

Green Politics (Study on the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 Concerning Domestic Wastewater Management)

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ABSTRACT

Domestic waste water is liquid waste from household activities, as well as other public places that contain materials that can endanger living things and disrupt environmental sustainability. The production of domestic wastewater will increase, especially in densely populated areas, so it is necessary to have initial management of domestic wastewater before it is discharged into the environment around the community. The City of Tasikmalaya itself has issued Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management. This study aims to analyze how to approach green politics in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 by using Green Political Theory initiated by R. Eckersley with the ecocentrism paradigm which is the main characteristic in Green Political Theory. The research method used in this research is qualitative research which is descriptive in nature to explain the actual conditions that occur in the field. The results of this study explain that the formation of Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management is theoretically green politics based on a review of increasing environmental pollution and the achievement of ODF (Open Defecation Free) in Tasikmalaya City which is still low. So with the formation of this policy to create an ecologically sustainable Tasikmalaya City community that is rooted in concern for the environment, especially in the management of domestic wastewater so as to create healthy and sustainable environmental conditions for the next generation. The management of domestic wastewater is an issue that is closely related to the environment and community activities. Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management is characteristic of an ecocentric

paradigm that adopts a holistic perspective by assessing populations, species, ecosystems and the natural environment as a whole.

Keywords: *Green Politics, Ecocentrism, Regional Regulation, Domestic Wastewater*

Background

The environment becomes a medium for living things to live, seek and have their own characteristics and functions and are reciprocally related to the existence of the living things that occupy them. The more the human role in the environment, the more influential it will be on the quality of the environment. As a result, recently there has been an increase in environmental problems such as environmental damage to the declining quality of natural resources, floods, landslides and even on a wider scale such as global warming.

As more and more environmental problems occurred, in the early 1970s environmental movements began to emerge, especially in Europe and America, which were inspired by academics and scientists who were aware of the environmental crisis. The environmental movements which initially only came from a minority of environmentalists such as scientists and activists, have now been able to bring this issue to the attention of the international community. This can be seen from the realization of the Environment conference at the United Nations for the first time in 1972 in Stockholm which discussed Environmental International Law. In line with this movement, environmental issues have also become a commodity in the political sphere, both at the local, national and even international levels. Environmental politics which is more commonly known as green politics.

Political products that create policies based on green politics will direct political products in an effort to save and repair a damaged environment. Based on the fact that humans are part of nature which has implications for their political behavior, it is the basis for the development of *the Green Politics Theory* (GPT). That description clear about how politics can participate in efforts to preserve the environment based on green politics which has great attention to various environmental issues and green political values as the basis for making environmental policies.

Green politics in the policy process and the ways chosen to achieve it are determined by various political processes, from the regional to the central level. Environmental quality conditions that can still be maintained or even damage can occur, will be largely determined by the merits of the system and mechanism for formulating policies that are made. This includes the condition of water quality which is the main human resource to meet their daily needs. Environmental substances that touch on the object of scientific study, one of which is the disposal of domestic wastewater which can pollute the environment including water resources which will greatly affect human life.

Wastewater is wastewater from bathing, washing, toilets and kitchens originating from household activities, residential areas, restaurants, hotels, apartments and dormitories. The increasing number of people using clean water for various activities will result in the production of domestic wastewater which can affect the quantity and quality of clean water.

The need for domestic wastewater management with sewerage channels is one of the important things that must be owned by the community. The resulting waste water will pollute the existing environmental conditions around the community if there is no sewerage.

The problem of managing domestic wastewater, such as in sewerage, is that there are still many people or households in Indonesia who dispose of wastewater carelessly. According to the 2020 Indonesian Environmental Statistics, that in 2019 more than half of households in Indonesia, namely 57.42%, discharged wastewater directly into rivers, ditches or other waterways . However, only 1.28 % discharged wastewater through WWTP or wastewater treatment plants and 10.26 % via septic tanks.

One area that has experienced a significant increase in population every year is the City of Tasikmalaya. This certainly affects the increase in the amount of domestic wastewater production by the community, so that the City of Tasikmalaya has the potential to experience domestic wastewater problems.

