

The Role of The Market Technical Implementation Unit in Managing Waste in The Siborongborong Market Siborongborong District North Tapanuli Regency

Dewi Sartika Nababan* , Agung Suharyanto** & Nina Angelia***

*Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia

**Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia

***Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the Role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit in Managing Waste in Siborongborong Market. This research method uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The data collection method was obtained by observation, interviews and documentation. The results of this study show that by using Soerjono Soekanto's theoretical indicators where the active role, passive role and participatory role show, that waste management in the Siborongborong Market is well supported by the Technical Implementation Unit, as well as traders and the community. This waste management encounters several supporting factors, namely: facilities and infrastructure, the participation of traders in waste management, while the inhibiting factors are during the rainy season, when waste operational vehicles are damaged and lack of awareness from the community. Waste management can be handled properly by the Siborongborong Market Technical Implementation Unit. Where the Siborongborong Market Technical Implementation Unit can cooperate with the Environment Agency well.

KEYWORDS: Role; Market Technical Implementation Unit; Managing Waste

INTRODUCTION

Waste management is a systematic and sustainable activity that involves reducing and disposing of waste (Hutagaol et al., 2020; Winahyu et al., 2019). Waste management activities are carried out starting from waste generation to final disposal. Broadly speaking, waste management activities include waste generation control, waste collection, transfer and transportation, processing and final disposal (Bustomi et al., 2022; Handayani & Yanuartuti, 2020; Wastiani et al., 2023). Waste management is very important to achieve a clean and healthy environment, so waste must be managed as well as possible so that negative things do not occur in life (Anastasia & Arif, 2022; Azhari Robby et al., 2020; Hastuti et al., 2021; Wati et al., 2021). Waste management is considered

good if waste is not a breeding ground for disease germs and if waste is not an intermediary for the spread of disease (Br Ginting et al., 2022; Hildawati, 2018; Keliat et al., 2023).

Good waste management and offers the benefits of reducing waste from waste accumulation by providing alternative measures because waste is managed properly (Stevanni Imelda Christianingrum, 2019; Yusna Nasution et al., 2021). Containers provided for collecting waste must meet the requirement that the waste can be closed and can be easily lifted by one person (Kriswibowo et al., 2021; Sembiring et al., 2018). Waste management is inseparable from the role of traders in handling and maintaining the cleanliness of the sales environment and waste behavior before it is disposed of, making the community and the surrounding environment feel the success of good waste management (Bustomi et al., 2022; Luahambowo et al., 2022). According to Law No. 18 of 2008 Article 28 Paragraph 1 concerning Waste Management, "Waste is a national problem and needs to be managed comprehensively and comprehensively from upstream to downstream in order to provide economic benefits, public health, environmental security, and can change people's behavior" (Pasaribu et al., 2008; Syahputra et al., 2021).

Based on data obtained by researchers at Siborongborong Market, it is a means of transportation used to transport waste from the Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) to the Final Disposal Site (TPA) using trucks. From the data obtained by the author from the last three years of 2019-2021, it has transported as many as 2,340 tons. If you look at the data that in 2020 the amount of waste at the Siborongborong Market has decreased, where in 2020 there was Covid-19 so that activities at the Siborongborong Market were temporarily closed and this has a great impact on waste management, where the volume of waste in the Siborongborong Market has decreased. Currently, the problem in the Siborongborong market is that there is still a lot of market waste, and the waste management system in the Siborongborong Market has not been optimal, one of which is the lack of trash cans for traders. At Siborongborong Market, waste is still not managed properly, causing an unpleasant smell, as well as the problem of dirty market locations, which can inundate and become cloudy if it rains. The problems that occur at Siborongborong Market are not much different from the conditions of traditional markets in general.

Related research in this study includes several previous studies. Tiara Andriani in 2018 researched the role of Ciputat Market traders in waste management, where waste management is carried out through daily waste collection activities managed by local community groups. Riki Prasojito in 2013 examined community-based household waste management in Bantul, which includes the process from collection to final disposal.

Dede Rostiana in 2008 examined community participation in household waste management in Sleman and found that there are still limited facilities, especially garbage cans, due to the lack of assistance from the local government. Meanwhile, Tri Widodo in 2013 reviewed the role of the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Samarinda Morning Market in fostering market traders. The results of this study show that UPT has carried out coaching tasks in accordance with the established regulations.

Ikawati in 2018 researched government accountability in waste management at the Palakka Central Market, Bone Regency. The results of the study show that waste management in the market is not in accordance with relevant regional regulations, especially in the separation of waste types and the provision of garbage bin facilities that are still lacking.

