Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan District
(Study of Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management)

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ABSTRACT

The main problem in this research is that implementing policies on waste management in realizing environmental health in Kuningan Regency has not been implemented optimally. The approach used in this research is the policy implementation theory of Van Meter and Van Horn, namely the stages of size and content of policies, resources, characteristics of implementing organizations, attitudes of policy implementers, communication between implementing organizations, and the social, economic and political environment. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis with a qualitative approach. The descriptive method is used to overview each factor in implementing policies on waste management to achieve environmental health in the Kuningan Regency. At the same time, the qualitative approach was chosen, considering that this approach is expected to obtain accurate data and study research problems in depth so that the expected results can be obtained. Some factors that cause the implementation of the policy on Waste Management in Achieving Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency have not been optimized. This is indicated by the absence of an incentive mechanism for villages/communities to increase the effectiveness/efficiency of public service delivery in the solid waste sector. This egoistic culture develops in the community because there is no clear understanding of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service officers and the TPST 3R KSM community. As a result, waste management and the budget for waste management usually get the lowest priority weight compared to other programs in creating a clean environment. A strategy was found that could be carried out so that the implementation of policies on Waste Management in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency (Study of Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management) runs effectively, namely the condition of waste management and its urgency and accessibility to decision-makers in order to build. The commitment of leaders and appreciation and community participation. In addition, the relatively small institutional financial resources become a synergistic unit through partnership, harmonization, synchronization, mobilization, or collaboration with local governments (provincial and district), related institutions/agencies, and the community.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation Strategy*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of solid waste in Indonesia is a problem that must be taken seriously by all related parties, both by the government and the community, and companies that are producers of waste. The increase in population, changes in people's consumption patterns, and activities of community life have resulted in an increase in the volume and type of waste and increasingly diverse characteristics of waste. Therefore, waste generated from consumption and community activities has become an environmental problem that the district/city government must handle with active participation from the community itself.

The Kuningan Regency Government also experienced this waste problem, which has declared it a Conservation District. However, due to the waste problem, it is feared that the good status will be lost due to the accumulation of garbage in various places, which, among others, is due to the limited capacity of the Final Processing Site (TPA). . If waste is not managed correctly, it will have a substantial negative impact on human life. However, if it is appropriately managed, it will bring health and benefits. In the past paradigm, waste management relied on the final approach, namely by disposing of waste generated from the production and consumption processes of the community directly to the final processing site. However, the enactment of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, with one of its basic philosophies, is that it is time for us to distort our perspective on waste and how we treat waste. Through the implementation of waste management policies, it is hoped that we will get actual output for people's lives, namely reducing the burden of pollutants, bringing economic benefits, and making the environment clean, which in turn produces outcomes that can be directly felt by the community, namely health and income.

The concept of regional autonomy, which gives regional rights, powers, and obligations to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of local communities by laws and regulations, requires regions to have a comprehensive concept to carry out development, especially in managing and exploring the regional potential and increasing resources. Regions must be more creative, independent, and have a far future orientation to develop their respective regions. The Kuningan Regency Government establishes a waste management policy through the Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management, which gives authority to agencies whose duties and responsibilities are related to waste management, namely the Kuningan Regency Environmental Management Agency, which in 2017 changed its name to the Environmental Service. Kuningan Regency is organized based on the principle of responsibility, the principle of sustainability, the principle of benefit, the principle of justice, the principle of legal awareness, the principle of togetherness, the principle of safety, the principle of security, and the principle of economic value to improve public health and environmental quality and turn waste into a resource. Then in its implementation, the Regent Regulation Number 56 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management was issued.

The duty and authority of the Local Government are to ensure the implementation of practical and environmentally sound waste management by fostering public awareness in waste management, establishing waste management policies and strategies; in addition to that, the regional government has the authority to determine Temporary Shelters (TPS), Integrated Waste Management Sites. (TPST) and the Final Processing Place (TPA). Local governments also must provide waste management services to the community. However, the community also must reduce and handle the waste it generates by reducing, reusing, and recycling.

The implementation of waste management is carried out in an integrated manner by the Regional Government together with the community based on the principle of responsibility, the principle of sustainability, the principle of benefit, the principle of justice, the principle of legal awareness, the principle of togetherness, the principle of safety, the principle of security and the principle of economic value, to improve public health and environmental quality and turn waste into a resource.

