



Government Policy in Community Waste Management: A Case Study of Waste Management in Subang Regency

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A B S T R A C T

Waste management must start from the initial waste disposal site, both at household, institutional and temporary disposal sites. The involvement of shareholders is very much needed in waste operational activities, because they have their respective duties which include starting from the stages of taking, processing, then final disposal, and utilizing waste. Likewise, the government certainly has other ways of controlling waste by involving the participation of the community. Because the role of the government is very crucial, it can be in the form of direct assignments to the community through the relevant agencies, or in the process of enforcing the rules that have been applied. The research used is a qualitative-interpretative descriptive method with a phenomenological approach as an exploration in the application of the e-performance system to government employees in Subang district. This study focuses on the Subang Regency government's policy in managing community waste. The purpose of this study is to measure the extent to which the Subang Regency Government implements policies related to waste management. 5 of 2018 has not run optimally, the availability of facilities and infrastructure such as government-owned waste banks so that the management of waste services is still low, then socialization has not been maximized so that people lack awareness in disposing of waste.

INTRODUCTION

Garbage is an inseparable part of human life, in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management it has been stated that waste is the residue of daily human production and part of natural processes, which are solid or semi-solid in the form of organic and inorganic substances. Non-organic, whose form can be decomposed and considered useless and thrown in the trash. Then waste can also be interpreted as a product of movement in human life. The existence of garbage will always exist as long as human activity continues (Ilyas, I., & Hartini, H. 2022). So that every year it is certain that the volume of waste will always increase in line with the increasing consumption pattern of the community. Rapid population growth with increasing economic and social activities of the community will cause problems, one of which is an increase in the volume of waste (Suryani, 2014).

The crucial problem of waste is a problem that has occurred globally, it is important to take it seriously, because it can be seen that the biggest problem is the lack of public awareness of waste. The addition of waste has a variety and type, specificity, and waste identification increases from time to time along with the emergence of new materials which basically require management and control procedures (Rifani, D. N., & Jalaluddin, A. M. 2019). An increase in the volume of waste that is not matched by environmentally friendly management will result in environmental damage and pollution. The existence of waste in urban areas is one of the urgent problems that is a challenge in developing countries, so it needs attention from all parties. One area that has a serious waste problem is Subang Regency according to Subang Regency profile data. It is estimated that each person produces at least 0.4 kg per day. If the population of Subang Regency is 906,736 people, the waste production is

368,5790 tons/day. According to the measurement used according to Number T-13-1990-F issued by the Ministry of Public Works, the definition of a pile of waste or waste products is the amount of waste generated at a location per day, expressed in volume units or in units of weight. Piles of garbage do not only come from settlements but can also come from open spaces such as roads, city parks, play rooms, schools, recreation areas, culinary places and tourist attractions that produce dry and special types of waste (Syam, 2018).

Table 1. Subang Regency Waste Components

Number of Population (people)	Garbage Generation (lt/org/hr)	Estimated Total Waste Generation (m ³ /hr)	Transported Garbage (m ³ /hr)	Difference (m ³ /hr)
115,316	3	345,99	158,5	187,45

Source: Environment Agency, 2022.

Urban areas are one of the potentials that can produce a lot of waste because urban areas are densely populated areas. The waste management system, especially in urban areas, must be implemented properly and systematically. Waste handling activities will involve community participation and the use of various infrastructure and facilities with five stages of handling including decomposition, backfilling, transfer and delivery, processing and final disposal, as regulated in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Another problem that makes the waste bank program less effective is that there are still

many people who do not know about waste banks due to lack of socialization (Manalu, F., & Purba, T. 2020).

The ineffectiveness of the government's role in handling waste causes the community to still have a pattern in the final approach in the form of waste that is collected, transported, and disposed of in the final waste disposal process (Widiastuti, A. 2019). So that the amount of waste generation increases from year to year in line with the increase in activity and the number of urban residents, the accumulation of large volumes of waste at the location of the final disposal process has the potential to produce methane gas which can cause exhaust gas from burning greenhouses and contribute to global warming. So that the heap of waste can be decomposed through natural processes in the long term and requires handling at a considerable cost. In addition to janitors who plan to reduce waste generation, community participation is very necessary in sorting and storing waste, while cleaning managers must provide facilities and infrastructure for waste disposal and disposal operations that can transport waste to final disposal sites (Yustisia, 2015).



