
Transforming Waste into Wealth: Implementation of Qanun Concerning Waste Management in Lhokseumawe City, Aceh

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Abstract

Waste management has transcended from a mere environmental concern to a pivotal economic opportunity, particularly in urban landscapes. The Government of Lhokseumawe City has issued the Qanun Number 9 of 2015 concerning waste management, a cornerstone in this paradigm shift. This study analyzes the implementation of the Qanun for economic values in Lhokseumawe City and the obstacles faced in its execution. The research adopts a qualitative approach using data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. The findings reveal that the full implementation of Qanun Number 9 is hindered by budget constraints at the Environmental Agency (DLH) of Lhokseumawe City and challenging social environmental conditions, which make waste management difficult to control. Even though DLH has set appropriate waste management targets, obstacles cannot be avoided, including ineffective socialization, apathy towards cleanliness, and difficulties faced by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in obtaining raw materials for plastic waste. Meanwhile, positive supporting factors were found, including the persistent efforts of officers in carrying out outreach activities, increased public awareness of the importance of cleanliness, and support from village officials in waste management outreach activities carried out by DLH.

Keywords: *Implementation, Waste Management, Economic Value*

Introduction

Rubbish has been a problem faced by various cities in Indonesia, including Lhokseumawe City. Residents need to balance the amount generated garbage, changes in pattern consumption, and style life public cause enhancement heap rubbish with diverse characteristics. Management waste in Indonesia is not optimal, negatively affecting the environment and society.

Environment life is an asset worth having to guard and preserve. One challenge seriously faced by various cities in Indonesia is the problem management of trash. Lhokseumawe City, as one facing city problems, faces the production of significant waste every day. Rubbish organic and plastic become components of the leading trash in town.

Management waste that is not optimal causes Lots of garbage in various locations in Lhokseumawe City. Problem This negatively impacts the aesthetic environment and the health of society. In addition, the insufficiency of the carrier fleet Garbage at the Lhokseumawe City Environmental Service makes it difficult to handle efficiently.

Problems that occur in Lhokseumawe City at that moment is waste management Lhokseumawe City dear tel carried out by the Lhokseumawe City Environmental Service still uses the conventional system of collecting, transporting, and disposing of with the final settlement at the Alue Lim Final Disposal Site (TPA) which is still open *dumping*, namely a waste disposal system that is carried out openly. This system continues to be used because the community must learn how to manage waste properly. This causes problems in open landfills; various pests and disease-causing germs can multiply, which contradicts Article 3 Qanun concerning Management Waste.

In addition, the existing trash cans in public places need to be fixed, as seen in TPS (Temporary Disposal Sites) scattered at several points in Lhokseumawe City only as final disposal sites for the community. The TPA (Final Disposal Site) is also still a problem; it is proven from year to year that there is no change in suitable waste management methods.

Based on the problems above, many hoard waste in Lhokseumawe City appointed the Lhokseumawe City Environmental Service, which is ineffective in managing trash. This is proven from facts that occur in the field that until the moment, Lhokseumawe City does not yet provide a receptacle for management trash to be beneficial for the community, available containers only limit container trash and lots no used by the people themselves, the government should capably overcome problem waste in Lhokseumawe City management rubbish done so that the community survived This throw away rubbish at random, you can utilize and produce because the government owns not quite enough answer in management garbage in Lhokseumawe City, namely with provide facilities and infrastructure in management trash, give budget as well as create plan development and utilization friendly technology environment, use For fulfill need use repeat wasted trash as well as cycle repeat rubbish become something that generates or become mark economy For society.

Qanun Kota Lhokseumawe Number 9 of 2015 in Article 3 explains that " waste management aims to improve public health standards, quality, and environmental cleanliness, and can make waste a resource with economic value."

Statement from Article 3 of Qanun Number 9 of 2015 explained that management of rubbish could give mark health for the community, and management of trash can give mark economy if able society _ cycle repeats return rubbish for sale.

Study This aims to explore the implementation of Qanun Number 9 of 2015 concerning management waste in Lhokseumawe City, particularly to change rubbish into a mark economy through the creativity of MSME actors. The 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) program became a concept for reducing rising trash and recycling repeat rubbish to become a product worth the economy.