Waste is the residue of daily human activities and natural processes in solid (solid waste); the classification of waste based on its source consists of household waste, household-like waste, and specific waste. Regional institutions manage waste originating from households that comes from daily activities in the household originating from households and waste similar to household waste, namely those originating from commercial areas, industrial areas, markets, and public facilities at the RW level or area officials, then taken to the Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) and then transported to the Ciniru TPA by the Kuningan Regency Environmental Agency. While specific waste, namely waste containing hazardous and toxic materials (B3), containing hazardous and toxic waste (B3 waste),

Based on data from the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service 2011-2016, shows that each resident has the potential to produce around 500 grams of waste per day, so that the total population of Kuningan Regency is around 1,114,477 people in the first semester of 2015 (SIAK Database Source of the Population and Registration Service) Kuningan District Civil Engineering Year 2015), the waste load can reach around 203,392 tons/year, the large volume of waste generation is an indication of the quality of the environment in Kuningan Regency. Meanwhile, the waste that has only been handled/served by the Environmental Office of Kuningan Regency has only been in 12 (twelve) districts totaling 103,267 tons/year. Then the ratio of handled waste is only 50.77% in all of Kuningan Regency. The waste handling process that has been served has not yet been carried out by reducing the waste (there is no reduction process), especially for those that have not been served (there is no reduction process and no handling process). This is a problem that local governments must address.

Waste management in an area is inseparable from public policies issued by local governments. The most decisive aspect of the policy is policy implementation because it includes how a policy can be accepted by the community and runs effectively to solve existing problems. After the policy is formulated and ratified, the policy needs to be implemented (implementation) to achieve the goal. Therefore, policy implementation is critical in a policy.

Efforts to implement waste management policies carried out by the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service are mainly carried out in terms of waste handling, namely transportation in carrying waste from the source or from the TPS to the TPA. However, implementing these waste handling activities have not been optimally implemented due to the limited number of waste transportation fleets and the limited number of waste transporters, and limited facilities and infrastructure at the landfill site. Then the waste reduction activities at the household scale that the community must carry out as a waste generator have not been optimally implemented.

The conditions mentioned above can lead to uncontrolled waste generation, which will cause the life of the landfill to be shorter because waste is not reduced correctly, this will cause environmental health to be disturbed (this is confirmed by WHO that solid waste management is one of the 17 scopes of environmental health), so that the authors make the research problem, namely:

1. In connection with the problem of unclear standards and policy objectives/measures and policy objectives and ineffective communication between related organizations, the example of waste management still refers to the past paradigm, namely waste management based on the final approach, namely by disposing of waste generated from the process. Production and consumption of the community directly to the Final Processing Site (TPA), not through a sorting and processing process first, can potentially lead to uncontrolled waste handling, which results in disruption to environmental health.

2. In connection with the problem of inadequate resources, for example, the limitations of the waste transport fleet and limited personnel resources and the problem of the attitude of the implementers, namely people who have not participated in waste management and community awareness, are still low in managing waste.

Based on the background description above, the authors are interested in conducting dissertation research entitled: "Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency (Study of Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management)."

1. Definition of Public Administration

Understanding Public Administration according to Keban (2008: 6), is public administration as "what government does (what the government does), either directly or indirectly as a cycle of public policy-making as the implementation of public policy and as activities carried out collectively because cannot be done individually.

Furthermore, the concept of Public Administration put forward by Dwight Waldo in Nugroho (2014: 178) is as follows: a process of action to realize the most significant public interests. This opinion strengthens the emergence of the concept of state management based on good governance, which supports the existence of partnerships between the state and society.

According to Thomas (2008: 92), the concept of public administration is as follows: Public administration can be defined as government administration carried out by government officials for the benefit of society. This concept reveals that the power that has been in the rulers has shifted its locus to society. Therefore every state policy must pay attention to the interests of the people in general.

The concept of public administration, according to Alamsyah (2009: 16), outlines that: Public administration is an activity to carry out state government tasks (government) by rules set for the interests of the people (public). This concept reveals that public administration as a system for carrying out government tasks to benefit the people, by those who come from the people, is trusted and accountable.

According to Syafiie (2010: 24), the concept of public administration reveals the administration of the state as an organization and administration that pursues the achievement of goals that are stated in nature. This concept reveals that public administration is an activity of the state in achieving state goals. Thus, public administration is a series of monopolizing actions by the implementor to maximize the objectives.

2. Definition of Public Policy

According to Thomas Dye in Islamy (2014: 18), the definition of public policy is as follows: Public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not do. This opinion is meant that if the government chooses to do something, then there must be a purpose and that state policy must cover all government actions, so it is not merely a statement of the desire of the government or government officials. In addition, something that is not implemented includes state policy; this is because something that the government does not do will have the same effect (impact) as something that the government does.

According to James Anderson in Winarno (2012: 21), the public policy states: Public policy is a direction of action that has a purpose set by an actor or several actors in overcoming a problem or problem. This concept focuses on government action in regulating or resolving problems that arise in society in the form of regulations, in which there are government policies that the apparatus will carry out in achieving its goals.

