities are an activity of elaborating abstract policy formulations into concrete actions, or in other words, the implementation of policy decisions (formulations) concerning managerial and technical aspects of the implementation process will begin after the goals and objectives have been implemented, activity programs have been prepared, and funds have been available and distributed to achieve these goals. The implementation in this study is the implementation of the waste management program carried out by the Sukabumi Regency government with the *leading* sector of the Sukabumi Regency Environmental Service.

In principle, public policy is always followed up by the implementation of policies. According to Fischer, Miller, & Sidney (2015: 129) put forward three different theoretical approaches to implementation studies:

1. The top-down model emphasizes primarily on the ability of decision makers to produce firm policy objectives and on controlling the implementation stage

2. Bottom-up critics see local bureaucrats as key actors in policy delivery and understand implementation as a negotiation process within implementing networks
3. Hybrid theory tries to address the gap between the two approaches by combining elements of the *top-down*, *bottom-up*, and other theoretical models.

From the definition above, researchers can interpret that there are 3 implementation models including the following:

1. The top-down model is the implementation of policies seen from the ability of policymakers to be carried out by the center to influence the implementation stage.
2. Bottom-up criticism is an implementation process seen from the ability of implementers at the local level that can affect implementation.
3. Hybrid theory is a combination of previous criticisms seen from the success of implementation influenced by decision-making at the center and policy implementers at the local level.

There are 2 policy implementation models proposed by several experts, including the following:

Model Charles O. Jones

According to Jones (1996:296) "Policy Implementation is an activity intended to operate a program. Three activities that affect policy implementation, including the following:

1. Organization : the formation or realignment of resources, units and methods to make the program run.
2. Interpretation : interprets the program (often in terms of status) to be an appropriate and acceptable plan and direction and implemented.
3. Application: regular provisions of services, payments or others tailored to the purpose or equipment of the program.

Edward III Model

According to Edward III (1980:10) states that, "In the implementation of policies to pay attention to four main issues so that policy implementation becomes effective, including the following:

1. Communication, in order for implementation to be effective, those responsible for implementing a decision must know what they are supposed to do.
2. Resources, if the personnel responsible for carrying out all policies lack the resources to do an effective job then the implementation will not be effective anyway.
3. Disposition, not only must the implementors know what is being done and have the capacity to do this but also they must be willing to do a policy.
4. Bureaucratic Structure, regarding if sufficient resources are sufficient to implement a policy and the implementers know what is being done and want to do it implementation will be prevented due to deficiencies in the bureaucratic structure.

From several policies implementation models proposed by the experts above, researchers can interpret that there are similarities and differences in each policy implementation model. The similarities between the two models are the same as



focuses on the dimensions that can influence a policy implementation that aims to find out the reality of the success of a public policy implementation.

Garbage is not only something that we must throw in its place, but also something that we must know about its types. That way, we will understand which types of waste can be reused, and which cannot be used. These types of waste are classified into several groups, including the following:

1. Types of Waste Based on Its Nature According to its nature, this type of waste is divided into 2 types, including:
  - a. Organic waste is a type of waste that can rot, and decompose again. This waste can be used as compost which is useful in fertilizing plants. For example, wet waste from vegetables, dried leaves or food.
  - b. Inorganic waste is waste that is difficult to rot and cannot be decomposed again. It is known that inorganic waste can also decompose after decades. But the advantage is that it can be recycled into something useful. For example, plastic bottles, waste paper, cardboard, used cans and much more.
2. Types of Waste Based on its Shape According to its shape, the type of waste can be divided into several types including:
  - a. Solid waste is waste which is a type of material, which is disposed of by humans (human waste is not included). The types of waste included in solid waste include used plastic, broken glass, used cans, kitchen waste, and so on.
  - b. Liquid waste is a type of waste made from liquid that is no longer needed and is thrown into the trash. For example, liquid waste that comes from the toilet, liquid waste that comes from the kitchen and until liquid comes from the laundry place.
3. Garbage Sources  
There are several common and most common sources of waste, including:
  - a. Waste from Households Types of waste that come from all types of activities in the household are usually in the form of food processing waste, used home appliances, paper, cardboard, glasses, cloth, garbage from the garden and yard, and much more.
  - b. Waste from Agriculture The type of waste that comes from agricultural activities is a type of organic waste. Such as for example hay and the like. However, most of the waste produced during the harvest season, will usually be burned and used to become fertilizer. For chemical type waste such as pesticides, it requires special treatment. Since the litter contains toxins, special treatment is needed so as not to pollute the environment. Another type of agricultural waste is some plastic sheets of plant cover, of which 26 serve in reducing evaporation and to inhibit the growth of weeds, can be reused or recycled.
  - c. Waste from trade or office area what garbage type that comes from trading areas for example are shops, traditional markets, stalls and supermarkets in the form of cardboard, wrappers, paper, and other organic materials derived from restaurant food waste. Meanwhile, waste that comes from educational institutions includes paper, ballpoint pens, stationery, and others. There are still other examples, namely photocopy toner, printer

