



Implementation of Environmental Policy in the Tourism City Area (Study on the TPS3R Paba Asri Program, Punten Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City)

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze the implementation of environmental policies in the Batu tourist city area, with a case study on the Paba Asri TPS3R program in Punten Village, Bumiaji District. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data were analyzed using the policy implementation model according to Van Meter and Van Horn's theory. The results showed that the implementation of the TPS3R Paba Asri policy has been going well, although there are still some obstacles, such as lack of financial resources and infrastructure, unwritten SOPs, no disclosure of financial reports and low public awareness and participation. This study recommends that the Batu City government increase support and assistance to TPS3R managers, as well as conduct more intensive socialization and education to the community about the importance of sustainable waste management.

Keywords: policy implementation, environment, waste management, TPS3R

1. Introduction

The waste problem is still the main problem faced by Batu City. Batu City is one of the tourist cities in East Java Province which is quite popular with tourists. According to data from BPS Batu City, the number of tourists in Batu City in 2021 was 2,478,764 tourists, increasing in 2022 to 7,096,034 tourists. If there is an increase in the number of tourists, it will affect the increase in the amount of waste[1]. The increasing amount of waste needs effective waste management, because the resulting impact is very large on society and the environment.

Waste management is very important. In this case, the government has the responsibility to make a policy for waste management [2]. Preliminary studies have been conducted on the implementation of waste management policies in South Bengkulu Regency[3]. As well as research on the implementation of policies on waste management in Taman District, Sidoarjo Regency[4]. Waste management policies are very necessary, especially in their implementation, they must be in accordance with the regulations or guidelines issued by the government.

The government is trying to overcome the problem of waste management, the government has issued various regulations at the national and regional levels.

Some of these regulations include Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Government Regulation Number 27 of 2020 concerning Specific Waste Management, Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2021, and Regional Regulation of East Java Province Number 9 of 2022 concerning Regional Waste Management. The Batu City Government also issued a regulation in the form of Perwali No. IX.66 of 2020 concerning Waste Management Guidelines that refer to these regulations. The Batu City Mayor's Regulation contains a policy that waste management is returned to each village / *kelurahan* based on TPS3R as an effort to reduce the volume of waste in the Tlengkung landfill, where the average volume of waste in the Tlengkung landfill is 1,000 tons. the amount of waste entering the Tlengkung Final Processing Site (TPA).

Based on data from BPS Batu City, in 2021 the average waste entering the landfill was 114.42 tons/day and an increase in 2022 was 135.23 tons/day. The TPS3R program is also a means of educating the community regarding waste management. This waste management policy is again strengthened by the existence of Circular Number 660/2404/422.110/2023 concerning Optimizing Waste Management through TPS3R in Batu City. With the issuance of this Circular Letter, it is proof of the serious efforts of the Batu City government in intensifying waste management in each village / *kelurahan*. Based on this, researchers tried to examine the implementation of the TPS3R policy in Batu City.

TPS3R Paba Asri is one of the results of the implementation of the Batu City government's waste management policy which can be said to be running optimally. Located in Payan Hamlet, Punten Village, Bumiaji District. TPS3R Paba Asri was built in 2020. Paba Asri itself is the best waste management pilot in Batu City and is also an inspiration for the community and government to develop TPS3R in other areas. This title is not just automatically pinned without any supporting reasons, which include TPS3R Paba Asri having won the champion in the commemoration of Batu City Environment Day in 2022 in the category of the best TPS3R performance assessment for two consecutive times.

