



A legal analysis of community rejection of the landfill designation policy in Bangkonol village, Koroncong district, from a criminal law perspective

Enjum Jumhana^{1*}, Sanniki Setia Perdani², Faturrohman³, Muhammad Deni Latiful Khoir⁴, Wahyudi⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Program Studi Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Bina Bangsa, Indonesia. E-mail: jumhanad@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Legal Protection;
Policy Legality;
Public Rejection.

Article history:

Received May 20, 2026;
Revised May 30, 2026;
Accepted Jun 09, 2026;
Online April 30, 2026.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the legal aspects of public rejection of the policy of establishing a Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste in Bangkonol Village, Koroncong District, from a criminal law perspective. Public rejection arose in response to concerns about environmental and health impacts, as well as the lack of public involvement in the policy-making process. The research method used is normative juridical with a statutory regulatory approach and a case study approach, supported by empirical data as a complement. The results of the study indicate that public rejection is essentially a form of public participation guaranteed by the legal system, but in practice it has the potential to result in criminal legal consequences if carried out in unlawful ways, such as destroying public facilities, obstructing government projects, or other anarchic actions. On the other hand, the government also has an obligation to ensure that the policies adopted have met the principles of legality, transparency, and justice, including the implementation of an environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) and outreach to affected communities. From a criminal law perspective, it is important to assess the elements of fault (mens rea) and unlawful acts (actus reus) in every act of rejection. Therefore, a balanced approach between law enforcement and the protection of community rights is needed to prevent excessive criminalization of citizens and encourage dialogical and just conflict resolution. This research is expected to contribute to the development of more responsive public policies oriented toward community interests.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Enjum Jumhana,
Fakultas Hukum,
Universitas Bina Bangsa,
Jl. Raya Serang-Jakarta Km 03 (Pakupatan), 42124, Banten, Indonesia
Email: jumhanad@gmail.com

1. Introduction

The gap between legal norms and the implementation of waste disposal policies in the field is evident in the frequent process of determining and managing Final Disposal Sites (TPA) that does not fully comply with environmental law principles, such as information transparency, public participation, environmental protection, and social justice. Normatively, laws and regulations have stipulated the government's obligation to conduct environmental impact

analyses, public consultations, and guarantee the community's right to a healthy environment. However, in practice, there is still minimal socialization, a lack of involvement of affected communities, weak oversight, and policies that prioritize administrative interests over citizen aspirations. These conditions often give rise to public rejection, social conflict, and even the potential for criminalization of residents who express objections, thus indicating that the implementation of waste management policies does not fully reflect the goals of environmental law that are just and sustainable. This study makes an important contribution to the development of community-based environmental policies by emphasizing that any policy on determining the location of a Final Disposal Site (TPA) must be implemented transparently, participatory, and in accordance with the principles of protecting community rights as stipulated in environmental law and criminal law. This study shows that community rejection is not merely seen as a form of legal violation, but can also be an indicator of procedural inconsistencies, minimal socialization, and a lack of community involvement in the decision-making process. From a criminal law perspective, this study clarifies the boundaries between legally protected acts of expressing aspirations and acts that can be categorized as criminal acts, thereby encouraging a more preventive and dialogical approach to conflict resolution. Therefore, the results of this study can serve as a basis for local governments in formulating environmental policies that are more democratic and equitable, and prioritize the principles of good governance and public participation to minimize social conflict in the community. The planned construction of a Final Waste Processing Facility (TPSA) in Bangkonol Village, Korong District, Pangkep Regency is a complex issue, involving both environmental law and social dynamics. From an environmental law perspective, this policy must comply with the provisions of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (Agung et al., 2024). Both regulations emphasize that any activity with the potential to cause environmental impacts must meet environmental protection standards, through impact studies such as AMDAL or UKL-UPL, and ensure ecosystem sustainability. In this context, public concerns about the potential influx of waste from outside the region demonstrate the importance of implementing the precautionary principle, where the government must not make decisions without adequate management systems in place. Furthermore, the precautionary principle also demands that TPSA management be designed from the outset to minimize pollution, for example through leachate control, methane gas management, and the implementation of a sanitary landfill system (Agung et al., 2024).

