

The Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healty Environment at the City of Jambi Jambi Province

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Abstract

The problem of waste management in Jambi City is still not effective and less than optimal, it can be seen that there are still many obstacles and expectations that have not been achieved from the implementation of the waste management policy. The increase in the amount of waste is in line with the increasing population growth in the Jambi City area, while the landfill area is getting narrower. Waste management carried out by the Jambi City Government from upstream to downstream which applies the 3R concept (Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle) does not run optimally due to the lack of facilities and infrastructure, so that the amount of waste generated in the landfill is increasing every year. The quality of education for apparatus resources in the relevant agencies is still low. This study uses a qualitative method with construction characteristics that are built based on natural conditions, are more descriptive, emphasizes more on the process, the analysis is done inductively, and places more emphasis on the value or meaning contained in a data or event. The results of research and discussion on the implementation of waste management policies in Jambi City, Jambi Province, from the legal basis are clearly linear from the national level to the Jambi City level, but in practice the implementation has not involved elements of the community even though Jambi City has received an award in early 2021, Jambi City in regional ranks who excel at the national level and succeeded in bringing Jambi City into the 13 regions in Indonesia that won awards in the field of waste management, the success of a policy if community elements can feel the results of the policy, in this context the researcher concludes that the policy is good but in the future it will be better Community elements must be involved as beneficiaries of waste management policies in Jambi City, Jambi Province. Researchers found a new model of this research, namely a collaborative model for handling waste, elements of the government, private sector, community, business world in waste management policies in Jambi City, Jambi Province, as a solution to solving problems in handling solid waste in Jambi City.

Keywords

Policy implementation;
government management;
handling.



I. Introduction

Dynamics and changes are a necessity that will occur throughout the ages and as long as humans continue to exist on earth, both naturally and those with human intervention in them. These changes include all things that exist and are found in this universe, both those found in the physical and mental human as well as all things that exist around the environment where the human lives. Currently, population growth, especially in cities, is running rapidly around 25%, and by 2022 it is estimated that the number will increase to 35% or as many as 60 million people. The rapid population growth in big cities

in Indonesia in addition to bringing benefits by growing and developing cities into centers of economic, industrial, social and cultural activities also has an impact on increasing social costs, so that in the end urban areas will reach the level of diseconomies of scale economic downturn).

Various sources of waste that contribute to the Jambi city's landfill include settlements, cities, markets, health services, public facilities. 60-80% of municipal waste comes from settlements or households. With an area of about 205.38 km², Jambi City faces problems of population pressure on the carrying capacity of its environment. Jambi City itself is the city with the largest population in Jambi province, around 22% of the total population of Jambi Province. The daily waste production of the people of Jambi City reaches 1,468 tons/day.

If the pile of household waste is converted, then the average community in Jambi City produces 511.48 grams of waste / person / day. It does not stop there, the problem that must be faced now and in the future is when the existing landfill (TPA) is no longer able to accommodate the waste produced by the residents of Jambi City, while the availability of land that can be used as a landfill is increasing narrowed. So an effort is needed to solve this problem. This is in line with the statement delivered by the Head of BAPPEDA Jambi Province Fauzi Ansori stating that "The population growth in Jambi City is very rapid. Likewise with the business world. They will produce a tremendous amount of waste. I am sure that over time the Talang Gulo TPA will not be able to accommodate the waste produced by the Jambi residents."

In fact, waste management in daily life has not been as expected. Garbage is often found everywhere without proper and proper management, both by the community itself and by the Jambi City Environmental Service as the person in charge of the management. This poor management results in environmental pollution, namely air pollution, water inside and above the surface, soil, and the emergence of various diseases that threaten public health. Garbage has become one of the serious problems of Jambi City. The view of Jambi City looks a bit shabby and is getting worse due to piles of garbage in various corners of the city and has disturbed the comfort of the environment. Waste management in Jambi City is still traditional, where the handling is limited to collecting and piling it at the final disposal site (land), and has not carried out alternative processing processes, for example into compost. Further processing of the existing waste is still limited to extermination through an incinerator.