Based on the context of the problem, the purpose of this study is to understand or describe the role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in managing waste in Siborongborong Market and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors in managing waste in Siborongborong Market.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral information from respondents and observe relevant behaviors (Mohd. Ibn Afandi, 2011). This method was chosen because it focuses on deeper meanings rather than generalizations. Qualitative research is generally conducted in a natural environment with the researcher as the main instrument, and the validity of the research results is highly dependent on the accuracy of the data collected. This study seeks to provide a systematic and factual picture of waste management in Siborongborong Market, including its supporting and inhibiting factors. The research location is located at the Siborongborong Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) Office, Siborongborong District, North Tapanuli Regency.

The informants in this study consist of: (1) Key informants, namely the Head of UPT, Mr. Jaintan Pane, SH, who has extensive knowledge of research problems; (2) The main informants, such as UPT staff, levy officers, and cleaning officers (Mr. Suranto Simanullang, SE, Mr. Lindon Naibaho, Mr. Alek Sihombing, and Mr. Lambok Mangasi Panjaitan) who understand the technicalities of waste management; and (3) Supporting informants, namely waste transportation officers and market traders (Mr. Rusdi Silalahi, Mrs. Vera Silalahi, Mr. Juhendra Simanjuntak, and Mrs. Rumata Pasaribu) to complete the data. Primary data was obtained from observations and interviews in the field, while secondary data was in the form of documentation from KUPT Pasar Siborongborong such as photos, records, and archives.

Data collection techniques include non-participant observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were made to observe waste management at Siborongborong Market, in-depth interviews to dig up information from related parties, and documentation in the form of records and images served as supporting evidence. The data analysis process begins with collection through observation, interviews, and documentation, followed by reduction to select relevant data. The data is then presented in a narrative, and the researcher concludes and verifies the results to provide a comprehensive overview of the role of UPT and the supporting and inhibiting factors of waste management in Siborongborong Market.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit in Managing Waste in Siborongborong Market, Siborongborong District, North Tapanuli Regency

The results of the study show that the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) has several important roles in waste management in Siborongborong Market, such as ensuring the availability and competence of human resources as well as supporting facilities and infrastructure. Human resources in this UPT need to have adequate skills, expertise, and experience, with good human resource management to increase work effectiveness (Samsudin, 2010). Adequate infrastructure helps speed up and make work easier, maintain stability, and provide comfort. Waste management is carried out by collection by cleaners which are then distributed to temporary disposal sites, before

the Environmental Agency transports waste to the final disposal site (TPA) every Wednesday and Thursday.

A. The Active Role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in Managing Waste at Siborongborong Market

The Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Market at Siborongborong Market is active in waste management to maintain the cleanliness of the market. The Market Unit, in collaboration with cleaners, is tasked with sweeping and collecting waste produced by traders to be placed in the Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) provided by the government. At Siborongborong Market, there are four polling stations that are then transported by the Environment Agency on Wednesday and Thursday to the Final Disposal Site (TPA).

Waste management starts from the provision of containers, or containers. At Siborongborong Market, some traders provide plastic bags, burlap sacks, or bamboo baskets to accommodate garbage. In addition, UPT Pasar provides 12 garbage cans with a capacity of 100 liters and eight garbage cans with a capacity of 1200 liters spread across four strategic points in the market, such as around Jln. Sisingamangaraja, Jln. Dame, Jln. H. Sanif, and Jln. Bhaktiar.

After the garbage is collected, the cleaners collect the garbage that has been swept from the trading area, generally during the day. This collection process is carried out using a wheelbarrow or bamboo basket, and the waste is thrown into the TPS. The collection is carried out regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays using the "door to door" method, where cleaners clean and pick up garbage from around traders' stalls.

The last stage is the transportation of waste from the TPS to the landfill. The garbage is transported using trucks and carried out manually by officers. The majority of waste in Siborongborong Market is organic waste, while inorganic waste such as plastic is separated to be recycled or sold. The Environment Agency is responsible for the process of transporting waste from the TPS to the landfill on Jln. Lobu Siregar.

Collaboration between the UPT Pasar and the Environment Agency in managing waste is very important so that the market remains clean and comfortable. Good waste management requires awareness and willingness from all relevant parties so that the market avoids potential disruptions caused by waste that is not managed properly.

B. The Passive Role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in Managing Waste in Siborongborong Market

The passive role is a role that is not carried out by individuals, so in this waste management, the UPT Pasar performs a passive role such as always giving verbal appeals every Tuesday, and Saturday. Market cleanliness is a shared responsibility, both market managers and traders must cooperate with each other to create a healthy, clean, and comfortable market. It is also important to be given information and appeals so that there is no negligence in carrying out duties and obligations. In addition, market managers, cleaners need to increase socialization related to the importance of maintaining market cleanliness (Setiawan, 2017). The UPT Pasar always approaches the traders and always urges them to maintain cleanliness and provide order to the traders. So that traders and the community in the market can maintain cleanliness when selling and urge traders to collect their merchandise waste in plastic bags. So that it can make it easier for officers to clean and

collect the garbage. The Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Market always gives an appeal to traders to maintain the cleanliness of the Siborongborong Market in order to create a clean, healthy, and comfortable market.