tape, printer ink tank, batteries, chemicals from the laboratory, typewriter tape, film clichés, broken computers and others. Used batteries and other chemicals must be collected separately and subjected to special treatment, as they are hazardous materials.

- d. Waste coming from the industry, this waste is waste that comes from the entire series of production processes, which is in the form of chemicals, flakes or pieces of material. Then that comes from the treatment and packaging of a product in the form of paper, wood, cloth, rags, which are saturated with solvents for cleaning. Industrial waste is usually in the form of chemicals containing toxic materials, which require special treatment before being disposed of so as not to cause something dangerous.

#### 4. Waste Management Objectives

The purpose of waste management Waste processing is part of waste handling and according to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008* is defined as the process of changing the shape of waste by changing the characteristics, composition, and amount of waste. Waste processing is an activity intended to reduce the amount of waste, in addition to utilizing the value that is still contained in the waste itself (recycled materials, other products, and energy). Waste processing can be done in the form of: composting, recycling, incineration. And the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning waste management and levy of waste/hygiene services in article 4 states that "Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a resource.

### C. METHODS

This research uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. Researchers can interpret that qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach are methods used by researchers to obtain a clear and in-depth picture and understand the essence of the experience of the participants in this study.

In determining informants in this study, it was using a *non-probability* sampling design with *snowball sampling techniques*. According to Sugiyono (2015: 122) *non probability sampling* is a sampling technique that does not provide the same opportunity for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. According to Sugiyono (2015: 125), *snowball sampling* is a technique for determining samples that are small - at first, then enlarged. In obtaining data in this study, researchers will use several techniques in data collection including the following:

#### **Observation**

According to Creswell (2017: 267) mentions that:

"Qualitative observation is an observation in which researchers go directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. In this observation, the researcher recorded / recorded both structured and semi-structured methods (for example, by asking a number of questions that the researcher really wanted to know) activities in the study site. Qualitative researchers

can also be involved in roles that range from non-participants to whole participants".

So that from the explanation above, researchers can interpret that observation is an effort made by researchers to go directly down spaciousness as a place for the researcher's research object to observe behavior and activities carried out by individuals related to the focus of researchers' research on waste management at the Cimenteng landfill, Sukabumi Regency. In the obserpation activity, researchers conducted interviews with a number of individuals which were carried out in a structured and semi-structured manner by asking questions that they wanted to be in Know the researcher, the researcher as a non-pasrtisipan (the researcher makes observations without participating in the activities of the participants).

### **Interviews**

In a qualitative interview according to Creswell (2017: 267) states that: "Researchers can conduct face-to-face interviews with participants, interview them by phone, or engage in *focus group interviews* consisting of six *to* eight participants in groups. Interviews like this, of course, require questions that are generally *unstructured* and *open-ended* which are designed to elicit the views and opinions of the participants".

