

***THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES:
A CASE STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF IMPROVED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER
IN WARGASALUYU VILLAGE***

**TUGAS AKHIR NON SKRIPSI
PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL ILMIAH**



Oleh:
Dewi Ajeng Khutomah
NIM. 203060043

**PROGRAM STUDI PERENCANAAN WILAYAH DAN KOTA
FAKULTAS TEKNIK
UNIVERSITAS PASUNDAN
BANDUNG
2024**

***THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES:
A CASE STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF IMPROVED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER
IN WARGASALUYU VILLAGE***

**TUGAS AKHIR NON SKRIPSI
PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL ILMIAH**

Karya tulis sebagai salah satu syarat
untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
dari Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Pasundan



Oleh.
Dewi Ajeng Khutomah
NIM. 203060043

**PROGRAM STUDI PERENCANAAN WILAYAH DAN KOTA
FAKULTAS TEKNIK
UNIVERSITAS PASUNDAN BANDUNG
Bandung, Agustus 2024**

**PERNYATAAN ORIGINALITAS DAN TIDAK MELAKUKAN
PLAGIARISME PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL ILMIAH**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dewi Ajeng Khutomah

NRP : 203060043

Judul Artikel : *The Social Dynamics Of Village Communities: A Case Study On The Implementation Of Improved Access To Clean Water In Wargasaluyu Village*

Menyatakan bahwa karya tulis ini adalah hasil karya saya sendiri dan tidak melakukan tindakan plagiarisme, dan semua sumber baik yang dikutip maupun dirujuk telah saya nyatakan dengan benar.

Apabila di kemudian hari karya tulis ini terbukti bukan hasil sendiri dan saya dinyatakan melakukan tindakan plagiarisme sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam Permendiknas Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 Tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi. Saya bersedia mempertanggungjawabkan tindakan saya dan menerima sanksinya.

Bandung, 03/Agustus/2024

Yang Menyatakan,



(Dewi Ajeng Khutomah)

**THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES: A CASE
STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED ACCESS
TO CLEAN WATER IN WARGASALUYU VILLAGE**

Oleh

Dewi Ajeng Khutomah

NRP : 203060043

Menyetujui :

1. Pembimbing I : Dr. Ir. H. Budi Heri Pirngadi, MT.

2. Pembimbing II : Deden Syarifudin, ST., MT.

Mengetahui :

**Koordinator Tugas Akhir
dan Kerja Praktik,**

**Ketua Program Studi
Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota
Universitas Pasundan,**


(Dr. Ir. Firmansyah, M.T.)
NIDN. 0404106501


(Deden Syarifudin, S.T., M.T.)
NIDN. 0430057604

**THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES: A CASE
STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED ACCESS
TO CLEAN WATER IN WARGASALUYU VILLAGE**



Dewi Ajeng Khutomah
NRP : 203060043
e-mail : dewiakhut212@gmail.com

alamat : Desa Sukarapih, Kecamatan Sukasari, Kabupaten Sumedang, 45366

Mengetahui dan Menyetujui :

Pembimbing I, Pembimbing II,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

(Dr. Ir. H. Budi Heri Pirngadi, MT)
NIDN. 0422096601

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

(Deden Syarifudin, ST., MT.)
NIDN. 0430057604

**PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA TULIS ARTIKEL ILMIAH**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dewi Ajeng Khutomah

NRP : 203060043

Judul Artikel : *The Social Dynamics Of Village Communities: A Case Study On The Implementation Of Improved Access To Clean Water In Wargasaluyu Village*

Demi kepentingan akademik bagi kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi dan seni menyetujui untuk memberikan karya tulis dalam bentuk artikel ini kepada Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Fakultas Teknik Universitas Pasundan **Hak Bebas Royalti Non-eksklusif (Non-exclusive Royalty Free Right)** beserta perangkatnya.

Dengan demikian Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Fakultas Teknik Universitas Pasundan berhak menyimpan, mengalihmedia/formatkan, mengelola dalam bentuk pangkalan data (*database*), merawat, dan mempublikasikan tugas akhir saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai Peneliti/pencipta dan sebagai pemilik Hak Cipta (HaKi).

Bandung, 03/Agustus/2024

Yang Menyatakan,



(Dewi Ajeng Khutomah)

MOTTO DAN HALAMAN PERSEMBAHAN

MOTTO

"Allah tidak membebani seseorang melainkan sesuai dengan kesanggupannya. Dia mendapat (pahala) dari (kebajikan) yang dikerjakannya dan dia mendapat (siksa) dari (kejahatan) yang diperbuatnya."

(QS. Al-Baqarah 2: Ayat 286)

HALAMAN PERSEMBAHAN

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Aalamin, sujud serta syukur kepada Allah SWT.

Terimakasih atas karunia, Berkah, Nikmat dan Rasa Syukur yang telah diberikan terutama kemudahan dan kelancaran sehingga Tugas Akhir ini dapat terselesaikan dengan baik.

Skripsi ini saya persembahkan untuk diri saya sendiri yang telah berjuang dan berusaha selama ini. Terimakasih telah bertahan dan tidak menyerah menyelesaikan studi dalam menempuh gelar sarjana. Mari tetap berdoa dan berusaha lebih keras untuk hidup bahagia di masa mendatang.

Halaman persembahan ini juga ditujukan sebagai ungkapan terimakasih kepada ibu dan adik yang telah mendoakan dan memberikan dukungan penuh selama perjuangan menempuh pendidikan sarjana.

Terimakasih banyak untuk semuanya yang telah mendukung dan meyemangati dalam perjuangan ini. Jasa kalian akan penulis kenang dengan abadi.

KATA PENGANTAR

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, Puji syukur semoga selalau terpanjatkan kehadirat Allah SWT karena atas berkah, rahmat, dan segala nikmat yang diberikan, Peneliti dapat menyelesaikan artikel ilmiah yang berjudul ***“The Social Dynamics Of Village Communities: A Case Study On The Implementation Of Improved Access To Clean Water In Wargasaluyu Village”*** dengan baik dan tepat pada waktunya. Tidak lupa shalawat dan salam semoga selalu tercurah limpahkan kepada Nabi Muhammad SAW., keluarganya, sahabatnya, serta umatnya sampai akhir zaman. *Aamin ya rabbal alamin.*

Penelitian dan publikasi artikel ilmiah ini disusun sebagai syarat untuk menempuh gelar sarjana di Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Universitas Pasundan. Dalam proses Penelitiannya, Peneliti banyak sekali memperoleh bantuan dan dukungan dari berbagai pihak, baik secara moril maupun materiil. Untuk itu, pada kesempatan ini Peneliti menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada:

1. Bapak Dr. Ir. H. Budi Heri Pirngadi, MT, selaku Dosen Pembimbing Utama Tugas Akhir yang telah memberikan motivasi, bimbingan, arahan, masukan, kritik serta saran kepada Peneliti untuk dapat menyelesaikan penelitian ini dengan baik.
2. Bapak Deden Syarifudin, ST., MT, selaku Co-Pembimbing sekaligus Ketua Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota Universitas Pasundan yang telah memberikan bimbingan, arahan, masukan, kritik serta saran kepada Peneliti untuk dapat menyelesaikan penelitian ini dengan baik.
3. Bapak Dr. Ir. Firmansyah, MT, selaku Koordinator Kerja Praktik/Tugas Akhir.
4. Dosen beserta staf Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Fakultas Teknik Universitas Pasundan atas ilmu dan dukungannya selama menjalani perkuliahan hingga dapat menyelesaikan studi dengan baik.
5. Titi Komarawati, ibunda tercinta yang selalu mendoakan hal-hal baik untuk anaknya, selalu memberikan kasih sayang, cinta, dukungan dan motivasi.

Menjadi suatu kebanggan, menjadi anak dari ibu yang selalu mendukung anaknya untuk mencapai cita-cita. Terima kasih mama telah menjadi ayah sekaligus ibu yang tangguh megusahakan anaknya dapat menempuh gelar sarjana.