Table 1. Total Population in Tasikmalaya City from 2019 to 2021

No	City name	Total population	Unit	Year
1	Tasikmalaya	719,882	Soul	2019
		725,561	Soul	2020
		731,606	Soul	2021

Sources: Data by the Department of Population and Civil Registration of the City of Tasikmalaya

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency for West Java Province, in 2020 the percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation in Tasikmalaya City is still 49.29%. There is a potential for a decrease in the quality of water resources in Tasikmalaya City due to contamination of domestic wastewater, so the regional government of Tasikmalaya City issued Regional Regulation of City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management. The formation of these regional regulations is in line with the view of green politics, that all conditions such as environmental problems must be changed with a decentralization approach that places the power of political and social institutions on the smallest scale so that they become more efficient and practical. Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management also illustrates the characteristics of green politics, namely ecocentrism. The purpose of establishing an eco-centrism paradigm in the policy process regarding domestic wastewater management is so that changes are not only limited to the political process but most importantly changes in perspective, mentality, attitude, behavior and lifestyle.

The local government of Tasikmalaya City has an important role in solving environmental problems. By establishing a policy to make bold changes and implement a new

ethical behavior that is environmentally responsible, it is likely to bring about a better quality of life. However, has the green political approach achieved the highest capacity and become the general archetype in the political process in the regional government of Tasikmalaya City. The green political approach is not only related to policy formation, but also relates to how local governments as implementers of policies can maintain an eco-centric perspective on the implementation of these policies. Based on the background explanation above, this research is focused on looking at how the green political approach is in domestic wastewater management policies in the City of Tasikmalaya from the point of view of the ecocentrism paradigm in Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management.

Literature Review

Literature Review of Green Politics and Ecocentrism

Green Politics Theory is a political ideology that aims to create an ecologically sustainable society that is rooted in concern for the environment, social justice and democratic life which is built from the behavior and culture that is owned by each individual. The presence of green political theory as a meeting between environmental and political concepts, where this theory also has the goal of creating a balanced environment and welfare for living things.

Green political theory (*Green Politics Theory*) has been put forward by many figures, one of which is Eckersley. According to Eckersley in the journal Apriwan (2011: 45) ecocentrism is one of the characteristic features of green political theory . This is because ecocentrism rejects the anthropocentric world view which places moral values only on humans and values independent of ecosystems and all living things. Meanwhile, the position of green politics is centered on ethics and the center of green political theory is *the Green Theory of Value* , which prioritizes sources of value as facts from something formed by natural historical processes and more than just human roles (RE Goodin, 1992: 37).

An ecocentrism perspective can be defended as an ethical approach that has several main characteristics. First, ecocentrism identify various issues of human interest in the non-human world (i.e. as opposed to economic interests in transcending human resources and well-being). Second, recognizing the interests of non-human communities. Third, identify the interests of human and non-human future generations. Finally, adopt a holistic and not atomistic perspective, namely by assessing populations, species, ecosystems and the natural environment as a whole as well as individual organisms (Eckersley, 2003: 46). According to Eckersley (2003: 60) there are three complementary expressions of ecocentrism in the Western tradition. First, the theory of autopoietic intrinsic value which is an approach recognizing the value not only of individual organisms but also of species, ecosystems and the ecosphere. Second, the transpersonal ecological approach through cosmological and psychological pathways by paying attention to the way we understand and experience the world.

Based on its characteristics, domestic wastewater consists of two types, namely *gray water* and *black water*. *Gray water* is waste water originating from household activities but not including those from the toilet, such as from washing and cooking activities. *Black water* is domestic waste water that comes from human waste. Domestic wastewater may contain pathogens (organisms that cause disease) originating from human excreta which can spread through contaminated water, causing water-borne diseases. So the management of domestic wastewater is needed to remove suspended and floating materials and to reduce pathogenic organisms (Asmandi and Suharno, 2012: 24).