This is also supported by several facilities and equipment that support waste processing activities, such as waste shelters, plastic chopping machines, plastic drying machines, plastic presses, sewing machines, composters, and biodigesters. TPS3R Paba Asri also has a workspace, showroom, administration room, and toilets that are used to support serving around 345 households spread across Payan Hamlet, Kungkuk Hamlet, and Krajan Hamlet. TPS3R Paba Asri accepts various types of waste, such as plastic, paper, fabric, metal, and organic. Waste that enters TPS3R Paba Asri is then sorted, washed, dried, and processed into various valuable products, such as bags, wallets, pillows, dolls, handicrafts, compost, and biogas. All TPS3R waste management activities are useful to help reduce the volume of waste in the Tlengkung landfill and help reduce environmental pollution in Batu City. By Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting this research with the title "Implementation of Environmental Policy in the Tourism City Area (Study on the TPS3R Paba Asri Program, Punten Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City)". This article questions 2 issues, namely how is policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn and how are the supporting and inhibiting factors of the policy implementation. So that researchers use Van Meter and Van Horn's Implementation

theory to find out the extent of the successful implementation of the TPS3R Paba Asri program.

2. Method

This research uses a type of qualitative research method. Qualitative research begins with the formulation of basic assumptions which are then associated with the rules of thought used in research. Then, the data collected in. The survey was interpreted. The approach model used is a descriptive approach. The purpose of this descriptive approach research is to create a description or narrative or description in an orderly, real and precise manner about the Implementation of Environmental Policy in the Tourism City Area (Study on the TPS3R Paba Asri Program in Punten Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City). The location of this research was conducted in Punten Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City, during the period September to December 2023. The reason for choosing Punten village is because according to the Batu City Environment Office in the framework of the commemoration of Batu City Environment Day in 2022 the best TPS3R performance assessment category in 2022, TPS3R Paba Asri in Punten Village is ranked the best and there is easy access to search and obtain data from informants. The implementation model of this research focuses on the implementation model of the Van Meter and Van Horn theory with the following determining variables:

1. Policy Standards and Objectives;
2. Policy Resources;
3. Interorganizational Communication and Law Enforcement Activities;
4. Characteristics of the Implementing Agency;
5. Economic, Social, and Political Conditions;
6. Disposition of the Implementers;

The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interview, and documentation methods. The observation method was carried out by direct observation at the research location. The interview technique uses a purposive sampling method where key informants are deliberately selected based on certain characteristics that are considered relevant to the research topic. In the research on the Implementation Analysis of the TPS3R Paba Asri Policy in Punten Village, Bumiaji Subdistrict, Batu Tourism City, the criteria for informants are the Batu City Environmental Service, the Manager of TPS 3R Punten Village, Batu City and the Punten Village Community, Batu City. Documentation techniques are used in collecting data and information, namely Batu Mayor Regulation No. 66 of 2020 concerning Waste Management Guidelines, SE document Number 660/2404/422.110/2023 concerning Optimizing TPS3R Waste Management and photos of activities related to observation.

In this research, the data that has been collected is analyzed through data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing in order to deeply understand the Implementation of the TPS3R Paba Asri Policy in Punten Village, Bumiaji District, Batu Tourism City and be able to offer solutions to solve the problems faced. The data presented in the form of narratives sourced from observations, interviews, and document extractions. The final results of this research are concluded based on the data

that has been presented, and provide solutions to solve the problems faced in the form of recommendations.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Policy Implementation According to Van Meter Van Horn Theory

The results of this study were analyzed through the implementation model of Van Meter and Van Horn's theory with the following indicators:

3.1.1. Policy Standards and Objectives

Based on the data collected by researchers, TPS3R Paba Asri does not have a written SOP on waste management operations or anything else. However, in an interview with one of the workers, he revealed that all workers already know what to do such as sorting, collecting, and processing waste. This can be bad because there is no definite written standard that can be accounted for or a more definite performance measurement.

Initially, the development of TPS3R began with one of the community's concerns regarding the environmental conditions in Punten Village until it was nicknamed the "Shabby Village" because many people littered, even a field (vacant land) that was often used by children as a place to play turned into an illegal waste disposal that risked injuring the children while playing so that the land would be taken over by the City Children.