C. The Participatory Role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in Managing Waste in Siborongborong Market

A participatory role is a role that is carried out based on the needs at that time. So in this case, the Market UPT in carrying out its activities in certain circumstances such as in the collection of market levies using Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2010 concerning Regional Levies. Paying market levy fees is a form of the role of traders in terms of creating a clean and healthy market environment, namely the awareness of traders to pay hygiene levy fees and also market levy fees. Levy is one of the most important revenues in tax assistance. One of the regional levies that has the potential to increase regional revenue is the market levy where the market levy is a traditional market facility in the form of a courtyard, managed by the local government, which is specifically provided for traders (Maria, 2016). Market dues are required to traders in Siborongborong Market. All traders are subject to a cleaning fee at the Siborongborong Market of Rp. 10,000 a month and a market levy of Rp. 5000 using the ticket of the contribution money and for the market levy fee is withdrawn every Tuesday by the officers of the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Siborongborong Market to all traders who sell at the Siborongborong Market.

From the results of observations made by the researcher, the collection of market fees and hygiene levy contributions starts from the morning until it is finished. The market levy and cleanliness levy are used for needs in waste management such as for the salary of cleaning workers, operational costs, costs to complete waste cleaning equipment such as brooms, palm brooms, iron forks, garbage cans, shovels, hoes, wheelbrows and there are seven people who are in charge of collecting the Siborongborong Market levy fees they will scatter for the collection of the contributions and they must also be able to cooperate in collecting contributions levy so that it can run as expected. The contribution that must be paid by the trader, the contribution that must be paid is a market levy fee of Rp.5000 every Tuesday and for a cleaning fee of Rp.10,000 once a month which is paid to the officer in the morning until it is finished. The collection of levy contributions at Siborongborong Market is used for the salaries of cleaning workers, operational costs, costs to complete garbage cleaning equipment such as skewers, iron forks, garbage cans, shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows. According to the results of observations made by researchers, the collection of levy contributions at Siborongborong Market is going well, because it is not difficult for traders to pay their respective contributions.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Managing Waste at Siborongborong Market

A. Supporting Factors in Managing Waste at Siborongborong Market

Sustainable waste management at Siborongborong Market is a complex process that is influenced by various driving factors. The two main factors that underlie the effectiveness of waste management in this market are adequate facilities and infrastructure and the active participation of traders. Both are interrelated and contribute to the creation of a clean and comfortable environment for the community.

First of all, let's discuss the existing facilities and infrastructure. Waste management facilities and infrastructure include all the tools and facilities needed in the management process. This includes

skewer brooms, bamboo baskets, burlap sacks, wheelbarrows, and temporary disposal sites (TPS) provided by the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of Siborongborong Market. The main purpose of providing these facilities and infrastructure is to support waste management activities so that they can run as planned. With complete facilities, cleaners can perform their duties more efficiently, so that the cleaning and garbage collection process in the market can take place properly. For example, the UPT has provided various types of garbage containers with varying capacities, including drum trash cans and garbage cans, which are placed at various strategic points in the market area. In this way, traders and market visitors are expected to be able to dispose of garbage in its place, thereby reducing the potential for environmental pollution.

The second factor that is very important is the active participation of traders in waste management. Waste management is not only the responsibility of market managers, but also requires the involvement of traders as parties who contribute to producing waste. Every trader, whether selling vegetables, fruits, fish, or other goods, has a responsibility to maintain the cleanliness of the environment around where they sell. Waste generated from trading activities, especially from agricultural products, can often pollute the market environment if not managed properly. Therefore, the participation of traders in waste management is crucial. This involvement can be in the form of waste management at the location where they sell, ensuring that the waste produced is disposed of in the place that has been provided, and playing an active role in maintaining the cleanliness of the market area.

The importance of traders' participation is also reflected in efforts to train them in maintaining the cleanliness of the market environment. Education on how to manage waste properly and correctly must be carried out periodically. By increasing traders' awareness and understanding of the importance of cleanliness, it is hoped that their behavior in disposing of garbage can change for the better. In addition, effective waste management at Siborongborong Market can also be achieved through counseling and cleanliness campaigns involving the entire market community. This is an important step to encourage the active participation of every trader.

The involvement and awareness of traders in waste management is needed to solve the waste problem in the market. Without maximum participation from traders, waste management efforts will be hampered. Therefore, there needs to be cooperation between UPTs, cleaners, and traders in creating a clean market environment. This responsibility not only lies with the government, but is also a shared obligation of all parties involved.