Furthermore, according to Winarno (2012: 33), the concept of public policy defines that public policy is a direction of action taken by the government and influences the interests of society at large. This concept aims to influence society to benefit society to experience it directly to achieve the state's goal, namely a just and prosperous society.

3. Definition of Policy Implementation

After the policy is formulated and ratified, the policy needs to be implemented (implementation) to achieve the goal. Therefore, policy implementation is critical in a policy.

As Anggara (2014: 231) expressed, various views and opinions regarding policy implementation are as follows: Policy implementation is an activity or effort carried out by a policy implementer to obtain an outcome that is by the goals or objectives of a policy.

According to Nugroho (2014: 657), policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its goals, nothing more or less. Thus, to implement public policy, there are two choices of steps, namely directly implementing it in the form of programs or through the formulation of a derivate policy or derivative of the policy.

Besides the content of the policy and the context of implementation, environmental factors can also influence the policy implementation process in achieving its objectives. A policy is inseparable from various interests, both the interests of the implementing institution and the policy objectives.

The interests of various parties determine the success of policy implementation and the impact it causes.

Meanwhile, according to Edwards III (1980), the concept and definition of policy implementation are as follows: Policy implementation is a complex activity with so many factors that influence the success of policy implementation. Its public policy implementation model, called Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation, states four factors that influence the implementation or implementation of public policies. Among these factors simultaneously work and interact, directly or indirectly influencing the successful implementation of public policies.

The implementation process will only begin when the goals and objectives have been set, the activity program has been structured, and funds are ready and distributed to achieve the goals. Suppose this understanding is directed at the locus and focus (change) where policy is implemented. In that case, it will be in line with the views of Van Meter and Van Horn cited by Parsons (1995: 461), and Wibawa et al. (1994: 15) that Policy implementation is an act that is carried out by the government and private (organizations) either individually or in groups intended to achieve goals.

METHODS

The research method used in this research is descriptive analysis research with a qualitative approach. The data used in this study consisted of two types, namely primary data, data obtained directly from key informants, and data from observations as long as the researcher was directly involved in implementing waste management policies in Kuningan Regency, where the researcher served as one of the heads of the field. At the Environmental Service Office of Kuningan Regency. Second, secondary data, data obtained from reports, archives and documentation, and other data relevant to the research problem. As another source of data in this study, researchers used the assistance of a key informant, namely someone who acts as an assistant to the researcher, but he or she comes from or is a member of the study.

Data collection techniques in this study were determined based on methods tailored to the objectives of the study. Collecting data as the concept of Sugiyono states that two main things affect the quality of research data, namely the quality of research instruments and the quality of data collection. The quality of research instruments relates to the validity and reliability of the instruments, while the quality of data collection concerns the accuracy of the methods used to collect data. Therefore, an instrument tested for its validity and reliability may not necessarily produce valid and reliable data if the instrument is not used appropriately in data collection.

Qualitative data analysis collects data and analyzes data from information obtained during research from various sources (interviews, observations, documents, and discussions) and is carried out continuously. Miles and Huberman, in Sugiyono (2015: 359), suggest that the steps of data analysis are in each stage of the research using data reduction, display data, and verification steps. These three steps can be carried out at all stages in the qualitative research process, namely the description, focus, and selection stages. In testing the validity of the data, quantitative research methods used are internal validity, external validity (generalization), reliability, and objectivity. The data validity test in qualitative research includes credibility testing, transferability testing, dependability use, and confirmability testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Factors for Implementing Waste Management Policies in Achieving Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency**

The implementation of waste management policies in Kuningan Regency is described and analyzed with the Van Meter and Van Horn implementation models with six factors that affect the success of policy implementation, namely standards and objectives/measures and policy objectives,

resources, characteristics of the implementing organization, attitudes or trends (disposition) of the implementers, communication between organizations and implementing agencies, and the social, economic and political environment, where these six factors are interrelated with one another.

The following is an analysis of the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Kuningan Regency based on six factors that influence the successful implementation of the Van Meter and Van Horn implementation model policies in Anggara (2014: 243):

1) **Standard factors and policy objectives/measures and policy objectives (details regarding the goals to be achieved through policies along with standards to measure their achievement)**

   Policy implementation must be carried out by the standards and objectives/measures and objectives of the policy. This is intended so that the implementation does not experience misunderstandings, both for the implementer and the object of policy implementation. In addition, the determination of standards and objectives/measures and objectives of policies must be clear so that they can be used as benchmarks for the success of policy implementation in the field. Then, to not cause a different understanding between implementers and policy targets, it is necessary first to disseminate the policy's standards and objectives/measures and objectives to the public.