On the other hand, the principle of environmental justice is a major focus because the Bangkonol Village community refuses to bear a disproportionate environmental burden, especially if the TPSA receives waste from outside the region. This is closely related to the principle of public participation as stipulated in legislation, which gives the community the right to obtain information, be involved in the decision-making process, and voice objections. The community's "open but conditional" attitude demonstrates legal awareness as well as a desire for active involvement. However, the unclear technical regulations and management systems complained about by the community indicate potentially weak environmental governance by the local government, including in terms of policy formulation, oversight, and complaint mechanisms (Fitria et al., 2024). From a social perspective, this issue also reflects the relationship between the state and society. The residents of Bangkonol Village have a constitutional right to a good and healthy environment, as guaranteed by Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution, as well as the right to information and participation in public policy. The community's stance, which does not completely reject the waste, but places certain conditions, demonstrates initial trust in the government, albeit with lingering doubts about the policy's implementation. If the government fails to meet these expectations, it could potentially lead to social rejection, conflict, and a decline in the legitimacy of public policy. The risk of conflict is also greater if the TPSA is planned to accommodate waste from outside the region, as this could create perceptions of injustice, unequal environmental burdens, and concerns about health impacts (Publisher, 2023).

However, the community is not only demanding protection, but also expecting empowerment, such as improving the local economy, absorbing labor, and utilizing technology in waste management. This indicates that the community is oriented towards sustainable development that integrates environmental protection, economic growth, and social justice. Integratively, the problems at the TPSA in Bangkonol Village reflect the gap between ideal legal norms and the reality of implementation on the ground. Therefore, the main issue lies not only in the existence of the TPSA, but also in the quality of governance, legal certainty, and Equitable distribution of impacts. Therefore, the development of TPSA is legally permissible, but it must be implemented transparently, participatory, and oriented towards a community-based circular economy concept to avoid conflict and provide sustainable benefits to local residents (Kumar, 2024).

The increasing population and economic activity in various regions in Indonesia have a direct impact on the increasing volume of waste produced daily. Waste management issues are crucial, not only related to environmental aspects but also touch on social, economic, and legal dimensions. In this context, the existence of Final Disposal Sites (TPA) is an inevitable necessity as part of an integrated waste management system. However, the determination of TPA locations often sparks resistance from the community, especially when the policy-making process is deemed non-participatory and has the potential to negatively impact the environment and the health of local residents. The phenomenon of community rejection of the policy of establishing a waste landfill in Bangkonol Village, Koroncong District, is a concrete example of the conflict between government and local community interests (Tpa & Kota, 2024). The local government, in an effort to meet the need for waste management infrastructure, designated an area as a landfill location based on certain technical considerations (Agung et al., 2024). However, on the other hand, local residents feel that the policy does not address their aspirations and ignores the potential risks they will face, such as water and air pollution, and a reduced quality of life. This situation has triggered protest actions by residents in various forms, ranging from peaceful expressions of aspirations to potentially illegal actions. From a legal perspective, public rejection of public policy is fundamentally part of citizens' constitutional rights to express opinions and participate in government processes. This principle aligns with the spirit of democracy and good governance, which emphasize the importance of transparency, accountability, and public participation. However, in practice, not all forms of rejection are legally justifiable (Semarang, 2020). When rejection is carried out in ways that violate legal provisions, such as violence, destruction of public facilities, or obstruction of legitimate activities, it can be classified as a criminal act with legal consequences for the perpetrators (Prasetyo, 2022).

From a criminal law perspective, it is important to examine the extent to which public rejection can be categorized as a criminal act. This relates to the elements of an unlawful act (*actus reus*) and fault (*mens rea*) that must be met in a criminal event. Furthermore, it is necessary to analyze whether there are factors that can justify or excuse the action, such as coercion, defense of a greater interest, or government failure to fulfill procedural obligations, such as the failure to conduct an environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) or lack of outreach to affected communities (Utami et al., 2024).