Overall, waste management in Siborongborong Market requires collaborative efforts from all parties, especially in terms of adequate facilities and infrastructure as well as the active participation of traders. With the combination of these two driving factors, it is hoped that the market can remain clean and comfortable, so that it not only supports public health, but also creates a conducive atmosphere for trading activities. Effective management efforts can provide long-term benefits for the environment and surrounding communities, creating a sustainable and viable market for future generations.

B. Factors Hindering Waste Management at Siborongborong Market

Waste management in Siborongborong Market faces a number of obstacles that are obstacles in achieving effective management. These inhibiting factors need serious attention from all parties,

including the community, traders, and market managers. Without proper handling, the waste problem can have a negative impact on the beauty of the environment and public health.

One of the main obstacles in waste management is weather conditions, especially during the rainy season. At this time, the garbage that accumulates at the Siborongborong Market has become very difficult to clean. When it rains, garbage such as leftover fish, vegetables, plastic, and others becomes sticky and difficult to move. This is certainly an obstacle for the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) and the cleaners who are in charge of cleaning the market area. When garbage cannot be lifted easily, the time required for the cleaning process becomes longer and longer. In addition, the accumulation of unhandled garbage can result in clogged water flows, thereby creating puddles that can add to health risks, such as the onset of diseases due to a dirty and unmaintained environment.

Another factor that contributes to the inhibition of waste management is damage to operational vehicles used to transport waste. Vehicles such as trucks and motorcycle carts are important tools in the process of transporting waste from Siborongborong Market to the landfill (TPA). When this vehicle is damaged, the waste transportation process will be hampered, which in turn interferes with the effectiveness of waste management. For example, if the truck that was supposed to be used to transport garbage is damaged, the cleaners are forced to delay the transportation and can only collect garbage at a temporary dump (TPS). This has the potential to cause the accumulation of garbage in the market area, create an unpleasant odor, and invite various health problems for traders and visitors.

In addition to the two factors above, the lack of public awareness is also a significant obstacle in waste management in this market. Every individual, both traders and visitors, has a responsibility in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment. However, there are still many people who do not understand the importance of disposing of garbage in its place. Litter creates an unpleasant market atmosphere and can cause a variety of problems, from odors to health problems. The rest of the sales left carelessly by traders also worsened the cleanliness of the market. For this reason, it is very important for the UPT Pasar to conduct socialization and counseling to the community about the importance of good waste management. This awareness raising effort can be carried out through various cleanliness campaigns and direct appeals to traders and market visitors.

Overall, waste management in Siborongborong Market faces several obstacles that require attention and joint action from all parties. The rainy season, operational vehicle breakdown, and lack of public awareness are the three main factors that can hinder efforts to create a clean and healthy market environment. Through good collaboration between UPT, traders, and the community, it is hoped that waste management at Siborongborong Market can be better and sustainable, thus creating a clean and comfortable market for all.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and data discussion, the researcher obtained the following conclusions: In managing waste in Siborongborong Market related to the active role of the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) has been realized quite well, because the Market Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) has handled waste well where the Market Unit in collaboration with the Environmental Agency transportation is carried out every day, every morning. The stages of waste

management at Siborongborong Market are, starting from storage, collection and transportation. In managing waste in the Siborongborong Market related to the passive role has been realized quite well, where the UPT Pasar has done its job well. The UPT Pasar plays a passive role such as always giving verbal appeals every Tuesday, and Saturday. Market cleanliness is a shared responsibility, both market managers and traders must cooperate with each other to create a healthy, clean, and comfortable market. In managing waste in Siborongborong Market, the participatory role has been realized quite well, where the UPT Pasar has done its job well. The Market UPT in carrying out its duties such as in the collection of market levies uses Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2010 concerning Regional Levies. All traders are subject to a cleaning fee at Siborongborong Market of Rp. 10,000 a month and a market levy of Rp. 5000 using a ticket.

The factors that are supportive in managing waste at Siborongborong Market are influenced in terms of facilities and infrastructure, and the participation of traders at Siborongborong Market with supporting factors in managing waste at Siborongborong Market, waste management can run well and create a clean and comfortable market. Meanwhile, the factors that are inhibiting in managing waste at Siborongborong Market are influenced during the rainy season, because during the rainy season the garbage in the market becomes difficult to clean and the garbage sticks to the ground, and the waste operational vehicle is damaged here the cleaners will be constrained in transporting waste from the Siborongborong Market and for the time being the garbage in the Siborongborong Market is collected on the spot Temporary Disposal (TPS), as well as lack of awareness from the community in waste management at Siborongborong Market.

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