Local Wastewater Treatment Systems (SPALD-S) and Centralized Wastewater Management Systems (SPALD-T) are used to treat domestic wastewater. SPALD-S consists of local processing sub-system components, desludging and transporting sludge sub-system and sludge treatment sub-system. In the local treatment sub-system which is the infrastructure and facilities for collecting and treating domestic wastewater at the source location that produces sludge, such as processing through a septic tank. Capacity in local sub-system processing consists of individual scale and communal scale. Fecal sludge as a result of processing at the local treatment sub-system must be extracted and then transported and processed at the Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (IPLT) on a regular and scheduled basis. IPLT processed water disposed of to the receiving water body, must meet the domestic wastewater quality standards in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Formation of Regional Regulations defines regional regulations as statutory regulations formed by the House of Representatives with the joint approval of regional heads. the implementation of provincial /regency /city regional autonomy and co-administration tasks as well as being a further elaboration of higher laws and regulations by taking into account the characteristics of each region. Each enacted regional regulation must serve the public interest and not contradict more regulations tall.

Policy design as in the form of regional regulations must be a central component of any causal or interpretive theory of public policy. The way the policy design or design elements are chosen will determine whether the policy can help solve a problem or even make it worse. According to Anna Larason and Helen Ingram (1997: 101) to assess the impact of policy design, there are core empirical elements found in almost all examples of policies, these elements consist of :

1. Goals and Problems
2. Target Population
3. Agents and Implementation Structures
4. Policy Tool
5. Rule
6. Reasons and Assumptions

Method

The purpose of this study is to explain and analyze phenomena, events, social dynamics, and perceptions of a person or group of things using qualitative methods. The focus of this research is to visit the research subject directly, in this case the informant to collect as much data and information as possible regarding the existence of elements of a green political approach in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management. So that the final results of the data are expected to be accurate and in accordance with the focus of the research. This research uses a case study approach. One of the qualitative research methods is the case study approach. A case study approach in which the researcher will analyze in depth a program, individual or group phenomenon. Cases are limited by time and activity, so researchers use various data collection procedures based on a predetermined time to collect complete information.

Result and Discussion

Green Political Analysis on Domestic Wastewater Problems in the City of Tasikmalaya

- **Pollution on the Quality of River Water and Groundwater**

Water pollution is the entry of living things, substances, energy and other components into water from human activities, resulting in a decrease in water quality to a certain level and causing water to not function according to its designation. Water pollution can occur in river water quality and ground water quality. In Tasikmalaya City itself, regarding the quality of river water based on the results of the calculation of the pollution index it has been lightly and moderately polluted. In addition to river water, domestic wastewater that is not properly processed can contaminate groundwater quality. Groundwater contamination in Tasikmalaya City, microbiological indicators are one of the indicators that still exceeds the quality standard limits (Tasikmalaya City Environmental Service, 2019). One of these indicators is the result of contamination of domestic wastewater (*black water*). If left continuously, it can become a puddle which will cause disease. Apart from *black water*, *gray water* such as soap, detergent and so on will also cause pollution because there are various chemicals from household washing activities.

One of the reasons for this pollution to water quality is the representation which is dominated by antropocentrism. The view of antropocentrism with the conception of targets and goals that are not actually on environmental protection. In dealing with the crisis of pollution of the quality of river water and soil caused by antropocentrism, the ecocentrism perspective can become a wrong perspective in dealing with the environmental crisis. In green politics, ecocentrism assesses environmental sustainability as a fundamental aspect in determining the direction of development. So the sustainability that is maintained in the perspective of ecocentrism is environmental sustainability. So that in solving pollution of water quality in the City of Tasikmalaya, the ecocentrism perspective is the right choice to save the environment from this pollution.

- **Achievement of Open Defecation Free Still Low**

Open Defecation Free (ODF) or Stop Defecation is a condition when every individual in a society no longer engages in open defecation behavior that has the potential to spread disease and damage the environment. For efforts to achieve ODF to be successful, access to community sanitation must reach 100% in all neighborhoods. This can be achieved, one of which is the development program for the management of domestic waste water by the Regional Government. Meanwhile, in Tasikmalaya City, until 2023, the percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation, according to data from the Tasikmalaya City Health Office, is only 64%. Until 2023, only 12 out of a total of 67 urban villages in Tasikmalaya City have succeeded in holding ODF (*Open Defecation Free*) status.