On the other hand, the government, as policymaker, also has a legal and moral responsibility to ensure that every policy adopted complies with applicable laws and regulations. The process for determining landfill locations should be carried out through a transparent, participatory mechanism, and based on comprehensive scientific studies. Failure to comply with these procedures not only has the potential to lead to social conflict, However, it can also open up the potential for legal disputes, whether in administrative, civil, or criminal matters (Degefu & Asefa, 2024). The case in Bangkonol Village demonstrates the tension between development interests and the protection of community rights. On the one hand, the government is faced with demands to provide adequate waste management facilities to maintain a clean and healthy environment (Aditama & Burhanudin, 1994). However, on the other hand, local communities demand protection for their right to a good and healthy environment, as guaranteed by the

constitution. The imbalance in accommodating these two interests often becomes a major trigger for conflict (Kumar, 2021).

2. Method

The legal approach plays a crucial role in analyzing environmental and criminal policies because it serves as the basis for assessing whether a policy complies with the principles of justice, protection of community rights, and the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. In the context of environmental policy, the legal approach is used to examine the legality of decision-making processes, compliance with environmental protection regulations, and the responsibilities of the government and relevant parties in preventing environmental damage. Meanwhile, from a criminal law perspective, the legal approach serves to assess the boundaries between actions that constitute legitimate public participation or rejection and those that can be categorized as criminal acts. Thus, the legal approach serves not only as a tool for monitoring policy implementation but also as an instrument for creating legal certainty, preventing social conflict, and encouraging more participatory, equitable, and sustainable policies. The research method used in this study is a normative juridical method with a qualitative approach, which aims to analyze public rejection of the policy of establishing a Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste in Bangkonol Village, Koroncong District, from a criminal law perspective. The normative juridical approach was chosen because this research focuses on the study of applicable legal norms, both those stipulated in laws and regulations and in relevant legal doctrines. The approaches used in this study include a statutory approach, a conceptual approach, and a case approach. The statutory approach is carried out by examining various regulations related to waste management, environmental protection, and criminal law provisions that regulate unlawful acts, such as the Criminal Code (KUHP) and other related regulations. The conceptual approach is used to understand legal concepts such as unlawful acts (*actus reus*), fault (*mens rea*), and The principles of public participation in government policy. Meanwhile, a case study approach was employed to analyze the phenomenon of community resistance in Bangkonol Village as a case study representing the conflict between public policy and community interests (Semarang, 2020).

The type of data used in this study is secondary data, consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations, such as the Law on Environmental Protection and Management, the Law on Waste Management, and the Criminal Code. Secondary legal materials include scientific literature, journals, books, previous research results, and the opinions of legal experts relevant to the research topic. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference sources that support an understanding of legal terms and concepts (Utari et al., 2023). Data collection was conducted through library research, which involved reviewing and inventorying various legal materials relevant to the research problem. Furthermore, to enrich the analysis, this study was also supported by limited empirical data obtained through information searches from the mass media, official reports, and documentation related to the community resistance incident in Bangkonol Village. The data analysis technique used is qualitative analysis, which involves systematically describing and interpreting collected data to draw conclusions. The analysis is conducted by examining the consistency between the facts on the ground and applicable legal norms, particularly from a criminal law perspective. This analysis process also considers aspects of justice, expediency, and legal certainty as the basis for assessing the phenomena under study (Artikel, 2024).

3. Analysis and Results

The criminalization of protest has serious implications for democracy and citizens' constitutional rights because it can restrict freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the public's right to express their concerns regarding public policy. In a democratic system, protest is part of political participation and social control, guaranteed by the constitution as a form of

