

Samarinda City Development Policy That Neat And Clean

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Abstract: This study focuses on the cleanliness of the city of Samarinda using qualitative methods with the city environmental hygiene research objects. Data taken from the literature, observations and interviews. Results of the study: (a). Public policy implementation has yet to achieve optimal results as expected because there are still some areas in the city of Samarinda is still dirty. (b) factors that support the implementation of public policies is the existence of binding rules and commitments DKP Samarinda to cleanliness while the obstacle is the lack of budget and lack of community participation as well as the increase in population of 2.43% per year. (c) The model of public policy implementation to realize the Samarinda city clean by taking the theory of Van Meter Van Horn (1975). To successfully realize Samarinda clean and tidy, the government of Samarinda should draw upon the wide range of communication and consistency of the program activities of the cleanliness of the city of Samarinda based on the size and clear objectives involving the community as possible in order to get support resources, a professional bureaucracy, environment responds positively, an increase in disposition, help in trouble, getting compliance, gain synergies from the plurality of elements of society and increasingly understanding and agreement of all parties. Recommendation: (1) The community is involved through communication in order to gain support. (2) Creative in mobilizing communities in hygiene program. (3) Penalties given to the offender's law rules (14) Provides education from an early age. (5) Establish a citizen mindset that cleanliness has a multiplier effect, namely: to attract people on vacation in Samarinda City so that increase revenue, a city that is clean and healthy so that increase labor productivity and the face of the city to be beautiful. (6) the anticipation of environmental problems.

1 INTRODUCTION

Comparison between countries shows that a country's development progress is always accompanied flow of transformation characterized by rapidly increasing urban population and the increasing contribution of sectors of manufacturing and service industries. Dasmann et al. (1997) in Hutauruk (2006: 1) says that urban development brings the level of change vary, but urban development is always determined by the ecological constraints that work in natural systems. Construction also has implications for the changes in environmental quality. Various influences in urban development is inseparable from the various challenges both internally and externally. According Indrawati in Soegijoko (2005: iv) said that the general challenges of urban development can be grouped into a challenge concerning the external environment of the city and internal challenges that include the city itself. The external environment can be interpreted linkage town city with other cities or with region-wider areas, including linkages with rural or often referred to the territorial approach. While internal challenges cities are problems that occur in the city itself. External challenges faced related to the impact of globalization, the flow of investment, information, commodities, technology, and transportation there is a connection between one city to another, at the internal level cities challenge also emerged in an effort to meet the increased demand for public services such as mass transportation, clean water, sanitation, energy, housing, decent jobs, a safe environment clean and healthy. Field conditions showed that the urban development that occurs is always characterized by increased congestion, pollution, crime, and poor quality of public services. In the field of urban management, towns also face the problem of urban poverty, chaos, structuring the informal sector, the lack of anticipation of the emergence of street vendors (PKL) of immigrants, law enforcement spatial and urban markets and rising social aggregation. Special construction of the city of Samarinda has a broad scope so that the handling of urban development in the future does not only include aspects of physical planning but also is becoming increasingly important is the management, development resources are

adequate and necessary patterns, one of which is to create Samarinda clean through the role of caring community and participatory backed by a professional bureaucracy Dirty environment is present in some traditional markets, terminals, roadside, warehousing areas, riverbanks, ditches and some settlements. The cause of the dirty environment are: (a). Improper Waste Management among other garbage dumped in rivers, ditches and roadsides or in any place, (b). Mud by landslides or erosion in the region who are building residential, hotel, business center, offices and dirt from a car wash. Mud and dirt are causing silting of the riverbed, water catchment areas or ditches that feed the weeds so easily flood during heavy rain for about 1 or 2 hours. Some areas were dirty and grungy is not in accordance with the provisions of law No. 05 / 1987 and No. 05 / 2002 and No. 19 / 2002 on Environmental Hygiene and Control Garbage, Samarinda Mayor Decree Number: 658.1 / 245 / HCK.KS / 2003 time of taking out the trash, Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2001 on Billboard Installation Permit in Samarinda City Regional and Regional Regulation No. 40 of 2004 on the Establishment of the organizational structures of the Department of Hygiene and tidiness of the city. The success of the City Government in creating a clean environment is closely related to dissemination and implementation of legislation relating to the cleanliness and tidiness of the environment, socialization program either through the media or from house to house, human resources, material resources, resource methods, compliance plurality, technical difficulties, understanding and agreement, the environment, the disposition of communication and community involvement and public services. The success of the program hygiene and grooming cities in its implementation depends only on the Department of cleanliness and landscaping services Samarinda.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

Research Sites

This research was conducted in Samarinda, East Kalimantan Province. Samarinda is the capital of East Kalimantan province which is the center of the City

Government of Samarinda which covers 780 hectares. A third of the city of Samarinda is the urban area. Samarinda City as the seat of government of East Kalimantan Province and the City Government of Samarinda and center of industry, trade and services that have office facilities, education, commerce, entertainment, sports, hotels, restaurants, industrial, terminal, air and sea ports, housing developers (developers), business centers, hospitals, legislative, executive, judiciary and others that burden is so high for the city of Samarinda. Samarinda capacity as: (1) As the capital of East Kalimantan province that became the benchmark in all areas that should the environment clean and tidy is not solely for its appearance but also the health of its citizens. (2) The city of Samarinda as city services, trade and industry contributed a lot in urban development related efforts to hygiene and grooming for this city produces waste that very high volume. (3) Samarinda is building up on a five (5) in recent years, namely since the enactment of Law No. 22 / 1999 and No. 32 / 2004 and No. 12 / 2008 on Regional Government and Law No. 25 / 1999 and No. 33 / 2004 on Financial Balance between Central and Regional. Motto Samarinda with TEPIAN acronym stands Shady, Neat, Safe and Convenient. Comfortable on the motto of the term is a partial requirement to create an environment of Samarinda city clean and tidy. Samarinda city located on the island of Borneo, precisely in the East Kalimantan province with 117°03'00" position until 117°18'14" East Longitude and 00°19'02" until 00°42'4" south latitude. Boundaries as follows:

North : Muara Badak Kutai regency
 East : District of Muara Badak, Anggana and Sanga Sanga Kutai regency
 South : District of Loa Janan, Regency.
 West : District of Muara Badak, Tenggarong Seberang Kutai Kertanegara

Samarinda city that serves as the central government of Samarinda and the capital of East Kalimantan Province, bear a heavy burden. For example, waste production of 784 tonnes / day (Koran Kaltim March 21, 2016).

3 APPROACH AND RESEARCH FOCUS

Research approach

This study used a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is more emphasis on the process of working that whole phenomenon faced by translated into daily activities especially those directly related to the problems faced by the multiple variables of a theory of policy implementation of Edwards (1976), Van Meter Van Horn (1975), Grindle (1980), Mazmanian (1989) and Hoogwood (1978) regarding: (a). Size, purpose and structure of the bureaucracy, (b). Resources, (c). Communications, (d). The nature of bureaucracy, (e). Social, economic and political, and (f). Disposition. The technique used for data collection are Observation involved (participant observation), In-depth interviews (in-depth interviews) and Documentation (documentations) Research through the study documentation of annual reports, regulatory, photographs and papers such as scientific papers, conference papers and the like, then filter the data using the technique of triangulation as data collection techniques that are

combining various collection techniques and data sources that already exist and in situ as well as test the credibility of the data.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In accordance with the formulation of the problem of this research, the results of research and discussion is divided into three (3) parts:

- 1) Description Implementation of Public Policies for the City realize a clean build of Samarinda.
- 2) Models of Public Policy Implementation to achieve a clean Samarinda
- 3) Factors affecting Implementation of Public Policies for realizing Samarinda clean

Description About the Implementation of Public Policies for realizing Samarinda clean.

Size and Objectives

Technically in performing the duties and functions in accordance with the vision and mission of the City Government of Samarinda based on three (3) rules is essential in order to realize a clean environment. To the city administration to impose the following rules:

- (a) Regional Regulation No. 5 in 1987 and No. 02 of 1992 and No. 19 of 2002 on Control of Waste and Environmental Hygiene.
- (b) Regional Regulation No. 40 of 2004 on the Establishment of the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures and Sanitation Department (DKP). Department referred to the outcome of the review of Section Section of Hygiene Cleanliness Municipal Public Works Department KDH Level II Samarinda.
- (c) The Mayor decree No. 658/245 / HUKKS / 2003 concerning the provision of a waste disposal individuals / households in the polling stations in the city of Samarinda.

Assessment of the environmental hygiene refers to the guidelines for measuring the success of the cleanliness of the technical guidelines: criteria, indicators and physical aspects of the value scale Bangun Praja clean city environment with the following details:

1. The location was rated: housing, roads, markets, shops, offices, schools, bus terminals / transport in the city, port and air / sea / river / passenger terminal, hospital / clinic, open waters (rivers and lakes), an open channel and sights, rain puddles, puddles and landfill waste.
2. Components of assessment: waste management, TPA, TPS, drainage and WC.
3. Assessment criteria:
 - a) Environmental Hygiene Conditions Related to the trash:
 - Excellent: Clean / no rubbish.
 - Good: a bit rubbish.
 - Medium: piled at certain places.
 - The Ugly: scattered.
 - Very ugly: stacked and scattered.
 - b) Drainage associated with trash / weed / sedimentation:
 - Excellent: no trash / weed / sidementasi
 - Good: there is little waste / weeds / sidementasi and does not clog.

- Medium: trash / weed / sedimentation piled at a fraction of sewer and clog.
- Poor: partially overlap in the gutter and clog
- Very ugly: piled across a ditch and clog.

c) Disposal Temporary (TPS)

(1) The physical building

- Excellent: No, closed, garbage maintained.
- Good: No, closed, but not maintained.
- Medium: No, open, well-groomed.
- The Ugly: No, open, not maintained.
- Very bad: no

(2) Waste in TPS

- Excellent: no trash outside the container / TPS.
- Good: a fraction outside containers / TPS.
- Medium: stacked in a specific place outside TPS / container
- The Ugly: scattered outside TPS / containers.
- Very bad: no TPS / containers.

(3) WC / outhouse

- Very good: fragrant, clean, available water and complete tool and very clean.
- Good: no water, clean fragrance and odor rotten.
- Moderate: no foul odor.
- The Ugly: stench.
- Very ugly: very foul odor and buildings sober

d) Stagnant rainwater and heaps of waste water

To complete reference of the strategic objectives in addition to the above assessment is about rainwater and wastewater are:

(1) Land floodplain of rainwater.

- Excellent: the land is free from rain puddles
- Good: rain puddle land but fast drying
- Medium: land rain puddle during heavy rain
- The Ugly: land rain puddle during rain The water profusely and last more than one week.
- Very bad: rain puddle land continues constantly.

