

Implementation of Village Integrated Reduce Reuse and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy In Gianyar Regency, Bali Province

Ida Ayu Ketut Surya Adnyani*, Rudi Handoko*, Ayun Maduwinarti*

* 17 August University, Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract- The waste problem in Gianyar Regency often occurs because the community's ability to manage waste properly is still weak. In the end, the local government must be responsible. Gianyar district seeks to manage waste starting at the village level through the integrated Rural TPS3R policy. Therefore, the author focuses on analyzing the problems in the Rural Integrated TPS3R Policy in Gianyar Regency through a policy implementation perspective or approach. This study aims to analyze the implementation and constraints and design an implementation model of the integrated Rural Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy in Gianyar Regency. This research uses an exploratory approach with the method used is qualitative method. The findings in this study indicate that the policy content is classified as good in the objectives and content of the policy. Indicators still need to be optimized in the context of implementation, where the institutional and regime characteristics sub-indicators are still weak. It is because some villages have not implemented the policy, and some villages have previously implemented but currently, there is no progress running from the policy. The obstacle faced is the commitment and understanding of the village government and villagers, who are still lacking. This condition occurs due to a lack of socialization in the target group. As a form of recommendation, the right policy implementation model to use is to use the Hexahelix model. Hexahelix model has six components directly involved, namely the Gianyar Regency government to village governments, private sectors, communities, universities, indigenous villages, and village communities.

Index Terms- Waste Management, policy implementation, hexahelix model

I. INTRODUCTION

Waste is a crucial problem for all regions in Indonesia, including Bali Province. As a national and international tourism area, waste in Bali is very troubling. It often happens to almost all leading tourist attractions in Bali, especially on the beach. The waste problem has made bad the image of tourism in Bali. It appeared in an article in Time magazine that said tourism in Bali is like hell because of garbage, and traffic jams, especially in the South Bali area [1]. In addition, the lifestyle of people who are consumptive and use more plastic materials is a phenomenon that occurs due to technological advances [2]. This condition will certainly impact the level of waste generation and affect tourist visits, especially in Bali.

One of the areas in Bali Province that are trying to reduce waste production is Gianyar Regency. As one area that offers culture-based tourism, the Gianyar district began to improve in dealing with waste. Gianyar Regency household waste produced around 398.71 tons every day in 2020, and then in 2021, there was a decrease to 398 tons. Of course, the decline is caused by one of which is the TPS3R policy in rural areas. In 2018-2019 there was still a waste bank policy; when TPS3R strengthened in 2020 in rural areas, there was a decrease. However, the decline has not been significant because in 2020, only around 5 (five) villages were involved and built TPS3R facilities. Then in 2021, around 28 villages were involved in the TPS3R program. The existence of the Sarbagita regional landfill is currently ineffective. In addition to the volume produced being too high, another impact is air pollution produced during waste delivery and waste management that disturbs the comfort of surrounding residents. Therefore, Gianyar district seeks to manage waste starting at the village level through the integrated Rural TPS3R policy. Interestingly, the policy not only educates residents in managing waste but also combines it with several excellent programs within the village, namely:

1. Core business activities through selling or buying raw materials from reproduction, compost production, waste processing, and TPS3R institutions.
2. PUSPA AMAN program through vegetable and fruit production, production of spices and spices, and food security development.
3. In addition, the PUSPA AMAN Program has a seedling house, a fertilizer use extension methods, and a fish pond.
4. The AKU Hatinya PKK program utilizes the yard of the household yard to plant plants beneficial to the family, such as the production of Plant Seeds, Toga Coaching, Household Garden Development, and Clean or Beautiful Lifestyle Development.
5. Waste residue activities to the Temesi landfill.

6. Revitalization activities or development of TPS3R facilities and infrastructure

The Rural Integrated TPS3R Policy is ideal, where waste management with a community-based reduce, reuse, and recycle approach is directly at the source [3]. Moreover, factually, rural areas in Gianyar Regency are the largest contributor to waste compared to urban areas. The hope is that the TPS3R policy will reduce landfill burden and that waste management will be more effective later. Technically, it is necessary to strengthen the TPS3R policy, but it is not as easy or simple; dealing with the waste problem requires strong will from the government and the community [4].