Figure 1. Identification and analysis of previous research. Source: Processed from Vos Viewer, 2022.

Based on the picture above, there are two clusters of government policies in managing community waste in Subang Regency. Cluster 1 shows that in managing community waste in Subang Regency, the government is not serious and trying to prevent the waste produced by the community from ending up in landfills (TPA). Then cluster 2 shows that the government which plays an important role in carrying out the regulations that have been set has not been thoroughly socialized to the community and provided training to the community so that the waste produced is not immediately disposed of which can cause generation but can be managed so that not much waste reaches the final disposal site and cause buildup.

Another problem, because waste is very closely related to the lifestyle and culture of the community itself where the amount of waste will increase as the population increases and if it is not handled seriously there will be accumulation. For example, waste in urban areas can be caused by several things, one of which is the activity of visitors and traders which cause waste generation, because the more visitors, the more waste will be generated. The waste management facility acts as a medium used to support urban waste management so that it remains neat and clean. Meanwhile, the performance of cleaning staff will determine cleanliness in urban areas, because cleaning workers have a responsibility to maintain the cleanliness, tidiness, and comfort of urban areas for the community (Prawira, S.K.P., Astuti, N.K.R., & Artha, I.G.A.I.B. 2021). Then other factors that affect the decline in community participation and not yet optimal include the character of residents who do not care, and the location of the Garbage Bank which is far away (Febrianti, R., Dewi, R., & Mardiah, A.2022).

The emergence of waste generation is a product that results from human activities and from natural processes, so it needs to be handled so that it does not have an impact on the environment and can protect development investments and is beneficial so that it has economic value. The waste problem is one of the discussions that is quite serious in its control, especially at the urban level. Urban areas have poor facilities and infrastructure and waste management is also not good starting from sorting, transporting and processing rubbish. cans so that it interferes with activities. This is because the quality of a city can be measured by its cleanliness, which makes waste one of the benchmarks. So tshat there is no process of reuse, the waste is placed in a trash can and then when the trash is full, the trader throws the garbage directly into the TPS so that it does not only cause an unpleasant odor around the TPS but also produces waste.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative-interpretative descriptive method with a l phenomenological approach. Creswell, J. W & Poth, C. N (2018) as an exploration of government regulatory problems in waste management which are considered to be still lacking in handling waste generation from the community. This study focuses on government policies in the management of community waste in Subang Regency. To assess the extent to which efforts have been made by the government in dealing with solid waste problems, it is measured through several indicators, namely the success of the program, the success of the targets, and the success of handling community waste, with the achievement of overall goals. After the data is obtained through literature study by studying and reading books, journals, websites, official documents, and other relevant sources. The collected data were then analyzed and interpreted using various stages developed by (Miles et al, 2018), namely reduction, presentation, and verification, resulting in conclusions in the form of new findings that are useful for readers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Public Policy

Waste management in Subang Regency refers to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, Subang Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018. In waste management, the government's role as a service provider in waste management is related to waste management. Government services in waste management as a form of effort to facilitate, develop, and implement waste reduction, handling, and utilization. One of the homework for the local government to date is related to waste management/handling, especially waste management in Subang district. From the definitions contained, it can be argued that policy implementation includes three things, namely: 1) having policy goals or directions; 2) has an activity or process of target success; and 3) obtain activity results (Agustino, 2016). With this process, it is clear that in implementing policies, there are certain goals and objectives that must be achieved or fulfilled through a movement or plan that produces a product with these achievements.

In order for government policies to achieve success in waste management, the government's role is needed in implementing policies or criteria. According to Dunn, W., N. 1981 dalam (Widodo, J. 2021), these criteria are as follows:

- a. Setting the agenda, related to all existing problems, places problems on the public agenda to be discussed together until a decision is made.
- b. Policy formulation, starting from discussing a problem and then formulating alternative policies to overcome the problem.
- c. Policy Adoption, namely alternative policies taken must have the support of the majority of parties involved in it so as not to cause controversy between various parties.
- d. Policy Implementation, related to policies that have been taken are carried out by administrative units that mobilize financial and human resources.
- e. Policy Assessment, regarding auditing and accounting units in government determines whether the related bodies within them have met the existing requirements in policy making and to achieve goals.