   In this waste management, it is necessary to set standards and policy objectives and clarify standards and policy objectives that can be implemented and conform to standards and policy objectives. Based on the results of research on the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Kuningan Regency as regulated in Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Waste Management, basically the Kuningan Regency government has set technical guidelines in the form of Kuningan Regent Regulation Number 56 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Regional Regulation Number 4 of the Year 2010 Regarding Waste Management, but to measure the objectives or targets that have been set, Standard Operating Procedures have not been made, so whether the policy has been successful or not can be adequately measured.

   Based on interviews with researchers, it can be seen that waste management in Kuningan Regency is by Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Waste Management and has even made a Regent's Instruction regarding the Village Government's obligation to manage waste independently. However, waste handling is only around 30-35%. Furthermore, TPST 3 R has also been built in 12 points that function to accommodate temporary waste, sort waste, and process waste so that only the residue is transported to the TPA so that it can reduce the burden on the TPA, also waste banks have been formed in several villages that function to manage inorganic waste which is economically valuable.

   Standards and objectives/measures and policy objectives have a close relationship with the disposition of the implementers. The direction of the implementers (implementors) to standards and objectives/measures and policy objectives is also "crucial." Implementors may fail to implement policies because they reject or do not understand the goal of a policy (Van Mater and Van Horn, 1974). The local government is the facilitator and service provider that is not owned by the community, while the sub-district, village / sub-district to the RT / RW level is organizing waste management by organizing local communities to carry out waste management with their potential and resources.

   Waste Final Processing Site (TPA) in Ciniru Village, District. Jalaksana, Kuningan Regency, is now full to the point where it forms a mound of garbage. Meanwhile, the volume of waste from the TPA input area continues to increase every year; the TPA in the village has been built and functioned by the Kuningan Regency Government since 17 years ago. The landfill was made by applying a controlled landfill system on approximately 3.31 hectares (Ha) divided into five zones. The only TPA in this district serves as a final place for collecting waste from twelve sub-districts. Respectively from Kadugede, Garawangi, Kuningan, Ciawigebang, Jalaksana, Cilimus, Kramatmulya, Darma, Cigugur, Sindangagung, Cigandamekar, and Luragung Districts, The volume of waste that enters the Ciniru TPA from the twelve sub-districts continues to increase every year. As an illustration, the volume of waste that entered the Ciniru TPA in 2010 was calculated to be around 100 cubic meters

per day on average. Then, in 2011 it increased to about 125 cubic meters per day, and currently, the volume of waste entering the TPA has reached around 150 cubic meters per day.

Meanwhile, the places for collecting garbage in the TPA are full, so this year Kuningan Regency is expanding and building a new waste disposal site covering an area of 2.5 hectares. Moreover, currently, the volume of waste entering the TPA has reached around 150 cubic meters per day. Meanwhile, the places for collecting garbage in the TPA are full, so this year Kuningan Regency is expanding and building a new waste disposal site covering an area of 2.5 hectares. Moreover, currently, the volume of waste entering the TPA has reached around 150 cubic meters per day. Meanwhile, the places for collecting garbage in the TPA are full, so this year Kuningan Regency is expanding and building a new waste disposal site covering an area of 2.5 hectares.

The TPA should only accept waste in the form of residue from sorting and processing waste at TPST 3 R so that there is not much waste entering the TPA; this requires regulation and regulation to regulate this. However, with regulations regarding the receipt of waste entering the TPA, it is hoped that it can overcome the problem of a limited landfill that needs to be done from now on.

Urban waste, especially environmental problems, is increasingly complex, complicated, and urgent to be addressed. All components, both local government and elements of society, need to strive to overcome the increasingly complex urban waste problem consistently. It is hoped that all existing components can work together in tackling urban waste. Furthermore, all these components and elements can generate fresh ideas that can be applied to solve urban waste, especially in overcoming environmental pollution caused by garbage.

There is still a large amount of garbage dumped into river bodies or scattered in the open, so with a large amount of rubbish, rivers cannot function properly (transportation, conservation, recreation, etc.) due to water that does not flow smoothly and river ecosystems are damaged due to substances—hazardous waste contained in the garbage. Furthermore, apart from the garbage in the river, garbage piles in various city corners can cause various diseases, especially diseases caused by mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, and rats. The presence of flies, mosquitoes, and mice (carriers) of various diseases indicates how good the quality of a city is. Therefore, it is indicated that the cause of global warming is not only due to excessive CO_2 production, Law enforcement must be carried out immediately to change people's bad behavior to become shock therapy and make good habits in managing waste, but this law enforcement must also be accompanied by a legal umbrella that must be added to the existing waste management regulations.

Waste management that still uses the old paradigm (collection, transportation, and final disposal) needs to be changed. This is due to the increasingly complex waste problem, especially the difficulty in obtaining a final disposal site and the growing number and variety of urban waste. Waste handling with a new paradigm needs to prioritize the process of reducing and utilizing waste (waste minimization). Waste minimization is an effort to reduce the volume, concentration, toxicity, and hazard level of waste originating from the production process by reducing waste source and utilization. The advantages of this method are: reducing dependence on landfills, increasing the efficiency of urban solid waste processing, and creating business opportunities for the community.