6. Adik tercinta, Zulia Wanhul Khutomah serta Citra Wahyuni selaku bibi Peneliti yang selalu memberikan dukungan mental dan menguatkan Peneliti selama menempuh pendidikan sampai memperoleh gelar sarjana.
7. Andika, Dwendri, Arifin, Ghani, Shadan, Salsa, Deny, Adinata, dan Anjar sebagai sahabat terbaik yang selalu memberikan dukungan, memberi nasihat, menjadi teman bercerita dan sangat berjasa dalam hidup Peneliti, sehingga Peneliti tidak menyerah sampai menempuh gelar sarjana.
8. Azka, Hanny, Novia, Qonitan, Dami sebagai sahabat sekaligus teman berjuang Peneliti selama menempuh pendidikan sarjana yang telah menjadi tempat bercerita, berkeluh kesah, berbagi kebahagiaan, menjadi teman diskusi yang selalu Peneliti banggakan.
9. Risa, Kriss, Fadli, Diki, Sanusi dan Peserta PTM2D Desa Wargasaluyu Tipe 1 yang telah berjuang bersama membangun Desa Wargasaluyu, memberikan dukungan moril, menyemangati dan memberikan kebahagiaan kepada Peneliti.
10. Rekan-rekan Angkatan 2020 *Urban Resilience*, Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota yang telah menemani dan berjuang bersama selama menempuh gelar sarjana.
11. Bapak Ismail Saleh, S.Pd selaku Kepala Desa Wargasaluyu, seluruh staf desa dan PKK yang telah memberikan kesempatan Peneliti untuk belajar selama kegiatan PTM2D, memberikan izin mengumpulkan data penelitian, membantu dan membimbing Peneliti selama berada di Desa Wargasaluyu.
12. Sri Wiyanti, yang sudah dianggap sebagai orang tua kedua Peneliti yang selalu memberikan semangat, dukungan, mendengarkan dan menjadi teman cerita Peneliti serta membantu selama proses penelitian hingga Peneliti dapat menempuh gelar sarjana dengan baik.
13. Seseorang yang tak kalah penting kehadirannya, Muhammad Husein Makki, S.Kom, terima kasih telah menjadi bagian dari perjalanan hidup Peneliti.

Menjadi tempat berkeluh kesah, membantu dan mengusahakan banyak hal untuk menunjang Penelitian artikel ilmiah ini, baik tenaga, materi maupun waktu untuk Peneliti. Telah memberikan dukungan penuh, memberikan semangat pantang menyerah hingga artikel ilmiah ini dapat selesai tepat pada waktunya.

14. Rekan-rekan serta pihak-pihak yang tidak dapat disebutkan satu per satu yang telah banyak membantu memberikan pemikiran baik selama Peneliti menjadi mahasiswa maupun saat Peneliti menyelesaikan artikel ilmiah ini.

Peneliti menyadari bahwa publikasi artikel ilmiah ini masih jauh dari sempurna, semoga publikasi artikel ilmiah ini dapat memberikan manfaat bagi semua pihak yang akan menjadikan publikasi Peneliti sebagai sumber rujukan, serta dapat menyumbang dan menjadi penunjang bagi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan.

Akhir kata, Peneliti mengucapkan terima kasih. Semoga segala hal baik yang telah dilakukan dapat menjadi amal jariyah sebagai bekal kelak. Serta semoga Allah SWT., senantiasa melimpahkan rahmat dan karunia-Nya kepada kita semua. *Aamiin ya rabbal alamiin.*

Bandung, 03 Agustus 2024

Peneliti,



Dewi Ajeng Khutomah



ABSTRAK

THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER IN WARGASALUYU VILLAGE

Oleh.

Dewi Ajeng Khutomah

NRP : 203060043

Desa Wargasaluyu merupakan desa yang terletak di Kecamatan Gununghalu, Kabupaten Bandung Barat, akses air bersihnya masih terbatas. Pada pertengahan tahun 2023, kelompok mahasiswa yang tergabung dalam program Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa menginisiasi peningkatan akses air bersih masyarakat desa Wargasaluyu sebagai program pengabdian. Penelitian ini membahas tentang dampak *short-term outcome* dari implementasi peningkatan akses air bersih terhadap dinamika sosial masyarakat Desa Wargasaluyu. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi dinamika sosial yang terjadi pada masyarakat Desa Wargasaluyu sebagai dampak short-term outcome dari implementasi peningkatan akses air bersih. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah metode triangulasi dan deskriptif analitis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas, kuantitas dan kontinuitas air bersih mengalami perubahan signifikan menjadi layak dan aman serta memberikan perubahan terhadap dinamika sosial masyarakat. Perubahan langsung yang dirasakan masyarakat secara signifikan adalah perubahan pola pikir/partisipasi masyarakat, meningkatnya semangat gotong royong, masyarakat hidup berorganisasi, serta memiliki kebutuhan dan mendayagunakan prasarana sosial melalui hidup saling memerhatikan sehingga tingkat kesejahteraan dapat terlaksana. Perubahan langsung ini berkontribusi pada perubahan tidak langsung yaitu perubahan pekerjaan, perubahan pendapatan, kesejahteraan masyarakat dan kemandirian desa. Dinamika sosial yang terjadi pada masyarakat Desa Wargasaluyu tidak hanya merubah aspek sosial, tetapi memberikan dampak terhadap aspek pendidikan, aspek kesehatan, aspek ekonomi, aspek budaya, dan aspek lingkungan.

Keywords: *Akses, Air Bersih, Dinamika Sosial, Partisipasi Masyarakat, short-term Outcome*

ABSTRACT

THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER IN WARGASALUYU VILLAGE

Oleh.

Dewi Ajeng Khutomah

NRP : 203060043

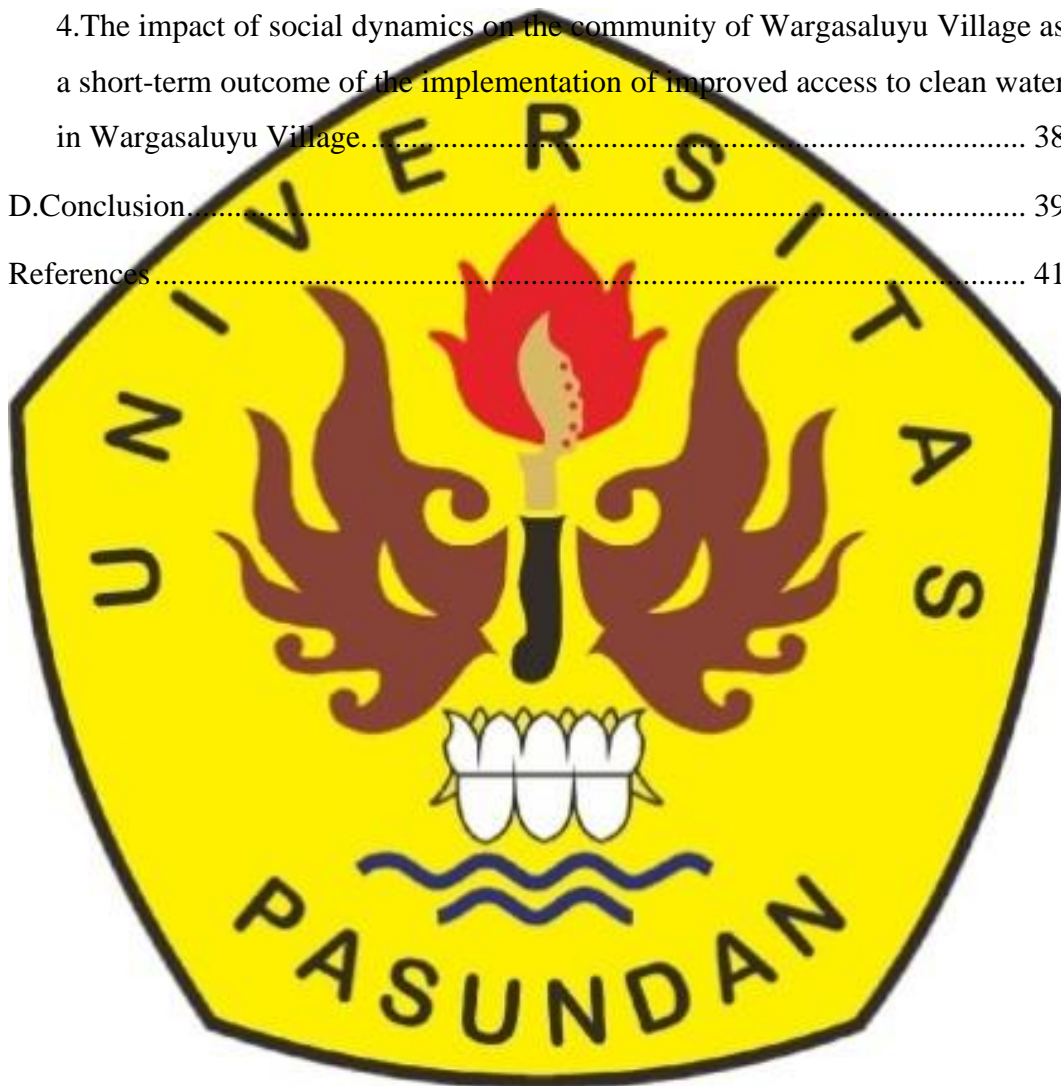
Wargasaluyu Village, located in Gununghalu District, West Bandung Regency, has historically faced limited access to clean water. In mid-2023, a group of students participating in the Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa (PTM2D) program initiated a project to improve clean water access for the Wargasaluyu village community. This research examines the short-term outcomes of implementing improved clean water access on the social dynamics of the Wargasaluyu Village community. The study aims to identify the social dynamics that have emerged in the Wargasaluyu Village community as a short-term outcome of this implementation. The analytical methods employed were triangulation and descriptive-analytical approaches. Results indicate that the quality, quantity, and continuity of clean water underwent significant improvements, becoming feasible and safe, and subsequently effecting changes in the community's social dynamics. Significant direct changes experienced by the community include shifts in mindset and participation, increased spirit of cooperation, enhanced community organization, and improved utilization of social infrastructure through mutual care, thereby facilitating the implementation of improved welfare levels. These direct changes contribute to indirect changes, namely alterations in employment, income levels, community welfare, and village independence. The social dynamics occurring in the Wargasaluyu Village community affect not only social aspects but also will give impact educational, health, economic, cultural, and environmental dimensions. This research provides insights not only for more effective improvements in clean water access but also for holistic village water management that addresses community needs and aspirations, aiming to achieve sustainable and inclusive rural development in Wargasaluyu Village.