(2) Generation Wastewater

- Excellent: land that is not irrigated waste.
- Good: land near the wastewater.
- Poor: Land is often drained waste water.
- Very ugly: land continuously flowing waste water.

e) Waste Landfill (TPA)

(1) Basic Support and Support Facilities Access road

- Excellent: the street price and nice furnished drainage and greening enough.
- Good: roads that are not damaged include drainage and a few trees.
- Medium: Jalan average slightly broken and bumpy
- Poor: Damaged roads and bumpy
- Very ugly: Roads were severely damaged and corrugated

(2) Keep the Office of the landfill

- Very good: there guardhouse, offices and no officer equipped sketch block landfill operations, communications equipment functioning and well-maintained
- Good: No post office, officers equipped floor plan information operations block
- Medium: post, office, clerk, not available sketch block operation of the landfill.
- The Ugly: No guardhouse, the office but not functionalized and untreated
- Very bad: no guardhouse and offices

(3) Fences

- Excellent: There is a fence around the landfill and maintained good
- Good: there is a fence around the landfill but less treated
- Medium: there is a fence in most of the land but under-treated
- The Ugly: there was a fence in a small portion of land
- Very bad: no fences in landfill

(4) Garage heavy equipment

- Very good: there is a garage equipped for maintenance light
- Good: there are adequately equipped garage laundering tool.
- Medium: heavy equipment garage to parked only
- The Ugly: no garage, heavy equipment was parked become one location
- Very bad: no garage, heavy equipment was parked everywhere

(5) Heavy Equipment

- Excellent: No, functioning and sufficiency
- Good: existing and operating well
- Medium: No and operate well
- The Ugly: No, often broken, does not work good
- Very bad: no heavy equipment.

(6) The recording system is rubbish

- Excellent: No recording every day and there reporting
- Medium: No recording but disorganized
- Very bad: no registration

(7) Waste trucks

- Excellent: closed, manicured
- Good: enclosed but not well maintained
- Medium: open but well maintained
- The Ugly: open and untreated

(8) Environmental pollution

- Excellent: no droplets of mucus and odorless rotten
- Good: no droplets of mucus and a little smelly
- Medium: a drop of mucus and a little smelly
- Bad: No droplets of mucus and odorless
- Very ugly: no mucus droplets splattered everywhere and smells

(9) Utilization of waste (composting operation Conditions)

- Excellent: Routine operation, neat and no marketing / utilization
- Good: regular operation and orderly but difficulty marketing / utilization.
- Medium: daily routine operations

- The Ugly: no routine operation
- Very ugly: do not operate

Resource Cleanliness

1. Human Resources

Human resources in the field of Hygiene

Human resources comes from civil servants, businessmen and society:

1. Field Cleanliness
 - Government Officials / Civil Servants: 13
 - Temporary staff daily (honorary): 690 people
2. In The Parks
 - Government Officials / Civil Servants: 26
 - Temporary staff daily (honorary): 111
3. In the Field LPJU
 - Government Officials / Civil Servants: 13
 - Temporary staff daily (honorary): 690 people

2. Resource Material

Equipment and Materials

Data equipment can be described below:

- Total equipment is still lacking. The market is a special cleanliness and Control Office Market PKL Samarinda City who served in the traditional market Cleanliness handled Field Cleaning and Maintenance Market .
- Number of polling stations; Permanent numbered 216 pieces, 172 pieces of semi-permanent, temporary totaling 73 pieces, small containers that fit 6 cubic meter amounted to 50 fruit and container loading 8 cubic meters amounts to 13 pieces. The amount of the equipment is still lacking and significant shortcomings.
- Final discharge from the transport / implemented in the landfill of waste (Landfill) Bukit Pinang, Air Putih Village, District Samarinda Ulu with a distance of ± 5 km from the city center. Landfill site area of 9.5 (five) hectares in the form of a ravine with a depth of ± 15 to 30 meters, whereas for the area Samarinda Seberang use Palaran landfill facilities. Final disposal activities are carried dumping garbage is unloaded from a truck dumped on the edge then driven by tractor to be leveled (controlled landfill).

3. Communication in the Field of Hygiene

DKP Cleanliness field Samarinda as a communicator in order to achieve a clean Samarinda has done the following steps:

a. Installing Plang

Signpost or nameplate containing Regional Regulation No. 19 of 2002 on environmental hygiene and curbing junk installed in every traditional market in Samarinda total of 18 (eighteen) fruit, terminal amounted to 9 (nine) pieces and a business center, amounting to 5 (five) places ,

b. Socialization cleanliness

Socialization is done by competent agencies with environmental problems seldom do. This can lead to a lack of information in the community about the environment. Agencies that do this include pro-environment NGOs Life, and Sanitation Department and Bappeldada. Forms of

socialization in the form of seminars, preparation of books, and Guidance.

c. Race hygiene

Samarinda City Government supports DKP race through environmental hygiene in steps of RT, schools, offices, companies and others. This activity is held once a year ie every January fell on a Birthday Samarinda. In this environment the race hygiene samarinda City government and DKP determine the type and amount of prize competitions obtained.

d. To disseminate hygiene

Samarinda City Government for disseminating hygiene through both written and oral media such as broadcast did not all succeed, it is evident there are still some areas of the city of Samarinda is still dirty and rundown. Data success in socialization is (1) Newspaper Kaltim Post, Samarinda Kaltim Post and Tribune are very successful. (2) Guidance has been successful (3) Installation signpost less successful.