public oversight of government actions. However, when peaceful protests are prosecuted through a criminal approach, this can instill fear, reduce public participation, and undermine public trust in law enforcement and the government. Furthermore, the criminalization of protest has the potential to create injustice, exacerbate social conflict, and hinder the creation of participatory and responsive policies that address public interests. Therefore, law enforcement should be carried out proportionally while respecting the principles of democracy, human rights, and protecting citizens' constitutional rights. Public participation makes a crucial contribution to the sustainability of environmental policies, as public involvement in the planning, implementation, and oversight of policies can enhance transparency, legitimacy, and effectiveness. Through public participation, the government can understand the needs, aspirations, and potential social impacts felt by the community, resulting in more responsive and targeted policies. Furthermore, public involvement fosters a sense of ownership and shared responsibility for environmental protection, leading to more sustainable policy implementation and minimizing conflict. From a legal and governance perspective, public participation reflects the application of the principles of democracy, environmental justice, and good governance, which support sustainable development. The research results indicate that community opposition to the policy of establishing a Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste in Bangkonol Village, Koroncong District, is driven by several key factors: concerns about environmental impacts, a lack of government transparency, and minimal community involvement in the decision-making process. The community believes the policy lacks adequate public awareness and fails to consider environmental safety and public health (Abdel-shafy & Mansour, 2018). This situation triggered a collective response of resistance by the community as a means of protecting the right to a healthy and healthy environment (Sampah, 2025). In practice, the forms of public opposition are varied, ranging from peaceful demonstrations and the display of banners of opposition to obstruction of activities related to the TPA construction (Amin & Chandra, 2024). Legally, these actions are essentially expressions of freedom of expression, guaranteed by law. However, when such resistance escalates into actions that lead to the destruction of public facilities, threats against officials, or obstruction of legitimate government activities, it has the potential to be classified as a criminal offense as specified in the Criminal Code (KUHP) (No Title, 2020). From a criminal law perspective, analysis of acts of community rejection must take into account the fulfillment of the elements of a criminal act, namely the existence of an unlawful act (*actus reus*) and the element of fault (*mens rea*) (Rahma et al., n.d.). In some cases, community actions can An act is categorized as an unlawful act if it clearly violates applicable norms. However, the aspect of wrongdoing requires further examination, given that such actions are often motivated by the motive of protecting oneself and the environment from the potential negative impacts of the policy. This opens up the possibility of justification or excuses, such as emergencies or defending the public interest (Harman et al., 2020).

On the other hand, local governments also bear legal responsibility in the policy-making process. Research indicates that administrative procedures, such as conducting environmental impact analyses (AMDAL) and community involvement, have not been optimally implemented (Yuliyanti et al., n.d.). Failure to comply with these procedures not only undermines policy legitimacy but is also a major trigger for social conflict. In this context, the government should prioritize the principles of good governance, such as transparency, accountability, and public participation, to create more inclusive and acceptable policies (November, 2023). Further discussion indicates that a repressive approach through criminal law is not the primary solution to resolving conflicts between the community and the government. Criminalizing community resistance has the potential to exacerbate the situation and foster distrust in the government. Therefore, a more humanistic and dialogical approach is needed, such as mediation, deliberation, and providing broader public participation at every stage of the policy process (Haidah, 2024).

Therefore, the results and discussion of this research confirm that public rejection of the landfill (TPA) designation policy cannot be viewed solely as a violation of the law, but rather as a

complex social phenomenon that requires a multidimensional approach. Synergy between proportional law enforcement and responsive policies is key to creating just and sustainable solutions for all parties. Furthermore, the research findings reveal that the conflict between the community and the government is inextricably linked to weak, effective public communication. The lack of access to clear and transparent information regarding the landfill development plan, including potential impacts and mitigation measures, has led to negative perceptions and public distrust of the government. In such circumstances, the public tends to develop its own assumptions, strengthening resistance to policies perceived as detrimental (Ilmiah et al., 2020). From a modern criminal law perspective, the approach used should not solely emphasize the punitive (retributive) aspect, but should also consider a restorative approach that emphasizes restoring relationships between the conflicting parties. This approach is relevant in cases of community rejection of public policies, because the conflicts that arise are fundamentally social and collective, not simply individual crimes. Therefore, resolving them through dialogue, negotiation, and active community participation is a more effective strategic step than rigid law enforcement. Furthermore, it is crucial for the government to evaluate landfill site determination policies by considering the principle of environmental justice (Purnamasari & Sitogasa, 2024). This principle emphasizes that every community group has an equal right to protection from adverse environmental impacts. Landfill Site Location The tendency to be concentrated in certain areas without considering aspects of justice can trigger social inequality and amplify horizontal and vertical conflict. Therefore, policy reformulation is needed that is not only oriented towards technical and administrative aspects but also integrates a comprehensive social and legal approach. The government needs to establish more inclusive public participation mechanisms and ensure that every policy adopted has gone through a transparent, accountable, and equitable process. These efforts are expected to minimize the potential for conflict and create harmony between development interests and the protection of community rights (Kalisogo et al., 2023).