Keywords: *Access, Clean Water, Community Participation, Social Dynamics, Short-term Outcome*

DAFTAR ISI

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN I	ii
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN II.....	iii
PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI	iv
MOTTO DAN HALAMAN PERSEMBAHAN.....	v
KATA PENGANTAR.....	vi
ABSTRAK.....	ix
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	x
DAFTAR ISI.....	xi
DAFTAR TABEL.....	xiii
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	xiv
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN.....	xv
A.Introduction.....	16
B.Research Methodology.....	18
1.Research Location.....	18
2.Tools and Materials.....	19
C.Result And Discussion.....	22
1.Condition of Quality, Quantity, and Continuity of clean water before and after the construction of clean water access facilities in Wargasaluyu Village	22
a.Clean Water Quality.....	22
b.Clean Water Quantity	25
c.Clean Water Continuity	26
2.Determinants of social dynamics that occur due to short-term outcomes of the implementation of improved access to clean water in Wargasaluyu Village .	28

a.Direct Change	29
b.Indirect Change.....	33
3.The Social Dynamics Process that Occurs in the Wargasaluyu Village Community as a Short-Term Outcome of the Implementation of Improved Clean Water Access	36
4.The impact of social dynamics on the community of Wargasaluyu Village as a short-term outcome of the implementation of improved access to clean water in Wargasaluyu Village.....	38
D.Conclusion.....	39
References.....	41



DAFTAR TABEL

Table 1. Research Indicators 20

Table 3. Condition of clean water quality in Wargasaluyu village before the construction of clean water access facilities..... 22

Table 4. The condition of clean water quality in Wargasaluyu village after the construction of clean water access facilities..... 24

Table 5. Results of Correlation Analysis Using SPSS regarding Direct Changes in Increasing Clean Water Access to Social Dynamics Factors of Wargasaluyu Village Community..... 29

Table 6. Results of Correlation Analysis Using SPSS on Indirect Changes in Increasing Clean Water Access to Social Dynamics Factors of Wargasaluyu Village Community..... 33



DAFTAR GAMBAR

Picture 1. Administrative Map of Wargasaluyu Village, Gununghalu Sub-district	21
Picture 2. The condition of the water used by the community of Wargasaluyu village before the improvement of access to clean water	23
Picture 3. The condition of the water used by the community of Wargasaluyu Village after the improvement of access to clean water	25
Picture 4. Wargasaluyu Village Community Participates in village clean water management discussion.....	30
Picture 5. Wargasaluyu Village Community Working Together to Maintain Clean Water in the Spring	31
Picture 6. Wargasaluyu Village Government is discussing the clean water plan until 10 years with PTM2D students.....	32
Picture 7. MSME Production of Wargasaluyu Village Community.....	34
Picture 8. Changes in community income so that they can promote with better product photos.....	35



DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Lampiran A. Desain Survei Penelitian.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran B. Formulir Kuesioner untuk Masyarakat Desa Wargasaluyu	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran C. Formulir Wawancara	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran D. Formulir Observasi Lapangan	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran E. SK Pembimbing Tugas Akhir	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran F. Surat Izin Survei.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran G. Bukti Acc Submit Jurnal.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran H. Bukti Plagiasi Artikel Ilmiah.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran I. Bukti Submit Artikel Ilmiah.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran J. Bukti Review dan Submit Revisi Artikel Ilmiah.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran K. Bukti Copyediting Artikel Ilmiah.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran L. Bukti Publish Artikel Ilmiah.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran M. Artikel yang sudah di Publish.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran N. Formulir Bimbingan Seminar Proposal.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran O. Formulir Bimbingan Acc Submit Artikel dan Sidang Akhir....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Lampiran P. Lampiran Berita Acara Sidang Ujian Tugas Akhir.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

A. Introduction

Access to clean water is a critical issue in the context of development, representing an essential sustainable need to support the quality of life for humans (Rofil, 2018; Maulana et al., 2018; Rahmawati et al., 2023). According to data from "SUSENAS, 2023" households with access to safe drinking water sources in Indonesia reached 91.72%. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Indonesia continues its commitment to ensuring access to safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation for all. In line with this, the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024 sets a government target of 100% household access to safe drinking water, including 15% access to safe drinking water and 30% access to piped drinking water by 2024.

Not only does this target at the national level, but autonomous regions at the provincial level, including West Java, have adopted similar goals. Based on data from JAKSTRADA SPAM 2017-2022 West Java Province, the target for drinking water service coverage by the end of 2022 was set at 100%, with a proportion of 34% piped networks and 66% non-piped networks. However, according to "BPS, 2023" households in West Java with access to an adequate drinking water source reached only 93.86% by the end of 2023. Consequently, approximately 6% of households in West Java still lack access to adequate drinking water, indicating that the target set by JAKSTRADA SPAM 2017-2022 for West Java Province has not yet been fully achieved.

Various efforts continue to be made by the government and stakeholders to fulfill clean water needs (Kornita, 2020; Firmanasari et al., 2020). These efforts align with village development goals, specifically targeting villages worthy of clean water and sanitation, as outlined in Minister of Village Regulation Number 21 of 2020 on General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment. Although water has reached many villages, safe and proper access remains a challenge, particularly in villages that utilize conventional water management systems (Suryani, 2020).

Wargasaluyu Village, located in West Java, exemplifies an area with limited access to clean water. Administratively part of Gununghalu Sub-district in West Bandung Regency, Wargasaluyu Village relies primarily on spring water for its community's clean water needs, managed through conventional (non-PAM) methods, as indicated by data from the RPJM Desa Wargasaluyu 2020-2025. This traditional water management approach, lacking proper oversight, has led to various social health issues. These problems include an increased risk of stunting due to inadequate clean water and improper sanitation (Astuti, 2022; Larasati et al., 2022; Saimu et al., 2023), high rates of pipeline leakage, and distributed water that fails to meet the 3K principle (Quality, Quantity, Continuity) (Sukmawardani et al., 2021; Septyanti & Anisyah, 2017).