On the other hand, the waste problem in Jambi City is becoming increasingly serious, given the increasing number of residents and the increasingly complex social problems of the community. In the context of city management, almost every city has waste management problems, such as the lack of land for final disposal, the culture of the community throwing garbage in any place, and the lack of involvement of the informal sector. In order to actualize the policy of Regional Regulation Number 08 of 2013 which has been set by the Jambi City Government, the most basic thing is to create a clean, comfortable, neat, beautiful and healthy environment. The local government regulates waste management with the hope that all stakeholders together and the community will maintain an orderly, clean and healthy sustainable environment.

Waste management system that is not in accordance with the technical standards is due to the system of waste management that has not functioned optimally and the lack of concern of residents in waste management is one of the causes of the system has not run well. (Tobing, R et al. 2021)

Strengthening the role of local governments in an effort to create a conducive environment must of course be proportional and in line with the support obtained from the

community, the greater the support and awareness of the community in maintaining environmental cleanliness is directly proportional to the results of creating a clean, comfortable and healthy environment, on the contrary the smaller and weaker public awareness in maintaining and creating a clean, comfortable and healthy environment will cause many problems and other symptoms that arise due to the dirty and slum impact of an area. Based on the description above, the authors can formulate a problem, namely the implementation of waste management policies in Jambi City in improving a clean, comfortable and healthy environment in Jambi City is still not effective and less than optimal, it can be seen that there are still many obstacles and expectations that have not been achieved from the implementation of the policy management of the waste. Starting from the description of the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Realizing a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province".

Anderson stated that "implementation (or administration) has been referred to as what happens after a bill becomes law". Meanwhile Dunn said "policy implementation: controlling policy actions within a certain period of time". Hamdi stated that the implementation or implementation of policies is related to efforts to achieve the objectives of the establishment of a particular policy. The above definition emphasizes the aspect of control from the authorities over the policy implementers which is limited by the periodization of the policy implementation period. Policy is defined as a more technical method, as stated by Nugroho who explains that "policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals".

There are several indicators that need to be considered in interpreting a policy, as stated by Jones as follows: 1. the intention of an action 2. The ultimate goal or state to be achieved 3. Plan or proposal to achieve the goal 4. Program established to achieve the goal of the policy 5. Decision or option of course of action to be taken in achieving goal, developing plan, implementing and evaluating the program 6. The measurable impact. These indicators can be explained that the intensity of the actions of the waste management program should be sustainable, not only partial. So that optimal results are expected in improving environmental quality.

To implement the policy, apart from the above indicators that must be considered, there are several main requirements that must be met as stated by Nugroho as follows: 1. there is a guarantee that the external conditions faced by the implementing agency/agencies will not cause major problems. 2. Adequate resources must be available, including time resources. 3. There is a combination of the required resources, both resources and actor resources. 4. The policy to be implemented must be based on a reliable causal relationship. 5. There is a causal interaction that occurs. 6. There is little interdependence. 7. There is a deep understanding and agreement on goals. 8. Tasks have been detailed and placed in the correct order. 9. Perfect communication and coordination. 10. Those who have the power of authority can demand and obtain perfect compliance.

The view above is intended in the policy implementation process, the various impacts and consequences of implementing policies implemented in a program immediately have a guarantee of conducive conditions that do not cause new problems in the community, the essence of the policy itself is to answer various problems that exist in the community. Besides that, the importance of the role of actors or adequate resources to carry out a policy properly, then the suitability of the job description, the achievement of a goal must be understood and become an agreement and the actors are able to be good communication in the process of a policy. The implementation of this waste management program policy will run well if the government can manage waste properly in accordance

with what the community expects. By increasing awareness of waste management by the community, it will improve a clean, comfortable and healthy environment in which people live.

Policy implementation is intended to understand what happens after a program is formulated, as well as what impacts arise from the policy program. Policy implementation is not only related to administrative issues, but also examines environmental factors that influence the implementation process. The reason the author chooses to use Muchlis Hamdi's theory as an Apply theory is that it is related to research on the implementation of waste management policies, namely that Hamdi's theory focuses more on the implementation and determinants side which examines waste management from the policy side, namely the target group, benefits received, changes, location of an organization program, implementor and resources while on the environmental side, namely power, institutional characteristics and compliance of the target group. As a unified view that is complex in conducting studies.