In addition to household waste, which is a source of waste that must be managed, household waste comes from communal activities such as traditional markets that must receive special attention in waste management. In Kuningan Regency, there are several markets that need serious attention in handling, namely Cilimus Market, Cilimus Village, Cilimus District, Kramatmulya Market, Kramatmulya Village, Kramatmulya District, Pasar Baru Kuningan, Kepuh Kuningan Market, Darma Village Market, Darma Village, Darma District, Ancaran Market, Ancaran Village, Kuningan District, Ciputat Market, Ciputat Village, Ciawigebang District, Luragung Market, Luragung Village, Luragung District and Cibingbin Market, Cibingbin Village, Cibingbin District. Of these traditional markets, only four markets have been served by the Environment Agency of Kuningan Regency using containers transported daily, namely the Cilimus market, Kramatmulya market, Darma market, and Ciputat market. In contrast, the Luragung and Baru markets and Kepuh markets have managed their waste. However, the waste should be processed and sorted first to

decrease the volume of waste transported to the TPA. The Environment Agency of Kuningan Regency has not served Cibingbin Market because it is very far from the Ciniru TPA; it is suspected that the garbage from the market is dumped into the river. TPST 3 R has not been built in these traditional markets, which will reduce the volume of waste transported to the TPA. Kramatmulya market, Darma market, and Ciputat market, while Luragung market and Baru market and Kepuh market have managed their waste but should have been processed and sorted first so that the volume of waste transported to the TPA will decrease. The Environment Agency of Kuningan Regency has not served Cibingbin Market because it is very far from the Ciniru TPA; it is suspected that the garbage from the market is dumped into the river. TPST 3 R has not been built in these traditional markets, which will reduce the volume of waste transported to the TPA. Kramatmulya market, Darma market, and Ciputat market, while the Luragung market and Baru market and Kepuh market have managed their waste but should have been processed and sorted first the volume of waste transported to the TPA will decrease. The Environment Agency of Kuningan Regency has not served Cibingbin Market because it is very far from the Ciniru TPA; it is suspected that the garbage from the market is dumped into the river. TPST 3 R has not been built in these traditional markets, which will reduce the volume of waste transported to the TPA. The Environment Agency of Kuningan Regency has not served Cibingbin Market because it is very far from the Ciniru TPA; it is suspected that the garbage from the market is dumped into the river. TPST 3 R has not been built in these traditional markets, which will reduce the volume of waste transported to the TPA. The Environment Agency of Kuningan Regency has not served Cibingbin Market because it is very far from the Ciniru TPA; it is suspected that the garbage from the market is dumped into the river. TPST 3 R has not been built in these traditional markets, which will reduce the volume of waste transported to the TPA.

The upstream waste management is intended to reduce waste from its source, namely by sorting organic and inorganic waste at TPST 3 R, inorganic waste in tubes to a waste bank or sold, composted organics, after which the residue is transported to the TPA. Meanwhile, the waste handling in the downstream area, namely in the TPA, with the large amount of waste transported to the TPA, the handling will be costly, which is related to land acquisition, then a huge cost to build a TPA, besides that the environmental conditions will also be polluted by leachate if the TPA is not a sanitary landfill, then social problems that will occur, because usually an area or village does not want its village to become a landfill location.

This further emphasizes the importance of a form of applicable policy in supporting the success of achieving the goals carried out by an agency. A policy can be implemented on an ongoing basis, the implementation of which can be controlled by the agency concerned if the standards and objectives/measures and objectives of the policy are clearly defined.

The results also reveal that the content of policies regulating various activities is generally by organizational goals. This implies that the success of the goals achieved about waste management will also impact the realization of environmental health in Kuningan Regency. On the other hand, it is also found that the level of success in achieving a policy that has been launched is inseparable from the ability of the organization to support the policy concerned.

Based on the description above, the common factors and targets/measures and objectives of waste management policies in Kuningan Regency can be said to have not been fully implemented, namely in terms of clarity of these factors to the community and employees of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service. This can be seen from the large amount of plastic waste that enters the TPA directly without being sorted first (no sorting has been done at TPST 3R or TPST 3R is not yet available so that sorting and processing cannot be carried out); there is no strict law enforcement for the community to still dispose of waste. Just like that on the side of the road and river bodies.

2) **Resource factors (people, funds, or incentives that can facilitate effective implementation, and time)**

Based on the description above, human, financial, and time resources have their respective roles in implementing waste management policies in Kuningan Regency. These three resources are

the driving factors for whether the waste management policy can be adequately implemented in the field to contribute to the success rate of implementing the solid waste management policy in Kuningan Regency as a whole. However, financial resources related to the budget are still lacking, which results in not maximizing other resources, namely the lack of human resources and supporting facilities and infrastructure in waste management, which will impact the success of policy implementation. This can be seen from the solid waste service, which has only reached 32% of the total waste generated.