"In every meeting with the village, I was always mentioned as the 'shanty village' of Punten RW 07 so that during the meeting it would be taken over by Kaum Anak Kota. Finally, I tried to convince the local residents to continue the demonstration to Kaum Anak Kota. *mosok tanah e dewe gelem dijupuk ambek Kaum Anak Kota?* (How come our own land will be taken by Kaum Anak Kota?)" (Mrs. Dwi)

The TPS policy standard was initially only as a waste collection site and as a waste bank so that people were expected not to litter. Over time, these standards have increased to how to manage waste so that it produces selling and use value in the community. Van Meter and Van Horn argued that: "To measure the performance of policy implementation, it must emphasize certain standards and objectives that must be achieved by policy implementers, policy performance is basically an assessment of the level of achievement of these standards and objectives"[5]. The goals and objectives of this policy are an effort to improve environmental and public health, increase understanding of waste management as a resource, increase awareness and the role of the community in managing waste to have a use value.

3.1.2. Policy Resources

Apart from policy standards and objectives, a successful policy implementation is also influenced by available resources ranging from human resources, finance, and facilities and infrastructure. According to Van Meter and Van Horn, policy resources are one of the important factors in the success of policy implementation[6]. Without adequate policy resources, policy implementation will face various obstacles and obstacles. Policy resources include funds and incentives. Therefore, policy

resources must be provided optimally by the needs of policy implementation. Therefore, policy resources must be provided optimally and in accordance with the needs of policy implementation. If policy resources are lacking or limited, then policy implementation will risk failing or not achieving the expected goals.

Human resources in this case relate to the availability of the Batu City Environment Agency and TPS3R Paba Asri that support the implementation of the TPS3R program. The Batu City Environmental Agency (DLH) in supporting the implementation process of the TPS3R program provides assistance and supervision to TPS3R managers. Direct assistance from DLH was given to TPS3R managers at the beginning of TPS3R formation for approximately 3 months. Furthermore, DLH provided training in the form of seminars/workshops to TPS3R managers. Intensive supervision is also carried out by DLH every 3-4 months. There is a team to supervise TPS3R with the accompanying DLH TPS3R Assistance Decree with 13 members in each village/kelurahan. Thus, the Batu city government has made efforts to support the development of human resource quality to improve the quality of TPS3R performance through mentoring, training, and supervision of TPS3R in Batu city.

Based on Perwali Batu City Number 2020 and strengthened by SE Number 660/2404/422.110/2023 concerning Optimizing TPS3R Waste Management, the Batu City Government emphasizes that waste management efforts are left to each village / kelurahan whose management is from the Self-Help Group (KSM) institution. Where the task of the institution is for waste collection from the community to waste processing.

TPS3R Paba Asri has a board from the formation of the KSM including: chairman; secretary; treasurer; sorting officer; collection officer; transportation officer; and processing officer. The management of TPS3R Paba Asri consists of RT administrators and the surrounding community. However, the management of the KSM did not last long because at the beginning of its operation TPS3R Paba Asri did not have a profit so that some administrators resigned due to the absence of wages received. Now the management of TPS3R Paba Asri is managed by individuals apart from the KSM with 2 managers and 10 employees (2 waste transporters, 1 waste crusher with a grinding machine, and the rest as sorting officers).

"The KSM was formed with a chairman, secretary, treasurer, etc. but it didn't work because there was no money. The secretary didn't work, the treasurer didn't work, so I ended up working with Mr. Mawan. The mindset of the people is that I'm working but I don't have the money, so what do I do?" said Ms. Dwi, the manager and wife of the chief manager of TPS3R Paba Asri. Funding resources related to TPS3R from the Batu city government to help support waste management at the village level have been provided at an average of 400 million to 500 million.

"For urban villages, it has been supported by an additional 2% budget from the city given to urban villages of 400 million to 500 million and villages between 500 million. It has been given by the government section of the empowerment section for waste processing." said Mr. Vardian Budi Santoso, Head of the Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Division of DLH Batu City. The funding can be utilized by TPS3R managers to purchase facilities and infrastructure and facilities needed by TPS3R at the village level. TPS3R Paba Asri has also received funding assistance from the

Batu City Government, the funds were used to build a TPS3R building, purchase 1 unit of 3-wheeled motorcycle with an open tub to transport waste from the surrounding community and also an incinerator to burn waste in the TPS but it is still being developed further so it cannot be utilized yet. There are also several proposals from TPS3R managers for the Batu City Government, one of which is the procurement of shredding machines, but until now it has not been realized.