In encouraging people to live clean through communication,

- a) DKP Samarinda has not been consistent in communication with various parties for support to manage waste with concrete actions.
- b) Lack of funds for communication in Samarinda DKP through socialization should be improved as a city hygiene promotion efforts and socializing counseling among others about the knowledge of garbage, packing garbage, pollution due to garbage and clean living.
- c) Lack of waste separation technique dissemination of organic and non-organic to the community once practiced in ach country with the provided bins of different colors between the tub for wet waste and dry waste tub.

Disposition Implementor Against Environmental Cleanliness

The cognitive component owned by the executive officers DKP cleanliness of Samarinda City have strengthened their view that cleanliness is absolutely necessary that the city be clean. According Hutahuruk only about 37.75% (Hutahuruk, 2006: 4) who understand the cleanliness of the environment. Knowledge for employers remains low is important to them is an advantage as much as possible without having to build a clean environment for example, all traditional markets still dirty Samarinda (Segiri, Kedondong, Temindung and Loa Janan.) Affective component proved that DKP apparatus Samarinda (for duty) constantly cleanliness because it is not happy to see a dirty environment because it will be a source of disease. But the affective nature of the apparatus is not accompanied by citizens and businesses tend to passively towards cleanliness in the environment though. For example in the harbor, market, terminal, TPS and his office, the general situation in the village is dirty like: Sidomulyo, Temindung, Air Putih, Sei Kunjang, Samarinda Seberang, Loa Janan and others. Conative component that is the action-plan related to the desire to act is DKP Samarinda apparatus for the Auth it without the support of the community and employers. Rarely villagers or entrepreneurs rush forward

to clear drains, ditches, roads, neighborhoods and markets. There was only once in a while is a City Government civil servants, army / police, KORPRI and school children. Even then, at a certain time that is 2 (two) times a year, although this activity is beneficial. Given the above conditions difficult for Samarinda to clean. Samarinda spirit to achieve a clean yet powerful in society. Instead officers DKP Samarinda City have the commitment to cleanliness even though the results are less than optimal.

Supporting Factors

Many factors affect the implementation of development policies to realize the Samarinda city clean and tidy. Researchers classify these factors into factors supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factor for the implementation of the implementation are as follows:

1. Effect of Size and Environmental Hygiene Interest

The size and purpose of environmental hygiene refers to:

- (1). Regional Regulation No. 5 of 1987 and No. 2 and No. 19 of 2002 on Control of Waste and Environmental Hygiene.
- (2). Regional Regulation No. 40 of 2004 on the Establishment of the Organizational Structure and Work and Sanitation Department (DKP) Samarinda is the result of the review of Section Cleanliness Municipal Public Works Department KDH Level II Samarinda.
- (3). Mayor's Decree No. 658/245 / HUKKS / 2003 on waste disposal when individuals / households in Garbage Disposal Temporary (TPS) in the city of Samarinda.
- (4). In accordance with the Strategic Plan (Plan) of DKP Samarinda in Samarinda City Section cleanliness DKP namely: the establishment of Samarinda clean, free of litter, rainwater and wastewater.

Such regulations are supporting the cleanliness and tidiness of Samarinda city because the executive has a guideline of work in the field.

2. Community Support of landscaping

Public support for very large landscape that is their hobby, socialization and successful garden landscaping sexy disposition.

a) Hobbies

Hobby society Samarinda ornamental plants and flowers will greatly affect a city park that is the emergence of small gardens in the yard of the family so that the region becomes lush and brighten the appearance of a city park. In other words, the city park spread to people through the creation of a private garden.

b) Dissemination Parks

In the field of landscaping so successful that (1) foster a love for the community garden (2) stimulate entrepreneurs and flower gardens (3) an increase in the frequency of ornamental plants and flowers exhibition (4) afforestation in Samarinda City began to appear results.

c) Commitments DKP apparatus Samarinda

Performed by sexy landscaping DKP Samarinda start of treatment, compliance, procurement, and commitment to the city park so that tips landscaping construction is very strong. This disposition to encourage people to love plants and flowers that emerge parks in the residence, road environment RT / RW and a garden on vacant land owned by the government on the initiative of citizens with DKP Samarinda to be used as a city park at the same points of sale as the stock of ornamental plants and interest such as regional vorvo, Sungai Kunjang and Sambutan.

3. The existence of competition among institutions about the cleanliness and beauty of the great days of religious and national
4. There Adipura assessment criteria for the city clean and tidy nationally which moves every town trying hard to obtain the award. (Adipura Awards)

Obstacle Factor

Obstacle for the implementation of the implementation are as follows:

1. Lack of support resources

a) Cleaning Services

Cleaning activity is strongly influenced by human resources, materials and methods.