So that from the explanation above about the interview, researchers can be interpreted that the interview is a question and answer activity with participants by asking questions about waste management at the Cimenteng landfill as the focus of the researcher's research. These interviews are conducted in advance or by telephone, which are submitted to the participant according to his or her wishes. The questions in this interview activity are generally unstructured and open, which means that the questions start from the general questions asked by the researcher and then the researcher provides an opportunity to provide participants to answer the researcher's questions. There will be follow-up questions that researchers want to know about the answers from previous participants

### **Documentation**

According to Creswell (2017: 267) "These documents can be public documents (such as newspapers, papers, office reports) or private documents (such as books, diaries, letters, emails)". In collecting documents in this study regarding the Implementation of Waste Management Policies at the Cimenteng Landfill, Sukabumi Regency in the form of public and private documents.

### **Audio and visual materials**

According to Creswell (2017: 270): "This data can be photographs, objects of art, videotape, or any kind of sound / sound". According to Creswell (2017: 285) "Qualitative validity is an effort to check the accuracy of research results by applying certain procedures". In this study to examine the results of research that has been carried out in several ways, including the following: Creswell (2017:286) states that:

"Triangulating sources, different data sources differ from examining evidence derived from these sources and using them to coherently construct justifications for themes. Themes that are built on a number

of data sources or effectiveness from participants will add to the validity of the research."

The triangulation used in this study used source triangulation and techniques. According to Sugiyono (2015: 373) source triangulation is source triangulation to test the credibility of data by checking data that has been obtained through several sources. Furthermore, according to Sugiyono (2015: 373) triangulation technique is a triangulation technique to test the credibility of data carried out by checking data to the same source with different techniques.

Meanwhile, in this study, source triangulation is a data check to test its credibility, which is carried out by checking from one participant to another. Meanwhile, the reangulation of researchers' techniques can be interpreted to be interpreted as checking data from one technique with another in data collection, with the aim of testing the reliability of the data.

### **Data Analysis**

According to Creswell (2017: 274) mentions the meaning of data analysis that:

"Data analysis is an ongoing process that requires continuous reflection on the data, and writing short notes throughout the research. That is to say, qualitative data analysis may involve the process of collecting data, interpreting, and reporting results simultaneously and together. During the interview, for example, the researcher then analyzes the data that has just been obtained from the results of this interview, writes notes – small notes that can be included as a narrative in the final report, and thinks about the composition of the final report. Data analysis involves open data collection, which is based on general statements, and analysis of information from participants".

From the above understanding, researchers can interpret that the efforts made by researchers to analyze the data collected in the implementation of the research to be able to answer the focus of the research which is used as the final report in the implementation of the research.

In this study, the technical data analysis carried out was using analytical steps according to Creswell (2017: 276). As for these steps, namely: The first step, which is to process and prepare the data for analysis. This step involves transcluding interviews, scanning material, typing field data or sorting and organizing that data into different types depending on the source of information. The second step, reading the whole data. That is to build a general sense over the information obtained and reflect on the meaning as a whole. The third step, analyze in more detail with *meng – coding*. *Coding* is the process of processing material/information into segments of writing before interpreting it. The fourth step, apply the coding process to describe the *settings* (realms), people (participants), categories, and themes to be analyzed. This description involves conveying detailed information about people, locations, or events in a particular setting. The fifth step is to show how these descriptions and themes are represented in qualitative narratives/reports. The most popular approach is to apply a narrative approach in conveying the results of the analysis. The sixth step, the

last step in data analysis in qualitative research is the creation of interpretation or interpreting data (interpretation in qualitative research). This lesson can be a personal interpretation of the researcher, based on the fact that the researcher brings his culture, history, and personal experiences into the research.

#### **D. EXPLANATION**

At this stage the researcher collects, and presents information that has been interpreted from the results of field research using the theory of Edward III (1980) including communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure:

##### **Communication**

Communication so far is not easy to do if only with socialization or regeneration. The communication built in carrying out waste management at the Cimenteng landfill has been running optimized based on an interview with the Live Environmental Office that the communication is on the road between the management parties in waste management in Sukabumi Regency, namely the Environmental agency as the leading sector, related to communication in waste management at the Cimenteng landfill, there are several related parties, first officers at the Cimenteng landfill, Coordinator in each sub-district. In each related party for communication has run optimally.