In mid-2023, a group of students participating in the Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa (PTM2D) program initiated a service project to improve access to clean water for the Wargasaluyu village community. This initiative aimed to increase access to clean water by minimizing water leakage through the repair of transmission and distribution pipes (Maulana et al., 2018). Additionally, a Slow Sand Filter was constructed to ensure access to safe and suitable water by rendering it clean and clear. Throughout this process, the community was fully involved in the construction of water access infrastructure. This community involvement in the development process resulted in changes to both the condition and quality of clean water, as well as to the social dynamics of the community (Nurhayati & Jamilah, 2021).

The availability of clean water impacts not only household needs but also the social dynamics of a community. Social dynamics arise through interactions between communities and groups, involving a process of mutual influence that creates dynamic change (Melly, 2018; Fauzan, 2020; Kurnia, 2021). These social dynamics trigger interactions between components of society that lead to both progress and regression (Indah, 2021). Among the factors contributing to these social dynamics is the improved access to clean water in Wargasaluyu village, which represents a significant improvement over previous conditions.

While research on social dynamics has been conducted multiple times, most studies have focused on the general impact of activities on social change (Herawati, 2023; Maula & Ramdon, 2022; Sahabudin et al., 2022; Sulaisiyah et al., 2022; Taubat et al., 2024). This research not only examines social change and its aspects but also investigates the extent of social change and explains its processes and impacts. Furthermore, this study represents the first research on the impact of social change in Wargasaluyu village, specifically examining social change as a short-term outcome of improving village clean water access—an aspect that has not been previously studied.

With the improvement of access to clean water in Wargasaluyu Village, social interaction patterns may change, affecting community participation, social activities, and community behavior patterns. To understand the impact of this social change, the researchers conduct an in-depth examination of the social changes occurring in the Wargasaluyu Village community as a short-term outcome of the implementation of improved access to clean water.

Through a comprehensive understanding of these social dynamics, it is anticipated that the village government and relevant stakeholders will be able to incorporate these insights into the formulation of water management policies. This approach will not only lead to more effective improvements in clean water access but also enable village water management to address the needs and aspirations of the community more holistically. In essence, considering the impact of social dynamics resulting from improved clean water access is not only a necessity but also a strategic approach to achieving sustainable and inclusive rural development in Wargasaluyu Village.

B. Research Methodology

1. Research Location

This research was conducted in Wargasaluyu Village, Gununghalu Subdistrict, West Bandung Regency. This location was selected due to the

village's history of inadequate clean water quality over many years and the recent implementation of new clean water access that meets standards and has been operational for 8 months, allowing for the observation of its impact. The geographical area of Wargasaluyu village is depicted in Picture 1.

2. Tools and Materials

The equipment utilized in this study included questionnaire sheets, interview forms, survey designs, stationery, cameras, pH meters, stopwatches, buckets, mobile phones, and GPS devices for determining coordinate points.

The analytical methods employed were triangulation and descriptive-analytical approaches (correlation analysis). The data collected were categorized into primary and secondary data. The research population comprised the heads of households in Wargasaluyu village, totaling 1,815 households, the individual responsible for the village clean water field, and the village planning staff. From this population, 91 household heads distributed across four hamlets were selected as research respondents using the Stratified Random Sampling technique (Yount, 1999). The selected household heads were provided with a questionnaire containing questions with multiple-choice answers.

Additionally, 4 individuals responsible for the Clean Water Field and 1 Village Planning Staff member in Wargasaluyu village were chosen as key informants to supplement the questionnaire data. The questions were developed based on two research variables: one independent variable, namely the Implementation of Clean Water Access Improvement in Wargasaluyu Village, and one dependent variable, the social dynamics of the Wargasaluyu village community.

The secondary data required to support the research included:

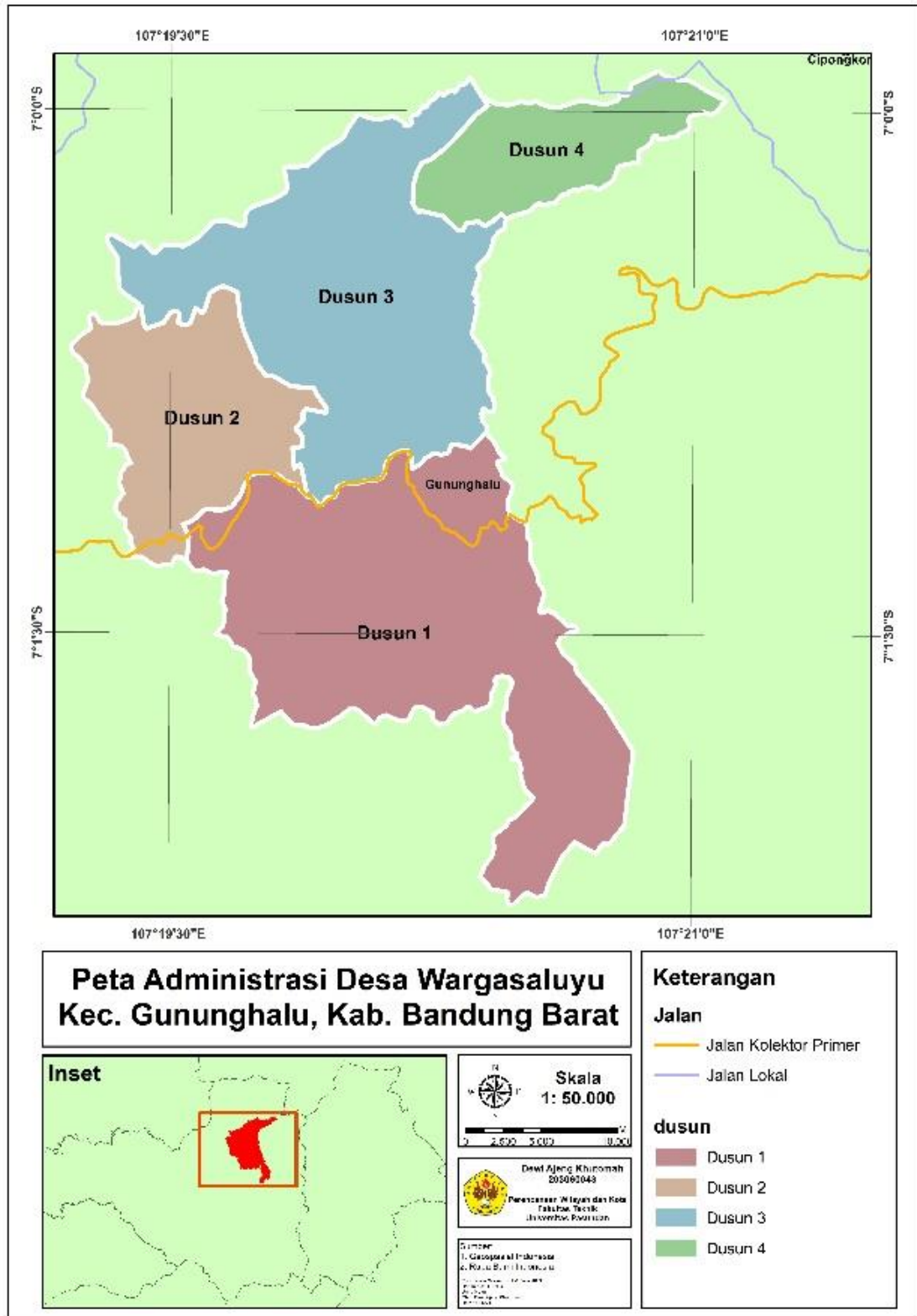
1. Previous studies as references utilized by the researchers.
2. Articles and journals relevant to the research.
3. Books to support research data.
4. Statutory documents and policies related to clean water and drinking water.
5. Data on the number of household heads in Wargasaluyu village by hamlet in 2023.

The questions in the questionnaires and interviews addressed aspects of rural community social dynamics that occur due to changes in sub-systems (Maula & Ramdon, 2022). Additional indicators characteristic of the Wargasaluyu village community were also incorporated. These indicators were categorized into two types of change: direct change (evolution) and indirect/long-term change (revolution) (Nofrianti, 2024). The research indicators are as shown in Table 1.