Lhokseumawe City Environment Service has made several efforts to manage garbage, like approaching MSMEs to develop their efforts through trash management. Several MSMEs in Lhokseumawe City are already actively managing trash and changing it to become a product worth the economy, like crafting from bottle plastic, cloth patchwork, shell eggs, and more.

However, despite several efforts, the problem of management waste in Lhokseumawe City still needs to be solved. Stack trash all over the way and lack of facility processing rubbish become constraints. This research focuses on analyzing the effectiveness of implementing policy management rubbish as a mark economy in Lhokseumawe City. Based on the problem above, the authors are interested in a study titled "Implementation of Qanun Number 9 of 2015 concerning Management Rubbish Become an Economic Value in the City of Lhokseumawe.

Theoretical Framework Implementation Theory

Implementation is an action or activity carried out by individuals or groups in government or planned related to reach objective problems that have been set before. Implementation means giving means to carry out something and practically affect one decision. The implementation also includes actions and steps to reach goals set before.

According to Usman (2012:70), implementation is an action or deed in a planned country to reach an objective set by a government. According to Setiawan (2014:39), implementation is an appropriate activity. with action processes planned flow to reach objective policy efficiently.

According to Wibowo (2013: 67), understanding implementation is "an action or deed in a country through activity incoming politics into the part administration to achieve a perfect program". According to Mulyadi (2015:12), implementation involves a series of actions to reach goals that have been set in a decision. This action relates to change decisions that become operational steps and is related to reaching changes big and small that have been decided before.

Implementation policy public is implementation frequent policies abandoned by the government because many decisions This Not influential the same to society, in essence, implementation policy is something changes already planned with good order policy. The government creates this through solving the problems that occur in a country. Implementation is one stage in the policy process public. Implementation is often considered necessary because the implementation of sound policies causes changes in that country (Setiawan, 2014).

Two choices should be made to implement policy publicly: direct implementation in the form of programs or through the formulation of policy derivatives and derivatives from policy. Policy public in the form of regional laws and regulations are policies that require policy public explanation and are frequently called regulation implementation. Public policy can directly be operationalized through Presidential Decree, Instruction President, Ministerial Decrees, Regional Head Decrees, Service Head Decisions, etc. (Dwijowijoto, 2009).

Public Policy

Algustino (2014: 19) defines public policy as "*the albuterol all localization of values for the whole society.*" This definition confirms that the authoritative owner in the political system (government) can legally do something even though the people and the government's choice to do something or not do something manifests in allocating values. This is because the government is included in the "*authorities in all political system,*" namely the rulers in the political system who are involved in the day-to-day affairs of the political system and have a responsibility in a particular matter where at some point they are asked to make a decision at a later date as well as binding on most of the member's society for a certain time.

Policy is a series of actions taken or not carried out by the government that are oriented towards a specific goal to solve public problems or for the sake of the public interest. Alnderson in Subarsono (2015:12) defines the public policy process as follows:

1. Problem formulation (*problem formulation*)
2. Policy formulation (*formulation*)
3. Policy determination (*adoption*)
4. Implementation (*implementation*)
5. Evaluation

Draft Management Rubbish

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (UUPS), what is meant by waste is the remains of human daily activities and solid natural processes. Garbage, which results from human activities, must be managed so as not to cause environmental pollution and health problems.

Garbage is defined as an object that is not used or unwanted and should be thrown away, which results from human activities. (Manik, 2016). Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that includes waste reduction and handling (UU No. 18 of 2008). There are two main groups of waste management, namely :

1. Subtraction Rubbish
2. Handling Rubbish

Method

This research was conducted at the Lhokseumawe City Environmental Service, located on Jln. Electrical No. 1 Tumpok Teungoh Kecamatan Banda Sakti Kota Lhokseumawe, this multiple yearly Kalrenal Environmental Agency has the authority to carry out the management of the accident in Kota Lhokseumawe so that the kotal is clean and free of charge.

This research will use qualitative and quantitative approaches to gain a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of Qanun Number 9 of 2015 in Lhokseumawe City. This research design will consist of two main stages: policy analysis and economic impact evaluation. Data collection methods include interviews, direct observation of policy implementation in the field, assessing existing infrastructure and facilities and document studies. Collect data on waste production per sub-district from the Lhokseumawe City Environmental Service and collect data on MSME businesses involved in waste management.

