



Tangerang Regency Government Policy on Waste Management at the Jatiwaringin TPA Tangerang

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ABSTRACT

Residents whose economy is middle to upper class reject the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA to continue to be in their environment. The existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA greatly disturbs the peace of the residents, especially Jatiwaringin Village, as well as several other villages, namely Buaranjati Village, Gintung Village, and Rajeg Mulya Village which are located in three sub-districts, because they are not far from the TPA area. Meanwhile, residents from the lower classes benefit from the presence of waste by managing and selling it. The Tangerang Regency Government has optimized the Jatiwaringin Final Disposal Site (TPA) in Mauk District as a place for waste disposal and processing in the area. So far, the 12-hectare TPA has only functioned as a waste disposal site. However, since 2011 the TPA has become a waste management site. Optimizing the Jatiwaringin TPA is a serious step for the government to handle waste, which is a demand for Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. The regulation states that each city/regency must process its own waste. So that the existence of the TPA can be accepted by all levels of society.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, waste is an object that is underestimated by the community, as the urbanization population increases from year to year, so that the need for household goods is getting bigger, and causes bad impacts such as garbage (Gosal, Sambiran, & Rachman, 2019) (SURYATI, Saptawan, & Nisyak, 2018). Garbage seems to have no benefit and is considered a source of natural disasters, such as floods, disease outbreaks and so on.

Garbage is an object that is not used, the existence of waste does not arise by itself, but comes from leftover items used by humans in everyday life, waste has two sides of value, namely, first, organic waste: namely waste that can be recycled and reused for human needs. Second, non-organic waste: namely waste that cannot be recycled and cannot be used, it can only be used for the manufacture of plant fertilizers (Putra & Yuriandala, 2010). Organic waste consists of plant and animal constituent materials taken from nature or produced from agricultural, fishery or other activities (NIM, n.d.). This waste is easily decomposed in natural processes (Marliani, 2015)

(PUJIYANTI, 2017). Most of the household waste is organic material. Including organic waste, such as waste from the kitchen, leftover flour, vegetables, fruit peels, and leaves. Inorganic waste comes from non-renewable natural resources such as minerals and petroleum, or from industrial processes. Some of these materials do not occur in nature such as plastic and aluminum. Some inorganic substances as a whole cannot be decomposed by nature, while others can only be decomposed in a very long time. This type of waste at the household level, for example in the form of bottles, plastic bottles, plastic bags, and cans, in such a way that it does not interfere with survival (Renwarin, Rogi, & Sela, 2015). "From this point of view it can be concluded that what is meant by waste is part of something that is not used, liked or something that must be thrown away, which generally comes from activities carried out by humans (including industrial activities)" (Pinem, 2016).

Today what is happening in Tangerang Regency regarding waste or Final Waste Disposal Sites (TPA) does not run smoothly, but there are many negative and positive things. First, the positive thing regarding the existence of a Final Waste Disposal Site, namely a clean and healthy environment, so as to provide comfort to the community in terms of cleanliness. Then there are new job opportunities for the surrounding community, so that the community can reap a fortune from the Final Waste Disposal Site.

Second, there is a negative view, there are several parties who feel aggrieved both non-materially, for example, there is an unpleasant smell (smell). In Tangerang Regency, there are four Final Waste Disposal Sites (TPA), namely the districts of Sepatan, Belaraja, Pasar Kemis, Keronjo, while the largest Jatiwaringin Final Disposal Site (TPA) is in Jatiwaringin village, Mauk district, Tangerang Regency. Its existence, which has been around for almost fifteen years, has actually worsened the condition of the surrounding environment. The garbage in the TPA is like a mountain, therefore the people around the TPA are restless because every night there is a bad smell from the TPA. As citizens of the community living in Jatiwaringin and its surroundings, they are very concerned and disappointed with the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA.

Looking at the various aspects that exist, the problem of cleanliness in Indonesia, especially in the Tangerang Regency area, has become a prolonged problem, this has become one of the urban problems that until now is a challenge for the Tangerang Regency government. One of the causes is the increasing population and such a rapid increase in activity in big cities. It is estimated that only around 60% 70% can be transported to the Final Disposal Site (TPA) by the institution responsible for waste and hygiene issues (Makarauw, 2012) (Damanhuri & Padmi, 2010).