If analyzed from a green politics point of view, there are still many households that do not have access to proper sanitation so that the low ODF achievement is due to the lack of a common direction and perspective between the government and the community on the importance of protecting the environment which will impact public health conditions. These differences in perspectives can arise because the environment has not fully placed its rights in politics or in society, and there is still a low level of understanding that saving the environment is as important as saving humans (Eckersley in Patterson 2005: 239). This ODF achievement is one of the factors that influence the degree of public health. From the point of view of Eckersley (2003), this form of ODF achievement is one of the ecological streams of human welfare that aims to create a cleaner and healthier human environment. The ecology of human well-being not only preserves the natural resource base but also maintains the biological support systems for humans. This stream has become the strongest environmental trend in green politics. The ecology of human well-being basically shows that we as humans must take care of nature because nature will take care of humans (Eckersley, 2003: 38).

The Ecocentrism Paradigm in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management

Judging from the design according to Anna Larason and Helen Ingram (1997) on the policy of Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management. The method of the selected policy design elements will be reviewed whether these elements contain eco-centrism views and efforts to determine whether the policy can help solve environmental problems due to domestic wastewater in accordance with eco-centrism views.

1. Goals and Problems

The problem that occurred until it was proposed to become a Regional Regulation, because basically in the City of Tasikmalaya itself cases of open defecation are still quite high and the channels for managing domestic wastewater in Tasikmalaya City are not yet optimal, causing the water quality to get worse. In addition, the

background of the problem that occurs is due to concerns that the public's attention to domestic wastewater management is still low and has an anthropocentric view that does not see ecological circularity between one's own behavior and the outside world, with results that lead to unintentional environmental damage. and unexpected. So that several *stakeholders* held hearings with the Tasikmalaya City DPRD regarding the explanation of the importance of domestic wastewater management in Tasikmalaya City.

So against the background of this problem, the purpose of making this Regional Regulation is to reduce cases of open defecation and to focus on developing domestic wastewater distribution facilities so that the domestic wastewater produced can meet the quality of raw water, so it does not pollute the quality of the community environment in Tasikmalaya City. So in an ecocentrism paradigm, the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management is a form of concern for dealing with crises and problems that occur in domestic wastewater management. This form of attention aims to create new opportunities for cultural renewal and a better quality of life.

2. Population and Target

The population and target of the Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management which has a target for the people of Tasikmalaya City by building quality domestic wastewater management facilities for all the people of Tasikmalaya City. In addition to building adequate facilities, the Regional Government must provide education to the public so they can use these facilities properly. With the target in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management which is accompanied by building facilities and awareness of community behavior in order to achieve the expected goals, in an eco-centrism paradigm the Tasikmalaya City Regional Government has an interest in developing an information approach to the public regarding the importance of management domestic wastewater so that people are able to assess the importance of their own health and understand the importance of ecological sustainability such as populations and ecosystems around the community environment.

3. Agents and Implementation Structures

Agents and Implementation Structure in Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management as one of the policy design elements where the first stage of implementation in the management of community domestic wastewater is with a triggering program by the Tasikmalaya City Health Office to provide guidance and education in advance regarding the importance of domestic wastewater management and what the impact will be if it is not managed. After that, the Health Service conducted triggering for the community.

The triggering program is in the ecocentrism paradigm as one of the values of ecocentrism expression, namely transpersonal ecology which takes place by paying attention to the way we understand and see the state of the world (Eckersley, 2003: 61). The existence of this pemciuan program, ecologically transpersonal will instill a broad sense of self to be able to empathize naturally as part of an individual way to understand the importance of managing domestic wastewater in order to maintain the quality of the health of the environment and the people themselves. So that the transpersonal ecological approach is more appropriate to be carried out in the community through educational activities in the form of providing education such as the triggering program.

Data from the survey results from the triggering program were given to the Tasikmalaya City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office for the next process, namely the construction stage of domestic wastewater management infrastructure for the people of Tasikmalaya City. After the construction of domestic wastewater management facilities, the person in charge of the facility is obliged to manage the domestic wastewater produced from the process of the said facility until it can be discharged into water bodies. For example, the result of *a septic tank* is a temporary sludge storage that must be sucked up regularly and managed by IPLT Tasikmalaya City. From an overall ecocentrism perspective, the construction of domestic wastewater management facilities is a clear form of practice (Eckersley, 2003: 52) as an effort to reduce pollution from domestic wastewater so that humans and non-humans can develop properly assisted by the government's practice . Tasikmalaya City area in the construction of facilities for the community.