- 1) Human resources are poorly trained
Effect of human resources and civil servants PTTB / PTHH in Field of Hygiene numbers are very adequate but less professional because of poorly trained. Among them, only one person is trained to manage waste. Thus they work traditionally like picking up trash, collect and throw away so there is no use thinking of garbage.
- 2) Material
 - Lack of Equipment
Support equipment is still less so that the waste can not be completed to be cleaned and maintained, among others: Lack of heavy equipment and the old landfill, garbage trucks garbage carts and trash.
 - Lack of Land TPA
Landfill (final disposal site) very narrow not comparable to high volume of waste. Kota Samarinda has \pm 10 hectare landfill in three places, namely: Bukit Pinang, Mangku Jenang and Sambutan. Adequate land to accommodate up to Samarinda \pm 100 ha so that more funds are needed \pm 100 billion rupiah.
 - Lack of TPS (Temporary Disposal)
TPS is still limited in number, the additional polling stations would be required. Almost no TPS roadside protocol. If only there were roadside protocol TPS, TPS stretcher filled with garbage to overflow out and scattered.
 - Lack of financial resources

- 3) The method is not yet sophisticated
Source hygiene methods they use simple patterns such as: garbage collected from the street by hand and then transported by motorcycle/wheelbarrow to TPS, TPS garbage retrieved from using hand into the garbage truck and then transported the waste to landfill by stacking on top of a pile of garbage in the past. The garbage piled up in the open without covering, or covered so fetid and prone to pests cause infectious diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, skin and malaria. Methods accumulation of garbage like that are called open landfilled. Landfill in Bukit Pinang welcome and Mangkujenang form into the gorge with 15-30 m in the open without styled.

2. Bureaucracy

The influence of the bureaucracy of the City Government of Samarinda severely hamper the cleanliness of the environment. The effect can be described as follows:

- a) The effect of bureaucracy on environmental cleanliness.
- 1) Too heavy if cleanliness is only administered by DKP Samarinda
 - 2) The professionalism and creativity of the bureaucracy is still low.
- b) Effect of bureaucracy to the city park.
The influence of the bureaucracy against city park is very large because:
- 1) Skills low because of bureaucratic educational background in the park so limited knowledge.
 - 2) Bureaucracy less creative in managing the city park
 - 3) Career civil servants hampered by too much power devolution of central government employees is not his forte (with decentralization implemented in accordance to Law No. 22 of 1999 jo Law No. 32 Year 2004 jo Law No. 12 Year 2008 on local government).
- c) The dependence of power supply
Power supplies LPJU Samarinda depends on PT. Branch PLN Samarinda then LPJU will also be put out in areas affected by the blackout turn.

3. Lack of utilization of Communications

- a) Less exploit communication in the field of hygiene
DKP Samarinda less active use of communication so that people's participation is less to clean-up activities for lack of information.
- b) Lack of communication utilizing the LPJU.
Lack of socialization on a power shortage as a result of aging machines that resulted in rolling blackouts. As a result, people themselves do not understand the situation like this.

4. The Problem of Social Environment, economy and politics that often arise.

Sanitation

- 1) Social influence
Social influence lies in the condition of people who live in the house that rundown, dirty, crowded or claustrophobic. This is because the increase in the population is high (2,43%) per year. The increase in population led to the need of land increased but the ground was very limited. As a result of citizens to force myself to make a solid living uninhabitable. Thus, management of territory less attention so that all the garbage piled on the sidelines of settlements that make garbage scattered and chaotic. Another social factor is the mental attitude that is indifferent to cleanliness.
- 2) The economic impact on the cleanliness
Buying power lower because of poverty as a result of the Termination of Employment (FLE) in the timber sector so that they can not afford cleanliness.
- 3) The lack of commitment of the implementor
The implementor's commitment to a clean environment is very less so Samarinda city environment is dirty and rundown. This is due to most citizens and business have not had a strong commitment to environmental cleanliness, in which all matters of cleanliness left entirely to the Samarinda City Sanitation Department.
- 4) The number of levels of difficulty that arise in the field
The technical difficulty of the problem of hygiene is the narrowness of the landfill to collect the garbage and waste, a lack of polling stations in the protocol, environmental and business center (market, shops, restaurants, cafes and hotels), lack of sophisticated tools to manage waste (Re-use, Re-cycling and Re-ducying), a lack of heavy equipment, the lack of a fleet of garbage and less skilfully garbage worker

SAMARINDA CITY SANITATION POLICY MODEL

1. Model Description Net Samarinda Urban Development Policy

Public policy models can be compared and contrasted from different demensi, the most important of which is to help distinguish objectives, forms of expression and function of the methodology of the model policy. Model descriptions are used to monitor the results of actions implementation of policies in the list of reporting, such as monthly reports, quarterly, and annual reports relating to the performance of the construction. And the policy model description for publication and predict performance. According Sedarmayanti (2007: 259-260) performance is a thing done (thinkdone) the performance of the performance translated means:

1. Acts, execution of work, job performance implementation of employment of efficient. Achievements with regard to the task assigned to him.
2. The work of an employee of a management process or an organization as a whole, where the results of the work have to be shown the evidence secara concrete,

can be measured and compared to a predetermined standard).

3. Performance is defined as a note of the outcome generated from a specific activity during a specific time period.
4. The work that can be achieved by a person or group of people within an organization in accordance with the authority and responsibilities of each in order to attempt to achieve organizational goals in question legally, does not violate the law and in accordance with moral and ethical.