The research indicators are as follows:

Table 1. Research Indicators

No.	Direct Change	No.	Indirect Change
1	Role Change	1	Job Change
2	Change in Mindset/Participation	2	Change in Revenue
3	Cooperation	3	Changes in Community Welfare
4	Community Involvement in Organizations	4	Village Independence
5	Needs And Utilization of Social Infrastructure		



Picture 1. Administrative Map of Wargaaluyu Village, Gununghalu Sub-district, West Bandung Regency

C. Result And Discussion

1. Condition of Quality, Quantity, and Continuity of clean water before and after the construction of clean water access facilities in Wargasaluyu Village

In providing access to clean water, at least three key factors must be considered: Quality, Quantity, and Continuity of clean water (Kanaf et al., 2022). The following describes the condition of clean water in Wargasaluyu Village before and after the construction of clean water access facilities:

a. Clean Water Quality

In its implementation, the quality of clean water used by the community must meet decent and safe standards as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2023 about Environmental Health. This regulation stipulates that safe and feasible clean water should be tasteless, colorless (not cloudy), odorless, have a pH between 6.5 and 8.5, and have a temperature deviation below 3°C. Based on these standards, the condition of clean water in Wargasaluyu village was as follows:

Table 2. Condition of clean water quality in Wargasaluyu village before the construction of clean water access facilities

No.	Water Quality Parameters	Hamlet			
		1	2	3	4
1	tasteless	✓	Has taste	Has taste	✓
2	colorless (cloudy)	slightly cloudy	cloudy	Cloudy	✓
3	odorless	slightly fishy	Smelly	mud smell	slightly fishy
4	pH between 6.5-8.5	5	3.5	4.5	6
5	Temperature deviation of <3°C	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Observation Results, 2024

Based on observations, the initial condition of clean water used by the community largely failed to meet the standards for safe and suitable consumption. Of the four hamlets, only Hamlet 4 had water quality approaching decent and safe standards; the rest did not. This situation also negatively impacted community health, as it was accompanied by inadequate sanitation (Ronald & Warwuru, 2023).

This finding was corroborated by statements from respondents across the four hamlets regarding the quality of clean water before the construction of clean water access facilities. In Hamlet 1, 68% of households were served by village clean water sources, with water conditions often cloudy and slightly fishy-smelling, especially during the rainy season. In Hamlet 2, 90% of households were served by a clean water source that occasionally felt, was murky, and had an odor. In Hamlet 3, 92% of households received clean water that was described as tasting, murky, and smell like mud. For Hamlet 4, 64% of households were served with clean water that was tasteless and colorless but slightly fishy-smelling.



Picture 2. The condition of the water used by the community of Wargasaluyu village before the improvement of access to clean water

After the improvement of clean water access, which has been operational for about 8 months, the condition of clean water quality in each hamlet is as follows:

Table 3. The condition of clean water quality in Wargasaluyu village after the construction of clean water access facilities

No.	Water Quality Parameters	Hamlet			
		1	2	3	4
1	tasteless	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	colorless (cloudy)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	odorless	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	pH between 6.5-8.5	6.5	7	6	6.5
5	Temperature deviation <3 °C	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Observation Results, 2024

As evident from the table above, following the improvement of the transmission pipeline, the construction of a slow sand filter basin, and the repair of the distribution pipeline, the quality of clean water in Wargasaluyu village has met the standards for decent and safe clean water. The water quality in each hamlet is now tasteless, colorless, odorless, has a pH between 6-7, and a temperature deviation below 3°C.

Access to clean water was improved through the construction of a main dam near the spring, the repair of transmission and distribution pipes, and the construction of a slow sand filter basin. According to respondents' statements, Hamlet 1 experienced a significant increase of 68% to 91% of households with access to clean water. Hamlet 2 increased to 95% of households served with clean water. In Hamlet 3, 100% of households now have access to clean water. Hamlet 4 experienced a significant increase of 64% to 91% of households served

by clean water. The remaining households use alternative water sources, such as wells and rainwater harvesting. The quality of water currently available meets the proper requirements: it is tasteless, colorless, odorless, and non-foaming in both dry season and rainy season.



Picture 3. The condition of the water used by the community of Wargasaluyu Village after the improvement of access to clean water

b. Clean Water Quantity

The quantity of clean water is determined based on the sum of the community's clean water needs and the availability of clean water. To calculate the community's clean water needs, reference is made to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 Of 2019 About Water Resources, which stipulates a standard drinking water requirement of 60 liters/person/day.

Results of the study indicate that prior to the improvement of clean water access, the community was unable to fulfill basic water needs such as washing and cooking. Community members could only bathe once a day, wash dishes once, and launder clothes once every three days, sometimes resorting to washing in the river. This situation demonstrates that the clean water supply did not meet the required of 60 liters/person/day. The shortfall was attributed to high levels of leakage and damage to existing infrastructure (Sari, 2021). Moreover, there was a lack of community participation in maintaining and controlling water use (Ahmad, 2020).

In some instances, residents had made unauthorized connections to the distribution basins, resulting in uneven water distribution with water flowing only to select households or groups. Although the community was expected to pay a monthly fee of Rp. 5,000 for water maintenance, many failed to do so regularly while still demanding continuous water distribution. The absence of a clear policy on this matter led to social conflicts between neighborhoods and even between hamlets, often resulting in unilateral disconnection of water connections or damage to pipes by residents. Consequently, there was inadequate maintenance and a lack of community order, making equitable water distribution challenging.

The improvement of clean water access, was followed by the improvement of clean water access, the community's water needs were met, with 85% of households evenly served across all hamlets. With improved access to clean water, the community began to pay regularly, enabling consistent maintenance of clean water facilities and infrastructure. The local government also conducted hearings and implemented policies to address non-compliance, imposing sanctions such as temporary or permanent revocation of clean water access for those who were reluctant to pay or made unauthorized pipe connections. As a result, the community has become more orderly over the past 8 months.

c. Clean Water Continuity

The Continuity of Drinking Water Flow is regulated by Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 122 Of 2015 about Drinking Water Supply System, which mandates a guaranteed flow for 24 hours per day.

Before improvements, the community experienced difficulties related to water flow as it was not available 24 hours a day and was distributed on a rotational basis. Hamlet 1 alternated between west and

east sectors every 4 hours. In Hamlet 2, the western part received water during the day and the eastern part at night. Hamlet 3 alternated between west and east sectors every 4-6 hours. Hamlet 4 rotated between north and south sectors in the morning, afternoon, evening, and night.

However, after the improvement of clean water access, the flow has become stable, providing 24-hour service across all areas of the village. Residents no longer need to go to the river for washing or bathing. Even micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which were initially limited in food production due to lack of clean water, can now increase their production quantity by 3 to 4 times per day.

Community participation in Wargasaluyu Village before the improvement of clean water access

(Hertiari Idajati & Prasetyaningsih, 2020) posit that community participation is influenced by several factors including education, employment, income, awareness, and willingness of community members. Meanwhile, according to (Febriana & Mardiana, 2019) further assert that community participation is closely related to development, especially in rural areas, and has a significant relationship with the level of social sustainability in a region. This implies that as a village undergoes development, community participation and social conditions also evolve.

Before the implementation of improved clean water access, community participation in Wargasaluyu Village was characterized by the following:

1. Water availability and collection is the responsibility of the individual

Based on the questionnaire results, 89% of community members felt that the primary responsibility for water collection often fell on individuals, particularly women and children, who had to walk long distances to the nearest water source.

2. Water Resources Management on personal initiative

90% of the community stated that water management had been primarily individual or family-based, with no organized joint management system. Additionally, those responsible for clean water in each hamlet often received complaints about water not flowing, but there was no community participation in repairing damaged water facilities and infrastructure.

3. Conflicts occur due to inefficient utilization

Limited technology and knowledge related to village clean water management led to inefficient water use and has the potential to cause conflicts between residents regarding the use of limited resources. Conflicts occurred not only between neighborhoods but also between hamlets.

4. Social Participation

Community participation in water management was limited, with few opportunities to gather and discuss solutions to water problems collectively. Consequently, issues related to clean water management remained unresolved for many years. By the end of 2022, the village government attempted to regulate water use through water meters, which were considered more efficient. However, due to lack of community consultation, many residents complained about water shortages and damaged the installed meters.