II. Research Methods

Simangunsong explained that research design is divided into two meanings, namely in a narrow sense and in a broad sense. Research design or design in a narrow sense is defined as a process of collecting and analyzing research, while in a broad sense it is all series of research activities that include the planning and implementation of the research. According to Effendy, research etymologically comes from the word "research" (re: return, search: search), meaning a systematic investigation and study of materials, sources of theory and phenomena that aim to establish facts and reach a conclusion. To achieve these objectives in this study, the author uses a qualitative approach (qualitative research) with the method of phenomenology. This is in line with the thoughts put forward by Creswell which states that qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding the meaning of the behavior of a number of individuals or groups of people who are considered to come from social or humanitarian problems.

Then the approach used phenomenologically can be explained by Fiona and Michael who put forward the problem of the phenomenological approach as follows: The phenomenological method aims to describe, understand and interpret the meanings of experiences of human life. It focuses on research questions such as what it is like to experience a particular situation. There is a distinction to be made between phenomenology (which is a philosophical school) and phenomenological methods (which is an approach to research).

Phenomenology in principle discusses the philosophical doctrines and procedures of a phenomenon, which Creswell further explains regarding the phenomenological approach as follows: "Phenomenology is a research strategy in which researchers identify the nature of human experience about a particular phenomenon. Understanding the experiences of human life makes the philosophy of phenomenology a research method whose procedures require researchers to examine a number of subjects who are directly and relatively long involved in it to develop patterns and relationships of meaning. Therefore, in order for a research to be able to produce research products that are correct and maximal, it is very necessary to have a research design that is in accordance with the situation and conditions and also in accordance with the object to be studied so that the existing research design must be adapted to the object to be studied.

According to Arikunto, research design is a plan or design made by researchers, as a series of activities to be carried out. The preparation of this design is done after we determine the topic (title) of the research to be carried out. This study uses a qualitative approach with a focus on the problem of implementing Waste Management Policies in Jambi City, Jambi Province, a qualitative approach was chosen because researchers want to explore the understanding of all parties related to individual national insight. According to Effendy, qualitative research is research that explains and analyzes human behavior individually and in groups, principles or beliefs, understandings or thoughts, and perceptions or assumptions.

III. Results and Discussion

4.1 Implementation of Management Policy in Jambi City Jambi Province

Implementing a policy on the Legal Basis of Jambi City's waste management, including: Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2013 concerning Waste Management., Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste., Mayor's Regulation Number 54 of 2018 concerning Regional Strategic Policies for the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste., Perwal Number 61 Year 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags, Jambi City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Waste Management, of course, must be supported from various factors, in this study the author quotes Hamdi's opinion in the theory of policy implementation stating that there are three sub-themes that affect policy implementation public, namely: 1) Productivity, 2) Linearity and 3) Efficiency. The following researchers explain one by one the results of research related to the 3 (three) theories of policy implementation:

4.2 Productivity

Productivity is defined as the relationship between the output or results of the organization with the required inputs. Better productivity is indicated by how well resources are needed in society. Productivity is measured can be measured by inputs and outputs of economic, human and social resources. Productivity can also be seen from the additional results of a program created, as well as the goals achieved. The concept of productivity used to analyze a policy is productive or not, in this study using the concept (Muchlis Hamdi, 2014) which suggests that productivity is related to the ability to achieve the achievement of predetermined standards, especially regarding the achievement of standards for the number of target groups. Hamdi further described that the smoother the fulfillment of the target group's achievements, the more productive the implementation of the policy would be. Regarding the context of the implementation of the Waste Management Policy in Jambi City, Jambi Province, the target group in question is the people of Jambi City.