TPS3R Paba Asri's operational funds are generated from local community dues of Rp 15,000 per family card per month. TPS3R Paba Asri strives to optimize the utilization of its resources to support its income. TPS3R. Such as organic waste that does not decompose into eco enzyme. Meanwhile, organic waste that has decomposed is used as maggot feed. Maggot itself can be used as fish feed and the remaining maggot waste that has decomposed can be used as compost sold for IDR 4,000 / pcs with a weight of 5kg. TPS3R Paba Asri also makes waste handicrafts, eco-bricks sold by the bottle unit for approximately IDR 10,000 to IDR 25,000 depending on the size of the bottle, soap from eco enzymes at IDR 35,000 / bar, and many more.

Inorganic waste that is not used for crafts and eco-bricks is sold to collectors for around IDR 5,000/kg. TPS3R Paba Asri has 2 waste collectors, not from DLH but from outside/private parties. The price offered by DLH is considered very low compared to the price from the private sector. One truck containing about 1 to 2 tons of waste is valued by DLH at IDR 300,000. The manager feels that this price cannot meet the needs of TPS3R if selling to DLH. The proceeds from the sale of inorganic waste and waste processing products are reused for the management of TPS3R Paba Asri such as maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, procurement of tools and goods, and paying employee salaries.

The infrastructure directly provided by the Batu City Government through the Batu City Environmental Agency for TPS3R is in the form of waste containers, which are used to transport the residue generated by TPS3R to Tlekung landfill. However, TPS3R Paba Asri does not send the residue because the residue produced is in the form of combustion smoke. So that the container that should be used to transport waste residue, was withdrawn by DLH.

TPS3R Paba Asri has infrastructure facilities such as 2 units of 3-wheeled motorbikes with open tubs, 1 unit of waste grinding machine, 1 unit of waste sieving machine, 1 unit of molen machine, 2 blocks of waste incineration, 1 block of waste sorting, 1 block consisting of 12 boxes for maggot cultivation, 4 ponds for fish farming, office space, and a rest room for employees. The 2 units of waste transportation motorcycles were obtained from government assistance and one of the political parties in Batu City with a total of 1 unit each.

However, some infrastructure facilities that are in poor condition. For example, 3-wheeled motorbikes with open tubs are often damaged, so when the garbage collection schedule must use only 1 unit, making it ineffective in transporting waste from the community. In fact, garbage collection has been delayed because 2 motorcycles were damaged.

The provision of TPS3R resources needs to be considered by the Batu City Government, especially the Environmental Agency. The existence of mentoring,

training and supervision from DLH is quite good in developing the quality of TPS3R manager resources. However, the provision of financial resources and infrastructure is not sufficient to improve TPS3R performance. Pricing from DLH for waste sales is very low. Like TPS3R Paba Asri, the sales proceeds are used to maintain infrastructure and pay employee salaries. Thus, TPS3R Paba Asri prefers to sell to private collectors. The constraints of infrastructure facilities at TPS3R Paba Asri are the lack of maintenance of waste transportation units.

3.1.3. Inter-organizational Communication and Law Enforcement Activities

A policy is said to be successful not only depending on the quality of the policy, but also depending on how the policy is communicated effectively between various organizations and law enforcement activities. This is done so that individuals who have responsibility for the policy can understand the objectives of the policy. To avoid misunderstandings, good communication is essential as it can provide the necessary information to interested parties. Policy implementation will be more effective if the implementers (individual implementing organizations) can understand the standard objectives set [7].

"Me and DLH are to socialize to the residents about the waste bank," said Bu Dwi. "From us (DLH), there are 13 assistants. The assistance team socializes waste sorting to the community. Reporting every week the progress of what the village has done on waste segregation," said the DLH.