According to Rum Naat, (Head of the Landfill for Waste Disposal Sites), a conflict arises between the community and the Tangerang Regency Government, according to Rum Naat, (Head of the Landfill for Garbage Disposal). between the local community and the government, because the community feels disturbed by the existence of the TPA which is located not far from community settlements.

People who live in Jatiwaringin, they are very concerned and disappointed with the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA. Because of the stench of garbage and the swarm of flies that entered the house and accompanied our lunch. As citizens of the community whose area is only used as a place to dispose of garbage, then we firmly reject the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA to continue to be in our environment. The existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA greatly disturbs the peace of the community, especially Jatiwaringin Village, as well as several other villages, namely Buaranjati Village, Gintung Village, and Rajeg Mulya Village in almost three sub-districts, because they are not far from the TPA area.

The management, namely the Sanitation and Parks Office of Tangerang Regency, to this day has not managed waste at the TPA location properly and correctly. Garbage is only transported to the location, then just piled up, without any further management that is more environmentally friendly. As a result, the pungent smell of garbage and swarms of flies have entered people's homes, this is of course very dangerous for the health of local residents. What is even more dangerous is the seepage of waste water that contaminates the soil, thereby contaminating the residents' wells which incidentally become the consumption of local residents. Environmental pollution, both air pollution, water pollution, and soil pollution caused will be very detrimental to the lives of residents now and in the future.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Types of research

The type of research that will be used is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research carried out by means of deep understanding and questioning an object deeply and thoroughly (Hadi, Asrori, & Rusman, 2021). Qualitative is in the form of words and pictures, not numbers.

In this study, in addition to using primary data, namely the sources used as the main reference in the study, the author also uses secondary data with literature from books, newspapers, the internet, articles that are related and relevant to the research material to be discussed.

2.2 Data collection technique

The data collection technique in writing this thesis is by direct interviews with the head of the Tangerang Regency TPA, the cleaning and landscaping service and the surrounding community concerned by providing statements that are in accordance with the subject matter. As well as conducting a literature study related to the problem.

2.3 Data Analysis Techniques

Collecting data from interviews and literature review. Transcribing interview data into writing and not mixing up the interview results with personal data.

For thesis writing guidelines, the author uses a scientific paper writing guidebook (Thesis, Thesis, Dissertation) UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta published by CeQDA (Center for Quality and Assurance) UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2007.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 TPA problems in Jatiwaringin Tangerang

The waste problem that occurred in Tangerang Regency regarding the Jatiwaringin Final Disposal Site (TPA) did not go well, but there were many negative and positive things.

The positive thing about the existence of a Final Waste Disposal Site, namely a clean and healthy environment, so as to provide comfort to the community in terms of cleanliness. Then there are new job opportunities for the surrounding community, so that the community can reap a fortune from the Final Waste Disposal Site.

In a negative view, there are several parties who feel aggrieved both non-materially, for example, there is an unpleasant smell (smell). In Tangerang Regency, there are four Final Disposal Sites (TPA), namely the districts of Sepatan, Belaraja, Pasar Kemis, Keronjo, while the largest Jatiwaringin Final Disposal Site (TPA) is in Jatiwaringin Village, Mauk District, Tangerang Regency.

Judging from the various aspects that exist, the problem of cleanliness in Indonesia, especially in the Tangerang Regency area, has become a prolonged problem, this has become one of the urban problems that until now is a challenge for the Tangerang Regency government. One of the causes is the increasing population and the rapid increase in activity in big cities. It is estimated that only around 60% 70% can be transported to the Final Disposal Site (TPA) by the institution responsible for waste and hygiene issues.

The first step, the causal factors internally viewed from an internal point of view, the factors causing the emergence of the waste problem include the lack of awareness of citizens to be responsible for waste problems in their own household environment. Many residents feel that paying the garbage retribution means that the responsibility for waste becomes the responsibility of Cleanliness.