Results And Discussion

Implementation of Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Waste Management in Lhokseumawe City

The implementation of public policy is a crucial aspect that must be carefully considered to achieve success in any policy. Certainly, within the implementation process, various variables with different qualities and outcomes can be identified. It is essential to find variables that are relevant and contribute positively to the success of policy implementation, as they can aid in evaluating and improving the implementation process.

The implementation discussed in this research is related to the waste management policy outlined in Regulation Number 9 of 2015. This regulation focuses on waste management and was established by the City Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe. Lhokseumawe is one of the developing regions located in the province of Aceh. The increasing population, along with the growth of governmental installations, universities, businesses, and other factors, has led to a rising volume of waste in the city.

In accordance with Regulation Number 9 of 2015 on waste management, it emphasizes the importance of managing waste effectively to support the city's economic development. The regulation recognizes the increasing population and waste volume, highlighting the need for well-planned waste management that involves various stakeholders and professionals. It stresses the importance of an efficient and effective waste management system that aligns with environmental and professional standards.

The regulation acknowledges the challenges posed by the increasing volume of waste generated by the growing population and emphasizes the necessity for the city government to take control of waste management systematically. Proper waste management not only addresses environmental concerns but also requires collaboration with professionals and businesses capable of turning waste into economic value.

Waste management is a serious issue that governments and businesses must address to create a clean and sustainable city while also contributing to economic development. Various forms of waste, particularly plastic waste, are found in Lhokseumawe City. The focus of this research is on the implementation of waste management for plastic waste, which has the potential to contribute to the local economy. Plastic waste management can support small and medium-sized enterprises (UMKM) by providing them with raw materials, such as plastic bottles, plastic bags, plastic containers, recycled accessories, and more.

Creating Standards and Guidelines in Waste Management in Lhokseumawe City

The initial step taken in accordance with the implementation of Regulation Number 9 of 2019 concerning waste management by the Environmental Agency aims to create standards and guidelines for the management of waste in the city of Lhokseumawe. This regulation, established by the Department of Environmental Affairs, serves as a crucial framework that must be carefully considered to achieve the desired outcomes of any public policy. Clearly, successful implementation relies on identifying variables that are integral to achieving the objectives of waste management policy, both in terms of successful implementation and continuous improvement.

The implementation discussed in this research is based on Regulation Number 9 of 2015 regarding waste management. This regulation, overseen by the Department of Environmental Affairs in Lhokseumawe City, is particularly relevant to a region experiencing rapid population growth, as evident from various government installations, educational institutions, and other factors. With the increasing population, the volume of waste generated in Lhokseumawe City has also risen significantly.

According to Regulation Number 9 of 2015, the waste management policy in Lhokseumawe City addresses the challenges posed by the growing population and emphasizes the need for effective and efficient waste management practices. The regulation recognizes the serious nature of waste-related issues and underscores the importance of proper waste management for economic development.

Plastic waste management is a focal point in this research, as plastic waste has the potential to contribute significantly to the local economy. Plastic waste management involves the creation of various products such as bags, bottles, construction materials, and accessories. The local government in Lhokseumawe City aims to capitalize on the economic potential of plastic waste by efficiently managing its collection and processing.

The performance of waste management policies is often measured by the level of success in achieving the set goals and objectives realistically considering socio-cultural aspects. When waste management policies are overly idealistic (utopian), they may face challenges in practical realization. Evaluating the performance of waste management implementation requires defining specific standards and criteria that must be met by waste management practitioners. Standards, in this context, refer to the local regulations and guidelines that guide waste management practices.

However, the interviews with key officials from the Department of Environmental Affairs in Lhokseumawe City reveal challenges in the current waste management system. According to the Secretary of the department, the city lacks adequate facilities for waste processing, such as the Final Disposal Site (TPA), leading to inefficiencies in waste management.

A statement from the Secretary highlights the need for the city to have proper disposal facilities. He mentions, "Regarding waste management standards in Lhokseumawe City, it is essential to have facilities like landfill sites in each sub-district of Lhokseumawe. However, the city has not been able to provide adequate facilities for waste management, and the existing standards have not been fully implemented" (Statement, March 13, 2023).