Generally, the TPS3R policy is waste management through community and government involvement in collaboration [5]. Community involvement in waste management has been regulated and strengthened in Bali Governor Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning source-based waste management. Of course, policies at the district or city level in Bali Province strengthen the source-based waste management policy. It was also adopted, specifically, the Rural Integrated TPS3R Policy in Gianyar Regency through Gianyar Regent Regulation number 18 of 2019 concerning policies and strategies in the Management of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste.

The TPS3R policy in Gianyar Regency is synergized with the Aku Hatinya PKK program and Puspa Aman program. These three policies synergize in optimizing waste management to benefit the community. The Puspa Aman program consists of several activities. First, vegetable and fruit production. Second, the Production of Seasoning and Spice Ingredients. Third, fostering food security. Then the next program Aku Hatinya PKK also consists of several activities: plant seed production, toga coaching, household garden development, and clean or beautiful lifestyle development. Village-based waste management in rural areas significantly impacts rural communities through the collaboration of the TPS3R Policy, Puspa Aman, and Hatinya PKK. Suppose waste can be managed properly by compost and community empowerment and health. The empowerment aspect of the Rural Integrated TPS3R policy is important because it can provide or exchange information from activity implementers to communities in the village [6]. One of the impacts is in terms of income of residents or rural communities and community resilience in the frame of sociocultural activities (Wardi, 2011). These goals and benefits are tried to be realized in the collaboration of TPS3R, Puspa Aman, and Hatinya PKK policies in rural areas in Gianyar Regency because these policies synergize with each other through various activities in the economic, social, and health fields.

The author uses policy implementation to analyze the collaboration of the TPS3R Policy, Puspa Aman, and Hatinya PKK Rural in Gianyar Regency. Policy implementation becomes important or crucial in assessing policy objectives, planning, and implementation in the field [7]. In addition, policy implementation can analyze the extent of the impact of the policy when viewed from predetermined policy objectives [8]. Therefore, the author focuses on analyzing the problems in the Rural Integrated TPS3R Policy in Gianyar Regency through a policy implementation perspective or approach.

Based on the description of the background of the problem, the problem can be formulated. First, How is the Implementation of the Integrated Rural Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy in Gianyar Regency? Second, What are the obstacles to implementing the Integrated Village Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy in Gianyar Regency? Third, What is the Implementation Model of the Integrated Rural Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy in Gianyar Regency?

II. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS

Public Policy is one of the theories that build public administration science. Public Policy is often an indicator of assessing the performance of government or other public organizations in overcoming societal problems. By definition, public policy is interpreted as a form of decision that applies to all levels of society, where the decisions made by the government are general [9].

Researchers compare feasible or feasible policy implementation models according to the focus and locus of research. The first policy implementation model is a policy implementation model based on Edward III's thinking. According to Edward III, understanding policy implementation can be started from factors that influence each other and are dynamic [10]. The involvement of actors and the policy environment is a factor that needs attention because existing factors can be obstacles or supporters. Therefore, every implementation in a region or region needs to examine the extent to which these factors have a positive or negative effect.

According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Wahab [11], six variables affect the success of policy implementation. First are policy standards and objectives. Second, Resources in the form of human resources and non-human resources. Third, communication between organizations and strengthening activities. Fourth, the characteristics of implementing agents are the extent to which interest groups support policy implementation. Fifth are social, economic, and political conditions, and sixth, the implementer's position, response, cognition, and intensity of the implementer's disposition. Van Meter and Van Horn's model of policy implementation, also known as the "stages model", is a framework that highlights the different stages involved in the policy implementation process. Adapun Advantages of the model:

The third model in policy implementation is, according to Grindle, where measuring the success of policy implementation is largely determined by the level of policy implementation itself, which consists of the Content of Policy and the Context of Policy. The success of policy implementation is largely determined by the level of policy implementation itself, which consists of the Content of Policy and the Context of Policy. According to Grindle in Damanik et al., [12] policy content is: a) Interest Affected, which relates to various interests that affect policy implementation. Indicators that argue that a policy in its implementation will involve

many interests and the extent to which these interests lead to its implementation. b) Type of Benefit. At this point, the content of the policy seeks to show or explain that in a policy, there must be several types of benefits that show the positive impact that will result from the policy implementation process to be implemented. c) Extent of Change Envision. Every policy has targets that will be achieved and desired. What is to be achieved at this point is how much change is to be achieved through a policy implementation with a clear measurement scale. d) Site of Decision Making. Decision-making in a decision making has an important role in the implementation of a policy, so in this section, it must be explained where the decision-making of a policy is to be implemented. e) Program Implementer. Competent policy implementers, for the success of the policies made, must support a policy or program. It should be recorded or well-exposed in this section. f) Resources Committee. The implementation of a policy should be supported by resources that can support it so that its implementation can run smoothly.