3) **The characteristics of the implementing organization (including the competency and size of the implementing agency, hierarchical level of control at the lowest implementing unit at the time of implementation)**

Based on the description above, the organizations implementing waste management policies in Kuningan Regency have carried out their roles according to their respective main tasks and functions. However, the problem faced by the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service as the leading implementer at this time is that there is no good coordination between the Non-Governmental Groups managing TPST 3 R and the transportation officers of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service to be able to manage the waste around the TPST 3 R which various stakeholders must facilitate.

4) **Attitude factor/disposition of the implementers (including knowledge and understanding of the content and objectives of the policy, attitudes towards policies, and intensity of attitudes)**

Based on the description above, institutionally, the implementation of waste management policies in Kuningan District has received a pretty good response. This can be seen from the attitudes of employees and the community in the field in exercising their respective rights and obligations and the cultural egoistic attitude that occurs in Kuningan Regency Environmental Service officers and the community managing waste at TPST 3 R Cilimus. Kuningan Regency Environmental Service officers still adhere to the leadership's order that transportation is still carried out from the source of the waste directly transported to the Ciniru TPA because it has been going on for a long time. At the same time, the manager of TPST 3 R Cilimus, which was only established in 2017, wants to take over the handling of waste and transport and sort and process it. As a result, TPST 3 R Ciniru and the residue from the sorting and processing results are transported to the Ciniru TPA. Handling this problem requires the Head of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service, Cilimus Village, the Cilimus Sub-District Head, and the KSM who manage TPST 3 R Cilimus.

5) **Communication factors between organizations related to implementation activities**

Based on the research results on the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Kuningan Regency as regulated in the Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Waste Management, communication in the implementation of waste management policies in Kuningan Regency consists of internal and external communication. Internal communication is carried out by employees within the Environment Office of Kuningan Regency as the implementing agency for the policy. In contrast, external communication is carried out with external parties who implement the policy, namely between the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service and the Regency Housing, Settlement, and Land Service. Kuningan and the Environment Office of Kuningan Regency with the community, especially KSM managing TPST 3 R.

Communication between employees at the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service has been carried out adequately based on each employee's organizational structure and primary duties and functions. In carrying out their duties, each leader is responsible for leading and coordinating their respective subordinates in providing instructions and guidance in carrying out subordinate duties. Furthermore, each leader is obliged to supervise the implementation of the duties of his respective subordinates and, in the event of deviations, to take the necessary steps by the applicable laws and regulations.

A secretary leads the secretariat; each division is led by ahead of the division, which is under and responsible to the head of the department. Each sub-division in the secretariat is led by a Head of Subdivision who is under and responsible to the secretary, and each section in the field is led by

a section head who is under and responsible to the head of their respective fields. Each leader is obliged to submit a report on the implementation of their duties to their respective superiors.

In addition to internal communication carried out within the staff of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service, external communication is also carried out between the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service and the Kuningan Regency Housing, Settlement and Land Service and KSM managing TPS 3 R. Communication between the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service and The Office of Housing, Settlements, and Land of Kuningan Regency as the partner is related to the mechanism for carrying out planning and construction of waste management facilities. Furthermore, communication between the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service and KSM is carried out by providing socialization and guidance related to the processing and sorting waste and the transportation of waste residues.

Communication is the process of delivering information from the communicator to the communicant. Meanwhile, policy communication means the process of delivering policy information from policymakers to policy implementers, namely internal organizational communication, inter-organizational coordinator, and mutual support between organizations.

Information needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actor can understand what the content, purpose, direction, target group of the policy is, so that policy actors can prepare any matters related to policy implementation so that the policy implementation process can run effectively and by the objectives of the policy itself.

Empirical conditions also reveal that the information factor is significant in supporting the implementation of the Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation No. 04/2010 concerning Waste Management. The factual condition shows that the completeness of information in policy implementation can assist in the delivery of information and the wishes and hopes of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service, especially in realizing environmental health in Kuningan Regency. Furthermore, the completeness of relevant information related to the implementation of waste management is needed to make it easier for officials to translate policies related to work implementation. Thus, it is hoped that it will minimize the risk of misinterpretation of the policy.

Communication in policy implementation includes several critical dimensions, namely information transformation (transmission), clarity of information (clarity), and consistency of information (consistency). The transformation dimension requires that information is conveyed to policy implementers and target groups, and related parties. The clarity dimension requires clear and easy-to-understand information and avoiding misinterpretation of policy implementers, target groups, and parties involved in policy implementation. The information submitted must be consistent not to confuse policy implementers, target groups, or related parties. The information produced will be verbal or numeric, which varies in quantity and type.