The information provided by the Secretary indicates that Lhokseumawe City is currently lacking a comprehensive waste management program that involves the community. While there are facilities like the Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste disposal, they are not effectively managed, leading to challenges in waste reprocessing.

Another official, the Environmental Manager at the Department of Environmental Affairs in Lhokseumawe City, emphasizes the importance of waste collection points for small and medium-sized enterprises (UMKM). He states, "Waste collection points needed by entrepreneurs, especially UMKM, should be available in every district in Lhokseumawe City. This way, entrepreneurs can easily manage waste that is needed for their production, and the city also has creative ideas that can turn waste into products that can be sold again" (Statement, March 13, 2023).

According to this statement, it is crucial to provide waste collection points to support entrepreneurs, especially those in UMKM. These collection points act as temporary storage for waste before it is taken to the Final Disposal Site (TPA). They are essential for small businesses that rely on specific types of waste for their production. Thus, efficient waste management requires a dedicated program that addresses the unique needs of different waste types in Lhokseumawe City.

Having Resources as a Basis for Waste Management Implementation in Lhokseumawe City

The success of implementing waste management policies depends on the availability of resources. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (cited in Widodo, 1974), they emphasize the significance of policy resources in communication. These policy resources must also be available at the local level to facilitate the administration of policy implementation. These resources include both material and non-material incentives that contribute to the success of policy implementation. Material incentives involve tangible resources, while non-material incentives refer to intangible factors that enhance the implementation of policies.

As known, one of the crucial resources for the successful implementation of Regulation Number 5 of 2015 concerning waste management is the Natural Resources. These resources, as mentioned in the waste management regulation, are integral parts of the organizational structure of the Environmental Agency (DLH) in Lhokseumawe City.

In line with the organizational structure, employees of DLH in Lhokseumawe City are actively involved in waste management. The statement from DLH personnel emphasizes, 'All employees at DLH in Lhokseumawe City are engaged in waste management. DLH employees have carried out their duties in managing waste in the city. In addition to the employees formed within the DLH organizational structure, DLH also has human resources, drivers for waste trucks, and waste collectors. These individuals are directed by DLH to ensure the efficiency of waste management operations, including city cleaning from waste every day' (Statement, March 15, 2023).

These Natural Resources are the ones responsible for implementing waste management in Lhokseumawe City, including the personnel of the Department of Environmental Affairs in Lhokseumawe City, who are mentioned in the DLH organizational structure.

Furthermore, the interview with Teuku Mulyaldi, the Secretary of DLH in Lhokseumawe City, affirms, 'The available human resources at DLH in Lhokseumawe City have performed their duties according to their positions. Each employee understands their specific responsibilities based on their designated positions within the DLH organizational structure, thus contributing to efficient and effective performance' (Statement, March 15, 2023).

The discussion above highlights the role of the Environmental Affairs Department in providing essential and professional resources for waste management in Lhokseumawe City. However, it is crucial to note that waste management also requires sufficient financial resources. The financial resources are not only necessary for the success of waste management but also for the overall well-being of DLH employees and UMKM entrepreneurs involved in waste management.

Faluzaln Ralmon, an official from the Environmental Affairs Department, mentions, 'Waste management in Lhokseumawe City can only be successful if supported by adequate financial resources. Until now, waste management has faced challenges due to insufficient resources. DLH has not been able to address these issues effectively, and there is a need for proper financial support. For example, DLH currently lacks the necessary funds to repair the waste trucks. The waste collection trucks are not fully operational, hindering waste management efforts in the city' (Statement, March 16, 2023).

It is clear from the statements that the Environmental Affairs Department in Lhokseumawe City faces challenges in financial resources, impacting waste management operations, especially in terms of maintaining and repairing essential equipment like waste trucks.

Moreover, the lack of adequate funds also affects the waste management operations of small businesses and UMKM entrepreneurs. Novi, an UMKM entrepreneur, expresses, 'UMKM entrepreneurs in Lhokseumawe City need support from the government to overcome financial challenges. Although UMKM entrepreneurs

contribute positively to the city, the lack of financial resources hampers their ability to sustain and expand their businesses. Due to financial constraints, UMKM entrepreneurs often face difficulties in obtaining raw materials, resulting in a halt in production and affecting their economic contributions to the city' (Statement, March 16, 2023).