Communication that occurs in TPS3R involves various parties such as the Environmental Agency, TPS3R managers, and the surrounding community. Based on the results of researchers' interviews with informants, it is said that various communications that occur, namely socialization involving DLH, TPS3R managers, and the community. After that, regular reports made by TPS3R managers are reported to the DLH. This is done so that information can be conveyed properly and there is no miscommunication between parties.

The socialization conducted by DLH and accompanied by the TPS3R manager aims to provide information to the community about TPS3R and how to sort waste and also socialization to increase the dues of the surrounding community which at first Rp 10,000 to Rp 15,000. For regular reports conducted by the manager to DLH to provide anything that happens at TPS3R within a period of 1 week. In addition to periodic socialization and reports, according to the results of interviews, researchers obtained information that TPS3R Paba Asri was given technical assistance, the assistance was in the form of assistance for 3 months to tell how to sort waste. There is a shortcoming that should be noted in the context of this indicator, namely the absence of communication with community organizations. Inadequate communication with community organizations can have a variety of potentially harmful impacts. Without adequate communication, information about community needs, aspirations and viewpoints may not be properly conveyed. Without clear lines of communication, community organizations may feel disengaged or ignored, which can lead to dissatisfaction, lack of support, or even possible conflict.

The next shortcoming in this indicator is the absence of a Self-Help Group at TPS 3R Paba Asri. At first TPS 3R Paba Asri had a CBO consisting of a chairman,

treasurer, secretary, collection officer, sorting officer, transportation officer, and processing officer. KSM did not last long because in the early days of TPS 3R Paba Asri did not have income and profit so that KSM officers resigned one by one because they were not given a salary or wage.

3.1.4. Implementing Agency Characteristics

In its management, TPS3R Paba Asri does not disclose financial reports either to the public or to related agencies, this could risk reducing public and government confidence in TPS3R Paba Asri. TPS3R Paba Asri managers themselves do not necessarily comply with all appeals from related agencies. An example is when the manager of TPS3R Paba Asri no longer sells recyclable waste such as glass, bottles, and so on to the DLH but prefers to sell to private collectors on the grounds of higher prices.

One of the things that affects policy implementation according to Van Metter and Van Horn is the characteristics of the implementing agency, this is because implementation performance is strongly influenced by the right and suitable characteristics of the implementing agencies. Some institutions contribute to supporting the implementation of the TPS3R program, namely the Environmental Agency, Punten Village Government and there is a contribution from politics.

The role of the Environmental Agency in the TPS3R Paba Asri program is to understand, supervise, and oversee the sustainability of the TPS3R program. In its contribution to the TPS3R Paba Asri program, the Environmental Agency provided initial assistance when the new TPS3R Paba Asri was operating. Direct assistance from DLH is given for approximately 3 months. Furthermore, the DLH provides training in the form of seminars/workshops to TPS3R managers. The Environmental Agency also often conducts routine supervision of TPS3R Paba Asri for the sustainability of the TPS3R program, which is usually carried out by a supervisory team in each village.

The role of the Village Government in the TPS3R Paba Asri program is the construction of TPS3R and the provision of facilities for the sustainability and continuity of the TPS3R program. The Village Government helped approve and assist the initial plan for the TPS3R Paba Asri program. The Village Government also contributed to the procurement of TPS3R infrastructure including milling machines, incinerator machines, press machines and waste chopping machines. The Village Government also participated in the procurement of facilities, namely composter tanks and buildings for maggot cultivation. Political roles also contributed to assisting the management of TPS3R Paba Asri through the provision of facilities and other positive support.

3.1.5. Economic, Social and Political Conditions

In the implementation of public policies according to Van Metter and Van Horn's theory, implementors need to consider

(1) The condition of the economic resources owned by the implementing organization, whether they are sufficient to support the policy implementation process.

(2) Social conditions of the community, whether they support or not, participate or not in a policy.

(3) Political conditions in the form of support or rejection from interest groups, political elites, and the private sector for policies to be implemented. The points will affect the level of performance and impact of the policy to be implemented. If the economic, social, and political conditions are met and support the policy, it will be easier and more effective in implementing it, and vice versa.