Context Implementation, according to Grindle, is a) Power, Interest, and Strategy of the Actor Involved. A policy should consider the power and power, interests, and strategies actors will use to facilitate policy implementation. If this is not carefully considered, the program will likely be difficult to implement. b) Institution and Regime Characteristic. The environment in which a policy is implemented also affects its success, so this section should explain the characteristics of the institutions that will also influence a policy. c) Compliance and Responsiveness. In this approach, what is considered very important in the implementation process of a policy is compliance and response from implementers, so what is to be conveyed in this approach is the extent of compliance and response from implementers in responding to a policy.

Grindle's model of policy implementation, also known as the "variance model", is a framework that highlights the different factors that can influence the implementation of policies in different contexts.

Overall, Grindle's model of policy implementation provides a useful framework for understanding the implementation process in different contexts. However, policymakers should know its limitations and adapt them to specific contexts.

Based on various models of policy implementation, including factors that influence policy implementation, researchers consider that the implementation model by Grindle is relevant to be used in analyzing. The Rural Integrated Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy in Gianyar Regency needs to be analyzed from the aspect of the content of the policy, namely the basis of the policy made and the purpose and impact of the policy. The next aspect is the context of implementation, looking at the influence of power on the policy, the level of compliance of the implementer, and the understanding of the implementing agency.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Resources

Data collection in this study used Observation and in-depth interviews. Observation is needed to see the policy targets, policymakers, and objectives. Then, an in-depth interview is needed to give meaning to the findings in the field. Details related to data collection techniques can be seen in the explanation below: a. Observation The observation technique carried out by the author as a researcher refers to two observation models, namely the author being part of the Observation. The goal is to know the real condition of a research object through the role of the author to mingle with the research subject and avoid engineering information delivery. b. Interview According to Moleong [14] defines, the interview as a two-way communication process. Communication is carried out by asking questions, and interviewees provide answers directly. Direct interviews are efficient in obtaining data and information per the research topic. c. Documentation: The author obtains data and information from printed and online documents.

B. Methods

This research uses an exploratory approach with the method used is qualitative method. Qualitative research analyzes social phenomena that look for correlations or relationships with scientific and systematic approaches. Qualitative research is often called a naturalistic research method because the research is carried out under natural conditions [13]. Researchers use the descriptive approach to collect information related to variables, symptoms, or existing conditions [14]. This study seeks to reveal the facts and the relationship between the phenomena in implementing the Integrated Rural TPS3R Policy into a fairly new policy because it synergizes various activities and involves several regional apparatus organizations in the Gianyar Regency Government.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through the results of interviews, documentation studies, and observations conducted. Researchers concerning the indicators of the Grindle implementation model. The informants in this study are at the highest level of local government organizations of Gianyar Regency, namely the Regent of Gianyar Regency, Policy implementing organizations, policy implementation supervisory organizations such as the Regional People's Representative Council, the head of the Bali Provincial environmental office, Village Heads, policy implementers from the village and individuals or non-governmental organizations, namely stakeholders involved in policy formulation, implementation of TPS3R policies and policy objectives. In this regard, informants were selected purposively in this study.

The various things analyzed by the researcher are based on indicators of the policy implementation model from S Grindle's Merilee thinking. The findings that researchers have analyzed are through two indicators. The first indicator is the Content of the Policy. In these indicators, there are several sub-indicators, namely:

- a) Interest affected, related to various interests that affect the implementation of the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. The interview results show that the influencing interest is related to the problem of the high volume of waste produced, while the capacity of the waste management site is limited (overload). It resulted in every region, especially Gianyar Regency, being required to be able to manage its waste independently. Therefore, the Regent of Gianyar Regency conducted an empirical study to produce Regent Regulation number 18 of 2019 concerning policies and strategies for managing household waste and similar types.
- b) Type Benefits, related to several benefits in implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. If referring to regulations and reinforced in interviews with informants, the expected benefit is implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs being able to reduce the burden on the Waste Landfill (TPA) in Temesi. Another short-term benefit is that waste management becomes more effective, which produces fertilizer and compost through the Puspa Aman program. These fertilizers and composts encourage the realization of food security. Meanwhile, the AKU Hatinya PKK program encourages women's involvement in plant seed production, household garden development, and Clean Lifestyle development. The medium-term benefit of implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, is to encourage communities at the village level to manage waste independently. Through the existence of TPS3R and strengthened by the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, independence in every household can be realized through proper and ideal waste management. The long-term benefit of implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, is that it can change the community's mindset at the village level to every individual in managing household waste. Another thing is through the implementation of the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, it can increase community income when food security is realized, encourage social resilience of residents in the context of cooperation in managing waste, and realize a healthy lifestyle in every household.
- c) The extent of change envisioned, related to achieving targets from implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. The interview results show that waste management through the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, has not run optimally. Because another aspect, not all villages in Gianyar Regency are directly involved in the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs.
- d) Site of decision-making related to implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. The interview results show that decision-making, starting from the Gianyar Regency government level through Regent Regulation Number 18 of 2019, is then carried out at the village government level in Gianyar Regency. So it can be concluded that the level of legal decision-making is at the level of the Gianyar district government, and technical decision-making is at the village government level together with the village community.
- e) Program Implementer, related to the support of competent policy implementers in implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. Based on the results of the interview shows that the support of policy implementers, starting from the central government through the PUPR ministry, the Bali provincial Environment Office, the Gianyar Regency Government, and related regional apparatus organizations in providing socialization of the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs and the support of village governments and indigenous villages through perarem on waste management.
- f) It is committed to supporting resources so that implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, can run smoothly. Based on interviews, resource support, especially funds for the construction of TPS3R, came from the central and local governments. The central government assisted the Special Allocation Fund to the Gianyar Regency government to construct TPS3R. In 2021, Gianyar Regency has 34 TPS3R. In 2022, 5 TPS3R are being revitalized, and 27 new TPS3R are being built. The additional 4 TPS3R 2022 development funds come from the DAK fund of the Ministry of PUPR. Meanwhile, 3 TPS3R are sourced from regular funds from the Bali Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center and for implementing the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, sourced from the Gianyar Regency government and the Village Government. Human resources in implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, can be said to be still limited in providing socialization and education to the community. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality and quantity of human resources who understand the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, especially at the village level.

The second indicator is Context Implementation, in which three sub-indicators are the basis for analyzing findings in the field. The analysis that has been carried out based on three sub-indicators in the context of implementation is as follows:

- a) The power, Interest, and Strategy of the Actor Involved relate to the influence of power, power, interests, and strategies that will be used in facilitating the implementation of the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. The results of interviews with various informants show that Bali Governor Regulation number 47 of 2019 concerning source-based waste management is a form of influence and interest in the Bali provincial government. It refers to the high production of waste in Bali, which is a negative issue on the image of Bali tourism. It inability of the previous policy, namely the Bali regional landfill, to manage waste from four districts/cities in Bali, namely Tabanan, Gianyar, Badung, and Denpasar. This condition encourages local governments to be able to manage waste well to minimize waste management to the final waste management site. Therefore, the strategy of the actor who contributed more was the Regent of Gianyar Regency by producing Regent Regulation Number 18 of 2019 and receiving support from the central government in the form of funds for the construction of TPS3R in Gianyar Regency. He also has an interest so that waste

management in Gianyar Regency can be carried out optimally at the household level. Ultimately, it reduced waste production in Gianyar Regency because it was well managed at the village level. In addition, the Regent of Gianyar Regency and the Gianyar Regency Government strive for waste management to provide other positive benefits, especially in the economy, food security, and increasing women's participation in every household. Waste management is important to provide simultaneous and sustainable benefits to rural communities. Therefore, the Gianyar district government synergizes waste management through the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs.

- b) Institution and Regime Characteristic. It related to the influence of the environment on the successful implementation of the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. Based on the results of the interview, it shows that the influence of the environment to assess success lies in the commitment of the government and rural communities. For example, not all villages in Gianyar Regency have implemented the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. Then some villages have previously implemented, but in 2023 there is a decrease in achievement progress and a decrease in the sustainability of policy implementation.
- c) Compliance and Responsiveness. It related to the compliance and response from implementers in implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs. Based on the interview results, policy implementers' compliance level can be quite good, but there will still have to be an improvement, especially for policy implementers at the village level. In addition, the ability to provide education and socialization related to the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs, still needs to be improved. It aims to provide a positive response from the village government and community. As a policy target, the village government and villagers are expected to continue to increase compliance and a positive response from the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs.