2. Determinants of social dynamics that occur due to short-term outcomes of the implementation of improved access to clean water in Wargasaluyu Village

The increased access to clean water has triggered social dynamics within the community. These dynamics can be categorized into two types: direct social change and indirect social change (Baharuddin, 2015; Suwarjono et al., 2019). Direct social change refers to immediate changes experienced by the community through a short process, while indirect changes are social

transformations that occur over a longer period, triggered by short-term outcomes (Suwarjono et al., 2019). The social dynamics arising as a result of the short-term outcomes of improved clean water access in Wargasaluyu Village are as follows:

a. Direct Change

		Correlations					
		village clean water improvement	role change	changes in participation	mutual cooperation	organizational life	attitude towards utilizing facilities and infrastructure
village clean water improvement	Pearson Correlation	1	.196	.983**	.980**	.975**	.974**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.383	.000	.002	.001	.003
	N	91	91	91	91	91	91

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Analysis results, 2024

Table 4. Results of Correlation Analysis Using SPSS regarding Direct Changes in Increasing Clean Water Access to Social Dynamics Factors of Wargasaluyu Village Community

Based on the correlation test analyzed using SPSS, the relationship between improved access to clean water and social dynamics can be explained in more detail as follows:

1) Role Change

Table 3 indicates that the significance value is $0.383 > 0.005$, which suggests that the increase in access to clean water does not correlate with changes in the role within Wargasaluyu village community. This means that community members have not experienced significant role changes, such as shifts from housewives to heads of households or vice versa.

2) Change in Mindset/Participation



Picture 4. Wargasaluyu Village Community Participates in village clean water management discussion

The analysis results in Table 3 show a significance value of $0.000 < 0.005$, indicating that increasing access to clean water has a perfect correlation with changes in the mindset and participation of the Wargasaluyu village community. Changes in mindset have formed due to alterations in systems and sub-systems. Wargasaluyu villagers have shown increased interest in participating in clean water maintenance activities. This enhanced community participation is characterized by a more proactive community role; whereas previously, issues regarding clean water were only reported to the person in charge, community members now actively convey aspirations, offer assistance, and participate in clean water maintenance activities. Furthermore, clean water distribution points have become gathering places that strengthen social ties and solidarity within the communities. Residents now feel a shared

responsibility to maintain water facilities, fostering a sense of collective responsibility (Nurhidayah et al., 2022).

3) Increased Spirit of Mutual Cooperation



Picture 5. Wargasaluyu Village Community Working Together to Maintain Clean Water in the Spring

The analysis results indicate a significance value of $0.002 < 0.005$, suggesting that the improvement of clean water access has a perfect correlation with the increasing spirit of cooperation among the Wargasaluyu village community. This is evidenced by the emergence of cooperative activities to monitor clean water conditions when problems arise, a task previously carried out solely by the designated Field Officer. Additionally, there are now routine collaborative clean water maintenance activities, including regular maintenance of dams near springs and distribution basins. When damage or distribution problem occurs in one hamlet, community representatives from other hamlets assist in addressing these issues.

4) Organizational life

The analysis shows that a significance value of $0.001 < 0.005$, indicating that improved access to clean water has a perfect

correlation with the organizational life of the Wargaaluyu village community. Previously, there was no community role in clean water management implementation with management limited to the village government and the person in charge of clean water in each hamlet. Following the improvement of clean water access and related education, the community has become more active, particularly in submitting aspirations through the village website for hearings related to the gradual establishment of PAMSIMAS (Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision). The community is now prepared to participate in establishing a joint fund or cooperative to finance the construction and maintenance of the water system. They are also involved in organizing and decision-making related to the maintenance and management of clean water sources, enabling optimal clean water management implementation.

5) The need for and utilization of social infrastructure through Mutual Care to Realize Improved Welfare



Picture 6. Wargaaluyu Village Government is discussing the clean water plan until 10 years with PTM2D students

The analysis results show a significance value of $0.000 < 0.005$, indicating that increasing access to clean water has a perfect correlation with the need for and utilization of social infrastructure through mutual care, contributing to improved

welfare levels. Initially, the community viewed water needs as an individual concern, with competition for clean water prioritizing personal and family needs. However, a sense of empathy developed as improved water conditions benefited all community members. After receiving education about water maintenance, the community formed a commitment to increase self-awareness, particularly in maintaining available water facilities and infrastructure, recognizing that the quality of existing facilities and infrastructure affects the community's overall welfare.

b. Indirect Change

		village clean water improvement	Job Change	Change in Revenue	Changes in Community Welfare	Village Independence
village clean water improvement	Pearson Correlation	1	.430	.520**	.989**	.829**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004	.002	.000	.000
	N	91	91	91	91	91

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5. Results of Correlation Analysis Using SPSS on Indirect Changes in Increasing Clean Water Access to Social Dynamics Factors of Wargasaluyu Village Community

1) Job Change



Picture 7. MSME Production of Wargasaluyu Village Community

The correlation analysis in Figure 2 shows a significance value of $0.004 < 0.005$, indicating a moderate correlation between improved access to clean water and job changes. This finding is corroborated by questionnaire results, where 43% of respondents reported experiencing a change in their employment status, transitioning from unemployment to working as employees of MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises). Conversely, approximately 57% of the working community did not experience job changes.

2) Change in Revenue

The analysis results yield a significance value of $0.002 < 0.005$, suggesting that improved access to clean water has a strong correlation with changes in income. This can be attributed to MSMEs' enhanced ability to meet market demands for their products, contributing to local economic growth within the community. Additionally, MSMEs have absorbed labor from the village community, thereby increasing the income of previously unemployed individuals.

3) Change in Community Welfare



Picture 8. Changes in community income so that they can promote with better product photos

Improved access to clean water demonstrates a perfect correlation with changes in community welfare, with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.005$. This change in welfare is observable through various aspects, including improved quality of life, enhanced infrastructure, increased income, and local economic growth (Hertiari Idajati & Prasetyaningsih, 2020). While community welfare cannot be measured comprehensively, improved access to clean water has contributed significantly to these aspects. The quality of life for community members has markedly improved due to access to clean water that meets established standards. has also improved, conforming to the Standard Guidelines and Manuals: Rural Clean Water by Kementerian PUPR.

4) Village Independence

Based on the analysis results in Figure 2, the significance value obtained is $0.000 < 0.005$, indicating a perfect correlation between improving access to clean water and village independence. This correlation can be explained by the fact that one of the indicators for assessing village self-reliance is the presence of adequate basic infrastructure, as stipulated in

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Number 1 Of 2024 About Desa. Improved access to clean water, supported by adequate infrastructure, has a substantial impact on village independence. With enhanced infrastructure, Wargasaluyu village can improve its health, economy, education, and disaster preparedness, all of which contribute to increased self-reliance and long-term sustainability. Adequate infrastructure enables the village to manage its resources more effectively and reduce dependence on external assistance.

3. The Social Dynamics Process that Occurs in the Wargasaluyu Village Community as a Short-Term Outcome of the Implementation of Improved Clean Water Access

The social dynamics observed in the Wargasaluyu village community following the improvement of clean water access did not emerge spontaneously but underwent processes experienced by the community. This process was initiated when the PTM2D (Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa) student participants designed and implemented the plan to improve access to clean water, which has now been in operation for 8 months.

This social dynamic process is formed through intrasociety diffusion, which is a process of spreading ideas, beliefs, results, and innovations from individuals to other individuals, through direct interaction (Karolina & Randy, 2021). The social dynamics process that occurred in the Wargasaluyu Village community as a short-term outcome of the implementation of improved clean water access is as follows:

1. Identifying Village Problems as the First Stage of Shaping Change

In determining the program design, the initial step involved identifying potential and existing problems. Subsequently, an in-depth analysis was conducted to determine the program idea. In this case, the problems

identified were related to the condition of clean water in Wargasaluyu village. Following this, an innovation plan was developed, tailored to local needs and conditions. The objective was to increase the likelihood of acceptance and adoption by the community.

2. Deployment through Observation and *Brainstorming* Ideas

The program innovations were then presented and brainstormed with the community using the Hierarchical Diffusion approach to the village government and neighborhood/ community units. This approach facilitated community involvement and participation in the program initiated by PTM2D (Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa) students. At this stage, the spirit of cooperation began to form, community participation levels began to increase, and the foundations for community welfare and village independence were initiated.

3. Implementation of Improved Access to Clean Water

Following the acceptance of the innovation, PTM2D (Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa) students designed and implemented a clean water access improvement program. This program involved building a water dam in the raw water section, repairing and designing distribution basins at several points in each hamlet, constructing a slow sand filter, and repairing transmission pipes and distribution pipes. The implementation of this program lasted for 4 months, with assistance from the community and relevant stakeholders. During the implementation process, social changes were observed, notably an increased spirit of cooperation and a shift in mindset/participation, with the community recognizing that the management and maintenance of clean water facilities and infrastructure is a shared responsibility.