The factors determining and influencing policy are human resources, capital, logistics, participation, authority, and information. However, the growing assumption is that the information factor determines the main factor for the low success of infrastructure development. Therefore, to overcome this problem, the ability to communicate apparatus must be improved and competent, and professional.

Lack of information or knowledge on how to implement policies in waste management has direct consequences such as implementers not working optimally, resulting in unclear aims and objectives of the policy. Therefore the implementation of waste management policies requires organizational and individual compliance with existing government regulations. This institutional strengthening is viewed from the form of an institution that has the authority by its responsibilities, has a planning, implementation, and control function, and is supported by an educated person in the field of solid waste management.

Based on the description above, communication at the implementing level of the waste management policy in Kuningan Regency, namely the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service and the Kuningan Regency Housing, Settlement, and Land Office, did not experience significant obstacles. However, at the implementing level with KSM managing TPST 3 R, there was still

miscommunication. . The problem with the low level of understanding by the public and apparatus regarding the waste management policy is one of the factors in not achieving the objectives of this policy, namely reducing waste at TPST 3 R.

6) Economic, social, and political environmental factors

Based on the results of research on the Implementation of Waste Management Policy in Kuningan Regency as regulated in Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Waste Management, economic conditions are the most influencing factor in this policy seeing the absorption of labor in TPST 3R, which involves the community so that it can improve welfare for the community, especially the surrounding community. The ability and willingness of the beneficiary community to pay waste retribution are also very influential in the continuity of waste management. Therefore, apart from the economic environment, the social environment also influences the success of policy implementation.

Then the political environment also affects the implementation of waste management policies in Kuningan Regency. In the era of regional autonomy, forming a Regional Regulation through a political process is a form of goodwill for the Kuningan Regency government to overcome the problem. Solid waste/cleanliness area.

Circumstances The political environment that affects the implementation of waste management policies in the Kuningan Regency is more about the relationship between the Government, Kuningan Regency DPRD, and the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service, the executor regarding the annual waste management budget. The form of political support from the Kuningan Regency DPRD for the successful implementation It is hoped that the policy will later realize the policy's objectives, namely the realization of environmental health.

The social, economic, and political environment looks at economic stability, the comfort of a place to live, and policies favor policies. However, the limited capacity, capacity, and resources between regions create differences in this waste management. Through interregional cooperation, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the capacity of the community itself to use resources more optimally and develop the community's economy to improve welfare.

Based on the description above, the external environmental conditions, namely economic, social, and political, influence the implementation of waste management policies in Kuningan Regency. However, the economic environment is the most dominant factor in the sustainability of this policy, considering that there are costs incurred when the community's economic conditions are dynamic. Therefore, it contributes to the success rate of waste management policies in the Kuningan Regency.

According to researchers, one of the severe obstacles in the context of policy implementation is related to This waste management is the awareness of the community in disposing of waste and the lack of coordination between the local Government and KSM TPST 3 R in villages, and what is equally important is that there must be strict law enforcement to punish people who litter. . Thus, the process of implementing this policy clearly cannot ignore various interests, especially the diversity of people's understanding of the importance of environmental cleanliness, this can interfere with the essence of this policy is implemented.

The issuance of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management is a new milestone for waste management policies in Indonesia which directs urban waste management policies by emphasizing the importance of the community's role in waste management. Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management, it is evident that it is said that the waste management system must be well organized. However, if you look at the current case of garbage accumulation on the side of the road in Kuningan Regency, the condition is the opposite of what is regulated in the Regional Regulation. One of the agencies authorized in this waste management is the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service, which deals with waste management in the Kuningan District.

In connection with this, tackling the waste problem is not only the matter of the Kuningan Regency Government and other agencies but resolving waste handling to create environmental

health requires the involvement of all related parties. Therefore, the most crucial thing is implementing this waste management policy, it must be built together with public awareness, and this is the main asset in solving the waste problem in Kuningan Regency.