The government's role as a regulator in waste management can be seen from waste management regulations such as policies, strategies, programs and regional regulations. Meanwhile, the government's role as a service provider in waste management is assistance provided by the government in waste management service activities from emergence to disappearance (Jati, T. K. 2013; Nugroho, 2020). That is, no matter how good a game rule is, if it is not optimally prepared and planned at the implementation level, then what is the target of making the rules will not materialize. Vice versa, in preparing and planning the implementation of public policies, if a policy is not formulated properly, then the policy targets to be realized are very small.

Government policy in conducting waste management needs to involve relevant stakeholders, because in making the public aware of waste management, an appropriate method is needed so that it can be handled seriously. This technology is used to reduce the quantity and complexity of waste regionally regional (Arief, R. H. 2021; Djani, W., Wadu, J., & Lake, P. 2019). With this process, it is clear that in the implementation of policies carried out by the government, there are certain goals and objectives that must be achieved or fulfilled through a movement or plan that produces a product with these achievements. Then with similar results put forward by Lengkai, J.E. (2020) who said that policies are derived in a draft, which is then operationalized as a plan and the end result is an activity, both carried out by the government and the government. as a society, or cooperation between government and society.

Along with the regulations that have been implemented, there needs to be implementation so that the policies set by the government can be realized, stated by Carl Friedrich (Agustino, L, (2016) says, that public policy is a series of behaviors or affairs offered by a person, both groups, and the government in a certain area where there are obstacles/difficulties and something that could have happened, where the proposed policies have benefits in overcoming to achieve the intended goals. This means that public policies that have been implemented tend to be something that is interconnected so that they see the need for good cooperation from the community. So if the bureaucratic structure does not support existing rules, then resources will certainly not be optimal (Wachid, A., & Caesar, D.L. 2021; Faturrahman, 2016). Because the bureaucracy as the executor of the rules of the game must be able to support policies that have been decided politically by carrying out good communication (Wahab, S.A. 2021).

Waste Problem in Subang Regency

The waste problem that has occurred in Subang Regency so far has experienced a waste emergency condition. One of the conditions is that the Panembong TPA is no longer able to accommodate waste, and the Jalupang TPA is not yet operating. So what happens is that the accumulation of garbage occurs everywhere (Dito, 2021). This problem is caused by the method of controlling household waste in Subang Regency which is still classified as using the old rules that take the concept of collecting, transporting and disposing of. So this method is still used because people do not understand how to handle waste with the correct concept. made a similar statement. Farida, F, (2021) It is stated that the waste problem faced by Subang Regency is partly due to the transition period from TPA Panembong to TPA Jalupang. Meanwhile, of the 46 units of waste transporting vehicles, only 29 units can be operated, so on average one fleet must transport waste at one to four TPS. This results in less waste being transported. In general, waste is disposed of at the Panembong TPA, one fleet can dispose of its waste two to three times. However, since being dumped into the Jalupang TPA a little distance away, the fleet has only disposed of waste once on average.

The occurrence of waste generation on the side of the road can also cause road narrowing, and cause traffic jams, then environmental pollution, and has the potential to become a disease for the surrounding community. So that the amount of garbage that accumulates will produce an unpleasant odor, as well as a dirty city view, causing inconvenience to road users. Then the waste problem will continue to occur if it is not managed properly and is not used as an economic value (Jannah, A. M., et al, 2021). Then the results of similar studies show that some of these things happen because the factors that influence the waste management system in Yogyakarta are not good because government policies have not been fully conveyed, public awareness and awareness of waste is still low, and there are still inadequate landfill facilities (Habibah, E. , Novianti, F., & Saputra, H. 2020).

Another cause that has occurred to date, because it still uses the open system method, is waste that is simply thrown away at the TPA without any processing. In terms of one of the ideal ways of processing waste is to throw it into a final disposal site, but there is a treatment, namely by covering the layer with soil after the waste has been compacted using a landfill layer, which is a layer of garbage that is covered or covered with soil so it doesn't smell bad and lots of flies (Mukhtar. E.R, 2019). Therefore, it is hoped that the community can decompose organic and non-organic waste so that it is easier to manage and recycle it so that it does not accumulate which can cause bad smell but can also provide economic value to the community. Efforts to decompose this waste are important because it will facilitate the recycling process, because organic and non-organic waste have different handling. According to him, the government as the regulator provides 2 trash cans for both organic and non-organic waste so that it is easier to manage and provides economic value to the waste that will be produced.

Based on the above findings related to Waste Management Problems in Subang Regency can be seen according to the following table:

Table 2. Waste Problems in Subang Regency.