From the description of performance has keywords work, worker, process or organization, proven in concrete terms, can be measured and compared to a predetermined standard. Descriptive model applied by the Department of Hygiene and Accountability Working Samarinda form that contains job evaluation, performance analysis of performance, and financial accountability. The performance of local government agencies a lot of the spotlight lately, especially since the onset of climate is more democratic in local government based on Law No. 22 of 1999 jo Law No. 32 Year 2004 jo Law No. 12 Year 2008 on local government. People are starting to question the value they earn will be assessments conducted by local government agencies. Although routine and development expenditures incurred by local governments increasingly bloated to finance various construction. It seems that society is not satisfied with the quality of services and goods provided by government agencies in the development in accordance with the demands and expectations. In addition, during the measurement of success or failure of local government agencies in carrying out their duties and functions is difficult to do objectively. This difficulty is due to the new formulation of a performance measurement system that can inform the level of success of a development. Lately newly developed a performance measurement standards that local governments can provide information to the head of the institution, if that agency has been carrying out their duties in accordance with a predetermined plan. Thus the gap (the ravine) a very wide between planning agencies with performance measurements on the plan. Hence the need to develop a performance measurement model that helps provide information on whether the programs are implemented as planned. This also changed the old paradigm that the agency successfully assessed on the success of the absorption of the budget, and not on the achievement of objectives that ultimately satisfy the public. To be able to answer the question of the level of success of a government agency, then the whole activity of these institutions must be measurable. The measurement is not solely to the input (feedback) on the program but the agency is concerned with outputs, processes, benefits, and impacts of these institutions for the welfare of the community. Performance measurement system which is the principal element of the accountability report of the government agencies will change the paradigm of measurement is concerned with the ability of institutions to absorb resources, especially the budget as much as possible, although the result is very disappointing. Through the performance measurement of success of a government agency will be seen from the ability of these institutions based on the resources they manage, to achieve results in

line with the plans that have been outlined in the strategic planning. Another difficulty is the measurement of the level of performance of a government agency is concerned with the ability of these institutions to absorb the budget. In other words, an agency will be considered successful if it can absorb 100% of government budgets, although the results achieved and the impact of the implementation of the program was are far below standard. Therefore, it is urgent to formulate a performance measurement system that can provide information on the effectiveness and efficiency of achievement of the performance of an organization. Determination of good performance indicators of inputs, outputs and outcomes can be explained as follows:

1. Indicators of inputs (input)

Input indicators (input) to measure the resources used or invested in programs and activities to produce the outputs (outputs) and results (outcomes). Input indicator intended to measure the amount of resources such as funding (budget, resource-person, materials, methods, information, policies / laws undangan and so that will be used to implement a program of activities.

2. Indicators output (output)

Output indicators (output) in the form of physical or non-physical resulting from the implementation of an activity. Output indicators can only be the basis for assessing the progress of an activity if the benchmarks associated with activity targets a well-defined and measurable.

3. Indicators of results (outcomes)

Outcome indicators measuring results reflect everything functioning of output in the short term and the medium. The information required to measure the outcome is often incomplete and not easily obtained.

From the above data shows that the achievement of cleanliness and landscaping reaches 100% according to the report DKP Samarinda but the reality on the ground suggests that the environment in Samarinda still dirty and rundown. Determination of good performance indicators of inputs, outputs and outcomes can be explained as follows:

1. Indicators of inputs (input)

Input indicators (input) to measure the resources used or invested in programs and activities to produce the outputs (outputs) and results (outcomes). Input indicator intended to measure the amount of resources such as funding (budget, resource-person, materials, methods, information, policies / laws undangan and so that will be used to implement a program of activities.

2. Indicators output (output)

Output indicators (output) in the form of physical or non-physical resulting from the implementation of an activity. Output indicators can only be the basis for assessing the progress of an activity if the benchmarks associated with activity targets a well-defined and measurable.

3. Indicators of results (outcomes)

Outcome indicators measuring results reflect everything functioning of output in the short term and the medium. The information required to measure the outcome is often incomplete and not easily obtained.

From the above data shows that the achievement of cleanliness and landscaping reaches 100% according to the report DKP Samarinda but the reality on the ground suggests that the environment in Samarinda still dirty and rundown.

2. Normative Model of Development Policy Samarinda City Clean and Tidy.

Nomatif policy model of urban hygiene and grooming problem is a problem of urban policy or public affairs. According to Jones (1991: 69-70) confusing characteristics of public affairs is that the problem was present as units. In reality there is no one entity which comes in contact with the problems of society, the real, both by understanding the problem and, as has been demonstrated with the interests and values of the public is growing. Since the policy has a time dimension, each element of the course will change over time. Attempts to clear the approach is different types of events and important issues in order to solve the problem. Therefore, to offer some of the following, namely:

- (1) Events (events). Actions that are natural and humane were deemed to have social consequences.
- (2) The problems (problems). The human need to somehow know her way, which still no solution.
- (3) Public Issues (Public problems). The human need is somehow a way to know that can not be handled individually.
- (4) Issues (Issues). Common problems that are controversial.
- (5) Areas of issues (issues area). Common set of issues that are controversial.

In any society, public policy issue that never stops; he continues to develop dynamically, in tune with the level of development of society, the prevailing culture, and characteristics of the system of interests of urban communities. From time to time, perhaps just a different policy areas (policy area) and the types of problems developing. The more complex a society, the more complex and diverse is also developing policy issues as well as the responses given in a particular urban communities. Parson (2006: 91) mentions the problem does not make any difference to the situation. In defining the problem analysis and policy-makers enter into such problems as critics into the play. The analysis is participation in the problem, not just observe problem. Genesis public policy relating to the introduction of the policy problem. What is considered as a problem and how the problem is defined will depend on how the policy makers as saying by Jones (1971: 561) and Parson (2006: 89) in the context of the social problems he will form the initial term in which issues will be debated. For example, consider the following sequence: The issue became a deal, but did not agree, the actual issue and therefore we can also differ about the policies that should be taken. If we see people sleeping on the street as a vagrant problem, then responded wrapped with term policies and the involvement of law enforcement (policing). The analysis of social problems in the beginning to take for granted. Jones (1996) states that the problem is the policy of human needs that need to be addressed, while issues are common issues that contradict each other. Furthermore, Jones said not all problems can be a common problem / public, and not all the problems of the public can

become an issue and not all of the issues to be a problem of the government. Theodore Lowy in Anderson (1984: 54) policy problems are distinguished as follows:

- (1) Problem distributive, involving a small number of people, and can be administered one after the other
- (2) Problem regulation, to create restrictions for others, so as to involve relatively few people and lots of people.
- (3) Problem redistributive are problems that need to exchange sources of income among groups or classes in society.