The results of these interviews are used as primary data, and the authors can present and describe them as follows: The results of the author's interview with the Mayor of Jambi, Dr. H. Syarif Fasha, stated that: Jambi City has currently issued regional policies regarding Jambi City waste management including: Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2013 concerning Waste Management., Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste ., Mayor's Regulation number 54 of 2018 concerning Regional Strategic Policies for the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste., Perwal Number 61 of 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags., Jambi City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020

concerning Waste Management, and also mandated by national strategic policies to reduce waste generation, limiting the use of plastic bags for shopping in Jambi City starting in shopping centers and shops to traditional markets since January 1, 2019. Restrictions on the use of plastic bags for shopping are well implemented in central centers shopping area and Jambi City, with demonstrate work productivity in an effort to create a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, that work productivity has been running as expected, with early evidence in 2021 Jambi City is in the ranks of regional achievements at the national level. Success in bringing Jambi City into the 13 regions in Indonesia that won awards in the field of solid waste management.

The above statement related to productivity was confirmed by the chairman of the Jambi City DPRD, Putra Absor, who stated: As for the objectives: Viewing the urgency of waste management as an important environmental problem, the legal basis for Jambi City's waste management includes: Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2013 concerning waste management., Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, Mayor's Regulation number 54 of 2018 concerning Regional Strategic Policies for the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste., Perwal Number 61 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags, Jambi City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Waste Management, this is a concern of the government. So, through the regulatory or regulatory function owned by the government, with these main tasks and functions, we hope that as a legislative institution that has a controlling function, it is possible that the work productivity of the mayor and all his staff, including the Jambi City environmental service executive and the head of waste management and cleanliness of Jambi City in the future can increase work productivity, in waste management because I still see a lot of complaints in the people of Jambi City in making this policy that has not touched the community and this policy has not fully involved the community even though the purpose of making policies is for the people of Jambi City, my advice in the future involve the community in processing this waste from the level of residents, RT, RW, kelurahan, sub-district and if necessary involve a third party from the private sector in handling solid waste.

Likewise with the Regional Secretary of Jambi City, Ir. H. BUDIDAYA, M.For, in an interview with the author in his office in his opinion that is different from the above: Work productivity Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 54 of 2018 concerning Jambi City Policies and Strategies in the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste. This regional regulation was made, of course, keeping in mind Government Regulation no. 81 of 2012 concerning Household Waste Management and Regional Regulation no. 8 of 2013 concerning Waste Management. Jambi City's Regional Regulation No. 54 of 2018 concerning Jambi City's Policies and Strategies in the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste consists of 5 chapters and 11 Articles. This Jambi Mayor Regulation came into effect on October 26, 2018. With the issuance of this regional regulation, it is intended to create a clean and healthy environment in Jambi City. It is hoped that in the future it can further increase the output of better work productivity, so that the goals and objectives can be achieved.

The Head of the Jambi City Regional Development Planning Agency, SUHENDRI, SH., and M.Si in his interview: To find a solution on how to increase work productivity. Therefore, on this occasion, I as the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency of Jambi City invite all parties to work together, Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City. I view the urgency of waste management as one of the important issues.

4.3 Linearitas

According to Hamdi, linearity relates to the conformity of the standard compliance process with the standard specification guidelines that have been determined. The suitability concerns the procedure, time, cost, place and implementation. The more appropriate the process of meeting standards in policy implementation, it can be stated that the implementation of the policy is more linear. Hamdi further noted that the term conformity is something that does not exceed predetermined standards, namely procedures that do not get longer, time does not get longer, costs do not get bigger, places do not change, and implementers do not get bigger the amount. The results of the research related to the linearity sub-themes can be described one by one as follows: With regard to the procedural sub-themes, namely the extent of Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, Mayor Regulation number 54 of 2018 concerning Regional Strategic Policies for the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste., Perwal Number 61 of 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags., Jambi City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Waste Management the implementation of these regulations competently interviewed relating to the sub-themes "procedures" can be presented and described as follows:

Based on the results of the author's interview with the Mayor of Jambi, Dr. H. Syarif Fasha: The importance of the degree of conformity with the standard (procedure, time, cost, place and implementer). Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City Jambi Province, Implementation standards are important, but still adjusted to financial capacity, human resources, and regional policies in carrying out them. In order to support the performance of Jambi City to comply with SOPs as mandated by Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, Mayor Regulation number 54 of 2018 concerning Regional Strategic Policies for the Management of Household Waste and Similar Waste Household Waste., Perwal Number 61 of 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags., Jambi City's Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Waste Management has made SOPs, as guidelines based on the Jambi City government's vision and mission in waste management services, then the development of Master The Solid Waste Plan is directed to be progressive.