No	Waste Problems in Subang Regency
1	Habits of residents who always throw garbage into the river or throw it carelessly;
2	The transition period from the Panembong TPA to the Jalupang TPA;
3	The incoming waste continues to increase, while the land area does not increase;
3	Distance from Subang City to Jalupang TPA;
4	Garbage services to this village are still not reached by the local government;
5	The Subang Regency area, which has 30 sub-districts, has a fairly large population, 253 villages and 8 sub-districts as well as a fairly large and participatory area.

Source: *Environment Agency, 2022*

Based on table 1 above, it can be illustrated that the waste problems that occur in Subang Regency are quite complex and varied, starting from the habits of the people who have awareness of throwing garbage in rivers and carelessly, so that the waste that goes to TPA continues to increase, while the area of land used does not increase. . then the long distance from the city to the TPA and there is a transitional period for the transfer of the TPA, plus the Subang Regency area which has an area with a large enough population so that the solid waste services to the Village have not been reached by the Regional Government. local government.

Problems in waste handling are like the results of research from [Takaluhude, S.A., Gosal, R., & Kasenda, V. \(2022\)](#) stated that communication is not optimal, still limited human resources and budget, disposition of mismatch between the implementation of existing programs in Department of the Environment with those in the Village. However, the bureaucratic structure is well coordinated in accordance with the existing standard operating procedures (SOP). The same thing was conveyed by [Zahara, A., Nirzalin, N., & Abubakar, M.B. \(2021\)](#) Waste management includes the need for socialization and training on waste handling procedures to the community, limited facilities and infrastructure owned by relevant agencies, both waste transport fleets and non-functioning waste processing machines, the absence of clear rules regarding waste management activities. waste management field officers, and the government's lack of attention to the welfare of field workers. Then the lack of awareness and participation of urban communities in handling waste. Then another impact caused by the absence of waste accumulation as stated by [Muchsin, T., & Saliro, S. S. \(2020\)](#) in his research findings that when the amount of waste increases it will cause problems that can harm humans, both in terms of health. and the environment. Therefore, it is important to have the involvement of the village government and its staff as a government that is so close to the community.

In order for this waste problem to be handled optimally, it certainly requires the cooperation of all parties, both the community, the government, private institutions, and the general public. Government policies in waste management need special attention so that this problem can be handled properly. One example is by applying the principles of good environmental management in waste management. Each region can carry out various activities in the context of waste management so that environmental sustainability is maintained ([Addahlawi, H. A., et al 2019](#)). Then other problems that occur are caused by the lack of facilities and infrastructure in waste management and community participation is needed to support waste

management activities ([Arafat, J. 2018](#)). This means that it is not good and practical in waste management, so it requires an operational budget and high maintenance costs so that conventional waste management systems are not able to overcome problems in the current waste management operational process. Therefore, of course, a more modern method is needed, which is reliable and practical in use as well as environmentally friendly technology.

Likewise, in the process of implementing waste management policies, of course there are obstacles that result in the level of problems from the process of implementing waste management policies not being optimal because there are no rules governing waste management, there is no waste separation process. issued by the community before being transported to the garbage truck, and still using the same method. Furthermore, it is not managed once the waste basket arrives, the final processing is to reduce the waste transported to the TPA, there are no human resources specifically employed by the Office in terms of sorting waste at the TPA location. There is still a lack of community creative participation in completing the 3R management process ([Kurniawan, D. A., & Santoso, A. Z. \(2020\)](#)). One solution that can be presented in handling waste problems is the application of the 3R system. This procedure is intended so that the community can utilize waste, one of which is making compost from organic materials for their own plant needs, separating items that are still fit for use and so on ([Hidayat, E. \(2020\)](#)). Then the pattern of handling waste with the 3R system is a solution to preserve the environment ([Nurcahyo, E., & Ernawati, E. \(2019\)](#)). This means that the solution offered is to create an effective waste management method by presenting a good waste management training program with economic value for the community, providing human resource training, increasing the number of fleets and containers, manpower and landfills.

