ABSTRAK

KEPATUHAN BANGLADESH TERHADAP *UNITED NATIONS*
***SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS* 6.3 MENGENAI PENCEMARAN**
AIR TAHUN 2015-2022

Oleh

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Pencemaran air di Bangladesh tetap menjadi tantangan utama meskipun negara ini telah meratifikasi *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) 6.3 pada tahun 2015 yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi polusi air, mengelola limbah air dengan aman, dan meningkatkan kualitas air. Dalam kurun waktu 2015–2022, pencemaran air di Bangladesh disebabkan oleh limbah industri *Ready-Made Garments* (RMG), praktik pertanian yang tidak berkelanjutan, dan limbah domestik yang tidak terolah, yang berdampak buruk pada kesehatan masyarakat dan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pencemaran air di Bangladesh akibat ketiga sektor tersebut serta menganalisis kepatuhan Bangladesh terhadap SDGs 6.3.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis deskriptif dan teori kepatuhan (*Compliance Theory*) oleh Ronald B. Mitchell. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan resmi pemerintah Bangladesh, dokumen *United Nations*, jurnal ilmiah, serta sumber daring terpercaya. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan tiga indikator kepatuhan yang disebut *public policy trichotomy*, yaitu *outputs, outcomes,* dan *impacts*. Dengan hasil analisis bentuk kepatuhan Bangladesh Terhadap SDGs 6.3 menurut *Compliance Theory* dari Ronald B Mitchell.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun Bangladesh telah mengadopsi kebijakan seperti *National Water Policy* 2018 dan mengharuskan industri membangun *Effluent Treatment Plant* (ETP), implementasinya masih menghadapi banyak hambatan. Faktor-faktor seperti kurangnya penegakan hukum, dan keterbatasan sumber daya manusia menjadi tantangan utama. Di sisi lain, kolaborasi dengan lembaga internasional seperti *World Bank* dan *Asian Development Bank* memberikan dukungan finansial dan teknis untuk meningkatkan kualitas air. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan terhadap SDGs 6.3, diperlukan penguatan tata kelola air, peningkatan kapasitas teknologi, serta kerja sama antara pemerintah, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat internasional.

Kata Kunci: Bangladesh, pencemaran air, SDGs, *Compliance Theory*

ABSTRACT

BANGLADESH'S COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6.3 ON WATER POLLUTION 2015-2022

By

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KEPATUHAN BANGLADESH TERHADAP *UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS* 6.3 MENGENAI PENCEMARAN AIR TAHUN 2015-2022

Water pollution in Bangladesh remains a major challenge despite the country's ratification of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6.3 in 2015 which aims to reduce water pollution, safely manage wastewater and improve water quality. In 2015-2022, water pollution in Bangladesh was caused by Ready-Made Garments (RMG) industry effluents, unsustainable agricultural practices, and untreated domestic sewage, which adversely affected public health and the environment. This research aims to describe water pollution in Bangladesh due to these three sectors and analyse Bangladesh's compliance with SDGs 6.3. This research aims to describe water pollution in Bangladesh due to these three sectors and analyse Bangladesh's compliance with SDGs 6.3. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method and compliance theory by Ronald B. Mitchell. Mitchell. The data used is secondary data obtained from official Bangladesh government reports, United Nations documents, scientific journals, and reliable online sources. The analysis was conducted using three indicators of compliance called the public policy trichotomy, namely outputs, outcomes, and impacts. With the results of the analysis of the form of Bangladesh's compliance with SDGs 6.3 according to Ronald B Mitchell's Compliance Theory. The results show that although Bangladesh has adopted policies such as the National Water Policy 2018 and requires industries to build Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), its implementation still faces many obstacles. Factors such as lack of law enforcement, and limited human resources are the main challenges. On the other hand, collaboration with international agencies such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank provides financial and technical support to improve water quality. This research concludes that to improve compliance with SDGs 6.3, strengthening water governance, improving technological capacity, and co-operation between the government, the private sector and the international community are needed.

Keywords: Bangladesh, water pollution, SDGs, Compliance Theory