Another internal factor is the emergence of the wrong mindset or paradigm about waste such as; First: The waste problem is a small problem that does not need priority attention. Second: Waste is useless goods, not as a source of energy or income. Third: "not in my backyard" syndrome or waste "not my business". Fourth: Philosophy of waste management: collected → collected → disposed of at the final place.

An internal factor that is no less important is the problem of the lack of quality of human resources which has fatal consequences for poor waste management technology which is currently proven to be no longer able to accommodate the increasing quantity of waste.

The most classic external factor heard is the lack of land for TPA which until now has become a common obstacle for big cities. As a result, waste from these big cities is often allocated to their satellite areas, such as the Jakarta TPA in Bekasi, Depok, and Tangerang areas and the Bandung TPA in Cimahi or in Bandung Regency.

Another external reason that is now widely heard in the mass media is the strong rejection from residents around the TPA who feel very disadvantaged by the existence of the TPA in their area. Another factor is the absence of an AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis) through geological, transportation, socio-economic studies, and others where the absence of an AMDAL makes the government unable to monitor developments that occur due to environmental damage, which supports the EIA problem so that we often encounter landfills that are located at high places even though the soil structure in most of West Java is unstable. Another dominant external factor is waste management / city cleanliness which has not been included in the urban development priorities so that the existing budget allocation is completely lacking (PURNANINGRAT, 2020) (Kurnianingsih, 2016).

One of the weaknesses of waste management in the TPA is the problem of the lack of quality of human resources which has fatal consequences for poor waste management technology which is currently proven to be no longer able to accommodate the increasing quantity of waste.

Legal basis and public policy according to Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning regulating the principles of government which are government functions are actually interrelated with one another. Even in this field, it will also be seen that the relationship between law and government policy is not only that the two things are discussed in one topic or discussion, the two can complement and complement each other, but more than that, law and public policy are basically interdependent on each other, both terminology is defined as positive law that applies to a country and when the application of law is related to government policy, the two are basically interdependent.

The basic connection is evident in the fact that basically the application of the law really requires public policy to actualize the law in society, because generally existing legal products generally only regulate things that are general in nature and because of their broad scope and nature. nationally, it is not uncommon for existing legal products or laws to be unable to cover the entire dynamics of a very diverse society in certain areas (Wahab, 2021).

In Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning government policies to overcome population problems regarding waste management, it has become the responsibility of the government, including the problem of financing. Meanwhile, humans living in the world determine their environment or are determined by their environment. Environmental change is largely determined by the attitude and protection of humans in their environment. Physical nature can be used for the benefit of humans in seeking a better and healthier life to become bad and unhealthy and vice versa, if its utilization is not in accordance with the ability and considering the situation (Taufiqoh, 2018) (Sari, 2018).

3.2 Government Steps Against TPA

Steps to overcome the problems faced by the government, and the community in dealing with waste related to waste handling and the implementation that has not been maximized on regulations regarding waste management (Gosal et al., 2019). In this case, there needs to be a strong commitment and creative-innovative breakthroughs from all parties to optimize regulations regarding the handling and development of environmentally sound waste and change the paradigm that has no relevance in the context of building awareness of the relevant government, and the public in dealing with waste problems in this country.

There are several general principles that can be used as a basis for optimizing waste management and development policies that are environmentally sound. Several strategic steps in optimizing policies and changing waste management and development can be carried out through the following steps, including several concepts including:

- a. The concept of solid waste services as a means of approaching community service delivery by reducing waste as much as possible starting from the source and prioritizing the active role and participation of all components of society as partners in waste management.

- b. Develop a strategic partnership pattern with the private sector through simplification of bureaucratic pathways for private parties who are interested in investing in waste management.
- c. Increase intensive and sustainable community development and understanding of 5R (reduce, reuse, recycle, recovery, replace) efforts related to waste management and development as well as develop and apply incentive and disincentive systems in the implementation of 5R.
- d. Increasing service coverage and quality of the management system by maximizing the utilization of waste facilities and infrastructure.
- e. Development of institutions, regulations and laws by increasing the status and capacity of management institutions, improving the performance of waste management institutions, separating the functions/units of regulators and operators, as well as encouraging the implementation of a monitoring system and the consistent application of legal sanctions in the context of fostering officials, communities and other stakeholders .