Government policy in waste management in Subang Regency

Interpersonal justice which involves fairness in the treatment of employees by authority figures during the procedure. Interpersonal relationships between one employee and another employee at the Yogyakarta Special Region BKD are well developed based on kinship. Employees consider other employees as co-workers and a family that strengthens each other. Then, interpersonal relationships between employees and leaders are also well established. This is due to the open attitude shown by the leadership to employees who become subordinates. This openness is manifested in the form of Coffee Morning, held every week on Monday. This activity aims to evaluate the activities carried out in the previous week, identify all problems that occur, and how to prevent problems in activities. In addition, through this activity, projections are made of activities that will be carried out in the following week. In this activity, the leadership provides direction for all inputs, complaints, and opinions from the DIY Provincial BKD employees.

Waste management in Subang Regency can be categorized as very bad. Of the approximately 1,069,009 m³ of waste generated annually, only 974,985 m³ or 84.89% can be managed. Although it has been handled by approximately 20 transport vehicles and 2 heavy equipment at the TPA as well as approximately 300 field workers, waste handling still cannot be done. So that there are still many areas that cannot be handled, it becomes a criticism for the local government to immediately overcome the problems that occur. One of the Subang Regency government's efforts in waste management is to provide temporary disposal facilities in every

residential area, so that residents can make it easier for officers to transport waste to the final disposal site.

In order for the problem of accumulation of waste that has been occurring in Subang Regency to be resolved, early handling is needed, said Ruslan. E, (2021). Revealed that waste management in Subang Regency must be carried out in a comprehensive manner. This means that handling must be done from upstream to downstream. In order for waste to be of use before it reaches the TPA, waste management in the future must go through a segregation process so that waste has economic value for the community. It's not enough to stop there, we also need to strengthen personnel in handling this waste, starting from the involvement of the community, RT, RW, village and sub-district officials, environmental activists and stakeholders, as well as other related agencies. Seeing the magnitude of the benefits that can be obtained by the community, the Subang Regency Government through the Office of Spatial Planning, Settlement, and Hygiene tried to apply waste management techniques by buying waste in every household, both organic waste and non-organic waste. The target is of course so that waste can be used faster than the household level Mukhtar. E. R (2019). One of the local government's targets is to reduce the accumulation of waste. While the targets achieved from the implementation of these regulations in waste management policies are to create a prosperous, clean, environmentally friendly life and manage waste management and create economic value for the community (Latianingsih, N., Susyanti, D. W., & Mariam. I. 2019).

Table 3. Government Policy in Waste Management in Subang Regency

No.	Policy in waste management in Subang Regency
1	Attention is needed in the form of assistance from the Regional Government and the Environmental Service in the form of providing garbage trucks to every village;
2	Together to keep the Jalupang TPA area safe, orderly and conducive;
3	Empower fleets and create integrated schedules for waste transportation at each Final Disposal Site (TPS);
4	Empowerment of community members, both from youth organizations and the community;
5	There needs to be the application of the correct habit of disposing of garbage, and awareness from each individual;
6	Pemkab establishes a system for managing and handling waste at the village level;
7	Coordinate and cooperate with related parties, both from villages, sub-districts, and agencies that have heavy equipment to transport waste such as PUPR and BPBD.

Source: Environment Agency, 2022.

Based on table 2 above, it can be said that in order to be able to manage more waste and avoid accumulation in connection with that, the role of the government is important to carry out a learning process for the community so that they can decompose waste and reduce the habit of disposing of waste, as well as building the capacity of the Waste Bank, empowering scavengers and helping scavengers, then building synergies between collectors and the Garbage Bank, as well as carrying out the final processing of waste that can no longer be managed by the Garbage Bank. Garbage Banks and Collectors Septiani, B.A., et al

(2019). Furthermore, similar results were stated by Fitri, W. Y., Wibowo, A. W., & Ariyano, D. B. (2020) The government's role as a policy-making actor is to regulate how the process is processed. Apart from that, the management of the resources used must really be considered in managing this waste, then it is also necessary to empower the community so that they can work independently.

Community involvement together in waste management certainly provides benefits as stated by Maolani, D. Y., & Ishak, D. (2018) said that providing empowerment for the community in general and special educational practices and evaluating the implementation of government policies in the implementation of waste management programs, so that it is one of the other benefits that can be obtained by the government with policies in waste management, so with these positive things, it is indirectly born from government initiatives. Similar research was submitted by Mokodompis, Y., Kaunang, M., & Kasenda, V. (2019) in his findings saying that As is the lack, to succeed the success of waste management policies, community participation is needed so as to reduce the burden and task of the Environmental Service as the provider of policy rules for public awareness in disposing of waste in its place.