##### **Resources**

Related to resources, the human resources owned by the policy implementer, namely the Waste Management Field at the Cimenteng landfill, have not been established because they do not have experts in processing waste to make waste a resource, meaning that in this case there must be activities specific in processing waste so that it becomes a useful item. Then financial resources are also still inadequate and have not seen the needs that always increase every year. In the end, the facilities and infrastructure supporting inadequate waste management have an impact on the accumulation of waste in the landfill. This buildup occurs because the waste that enters the landfill is not processed properly. This is caused by the lack of facilities and infrastructure, in the Cimenteng landfill there is no adequate tool to manage waste, even for tools that operate there, such as beko and bulldozers that operate every day at the Cimenteng landfill are often damaged, because the tool is old or old. For this reason, the local government of Sukabumi Regency should pay attention to this condition. Currently, for tools operating in the Cimenteng landfill, they must have undergone rejuvenation or there is a replacement of new tools to be more effective in waste management at the Cimenteng landfill.

##### **Disposition**

Disposition is a quality of character, habits, preparation, state of readiness, or tendency to act in a certain way. In this case, regarding the Disposition at the Cimenteng landfill, for implementing the policy of the Sukabumi Regency Environmental Service as the Leading sector already has a scheme in waste management, even the organizers have prepared cooperation with the 3rd party where the 3rd party is from the private sector, this 3rd party is considered to have the potential to process waste into electrical energy, However, the new cooperation in relation has not yet reached the realization stage.

### **Bureaucratic structure**

This bureaucratic structure is related to the implementer, capabilities, competence and consistency of implementers in carrying out their duties is still not in accordance with the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016* concerning Waste Management and Retribution for Waste/Hygiene Services, where the above regulations are legal base that become the basis for waste management in Sukabumi Regency. In the regulations mentioned above, it is not only about managing the edge until the final stage, namely the processing at the Cimenteng landfill, there is only I tool to process waste, namely small waste disfigurement, where this disencament is used to process organic waste, while the waste that enters the Cimenteng landfill there is organic and non-organic waste, this means that so far non-organic waste is not in the Cimenteng landfill.

### **E. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that:

1. Communication is the relationship between implementers involved in waste management at the Cimenteng TPA. Implementation of waste management policies in Sukabumi Regency will be successful if communicated properly. In this case planning in waste management so far is not easy to do if only with socialization. In terms of communication in the context of waste management at the Cimenteng TPA, it has been going well between the parties at the Cimenteng TPA and the leading sector, namely the Sukabumi Regency Environmental Service, as well as the Environmental Service and the local government of Sukabumi Regency.
2. Resources are the cornerstone in the policy implementation process. The implementation of waste management policies at the Cimenteng Landfill will run optimally when the organizers have sufficient resources. At TPA Cimenteng there is still a shortage in terms of resources such as the absence of human resources who have the ability to manage waste to be used as a resource, in accordance with the objectives of the *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2016*. This is due to a lack of budget in financing activities at TPA Cimenteng.
3. The disposition leads to the wish of the implementor or executors, to carry out their duties, for implementors at Cimenteng TPA until now they are still trying to find solutions to the mounting waste at Cimenteng TPA, how they will process waste to be used as a resource. Regarding the disposition of the Cimenteng Landfill, the implementors carried out many activities to increase their capacity as implementors. To further improve the stability, competence and consistency of executors in carrying out their duties at the Cimenteng TPA.
4. The bureaucratic structure, related to the bureaucracy where for institutions that synergize in managing waste at Cimenteng TPA are the Government of Sukabumi Regency, with Leading the Environment Service sector, and Officers on duty at Cimenteng TPA, where these institutions are implementors in waste management in Sukabumi Regency . In this case it relates to human

resources (HR) at TPA Cimenteng, where those on duty are not people under the structure of DLH, but there are also on-call officers who work when needed, they don't have an SK from DLH. This means that TPA requires human resources who have the capacity to manage waste at Cimenteng TPA.

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