2. **The strategy is carried out so that the implementation of the Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation No. 04/2010 concerning Waste Management can create environmental health in Kuningan Regency**

Based on the results of research and discussion, the researcher can explain the strategies carried out so that the implementation of the Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation No. 04/2010 concerning Waste Management can realize environmental health in Kuningan Regency, so the researcher identifies internal factors, namely potential strengths and weaknesses as well as factors. External, namely opportunities and threats. Then look for strategies so that the implementation of policies can achieve optimal environmental health in Kuningan Regency; it is necessary to use a SWOT analysis approach (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats) as described below:

1) **Implementation of Policies on Waste Management in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency in terms of Strengths**

Based on the SWOT classification carried out in the field, it can be determined that the strengths in the implementation of policies on waste management in realizing environmental health in Kuningan Regency are:

   a. The leadership has a high willingness to carry out waste management
   b. Some employees are competent in waste management
   c. Availability of Controlled Landfill TPA
   d. There is an existing location for the Sanitary Landfill TPA

2) **Implementation of Policies on Waste Management in Achieving Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency in terms of Weakness**

There are several weaknesses of Waste Management in Achieving Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency, namely:

   a. Waste management usually receives the lowest budget priority weight than other programs
   b. Egoistic culture develops due to a lack of coordination between local government and community groups managing waste (TPST 3 R)
   c. There is no incentive mechanism for villages/communities to cooperate in waste management
   d. Weak law enforcement (incomplete regulations)

3) **Implementation of Policies on Waste Management in Achieving Environmental Health in Kuningan District from in terms of Opportunities**

A series of strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of Waste Management policies in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency, there are opportunities to optimize the implementation of cooperation policies, namely:

   a. There is support from the central government regarding waste management
   b. There is a willingness of the community to help in waste management by forming communities that focus on waste management (TPST 3R and Waste Bank)

4) **Implementation of Policy on Waste Management in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency in terms of Threats**

Several challenges in implementing the Solid Waste Management policy in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency, namely the wrong public perception of waste and lousy community behavior in disposing of garbage. From the analysis and strategies to be used, several priority problems that can be immediately addressed can be determined, namely by using the WT strategy for the short term to consider this strategy implementation of waste management policies in realizing environmental health. The WT strategy is a strategy that minimizes weaknesses to overcome threats through a defensive strategy by considering internal and external factors.

The analysis and strategy to be used can be determined with several priority problems that can be immediately addressed, namely by using the Weakness-Threat strategy, which is a strategy

that minimizes weaknesses to overcome threats in the short term with the consideration that this strategy affects the implementation of waste management policies in realizing environmental health in Kuningan Regency then for the medium-term uses the Weakness-Threat strategy. From the results of the SWOT analysis, priority problems are selected that must be addressed so that the results are maximum, namely:

1. Synergistic coordination between the Environment Office of Kuningan Regency, District, Kelurahan, and Desa in integrated waste management. Besides, it is necessary to guide that waste is not harmful but can positively impact the community's economic development.
2. There is a standard operating procedure (SOP) in solid waste management so that waste management can run optimally.
3. There is a revision of Regional Regulation No. 4/2010 concerning Waste Management in connection with the implementation of law enforcement, which previously did not contain clear administrative sanctions against people who littered.

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion as described above, the researcher can criticize the theory put forward by Van Meter and Van Horn in Wahab (2002) that the standard stages and objectives/measures and objectives of policies, resources, implementing characteristics, communication between institutions, the attitudes of policy implementers and the social, economic and political environment are still quite relevant and actual. However, about standards and objectives/measures and policy objectives, researchers found other aspects related to the effective implementation of these policies requiring law enforcement and related to the attitudes of policy implementers. In addition, researchers found other aspects related to implementing waste management policies in realizing environmental health in Kuningan Regency, namely the existence of an egoistic aspect of the culture that develops in the community. Therefore, the novelty of the results of this study is to complement/modify the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn in Wahab (2002).

Novelty, from this research, is the finding of weaknesses or the ineffectiveness of the Van Meter and Van Horn theories which can be used to make strategies in implementing waste management policies, namely that it is necessary to combine a SWOT analysis by considering the strengths and weaknesses of both internal and external. On the inner side, it is found that there is an egoistic culture (related to the attitude of the implementers) and the need for law enforcement regarding changes to local regulations (relating to standards and objectives/measures and policy objectives).

CONCLUSION

1. Some factors cause the implementation of the policy on Waste Management in Realizing Environmental Health in Kuningan Regency has not been carried out optimally. This is indicated by there is no incentive mechanism for villages/communities to cooperate in increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of public service delivery in the solid waste sector, an egoistic culture that develops in the community due to the lack of clarity on the understanding of the Kuningan Regency Environmental Service officers and the TPS 3R KSM community in waste management and the budget for waste management 2888usually gets the lowest priority weight compared to other programs in creating a clean environment, and law enforcement is needed in order to raise public awareness so as not to littering forcibly using punishment;
2. A strategy was found that could be carried out so that the implementation of policies on waste management in realizing environmental health in Kuningan Regency (Study of Kuningan Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2010 concerning Waste Management) runs effectively, namely the condition of waste management and its urgency and accessibility to decision-makers in order to build. The commitment of

leaders and appreciation and community participation. Besides that, the relatively small institutional financial resources become a synergistic unit through partnership, harmonization, synchronization, mobilization, or cooperation with local governments (provincial and district), related institutions/agencies, and the community.

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