4. Post Construction of Clean Water Access in Wargasaluyu Village

The process of social change following the construction of clean water access in Wargasaluyu Village demonstrates a comprehensive and sustainable transformation. Community participation plays a key role in fostering a spirit of cooperation, changing mindsets to become more

responsible, forming attitudes conducive to organizational living, and recognizing the need for and utilization of social infrastructure through mutual care, thereby improving welfare levels. Ultimately, these changes lead to long-term transformations such as changes in income, employment, community welfare, and increased village independence.

4. The impact of social dynamics on the community of Wargasaluyu Village as a short-term outcome of the implementation of improved access to clean water in Wargasaluyu Village.

The impact of the social dynamics that occurred in the Wargasaluyu Village community extends beyond changes in social aspects, influencing other dimensions of village life. The aspects that have experienced changed include education, health, economy, culture, and environment. The changes observed as a short-term outcomes of the implementation of improved clean water access in Wargasaluyu Village are as follows:

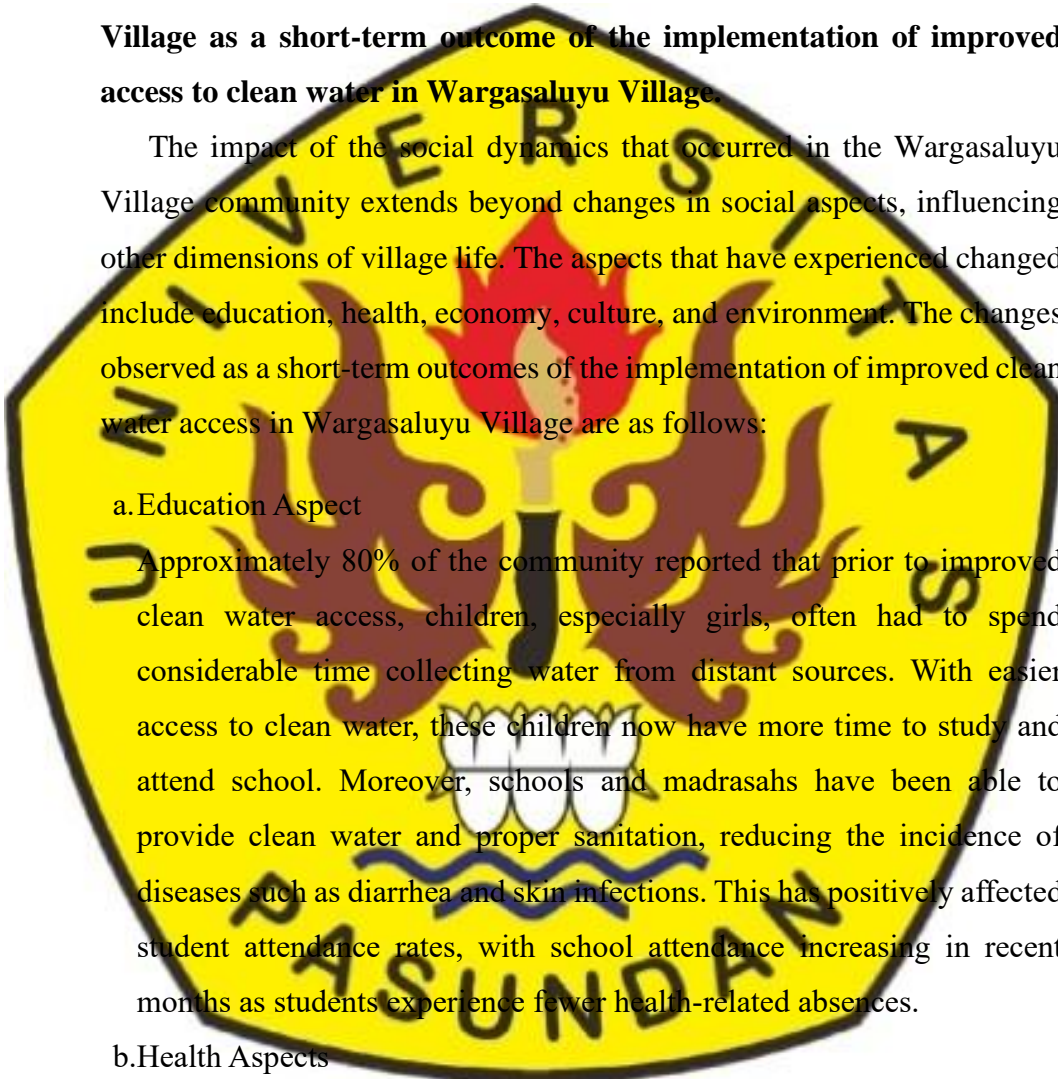
a. Education Aspect

Approximately 80% of the community reported that prior to improved clean water access, children, especially girls, often had to spend considerable time collecting water from distant sources. With easier access to clean water, these children now have more time to study and attend school. Moreover, schools and madrasahs have been able to provide clean water and proper sanitation, reducing the incidence of diseases such as diarrhea and skin infections. This has positively affected student attendance rates, with school attendance increasing in recent months as students experience fewer health-related absences.

b. Health Aspects

Access to clean water that meets feasibility and safety standards has had a positive impact on health aspects. One significant outcome is that Wargasaluyu village has been declared free of stunting in 2024.

c. Economic Aspects



Following the establishment of improved clean water access in Wargasaluyu village, the community has experienced changes in the economic sphere. Notably, 54% of MSMEs are now able to meet market supply needs. This has led to an increase in sales production of up to 10 times the previous levels. Additionally, this improved condition has contributed to the creation of employment opportunities for the Wargasaluyu village community, particularly benefiting individuals whose education level is limited to elementary or junior high school.

d.Environmental Aspects

Increased access to clean water has contributed to environmental conservation efforts. Through education, people have become more aware and concerned about environmental issues, as more accessible clean water reduces the need to use polluted water sources. Furthermore, community members who previously used river water for washing clothes, dishes, bathing, and other purposes are now gradually transitioning to using improved latrines and toilets that meet SNI (Indonesian National Standard) requirements.

D. Conclusion

After the improvement of access to clean water by PTM2D (Perguruan Tinggi Mandiri Membangun Desa) students, the social conditions of the Wargasaluyu village community experienced social change. The research has concluded that the quality, quantity, and continuity of clean water in Wargasaluyu village have changed significantly and are safe and suitable for consumption. Not only that, the social conditions of the community also changed significantly. Direct changes that occur significantly are changes in mindset and increased community participation, the spirit of cooperation, and the community becoming organized. It forms a commitment among the community that self-awareness needs to be increased, especially in maintaining available water facilities and infrastructure to improve community welfare. As for indirect changes, improving access to clean water contributes indirectly to

changes in employment for the unemployed, increasing income for MSMEs, improving community welfare, and increasing village independence.

The process of social change began with identifying village problems, followed by observation and brainstorming of ideas. Significant changes were observed during the implementation and post-improvement phases of clean water access. The impact extends beyond social aspects, affecting the educational, health, economic, cultural, and environmental dimensions of community life.