In summary, waste management in Lhokseumawe City relies heavily on both human and financial resources. While the Environmental Affairs Department plays a crucial role in providing human resources, the insufficient financial resources hinder the overall success of waste management operations. Adequate financial support is necessary not only for the Environmental Affairs Department but also for UMKM entrepreneurs to sustain and contribute positively to the economic growth of Lhokseumawe City.

Implementation of Regulation Number 9 of 2015 in the city of Lhokseumawe.

The Waste Management Regulation plays a crucial role in regulating administrative and technical aspects in the waste management system, aligning with the legal provisions and regulations in Indonesia and incorporating specific local considerations for Lhokseumawe. The implementation of Regulation Number 9 of 2015 on waste management is overseen by the Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe City.

This study employs Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn's theory (1975) to assess the performance of waste management policy implementation. The evaluation includes the standard and goals of the policy, emphasizing realistic aspects in line with socio-cultural factors influencing policy implementation at the local level. When standards and policy goals are too idealistic, it becomes challenging to achieve them. Van Meter and Van Horn suggest that evaluating policy implementation performance requires defining standards and specific goals that must be met by those responsible for policy implementation. The alignment of standards and policy goals has a reciprocal relationship with the disposition of implementors, which is also crucial for successful policy implementation.

The findings indicate that the waste management standards provided by the Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe have not been fully realized. The city still faces challenges related to waste collection and preliminary processing procedures. The existing procedures, such as waste collection using trucks and transporting waste to the landfill, have not changed significantly. To address this, it is recommended that the Environmental Agency provides proper waste disposal equipment, such as waste compactors, like those used in other regions.

The waste management program has been in place for some time, but its success depends on the available resources. The study reveals that the Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe has sufficient human resources involved in waste management. However, financial resources pose a challenge, especially considering the maintenance of waste trucks owned by the agency. The financial constraints hinder the agency's ability to replace outdated vehicles, affecting the efficiency of waste management.

The characteristics of the organizational structure play a vital role in the success of waste management policy implementation. Both formal and informal organizational aspects influence how policies are implemented. Organizational characteristics encompass formal structures, policies, decision-making systems, and mission statements, all of which impact the work environment and individual behavior within the organization. Additionally, characteristics such as organizational integration, commitment, and communication play crucial roles in determining the overall organizational effectiveness.

The study indicates that the personnel at the Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe exhibit characteristics conducive to responding effectively to waste management challenges. The commitment, discipline, and teamwork demonstrated by the agency's staff contribute to minimizing waste accumulation in specific areas. The implemented measures align with the goal of achieving a sustainable and clean environment.

In conclusion, the implementation of waste management policies in Lhokseumawe faces challenges related to inadequate equipment, financial constraints, and the need for further improvement in waste collection procedures. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach, involving not only regulatory adjustments but also resource allocation and organizational enhancements to ensure sustainable waste management practices in the city.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that the implementation of waste management into economic value in the City of Lhokseumawe is still not optimal because the standardization provided by the Environmental Service of the City of Lhokseumawe has not gone well, the City of Lhokseumawe until now still has many shortcomings related to completeness of facilities and infrastructure in waste management procedures in Lhokseumawe City. Adequate human resources: all human resources available at DLH Lhokseumawe City are involved in waste management. DLH officers have shown their characteristics in carrying out their duties, as evidenced by all DLH employees in Lhokseumawe City are disciplined in carrying out their duties properly –coordination with the government, camping apparatus, and the community regarding waste management issues in Lhokseumawe City. Communication went well, and deep waste management efforts in Lhokseumawe City received support from the Mayor of Lhokseumawe.

Barrier factors consist of socialization still need to be done well because the Environmental Service has not done socialization to all areas in Lhokseumawe. Lack of society's participation due to lack of public concern to manage rubbish. While supporting factors consist of MSMEs, who take advantage of rubbish in accordance with the applicable Qanun. MSMEs also use rubbish as mark sell-buy, which increases the mark economy of MSME actors.

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