The researcher then designed an ideal policy implementation model to improve the performance of the Integrated TPS3R policy implementation with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs in Gianyar Regency (see Figure 1)

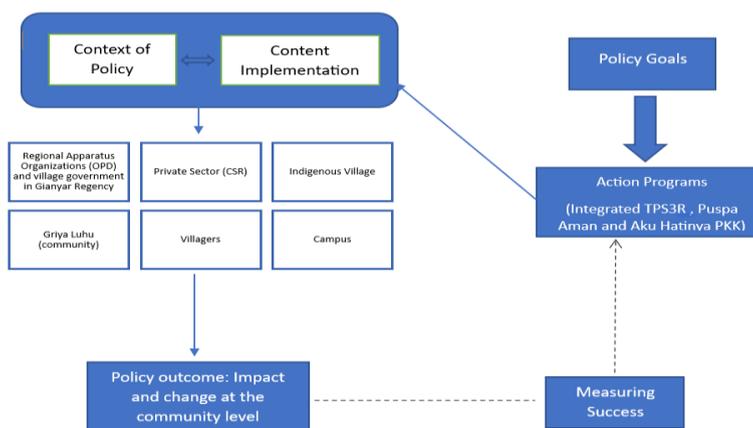


Figure 1. Hexahelix model in implementing the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs

The picture above is a recommendation for improving the performance of the implementation of the Integrated TPS3R policy with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs in Gianyar Regency. The hexa-helix model is a model that involves various components and stakeholders in strengthening the implementation of the policy. Each stakeholder has a significant role. The Gianyar district government, the regional apparatus organization (OPD), and the village government are the first party. Become a party that makes decisions, funding, and human resources as policy implementers. The second party is private, which supports integrated waste management through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities to TPS3R integrated with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs in Gianyar Regency. The third party is an indigenous village. The role of indigenous villages is to encourage the compliance of indigenous people in managing waste, such as rules for disposing of waste and processing waste properly. It issues perarem (customary law) to regulate indigenous people's behaviour towards waste. The hope is that the existence of waste does not harm environmental damage or pollution in indigenous village areas.

The fourth party is a university that is involved as a form of cooperation with the Gianyar Regency government in providing education and socialization, becoming an external supervisory group in the implementation of the Integrated TPS3R policy, with the Puspa Aman and AKU Hatinya PKK programs and can be directly involved in policy implementation. The fifth party is the people in each village. The community's role is as the policy's target and implementer of the policy. The expected impact is that people in each village can understand and change their mindset in utilizing waste economically, socially, healthily, and in other aspects. The sixth party is the community, where there is a community in Gianyar Regency, Griya Luhu. Griya Luhu Community is a community that cares about waste management, especially digital-based. They issued an application to provide education and digital-based waste banks for people who have collected their waste. It became interesting when the Griya Luhu community provided education and socialization, especially to the millennial generation in Gianyar Regency.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on empirical and theoretical analysis, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Integrated Rural Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site Policy in Gianyar Regency has been running following the content of policy indicators. However, in context, implementation has not run well. It is involved that not all village governments have implemented the Integrated TPS3R policy. In addition, several villages have previously implemented policies but have experienced a decrease in their performance progress. One of the sub-indicators that is still weak is Intitusion and regime characteristics. Therefore, each village government needs a different approach to providing socialization and education. It is one of the obstacles that significantly affects the performance of the implementation of the Rural Integrated Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site policy in Gianyar Regency. The ideal recommendation for improving policy implementation performance is to apply the hexahelix model. This model involves six components in supporting and supporting a variety of different roles. Later the six components will synergize in implementing the Integrated Rural Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site policy in Gianyar Regency.

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AUTHORS

Ida Ayu Ketut Surya Adnyani– Doctoral student, 17 August University, dayusurya10@gmail.com.

Rudi Handoko – Professor, 17 August University, rudy@untag-sby.ac.id.

Ayun Marduwinarti – Lecturer, 17 August University, ayun@untag-sby.ac.id.

Correspondence Author – Ida Ayu Ketut Surya Adnyani, dayusurya10@gmail.com.