With the existence of a landfill in an area, it will usually affect the health and the environment for the surrounding residents. For example, what happened at the Jatiwaringin TPA, with the existence of the TPA, the residents around the TPA reap endless suffering. Impacts, such as skin infections, allergic skin, asthma, rheumatism, hypertension, and others

With the landfill can also damage the environment and the surrounding ecology. Some of the environmental damage that until now cannot be overcome due to an ecological area being turned into a landfill, among others: soil pollution where landfill activities will have an impact on the quality of the soil in the location and its surroundings. Land that was originally clean of waste will become soil mixed with waste/garbage, both organic and inorganic, both household waste and industrial waste and hospital waste. There is no concrete solution in its management, so the potential for physical soil pollution will last for a very long time.

Another consequence that can be caused by the existence of a landfill is the occurrence of water pollution, where it can affect the quality of water and rice fields due to waste waste that will seep into the ground and will collect various kinds of diseases around the area. The potential for contamination of ground water by sewage cannot be avoided, due to industrial waste and hospital waste. Meanwhile, the next consequence of the existence of the landfill is the contamination of the air around the landfill with an unpleasant odor that can cause various diseases, including tuberculosis.

3.3 Citizens' Responses to Government Policies

Recently, residents are not comfortable living around the TPA, because the garbage is increasing day by day. Residents allowed the existence of the TPA earlier because they were promised that it would be managed professionally, meaning that the waste did not contain a foul smell and could be used as compost. In addition, local residents who do not have permanent jobs are employed by the TPA manager of the Tangerang Regency Government with adequate compensation.

According to the head of the Jatiwaringin TPA, the Regent of Tangerang Regency once said that the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA brings benefits to local residents because it is given compost to fertilize various plants. However, regarding the residents' aspirations regarding the transfer of the TPA, of course, they must coordinate with the local DPRD. The TPA allowed in Jatiwaringin has been approved by the residents and the DPRD, so it must be discussed again.

Often reporters from various media write and report that even NGOs often coordinate with related parties to review the TPA problem in Jatiwaringin but it has not been resolved, until in early March the people of Jatiwaringin and its surroundings who felt affected by the garbage disposal held a demonstration to a place where the garbage disposal.

But on the other hand, with the garbage disposal, a group of residents consisting of several heads of families are very dependent on the sales of used goods that they collect from the pile of garbage. Until early March 2010 a group of residents (scavengers) clashed with protesters which caused several people to be injured. I don't know how long the garbage problem will be resolved, while the residents of Jatiwaringin and its surroundings are very restless, they are worried about

the impact (disease) that will arise because every day they have to breathe air polluted by the stench caused by the piled up pile of garbage.

What is more dangerous is the seepage of waste water (Lindi) which contaminates the soil, thereby contaminating the residents' wells which in fact become the consumption of local residents. Environmental pollution, both air pollution, water pollution, and soil pollution caused will be very detrimental to the lives of residents now and in the future.

Even more surprising is the fact that the Jatiwaringin TPA, which has been operating for more than fifteen years, has received very minimal attention from the Tangerang Regency Government and related agencies. Even if there is, it may only be felt by a handful of individuals. Of course, this is a violation of the mandate of Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning waste management.

3.4 Meeting Point on Waste at TPA Jatiwaringin Tangerang

From year to year the waste problem at the Jatiwaringin TPA has become an unresolved problem and continues to be a problem that must be immediately followed up by the parties concerned. This is because the Jatiwaringin TPA wants to accommodate the waste of three cities, namely South Tangerang City.

Tangerang City and Tangerang Regency, for now TPA only accommodates waste from Tangerang Regency. The Jatiwaringin Mauk TPA waste problem has also been conveyed to the Tangerang Regency Regent, Mr. Ismet Iskandar and members of the Tangerang Regency DPRD, so the TPA cannot be closed, because the vacant land in the Tangerang Regency area has been contracted by the inspectors to build housing, factories and shop houses. because from there the regional autonomy of the Tangerang district increases from the company's revenue.