4. Policy Tool

Domestic wastewater policy and management tools so that the behavior of agents and targets remains in accordance with the objectives in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management. Then the policy tools are contained in CHAPTER XIII Guidance, Supervision and Control which is intended to carry out coaching, supervision and technical development carried out by regional apparatus according to their duties and functions. In addition, supervision and maintenance of domestic wastewater management facilities is one aspect of a policy tool that can help this implementation process remain relevant to policy objectives.

5. Rule

The rules define procedures for actions or decisions that are relevant to the policy and include definitions, qualifications, standards and criteria. In practice, rules tell policy targets and agents what to do and how to do it. The same is true in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management which includes an explanation regarding the implementation of domestic wastewater management. Among other things, there is in

CHAPTER II regarding the Duties and Authorities of the Regional Government which regulates the duties and authorities that must be carried out by the regional government as the executor in the management of domestic wastewater. Furthermore, in CHAPTER IV of the Domestic Wastewater Management System which explains the definitions, qualifications, standards and criteria in the domestic wastewater management system (SPALD) as a rule for local governments in building SPALD in accordance with predetermined criteria and standards.

In the form of ecocentric concern Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management which provides responses (rules) that can deal with the domestic wastewater crisis and with the existence of policy tools that can restrain the behavior of agents and targets to continue to behave ecocentric so that waste water management domestic can continue to run well.

6. Reasons and Assumptions

The reason for the establishment of the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management aims to improve environmental conditions in the City of Tasikmalaya in terms of improving the service of the domestic wastewater management system. Improving services in this regard requires regulations that can be used as a legal basis for the Regional Government and the community to collect, manage and reuse them. So, it is hoped that it can improve the environmental conditions and public health in the City of Tasikmalaya for the better. In the ecocentrism paradigm, the three expressions of ecocentrism approach, one of which is intrinsically autopoietic (Eckersley, 2003: 60). The formation of the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Management of Domestic Wastewater using an autopoietic approach which translates the domestic wastewater management system into the form of a Regional Regulation with reasons and assumptions to improve SPALD services in order to maintain environmental preservation and public health in Tasikmalaya City to be more Good. The formation of these Regional Regulations requires the recognition of certain intrinsic values by assessing the interests of both individual living organisms and entities such as ecosystems (Eckesley, 2003: 63).

Analyzed in the ecocentrism paradigm as a whole regarding the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management, the establishment of this Regional Regulation illustrates an ecocentrism approach according to Eckersley (2003: 46) where the Regional Regulation identifies the interests of welfare in future generations of environmental and community conditions by paying attention to the management of domestic wastewater so as not to cause environmental pollution and disease germs for the community in the future. As well as adopting a holistic perspective by assessing populations, ecosystems and the natural environment as a whole to reduce pollution

to the quality of surface water and groundwater. The purpose of establishing the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Management of Domestic Wastewater is to have the overall objective for the benefit of public health quality and to protect the quality of raw water from contamination by domestic wastewater. This goal is from an ecocentrism perspective which is thoroughly reviewed to enable all entities (human and non-human) to have the freedom to develop in their own way without being hindered by various forms of human domination.

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn is that the green political approach with the ecocentrism paradigm in the Regional Regulation of the City of Tasikmalaya Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management is a policy that aims to create a society that is balanced with the environment from the review of environmental pollution in Tasikmalaya City and the behavior of open defecation in the community which is still high so that it can cause disease germs in the community. Although deep Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 2 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management also reviews the interests of public health, but this does not conflict with environmental preservation efforts. Because, the management of domestic wastewater is an issue that is closely related to the environment and community activities. Thus, the establishment of Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Domestic Wastewater Management is characteristic of an eco-centrism paradigm that adopts a holistic perspective by assessing populations, species, ecosystems and the natural environment as a whole (Eckersley, 2003: 46).

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