The main basic analysis of agenda setting and problem definition is a consequence which includes the idea of the world out there is objective and knowable. A problem to be defined, structured, placed within certain limits and given the name of how this process occurs is crucial to handling a particular problem with the policy. Words and concepts we use to describe, analyze, or classify a problem will frame and form the reality that we will face for the "solved", the reality of the place where the policy will be applied. The fact that we may have the same data or at least a belief that we have the same data, not the means we see the same thing. Values, beliefs, interests, and biases, all shape the perception of reality. From the description the issue of hygiene and grooming town is a policy issue that must be resolved through the process of policy formulation, the problem cleanliness and neatness of Samarinda governed by the regulations and goals / strategic objectives.

(a) Regional Regulation

- (1) Regulation (Perda) No. 05/1987 and No. 02 of 1992 jo No. 19/2002 on Control of Waste and Environmental Hygiene
In essence this regulation is Article 9 which states that any person who lives temporarily or stop in the city of Samarinda must maintain the cleanliness and orderliness of garbage.
- (2) Regulation (Perda) No. 40 of 2004 on the Establishment of the Organizational Structure Structure Department of Hygiene and Samarinda.
This regulation is central to the duties and functions of the abbreviated TUPOKSI at the Department of Hygiene and Samarinda include: hygiene field, the field of landscaping and street lights, as well as administration.
- (3) The Mayor decree No. 658 of 2004 on Waste Disposal Schedule
Core than this regulation is to set the time of citizens in waste bins in order not to late to be taken by a garbage worker. Delay in taking out the trash will create an environment TPS dirty and rundown. Thus citizens should also help the janitor to the discipline dispose of waste as outlined in the regulation of this area. Herein lies one citizen participation Samarinda to participate reach ledges State Motto coveted by every citizen.

(b) Objectives and Strategic Goals

Strategic goals and objectives Department of cleanliness and landscaping services Samarinda are as follows:

No	Goal	Program
1.	Improving financial administration services field	Financial administration
2.	Improve field service personnel	Implementation of administrative personnel
3.	Improve public services and administration field office operations	Public administration and office operations
4.	Setting up hygiene infrastructure and provide quality service to the community optimal hygiene	Provides a means landfill, and provide SMT, grounding containers and waste water installations

No	Goal	Program
5.	Implement and improve the quality of sanitation services to the community	Waste Transport fleet operational services, operational vehicle wheel 4 (four) and wheels 2 (two) and other supporting facilities. Realizing street cleaning, sewerage and haul garbage.
6.	Create and develop city parks in the predefined location	Creation and maintenance of parks in the city.
7.	Improving the quality of service and general lighting street lamps and garden lamps / lights.	LPJU network installation and maintenance of street lighting and garden lighting / decorative.
8.	Provide and maintain its facilities and infrastructure to support / supporting the field of hygiene.	Suction feces carry out services.
9.	The increase in revenue from the levy suction feces.	Implement socialization to the public about hygiene
10	The reduced level of lawlessness in the field of hygiene and beauty.	Socialization of Regional regulations relating to cleanliness and tidiness.

Source: Department of Hygiene and Samarinda in 2007

Verbal and Symbolic Model Development Policy Samarinda City Clean and Tidy.

This policy model is expressed in everyday language and communicative, while symbolic in symbolic logic and mathematical language. Both verbal and symbolic model of the communication process through various media. In the life of government organizations, communication is part of organizational life that can not be separated by the process of development and public policy. Communication means notification or word, thought. Organizational development is a structure in which implemented the process of development goals through the operation and interaction between the units part harmony, dynamic and uncertain (Rogers, 1983). Chester I Barnard (Nawawi, 2007: 21) emphasizes, communication occupies a central position in the organization, because the organizational structure, expansion of the organization and the scope of the organization is determined by the techniques of communication (Myers & Myers, 1983).

a. Verbal model

In using verbal model in the model policy Samarinda city clean and tidy using various media. This model in the form of billboards, advertisements, billboards, brochures, flyers, signs nameplate and others. For

example Committee Greening Samarinda City held an event greening Samarinda with banners appeal is green with blue text that is placed in the housing complex, cross the street and others in the city of Samarinda, which reads: "Let us plant trees and maintain", or through advertisements in newspapers such as: "Follow the race hygiene in celebrating the 348th Samarinda City", the announcement rota area power outages and others.

b. Symbolic Model

This model uses mathematical symbols to explain the relationship between key variables are believed to be characteristic of a problem. Prediction or optimal solution obtained from symbolic models by borrowing methods of mathematics, statistics and logic. Symbolic Model difficult communicated among lay people, including policy makers and among experts modeler frequent misunderstanding of the basic elements of the model.

Procedural Model Development Policy Samarinda City Clean and Tidy.