In the case of the TPS3R Paba Asri Policy, it can be said that it has been able to utilize the points mentioned above into the sustainability of the TPS3R-based waste management policy.

3.1.5.1. Economic Conditions

TPS3R Paba Asri has a fairly good economic management, which can to utilize all limited economic resources for the sustainability of TPS3R. In the development of TPS3R, it received assistance from the Batu City Government, the Environmental Service, and from the village in the form of funds and buildings.

"Alhamdulillah, I got five hundred million in funding from the city government, but it was not given directly but through DLH so what can you do, finally I chose to build a waste bank (after that) funded by the environmental service to socialize to residents about waste banks. Establishing a waste bank did not have an iyup-iyupan (roof), finally asking the village to build it. from the village, the pillars were built, as well as the garbage bins," said the manager or who is familiarly called Mrs. Dwi. In addition to utilizing economic assistance from the government, TPS3R also utilizes the results of waste processing that has a selling value, such as waste crafts, compost, maggots cultivation, eco-bricks, eco enzyme, and many others.

The proceeds from the sale of waste processing are reused in management of TPS3R Paba Asri such as maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, procurement of tools and goods, and paying employee salaries.

3.1.5.2. Social Conditions

At the beginning of TPS3R development, there were still frequent responses from the community. Starting from those who are worried if the presence of TPS will cause unpleasant odors, are indifferent regarding TPS policies, and even complain about the smoke generated from burning waste processing residues.

However, gradually the surrounding community began to open up and support TPS3R Paba Asri after conducting an approach that involved the surrounding community so that it had a positive impact on the existence of TPS3R. Although there is still an indifferent nature of the community with the thought "Sing penting aku wes bayar" which considers that all matters of waste at TPS3R Paba Asri are not their business.

"From the community itself, they have the mindset of sing penting aku wes bayar (the important thing is that I have paid), that's all, at most they occasionally say how come it smells. But when the TPS has a PUKK (Occupational Health Effort Post) from the health department, I invite them to make them happy. At first there were a lot of complaints about

'how come this is like this' 'how come it smells' and so on. but over time if there is more money from the TPS I share it with the local residents, so that there is no distance and they can feel the sustenance from processing this waste," said Mrs. Dwi.

3.1.5.3. Political Conditions

At TPS3R Paba Asri it can be seen that the political conditions show positive things, in the form of getting support and assistance from the government, both agencies and village governments. In addition, TPS3R has also collaborated with related private parties such as collectors and others.

Furthermore, there was support from one of the political parties that assisted in the form of 1 unit of 3-wheeled motorcycle with an open tub to transport waste. According to Ms. Dwi, TPS3R Paba Asri received a lot of support and assistance from several political parties, even to the point of being offered to become a legislative candidate from one of the political parties.

"Many wanted to offer to go to the polling station, from members of the council to here until Pak Mawan (Mrs. Dwi's husband) was confused. So he is an organizing committee (election) but gets help from here and there (political parties) so he is afraid of being mistaken for someone who is not. Even I was chatted up by a council member to become a candidate, the given a hundred million, but Pak Mawan didn't allow it, so that was it." Mrs. Dwi said.

Based on this, it can be concluded that TPS3R has made good use of economic and political conditions so that it can run so far. However, there are still obstacles in social conditions, although they do not hinder the management of TPS3R. TPS3R but in the community there is still indifference towards TPS3R Paba Asri.

3.1.6. Disposition of Implementers

In the article Van Meter Van Horn states that each component discussed must be filtered through the perception of the implementor where the policy is implemented[8]. The implementor's response can affect the implementation of a policy. There are 3 elements of an implementor's response, namely, cognition (understanding or understanding) of the policy, the direction of their response to the policy (acceptance, neutrality, rejection), and the intensity of the response.

In reality, the manager of TPS 3R Paba Asri in Punten village as an implementor in the TPS3R development program policy in Batu City has carried out the procedure well, where the implementor accepts to carry out the TPS3R development order which initially received funds from DLH of 500 million and then the funds were allocated for TPS3R development purposes. However, over time there are several problems, namely the lack of facilities and infrastructure in this TPS3R. Then there is a low price obtained by the TPS manager from DLH in paying for waste, this causes the TPS3R manager to switch collectors, where the collectors dare to pay for their waste above the price set by DLH.