The above statement regarding costs was justified by the chairman of the DPRD Putra Absor Jambi City in an interview with researchers stating: "The importance of the degree of conformity with standards (procedure, time, cost, place and implementer). Implementation of the Jambi City Waste Management Policy, Jambi Province. Implementation standards are important, but are still adjusted to the financial capacity, human resources, and regional policies in carrying them out. The function of the budget mandated by law to the DPRD is to discuss and give approval or not give approval to the Draft Regional Regulation on APBD submitted by the party's executive in this case the mayor. This means that at the budget function stage, the DPRD must assess whether the budget requirements proposed by the Jambi City Government are realistic for their size, and assess whether the budgeted costs have touched the public interest. The Regional Budget is a regional government work plan that is realized in the form of monetary units (rupiah) for a certain period of time, usually one year. This budget is used as a measuring tool for determining expenditures, assisting decision making and development planning. The data we received was one of the budget items proposed by the LHK OPD of 8 billion in 2020.

Likewise with the Regional Secretary of Jambi City, Ir. H. BUDIDAYA, M. For in his interview the informant stated that: "The importance of the degree of conformity with standards (procedure, time, cost, place and implementer). Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Realizing a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City Jambi Province Implementation standards are important, but are still adjusted to financial capacity, human resources, and regional policies in carrying them out. In carrying out the main tasks and functions based on the objectives and applicable SOPs as mandated in the Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, Mayor Regulation number 54 of 2018 concerning Regional Strategic Policies for Household Waste Management and Household Waste, Perwal Number 61 of 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags, Jambi City's Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Waste Management in carrying out tasks so as not to deviate from applicable regulations. As a regional secretary, according to my duties related to finance, I am the Regional Secretariat

Head of Jambi City Regional Development Planning Agency SUHENDRI.SH., in an interview with researchers at his office. "The importance of the degree of conformity with standards (procedure, time, cost, place and implementation). Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Realizing a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City Jambi Province Implementation standards are important, but are still adjusted to financial capacity, human resources, and regional policies in carrying them out. In carrying out the main tasks and functions of the Jambi City Regional Development Planning Agency based on the objectives and applicable SOPs as mandated in the Jambi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, Mayor Regulation number 54 of 2018 concerning Strategic Policies Areas for the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste., Perwal Number 61 of 2019 concerning Restrictions on the Use of Plastic Shopping Bags., Regional Regulation of Jambi City Number 5 of 2020 concerning Waste Management in carrying out tasks so as not to deviate from the applicable provisions".

When viewed from the rules, there is linearity regarding the conformity of the standard compliance process with the standard specification guidelines that have been determined. The suitability concerns the procedure, time, cost, place and implementation. The more appropriate the standard fulfillment process in policy implementation, it can be stated that the implementation of the policy is more linear, the procedure is quite good, the time is also very high, but the cost is still very high because it imposes the Jambi City APBD and the place and implementation still does not involve the community and other parties in this case the handling of solid waste can involve a third party, namely the private sector by processing waste into various things." The inhibiting factor for waste processing is that there is no public awareness, limited staff, the source of funds is too high, the budget is divided for all LHK sectors, for handling waste, it is relatively still very small compared to the population of Jambi City which is increasingly dense become more effective and efficient".

4.4 Efisiensi

The definition of efficiency essentially concerns the ratio of the effective output to the input required to achieve it. For example, a hospital is said to be efficient if it is successful in meeting customer needs at a lower cost. Meanwhile, in this study, efficiency is related to policy. The description of policy efficiency according to Hamdi is related to the ability to utilize resources in policy implementation. These resources can be in the form of implementers, assets, funds and technology. The more minimal the use of implementers,

assets and funds through the use of more precise technology in implementing policies to achieve policy objectives, it can be said that the implementation of these policies is more efficient. As for this research, what is meant by implementers, assets, funds and technology are those used.