According Agustino (2006: 157-161) approach is theoretical in decision-making are: systems theory (systems theory), the theory of group (group theory), the theory of elite (elite theory), the theory of functional processes (functional process theory) and institutional theory (institutionalism). This theoretical approach is very useful for political activities or particularly in analyzing public policy issues. These theories associated with policy-making procedures created by the Department of cleanliness and landscaping services Samarinda. These agencies get input or aspirations of the community. Aspiration was crystallized by conveying the relevant sections, later codified into the material of the Department of cleanliness and landscaping services Samarinda. After it was delivered to the Mayor of Samarinda. Having accumulated with other agencies, the coordination meeting of development (RAKORBANG) is usually done in BAPPEDA. Results Rakorbang submitted to Parliament Samarinda. Plenary then agreed to between the legislative and executive and the result is in the form of Local Regulation in the field of cleanliness and landscaping services.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

In accordance with the formulation of the problem above, the conclusion is comprised of three (3) things: (1) Description of activities of cleanliness, arrangement of city park and street lighting public (2) Model development implementation Samarinda City clean and tidy, (3) The Factors that influence policy implementation Samarinda City clean and tidy.

a. Description Urban Development Policy Implementation Clean and Tidy

Implementation of public policy the city clean and tidy in the construction of the City Government of Samarinda issued Regulation (Perda) No. 05/1987 and No. 02 of 1992 jo No. 19/2002 on Control of Waste and Environmental Hygiene has not done so, there are still optimal environment dirty and rundown. In terms of cleanliness, the study showed

that the condition of most of the city of Samarinda is still dirty and rundown. Causes include residents often throw garbage anywhere, in almost every roadside roads occupied by street vendors who peddle a wide variety of merchandise that the condition of the building without attention to cleanliness and tidiness, some market Traditional high yield growing waste volume that not everything can be transported by officers from DKP Samarinda to landfill. Nevertheless Samarinda City Government has succeeded in arranging some areas that can be categorized as clean and tidy as the main streets, residential neighborhood developer-built housing, residential neighborhood offices, offices, schools, places of worship, supermarket / mall and hotel. The achievement is due to: (1) The availability of adequate resources as a fleet of garbage trucks, adequate funds to hire personnel environmental waste and waste baskets are quite a lot and garden are maintained regularly (2) There is a garbage worker, who was given the facilities motorbike each RT charged with transporting the garbage in the RT and throw her to the polling station. (3) There is a State Parks officer who maintains the garden with weeds, watering, arranging ornamental trees, foster, swap roads and rehabilitate and manufacture of new parks. (4) Officers of Public Street Lighting Lamps conducting routine surveillance internally. (5) The awareness of citizens to manage waste properly is packed in plastic and dumped in a nearby polling station. (6) The presence of security personnel which prohibit the installation of billboards and promotional banners. (7) early education to children to live clean and tidy done by older people in their homes.

b. Variable factors that may affect the implementation of policies

Variables and theoretical implications that affect the implementation of State policies are clean and tidy can be expressed as follows:

1. Size and policy objectives

The size and purpose of this policy is not realistic because of the support resources are very limited.

2. Support resources.

Support resources are less like the following fact:

- Sources of funding are inadequate. The fund already covers secretariat, field hygiene and gardening skills and LPJU. The funds are not sufficient to finance the procurement and maintenance of equipment, provision of adequate landfill, creation of new polling stations and waste processing machines.
- The financial support lacking
- Participation of the community is lacking in supporting the activities of cleanliness and tidiness.
- Method of waste management is still traditional, so it is not complete and walking slowly.

3. Communication between agencies

Communication in this case is very poor coordination between agencies so that information about hygiene and grooming program DKP Samarinda less achieve the targets and widely understood. As a result of lack of support from the community resources and employers.

4. Bureaucracy

Support bureaucracy inadequate for less bureaucracy so that its performance is less professional training.

5. Social Environment, Economy and Politics

The social environment is less supportive because of a surge in population and poverty, causing social problems such as overcrowding, slum dwelling, less supportive economic environment for many unemployed and unable to pay for the cleanliness and tidiness. Disturbing political environment clean and tidy city park and the pole LPJU make dirty and chaotic.

6. Disposition

Commitment citizens high enough to achieve a clean and tidy environment is starting to look is the disposition of the public, employers and leaders of institutions in building the park.

c. Model Implementation for Urban Development Samarinda

In the implementation of policies related to the use of the model implemented in the city of Samarinda is as follows:

1. Model Description

In this model description DKP Samarinda provide an annual report which contains: 1) Evaluation of Performance, comprising: input indicators (input), output indicators (output), outcome indicators (outcomes) 2) Analysis of the gains of 3) Financial Accountability

2. Normative Model.

Volume in the form of working time limits and targets where DKP Samarinda guided pad of regional regulations, aims and objectives strategic

3. Model Verbal.

Communication is used with everyday language to the general public and stakeholders on the activities of DKP Samarinda in order to obtain the support of resources and inputs.

4. Symbolic Model

Symbolic Model is a picture of the target achievement of DKP Samarinda shaped graph tangible symbol of achievement.

5. Procedural Model.

Is the flow of bureaucracy in order to make a decision in the form of policy in the field of cleanliness and tidiness of the city, starting from the aspirations of the people to Rakorbang, until the approval of Parliament Samarinda.

Recommendation

The handling of environmental cleanliness should involve the broadest community, by utilizing the communication to obtain support resources to include elements of society in the coordination meeting of development (Rakorbang), inviting the public in the activities of reforestation, environmental cleanliness, landscaping, and open a channel to accommodate public opinion through print and electronic media. It is also creative in mobilizing communities to participate in the program of cleanliness and tidiness.

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