Not only that, the manager also does not have an SOP in carrying out its implementation, the SOP is not written. "What kind of SOP? We don't write it down," said Mr. Mawan as the manager of TPS3R Paba Asri Punten Village.

Thus, the researcher can conclude that at the beginning the manager accepted the policy but finally the manager (implementor) rejected the policy by not rejoining the DLH but became an independent TPS3R without any DLH intervention.

3.2 Inhibiting and Supporting Factors

Based on the data obtained, researchers found that there were inhibiting factors and supporting factors from TPS3R Paba Asri which received the title of the best waste management pilot in Batu City. The following is the data that researchers obtained:

3.2.1. Inhibiting Factors

After conducting in-depth observations, researchers found that there are obstacles in carrying out the management of TPS 3R Paba Asri. These obstacles include the lack of maintenance on waste transportation vehicles that often experience damage, resulting in ineffective time in collecting waste in each RT. Funds for the management of TPS 3R Paba Asri are still minimal, because the price offered by DLH is considered very low compared to the price from the private sector. One truck containing about 1 to 2 tons of waste is valued by DLH at IDR 300,000, while the private sector is valued at IDR 5,000/kg. The manager felt that the price could not meet the needs of TPS3R if selling to DLH. Results from the sale of inorganic waste and waste processing products was reused for the management of TPS3R Paba Asri such as maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, procurement of tools and goods, and paying employee salaries. The dissolution of the KSM is also one of the obstacles because at the beginning of the establishment of TPS 3R there was no profit and income to pay the KSM officers. Community involvement is still fairly minimal and the response of social conditions to the presence of TPS3R which still has an indifferent nature.

Then, related to SOPs/techniques in waste management at TPS 3R Paba Asri in Punten Village are not written, this is contrary to the contents of the Perwali Batu City number 66 of 2020 which states that each TPS in the village/sub-district must have a Waste Management SOP in its area. Without a written SOP, TPS3R runs with guidelines or a foundation that is less clear and standardized so that the effectiveness of TPS3R work is less than optimal. The absence of communication with community organizations is also one of the barriers that exist, it can cause community organizations to feel ignored which can create conflict. As well as the absence of TPS3R financial transparency to the general public and to the government.

3.2.2. Supporting Factors

TPS3R Paba Asri receives various types of waste, such as plastic, paper, fabric, metal, and organic. Waste that enters TPS3R Paba Asri is then sorted, washed, the waste is dried, and processed into various valuable products, such as bags, wallets, pillows, dolls, handicrafts, compost, and biogas. All of these waste management activities are useful to help reduce the volume of waste in Tlengkungs landfill and help reduce environmental pollution. For as long as TPS 3R Paba Asri has existed, it has managed not to send any residual waste to Tlekung landfill.

TPS3R Paba Asri strives to optimize the utilization of its resources to support TPS3R income. For example, organic waste that does not decay is used as eco enzyme while organic waste that decays is used as maggot feed. Maggot itself can be used as fish feed and the remaining maggot waste that has decomposed can be used as compost. TPS3R Paba Asri also makes waste crafts, ecobricks, soap from eco enzyme, and many more. The existence of infrastructure assistance in the form of 1 unit of waste transportation motorcycle from one of the political parties is also a supporting factor for TPS3R Paba Asri.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded regarding the implementation of environmental policies regarding the TPS 3R program in Punten Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City that the TPS 3R program refers to the Batu Mayor Regulation No. 66 of 2020 and is strengthened by Circular Letter Number 660/2404/422.110/2023. This research discusses the implementation of the TPS 3R program which contains policies, theories, and factors involved in the implementation process.

This research analyzes using Van Meter and Van Horn's theory which has 6 indicators and these indicators are associated with the reality that occurs in the field, as follows: No SOP The standards and objectives of the TPS policy initially only acted as a place to accommodate and save waste, but later the policy standards changed to waste management with an economic approach, generating selling value and benefits for the community. The absence of a TPS3R SOP can hinder management to run optimally.