4. Conclusion

Environmental policies that balance development and the protection of community rights are based on the principles of sustainable development, public participation, transparency, and social justice. These policies must ensure that every development project, including waste management and the determination of Final Disposal Site (TPA) locations, is carried out through comprehensive environmental impact analysis, open public consultation, and the active involvement of affected communities in the decision-making process. In addition to considering economic aspects and development needs, environmental policies must also guarantee the community's right to a healthy environment, access to information, and protection from the impacts of pollution and social conflict. In its implementation, the government needs to prioritize a dialogical and collaborative approach between the government, communities, academics, and the private sector to create policies that are not only administratively effective but also fair, democratic, and sustainable for all parties. This research has significant implications for waste management policy reform in Indonesia because it emphasizes the importance of an approach that focuses not only on the technical aspects of waste management but also on protecting community rights, policy transparency, and public participation in the decision-making process. The results show that determining the location of a Final Disposal Site (TPA) without adequate communication and community involvement has the potential to lead to social conflict, community rejection, and even criminal law issues. Therefore, waste management policy reform needs to be directed at implementing sustainable development principles, strengthening public consultation mechanisms, comprehensive environmental impact analysis, and more effective legal oversight. Furthermore, this research encourages the government to develop a waste management model based on collaboration between the government, the community, and the private sector to create a more equitable, participatory, and sustainable waste management system in Indonesia. Based on the research results and discussion, it can be concluded that public rejection of the policy of establishing a

Final Disposal Site (TPA) for waste in Bangkonol Village, Koroncong District, is a phenomenon that has not only legal dimensions, but also social and environmental dimensions. This rejection is essentially a form of public participation in voicing the right to a good and healthy environment, as well as criticism of the policy process that is deemed less transparent and participatory. However, in practice, acts of rejection carried out in unlawful ways have the potential to result in criminal consequences if they meet the elements of an unlawful act and a mistake. From a criminal law perspective, not all forms of public rejection can be classified as criminal acts. Therefore, a careful analysis of each action is required, considering the elements of *actus reus* and *mens rea*, as well as the possibility of justification or excuse. On the other hand, the government also has a responsibility to ensure that every policy adopted is in accordance with the principles of legality, transparency, and public participation. Failure to comply with these principles can be a major trigger for social conflict. Thus, resolving conflicts between communities and the government cannot rely solely on a repressive approach through criminal law. It must be balanced with a dialogical, participatory, and just approach. Synergy between proportional law enforcement and responsive public policy is key to creating sustainable solutions and preventing excessive criminalization of communities fighting for their rights (Komunitas et al., 2020).

Acknowledgments

The author expresses his deepest gratitude to all parties who have provided support, assistance, and contributions to the preparation of this research. Thanks are extended to the local government and the community of Bangkonol Village, Koroncong District, who provided valuable information and perspectives on the issues studied. Appreciation is also extended to the academics and colleagues who provided input, suggestions, and moral support throughout the research process. The author also expresses his gratitude to the educational institutions and all parties who have facilitated the implementation of this research, both directly and indirectly. Hopefully, the results of this research will benefit the development of science, particularly in the fields of criminal law and public policy, and serve as a reference in resolving conflicts between the government and the community in a more just and constructive manner.