As for the area around the TPA, there are almost 20 hectares of rice fields that are no longer productive due to being exposed to waste water, so those who own the rice fields sell their land to investors to dig up their land and sell it, while the garbage piled up in the TPA with a height of up to 9.5 meters will be disposed of. to the excavated land. Because from the cleaning and landscaping department, there is an agreement with investors to dispose of the garbage on the excavated land. So the accumulated garbage will be resolved and residents will be far from TB disease.

3. CONCLUSION

The implementation of government policies on waste is inseparable from internal and external factors. Internal factors where the lack of awareness of citizens to be responsible for waste problems in their own household environment, low human resources. Meanwhile, external factors that influence is the lack of land for waste disposal and the government is not strict, both central and regional, in making regulations on waste problems.

The next fundamental thing is the need for a policy that is comprehensive and consistent in handling waste, so that the direction of waste management is not merely temporary. In such cases, the role of the private sector needs to be taken into account in long-term waste management, including its participation in recycling, processing and destroying waste.

The development of technology that is in accordance with Indonesian conditions needs to be encouraged, especially those that are easy to adapt to the social and economic conditions of the Indonesian people. Technology based on community participation seems to need priority, so that their involvement becomes more meaningful and focused in handling waste. However, the introduction of technology that is relatively sophisticated, capital-intensive, and known to be very capable of destroying waste, it is time to also study it, especially for cities that are already capable.

Based on the research, the manager, namely the Tangerang Regency Sanitation and Gardening Service, has not managed waste at the TPA location properly and correctly. Garbage is only transported to the location, then only piled up (open dumping), without any further management that is more environmentally friendly. As a result, the pungent smell of garbage and swarms of flies have entered people's homes, this is of course very dangerous for the health of local residents. What is more dangerous is the seepage of waste water (Lindi) which contaminates the soil, thereby contaminating the residents' wells which incidentally become the consumption of local residents. Environmental pollution, both air pollution, water pollution, and soil pollution caused will be very detrimental to the lives of residents now and in the future.

This year, the landscaping department has targeted infrastructure such as roads and waterways. By the end of 2013, Tangerang Regency will conduct an in-depth study of the use of technology in the landfill. The study will be directly carried out by a waste consultant at the Tangerang Regency Parks and Cemetery Cleaning Service. The gardening side has prepared a 300-meter area in the Jatiwaringin TPA to build a waste area, which is to make it a place for making compost.

Some of the people living in Jatiwaringin are very concerned and disappointed with the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA. Because his presence so far has not provided any benefit to the residents. Indeed there is compensation in the form of money of Rp. 100,000,- per month for the heads of families around the TPA, but every time the TPA head changes, the compensation sometimes doesn't go down, and every time they are asked, they are in the process. So far there has been no compensation. As residents of the community whose area is only used as a place to dispose of garbage, the residents firmly reject the existence of the Jatiwaringin TPA to continue to be in the Jatiwaringin environment. The residents' question is simple, do the Tangerang Regency government officials also want it, if the location where they live is also used as a Final Disposal Site.

The messy waste management and the absence of compensation for local residents are a fact of how weak the Tangerang Regency Government's efforts to manage the environment and improve the welfare of its citizens are. When only the stench of garbage and swarms of flies on the dining table, and environmental damage that is getting worse we find. So there is only one choice, close the Jatiwaringin TPA now.

From the description presented above, it can be concluded that the people of Tangerang Regency must pay attention to waste handling activities as follows: Sorting in the form of grouping and separating waste according to the type, amount, or nature of the waste that can be recycled. Collection in the form of collection and transfer of waste from waste sources to temporary shelters or integrated waste processing sites. Transportation in the form of carrying waste from the source or from temporary waste storage sites or from integrated waste processing sites to the final processing site. Processing in the form of changing the characteristics, composition, and amount of waste. Final processing of waste in the form of returning waste or residue from previous processing to environmental media safely.

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