1. The Batu City government in supporting the management of TPS3R Paba Asri involves various aspects, including mentoring, training, and supervision from the Environmental Agency. Further support provided in the form of funds at the village level is given an average of 400 million to 500 million and the financial support is used for infrastructure expenditures. TPS 3R also receives operational funds for TPS3R Paba Asri generated from local community fees of Rp 15,000 per family card each month. TPS3R Paba Asri strives to optimize the use of resources owned to support TPS3R income such as eco enzyme, decomposed organic waste used as maggot feed, and eco-brick. However several obstacles need to be overcome, such as the dissolution of the Self-Help Group (KSM) and the condition of the 3-wheeled motorcycle with an open tub that is often damaged which hampers the effectiveness of waste management. In addition, the price offered by DLH for waste sales is considered low, encouraging TPS3R Paba Asri to sell to private collectors. Although there has been financial assistance from the government, the provision of financial resources and infrastructure facilities is still a major concern to improve TPS3R performance.
2. Inter-organizational communication and law enforcement activities in this study are communication interactions between various environmental agencies, TPS 3R managers, and the community through face to face dialogue. Communication that occurs is socialization involving DLH, TPS3R managers, and the community such as socialization of how to sort waste and also socialization to

increase the contribution of the surrounding community which was originally Rp 10,000 to Rp 15,000. After that, regular reports conducted by TPS3R managers are reported to DLH and assistance for 3 months to tell how to sort waste. But it has shortcomings such as no communication with community organizations and the absence of Self-Help Groups.

3. The characteristics of implementing agencies are one of the factors supporting the implementation of the TPS 3R program. Institutions that contribute to supporting the TPS 3R program are the Environmental Agency, Village Government, and political contributions. These institutions have their own roles in supporting the implementation of the TPS 3R program. The role of the Environmental Agency in the Paba Asri TPS3R program is to understand, supervise, and monitor the implementation of the program.
4. The role of the Village Government in the TPS3R Paba Asri program is the construction of TPS3R and the provision of facilities for the sustainability and continuity of the TPS3R program. Political roles also contribute to assisting the management of TPS3R Paba Asri through the provision of facilities and other positive support. In the indicator of the characteristics of the implementing agency, there are shortcomings, namely not disclosing financial reports both to the public and to the relevant agencies and the TPS3R Paba Asri manager does not necessarily comply with all appeals from the relevant agencies.
5. Economic, social, political conditions that Paba Asri 3R TPS has its own support and obstacles
 - a. Economic conditions

TPS 3R Paba Asri can utilize the limited economy well and the construction of TPS 3R Paba Asri received assistance from the PUPR, DLH, and Village Offices in the form of funds and buildings. TPS 3R is also able to utilize waste that has a selling value such as waste crafts, compost, maggot cultivation, ecobricks, eco enzyme, and many others.
 - b. Social conditions

For social conditions, TPS 3R Paba Asri received various responses from the community. Initially, the community gave a negative response to TPS 3R such as indifference, worried about the unpleasant odor from TPS 3R, and complained about the smoke generated from burning waste processing residue. However, over time, the community began to open up and accept TPS 3R after an approach that involved the surrounding community so that it had a positive impact, although there was still indifference from the community.
 - c. Political conditions

The political condition of TPS 3R Paba Asri shows positive things because it gets support from the agency and village and has also collaborated with the private sector. Then TPS 3R also received assistance from one of the political parties in the form of a 3-wheeled motorcycle with an open tub.
6. The disposition of the implementers in this study shows that the manager of TPS 3R Paba Asri as a policy implementor has carried out his duties well such

as carrying out TPS3R development orders which initially received funds from DLH of 500 million and the funds were allocated for TPS3R development purposes. In this indicator there are still several problems, namely the lack of infrastructure, the payment of garbage at a low price from DLH so that it switches to collectors, and does not have an unwritten SOP / SOP.

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