References

- Abdel-shafy, H. I., & Mansour, M. S. M. (2018). Solid waste issue : Sources , composition , disposal , recycling , and valorization. *Egyptian Journal of Petroleum*, 27(4), 1275–1290. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpe.2018.07.003>
- Aditama, T., & Burhanudin, H. (1994). *Studi Penentuan Lokasi Alternatif Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) Sampah di Kabupaten Cianjur*. 561–576.
- Agung, K., Juita, E., & Zuriyani, E. (2021). *Analisis Pengelolaan Sampah Di Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) Desa Sido Makmur Kecamatan Sipora Utara*. 6(2), 115–124.
- Amin, K. Al, & Chandra, D. (2024). *A s i n*. 4, 529–543.
- Artikel, I. (2024). Implementasi Gerakan 3R (Reduce , Reuse , Recycle) Berbasis Tempat Ibadah di Mushola Miftahussibah Cikande Karawang. 3(2), 54–59.
- Degefu, M. A., & Asefa, W. (2024). *Municipal solid waste management practices and sanitary landfill site selection using the AHP approach for emerging industrial zones*.
- Fitria, N., Nisa, J., Bahar, S., Program, M., Ilmu, S., & Sosial, P. (2024). *Sosio-Didaktika : Social Science Education Journal Indonesia menghasilkan puluhan ton sampah . Volume sampah yang*. 11(1), 79–88.
- Haidah, N. (2024). *Sistem Pengelolaan Sampah Di TPA Malimpung Kabupaten Pinrang*. 24(1), 78–86.
- Harman, A. P., Siregar, Y. I., & Putra, R. M. (2020). *Strategi Pengelolaan tempat pemrosesan akhir (TPA) Sampah Batu Canai di Kelurahan Pematang Reba Indragiri Hulu*. 4(2), 78–90.
- Ilmiah, M., Hukum, F., Wijaya, U., Sampah, P., Akhir, P., Tugel, G., Kedungrandu, D., & Patikraja, K. (2020). *Cakrawala hukum*. 22(1), 73–79.
- Kalisogo, D., Jabon, K., & Sidoarjo, K. (2023). *Pengelolaan sampah di tempat pemrosesan akhir (tpa) griyo mulyo, desa kalisogo, kecamatan jabon, kabupaten sidoarjo 1*. 3(2), 144–152.
- Komunitas, J. K., Tempat, D., Akhir, P., & Tpa, S. (2020). *The Impact of Landfills Toward Public Health*. 6(September), 171–176.
- Kumar, M. V. (2021). *A Review on Municipal Solid Waste Disposal by Sanitary Landfilling Method*. 8(October),

-
- 520–530.
- No Title. (2020). 13(2), 119–130.
- November, N. (2023). SENTRI : Jurnal Riset Ilmiah. 2(11), 4750–4755.
- Prasetyo, R. E. (2022). *Peningkatan Kesadaran Peduli Lingkungan Melalui Pembangunan Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) Guna Mengurangi Sampah Di Desa Sakakajang An Increasing Awareness of Environmental Care by Construction of Final Disposal Sites (FDS) to Reduce Waste in Sakakajang Village*. 4(4), 596–602.
- Publisher, R. (2023). Development of Management Systems for Sustainable Municipal Waste Management Systems. *Trends in Finance and Economics*, 1(4), 28–34. <https://doi.org/10.46632/tfe/1/4/5>
- Purnamasari, S. I., & Sitogasa, P. S. A. (2024). *Envirotek : Jurnal Ilmiah Teknik Lingkungan*. 16(1), 25–30.
- Rahma, L., Studi, P., Publik, A., Tinggi, S., & Administrasi, I. (n.d.). PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI TEMPAT PEMBUANGAN AKHIR (TPA) BATU MERAH KECAMATAN LAMPIHONG. 67–79.
- Sampah, P. (2025). IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SERANG NOMOR 3 TAHUN 2019 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH (STUDI KASUS DI DESA CIKANDE PERMAI). 5(3), 2544–2555. <https://doi.org/10.53363/bureau.v5i3.741>
- Semarang, K. (2020). *Pengelolaan sampah di tempat pembuangan akhir (tpa) jatibarang, kota semarang*. 17(2), 185–197.
- Tpa, A., & Kota, R. (2024). A L - D Y. 4, 690–704.
- Utami, K. S., Sawah, A., Gamping, K., & Sleman, K. (2024). *Analisis Pengaruh Ditutupnya Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) Piyungan Terhadap Keputusan Manajemen Keuangan UMKM*. 3(2), 160–169.
- Utari, E., Wahdiati, A., & Wardani, R. A. (2023). *Analisis Frekuensi Sampah Domestik Mahasiswa Pendidikan Biologi Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa*. 7, 189–198.
- Yuliyanti, M., Anggraeni, D., Setyaningrum, I. F., Negeri, U. I., Mas, R., & Surakarta, S. (n.d.). *Kajian Analisis Pengelolaan Sampah Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) di Indonesia dan Dampaknya terhadap Kesehatan*. 1226–1233.