References

Literature in the form of papers from magazines/ scientific journals:

- Ahmad, S. (2020). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sarana Air Kabupaten Donggala. *E-Jurnal Katalogis*, 1, 211–226.
- Baharuddin, B. (2015). Bentuk-Bentuk Perubahan Sosial Dan Kebudayaan. *Al-Hikmah*, 9(2), 180–205. <https://doi.org/10.24260/al-hikmah.v9i2.323>
- Febriana, H., & Mardiana, R. (2019). Hubungan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dengan Keberlanjutan Ekologi, Sosial-Budaya, Dan Ekonomi Dalam Ekowisata Desa Adat. *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat [JSKPM]*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.29244/jskpm.2.4%25p>
- Firmanasari, L., Koeswahyono, I., & Fadli, M. (2020). Jaminan Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Air Bersih Oleh Masyarakat Melalui Transparansi Pengawasan di Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) Kabupaten Tulungagung. 1–20.
- Herawati, A. (2023). Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Di Masa New Normal (Analisis Menggunakan Perspektif Sosiologi Talcott Parsons). *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Budaya*, 25(2), 285–291. <https://journals.usm.ac.id/index.php/jdsb/article/view/4439>
- Hertiari Idajati, & Prasetyaningsih, T. (2020). Identifikasi Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Peningkatan Kualitas Permukiman Kum. Hertiari Idajati & Tri Prasetyaningsih, X.
- Indah, S. (2021). Dinamika Sosial dan Budaya Masyarakat Urban. *Jurnal Kreatifitas Kebudayaan*, 3(2), 1–3. <https://www.kompasiana.com/nur-arrohmah/54f75a32a33311d2358b45df/dinamika-sosial-dan-budaya>
- Kornita, S. E. (2020). Strategi Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Masyarakat terhadap Air Bersih di Kabupaten Bengkalis. *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 11(2), 166–181. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jseb.v11i2.1883>
- Kurnia, A. (2021). Dinamika Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat di Tengah Perkembangan Pariwisata di Desa Selopanggung Kecamatan Semen Kabupaten Kediri (Vol. 5, Issue c).
- Maula, M., & Ramdon, A. (2022). Dinamika Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi Pada Masyarakat Desa Panggungharjo (Studi Deskriptif Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi Sebelum Dan Sesudah Adanya Bumdes Panggungharjo Lestari). *Journal of Development and Social Change*, 5, 89. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16019>
- Maulana, H., Normelani, E., & Arisanty, D. (2018). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Penyediaan Air Bersih PDAM Di Kecamatan Sungai Tabuk Kabupaten Banjar Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Melly. (2018). *Dinamika Perubahan Sosial*. 12–29.

- Nofrianti, F. (2024). Media Sosial: Perubahan Sosial Budaya dan Dampaknya pada Masyarakat. *Jurnal Insan Pendidikan Dan Sosial Humaniora*, 2(1), 215–223. <https://doi.org/10.59581/jipsoshum-widyakarya.v2i1.2293>
- Nurhayati, C., & Jamilah, J. (2021). Buku Ajar Sosiologi Perdesaan. Laboratorium Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Farmaka Tropis Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Muallawarman, Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur, April, 5–24.
- Nurhidayah, R. E., Setyawan, W. H., Purwadinata, S., Henartiwi, T. D., Ratnaningtyas, E. M., Amina, N. W. R., Muchtar, Lestari, N. P., & Setyowidodo, A. (2022). Membangun Komunitas dalam Pengembangan Masyarakat. In *Paper Knowledge Toward a Media History of Documents*.
- Rahmawati, D., Sutikno, S., Soedjono, E. S., Moerad, S. K., Nisa, K., Harmadi, S. H. B., Handayani, K. D. M. E., Firmansyah, F., & Satiawan, P. R. (2023). Penguatan Kapasitas Masyarakat: SASIH (Hilirisasi air bersih) Hilirisasi Pengadaan Infrastruktur Air Bersih Dalam Rangka Pengentasan Daerah Rawan Air di Kabupaten Pacitan. *Sewagati*, 8(1), 1229–1243. <https://doi.org/10.12962/j26139960.v8i1.824>
- Rofil, R. (2018). Aspek Hukum Perijinan Melalui Unit Pelayanan Terpadu (Upt) Kota Semarang Dalam Era Otonomi Daerah. 1–27.
- Ronald, R., & Warwuru, P. M. (2023). Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Kesehatan dan Kebersihan Air Minum Isi Ulang di Kabupaten Merauke. *Sehat Rakyat: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 2(1), 59–67. <https://doi.org/10.54259/sehatrakyat.v2i1.1465>
- Sahabudin, Sulistiyahadi, Hasbullah, Muzakir, & Suandi. (2022). Dinamika Panggilan pada Suku Sasak di Desa Bagu Kabupaten Lombok Tengah terhadap Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat. *Kajian Sociolinguistik. JIIP - Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 5(6), 1690–1693. <https://doi.org/10.54371/jiip.v5i6.605>
- Saimu, A., Nastia, & Mayunita, S. (2023). Penanganan Resiko Stunting Berbasis Data Tingkat Kecamatan Mawasangka Tengah Kabupaten Buton Tengah. *JIP: Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 4(1), 75–88. <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/milis->
- Sari, I. (2021). Gambaran Sistem Penyediaan Air Bersih (Sumur Artesis) di Desa Gunung Agung Pauh Kota Pagaralam. 1–39.
- Septyanti, & Anisyah, M. (2017). Perencanaan Jaringan Pipa Distribusi Air Bersih Kelurahan Bukit Sangkal Kecamatan Kalidoni Palembang. *Skripsi*, 3, 4–46. [http://eprints.polsri.ac.id/1249/3/BAB II.pdf](http://eprints.polsri.ac.id/1249/3/BAB%20II.pdf)
- Sukmawardani, M. A., Sururi, M. R., & Sutadian, A. D. (2021). Evaluasi Hidrolis Jaringan Distribusi Air Minum Sistem Beber PDAM Tirta Jati Kabupaten Cirebon. *Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan*, 22(1), 058–067. <https://doi.org/10.29122/jtl.v22i1.4088>

- Sulaisyah, Nasdian, F. T., & Barlan, Z. A. (2022). Hubungan Perubahan Sosial Pasca Pembangunan Infrastruktur Jembatan Suramadu Dengan Taraf Hidup Masyarakat Pedesaan (Desa Sukolilo Barat, Kecamatan Labang, Kabupaten Bangkalan, Provinsi Jawa Timur). 05(06), 880–894.
- Suryani, A. S. (2020). Pembangunan Air Bersih dan Sanitasi saat Pandemi Covid-19. *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial*, 11(2), 199–214. <https://doi.org/10.46807/aspirasi.v11i2.1757>
- Suwarjono, H., Rustaman, N. Y., Rustaman, N. Y., Sudargo, F., Sudargo, F., Hidayat, T., & Hidayat, T. (2019). Perspektif Ilmiah Dan Keyakinan Terhadap Evolusi Mahasiswa Biologi Di Universitas Berbasis Agama. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 10(2), 83. <https://doi.org/10.30997/jsh.v10i2.1874>
- Taubat, A. M., Anggara, A., & Hanasari, C. (2024). Dinamika Sosial Masyarakat Di Desa Tugu Sempurna II Kecamatan Muara Kelingi Kabupaten Musi Rawas. 1(2), 103–119.

Literature in the form of book:

- Karolina, D., & Randy. (2021). *Kebudayaan Indonesia*. CV. Eureka Media Aksara.
- Yount. (1999). *Jumlah Populasi Kurang Dari 100 Lebih Baik Diambil Sebagai Sampel Penelitian Populasi*. Bina Aksara.

Reference in the form of Handbook/ Guideline/ Manual or collection of papers:

- BPS. (2023). *Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Memiliki Akses Terhadap Sumber Air Minum Layak (Persen), 2021-2023*. BPS Provinsi Jawa Barat. <https://jabar.bps.go.id/indicator/29/729/1/persentase-rumah-tangga-yang-memiliki-akses-terhadap-sumber-air-minum-layak-.html>
- Fauzan, M. (2020). *Dinamika Masyarakat*.
- Kementerian PUPR. (2014). *Modul Sosialisasi dan Diseminasi Standar Pedoman dan Manual Tata Cara Perencanaan Air Bersih Pedesaan Dengan Kran Umum*.
- SUSENAS. (2023). *Persentase Rumah Tangga menurut Provinsi dan Sumber Air Minum Layak (Persen), 2021-2023*. BPS. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/ODQ1IzI=/persentase-rumah-tangga-menurut-provinsi-dan-sumber-air-minum-layak.html>

Reference in the form of Statute:

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia nomor I7 Tahun 2019 tentang Sumber Daya Air

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Desa
Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia nomor 122 Tahun 2015 Tentang Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum

Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia nomor 2 Tahun 2023 tentang Kesehatan Lingkungan

Permendes Nomor 21 Tahun 2020 tentang Pedoman Umum Pembangunan Desa dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa, Pub. L. No. 20, Kemendesa PDDT 73
<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/199685/permendesa-pdtt-no-21-tahun-2020>

Kebijakan dan Strategi SPAM 2017-2022 Provinsi Jawa Barat

Peraturan Desa Wargaluyu Tentang Pemerintah Desa Wargaluyu Nomor 07 Tahun 2020 Tentang RPJM Desa Wargaluyu 2020-2025