In order to be more optimal, one way that the Subang Regency Government can take, such as the results of research by Djani, W., Wadu, J., & Lake, P. (2019), says that waste control policies can be categorized into two groups, including groups City government or government as well as community groups with other stakeholders to synergize in waste management. Analysis and bidding can be used as material for consideration of waste management which is carried out in several periods of time. Then the capacity and enthusiasm of the actors can reflect a new understanding in waste management which is very different from traditional forms of handling. This means that there is an effort and potential to carry out a considerable transformation, not only at the regional level but also nationally in the relationship between the state and society. Likewise, this study discusses the commitment of the City Government in providing supporting facilities to realize community participation-based waste management. Then to be more effective, waste management policies can be measured by several achievements such as success in running the program, then success in implementing targets, satisfaction with the program, compatibility between inputs and outputs, and overall goal achievement (Wati, F.R., et al. 2021).

To achieve utilization, it is necessary to increase community capacity through community empowerment in waste management, namely by involving the community directly in handling waste bank units so that this program can be welcomed by the community by adding waste bank units every year in the village or sub-district. -district Iftitah, L., & Musta'in, M. M. (2018). So that the existence of a waste bank that has been provided by the government can minimize the occurrence of omission of waste originating from the community so that it becomes a benchmark for success in waste management (Cahyadi, A., Sriati, S., & Al Fatih, A. 2018). The presence of a waste bank is able to educate the public not to burn garbage in their yards or rivers that have the potential to damage the environment, with the existence of a waste bank it can make it easier for people to decompose waste by selecting and collecting it from the garbage collection point, and the waste bank becomes a place to change people's thinking that waste is a waste. rubbish. not trash. only unwanted materials, but become economically valuable Muchsin, T., & Saliro, S. S. (2020). The government can

do the same thing through the draft policy of a movement plan so that the area is free of waste, namely by increasing the import duty of the agency responsible for waste management, waste management, strengthening regulatory functions, and operational technical arrangements for waste management (Anugerah, M. F., et al 2020).

Furthermore, in terms of government policies in waste management, there is a need for renewable components or methods so that waste can be managed effectively and maximally. As Arief, R. H. (2021) found, the results of the study suggest that one of the overall parts needed in overcoming the problem of urban waste or a residential environment that is increasingly difficult from year to year is community involvement in waste management. Model Reduce (reduce), Reuse (reuse), and Recycling (recycling) are three methods that are so easy to implement that can then benefit the community economically. The same research stated by Arief, S. (2013) in his research said that in the waste management policy model so that waste can be handled properly, what can be done is the decomposition of waste from the waste generation site. At this stage, waste minimization is also carried out by empowering the community to be able to produce their own waste so that it can be said that the key to the success of waste sorting in the community, then the next model is the waste transportation model. management. The community must also be transported separately to facilitate handling, so that the transportation of waste served is safe according to its designation, namely the transportation of waste is carried out in a closed manner and the decomposition is carried out between organic waste. waste and non-organic waste, next is the TPA management model where in this model the TPA management policy uses the recycling method for non-organic waste and the waste utilization policy made for the TPA has at least a mechanism related to the use of organic waste. waste and production of non-organic organic waste. , then what is no less important is the handling of piles of dregs/garbage that must be handled properly.

Another policy program that can be carried out by the government through policies is to provide benefits to the community in waste management by providing incentives to workers, such as the results of research from Armadi, N. M. (2021) which says that in waste management activities through composting and 3R (reuse, reduce and recycle) provides incentives in integrated waste management as a stimulus to improve community morale. In addition, the waste bank program, plastic waste recycling program, climate village program. This has an impact on decreasing the use of plastic bags in modern markets so that plastic waste is reduced, although it is not yet fully effective because Government policies have not been implemented in traditional markets (Tanan, C. I., & Duri, J. A. 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the analysis and discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that the subang district government's policy in managing community waste still needs special attention by the government. handling must be done from upstream to downstream so that the waste is useful before it reaches the landfill, in the future waste management must go through a sorting process so that the waste has economic value for the community. It is not enough to stop there, we also need to strengthen personnel in handling this waste, starting from the involvement of the community, RT, RW, Village and District

Governments, environmental activists, and stakeholders, as well as other relevant agencies. The problem of handling waste management in Subang district is still low. This is influenced by the high amount of waste generated every day, in addition to the low level of service management, the limited number of landfills, then the management of waste management that has not been maximized and the unrealized operational costs.

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