Based on some of the explanations above and if it is associated with the concept of efficiency according to Hamdi, namely the minimal use of assets and funds through the use of more appropriate technology, then in the process of policy formulation and implementation, the following are the results of interviews with research respondents: Jambi Mayor Dr. H. Syarif Fasha, “Level of resource utilization (implementers, assets, funds and technology). Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province, and the solid waste policy regulates waste management aimed at improving public health and environmental quality and making waste a resource. The implementation of the waste management policy is included in a fairly good category based on employee perceptions. The cleanliness of the city of Jambi, however, is not good based on the perception of the people of the city of Jambi.

The above statement regarding productivity was confirmed by the chairman of the DPRD, Putra Absor in an interview with the researcher: “We have high hopes, as a legislative institution that has a controlling function that these resources can be in the form of implementers, assets, funds and technology. The minimal use of implementers, assets and funds through the use of more precise technology in implementing policies to achieve policy objectives, it can be said that the implementation of these policies is more efficient.

Likewise with the Regional Secretary of Jambi City, Ir. H. BUDIDAYA, M.For. In an interview with the researcher “Level of resource utilization (implementers, assets, funds and technology). Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Realizing a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City Jambi Province, in the future the Jambi City government will implement waste management with a new paradigm of applying the 3R concept and community empowerment. Efforts have been made to improve waste management in Jambi City in the form of strategies and models for implementing waste management policies with a new paradigm. Human Resources (Employment) Human Resources Development of Government Apparatuses is directed at improving the quality and effectiveness in the management of the Jambi City Environmental Service, including improving services, capabilities, dedication, loyalty, exemplary and welfare of the apparatus so that overall they are increasingly able to carry out the wheels of government and development properly and responsibly”.

Head of Jambi City Regional Development Planning Agency SUHENDRI.SH., M.Si in an interview with researchers: Level of resource utilization (implementers, assets, funds and technology). Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Realizing a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province. Medium Term Investment and O/M Costs For the medium term from 2020 to 2027, the investment spent will remain in the form of facilities and infrastructure for collecting, moving, transporting and processing waste for the entire city of Jambi. The unit price is taken from the previous year's price plus an inflation factor of 5% per year, so that the short-term infrastructure investment costs for 2020-2027 are complete.

Waste Management Strategy: Increasing the coverage and quality of waste management services. Development and optimization of waste processing activities. Development and optimization of the recycling and composting industries. Development of environmentally sound TPA. Development of appropriate environmental sound technology (EST) science and technology. Regional TPA Development., Partnership

development with the business sector. Waste utilization; optimizing the use of compost, optimizing the use of recycled products, developing the use of waste for alternative energy (waste to energy). Development of partnerships with the business sector. Development of environmentally sound waste utilization technology Capacity Building: Development of waste management data and information; Development of regulations and NSPK., Development and optimization of institutions, Improving the quality of human resources, Measuring the performance of waste management., Enforcement of laws., Increasing the budget for waste management.

V. Conclusion

Based on the explanations in the previous chapters, especially to answer the problems questioned in chapter 1 of this study, it can be concluded as follows: 1. Implementation Process There are 3 (three) dimensions used in discussing the process of implementing Waste Management Policies in Realizing the Waste Management Policy. A Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City Jambi Province namely productivity, linearity and efficiency. Based on the results of the discussion based on these 3 (three) dimensions, it can be concluded that the process of implementing Waste Management Policies in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province still not going well according to theory or less successful. Indications of this can be seen in the following: a. Low Productivity in the Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province. As described, this productivity has not accommodated the community. b. The low linearity in the implementation of Waste Management Policies in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province, which is shown by the many procedures that are not implemented. c. Low Efficiency in the Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Creating a Clean, Comfortable and Healthy Environment in Jambi City, Jambi Province, which can be seen from the lack of resources in the form of implementers, assets, funds and technology.

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