

Problemate River Management in the City a Thousand River

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Problemate River Management In The City A Thousand River

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of river management socialization and reveal various problems to empower the community in river maintenance. This study uses a qualitative approach because the problems studied are complex, dynamic, and require in-depth analysis. Determination of respondents was done by purposive sampling. Based on this, the respondents in this study were the Head of the River Division, the Head of the River Affairs Section of the Banjarmasin City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, River Adat Management, Kelurahan staff, community leaders at ¹³ community members. Data analysis was carried out interactively which included three components, namely data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions and verification. The results of this study indicate that the socialization carried out by the Local Government of Banjarmasin City regarding River Management has been going well, which is carried out through the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Environmental Service, River Hall, River Activist Communities such as the River Care Community, River Punchers, and from the kelurahan. Even though socialization has been carried out, community participation in river maintenance is still low. Efforts that can be made to increase community participation in river maintenance are: increasing socialization, imposing sanctions on residents who throw garbage into the river, vision and mission must refer to the Long-Term Development Plan

Keyword: *Problemate, river management, a thousand river*

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1. PRELIMINARY

Humans and the environment have an inseparable relationship. Humans are very dependent on the environment that provides natural resources to survive. The limited carrying capacity of the environment causes humans to pay attention to environmental sustainability so that environmental functions can run so that they can support sustainable livelihoods. To form humans who are aware of the importance of the environment for life, efforts are needed that can foster, direct and make someone have a soul to love the environment. So far, Indonesia has experienced many natural disasters caused by human mistreatment of the environment

The city of Banjarmasin is one of the many cities in Indonesia that is given an advantage over

other cities. One of the advantages possessed by the capital city of South Kalimantan is that there are so many rivers that adorn the city of Banjarmasin ²⁶ so that many have given it the nickname as the city of a thousand rivers. The nickname of the city of a thousand rivers comes from an allusion to describe the river as an integral part of the city of Banjarmasin (Mansyur, 2019).

A river is a stream of water that flows continuously from upstream to downstream. The river has an important role as a source of life for the living things around it. If the environmental conditions of the river are polluted, life in or along the river will be threatened. In general, most rivers flowing in urban areas are polluted, one of the contributing factors is that the population density is not proportional to land

availability, forcing some people to use land that should not be used for building buildings, such as a river which should be 10-15 meters in size. However, the reality in urban communities is that the river is less than 3 meters deep (Pambudi, 2017).

A river is a part of the earth's surface that is located lower than the surrounding land and becomes a place for fresh water to flow into the sea, lake, swamp or other river. The river, from upstream to downstream, is an important source of life for various living things. Rivers are not only owned by humans alone, but rivers are also a habitat for other God's creatures. Many animals and plants, as well as other living creatures who make the river their habitat, as well as local people who use the river as their lifeblood, it cannot be denied that their survival and well-being depends on the river. Not only as a means of transportation and fulfillment of their daily needs, the surrounding community also relies on the river as an economic source.

According to Mulyanto (2007) a river can be divided into several parts with different characteristics, namely:

- a. Upstream of fast-flowing rivers and turbulent or torrential rivers which can be rapids or braided rivers.
- b. alluvial river.
- c. Tidal river
- d. estuary
- e. The mouth of a river or tidal inlet, which is the part of the sea that is directly connected to the estuary where there is an interaction between sea waves and the flow of water going out through the estuary.
- f. River deltas in the form of plains formed by sedimentation in estuaries and river mouths. Delta needs to be reviewed because it affects the characteristics of the river in which the delta is formed at its mouth.

Banjarmasin, which is known as the city of a thousand rivers, is a city where many people have lived along the river for a long time. The river is a part of the environment, where the river is very important for the survival of humans and other living things. Therefore, the existence of the river must be well maintained. But in reality, some people who live along the river still show attitudes and behaviors that do not protect the river, including throwing garbage into the river. In fact, they also made rivers for bathing and washing. It is not uncommon for us to see people throwing garbage into the river without feeling uncomfortable. When the river recedes, there are often piles of garbage that form mounds.

Many think that garbage is a trivial item and can throw it away wherever they are (Yunik'ati et al., 2019; Hamdan et al., 2018). Residents feel that throwing garbage in the river is an effective way of disposing of garbage (Yulida et al., 2016; Sulistiyorini et al., 2016). Trash is actually only a part of objects or things that are deemed unusable, unused, disliked, or must be disposed of in such a way that it does not interfere with survival (Rhofita & Chana AW, 2019). The problem of waste is a serious problem for the environment, this is because people's lives are very practical and are also supported by a consumptive lifestyle, so they cannot control the use of waste (Anggraini, 2020).

In an effort to preserve the river's sustainability, the Municipal Government of Banjarmasin has issued several regional regulations, and one of them is Perda no. 15 of 2016 concerning Efforts to Improve River Management. This regional regulation has been enacted and comes into force on October 6, 2016. With the issuance of this regulation, it is hoped that the river in the city of Banjarmasin can be preserved. One of the things regulated in the Perda, namely in CHAPTER V, is about community empowerment, and Article 2 states that "in terms of river management, local governments must increase community empowerment." Furthermore, Article 3 states that community empowerment includes socialization activities, public consultation and community participation. However,

2. RESEARCH METHODS

I.1. Data and Respondents

This research uses a qualitative approach. In qualitative research it does not emphasize generalizations but rather emphasizes meaning (actual data). As stated by Sugiyono (2011) that the research method which is based on the philosophy of postpositivism, is used to examine the condition of a natural object, (as opposed to an experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument.

Determination of respondents was done by purposive sampling. Lincoln and Guba (Wahyu, 2012) say that the special characteristics of purposive sampling are:

1. *Emergent sampling design*; temporary; as an initial guideline for going into the field, after arriving in the field it is possible to change according to circumstances.

2. *Serial selection of sample units*; roll like a snowball; according to the instructions obtained from the interviewed informants.
3. *Continuous adjustment or 'focusing' of the sample*; who will be pursued as a new informant is adjusted to the previous informant's instructions and according to the research needs, the selected sample unit is increasingly focused in line with the direction of the research focus.
4. *Selection of the point of redundancy*; informant development is carried out continuously until the information points to a saturation point or the same.

Based on this, the respondents in this study were the Head of the River Division, the Head of the River Affairs Section of the PUPR Office of Banjarmasin City, City B River Adat Management, KU and KS Kelurahan staff, community leaders and community members in KU and KS Kelurahan. This search was conducted in Banjarmasin City with the characteristics of the respondents as shown in table 1

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

No.	Initials	Level of education	Gender	Position	Information
1	Hwt	S1	L	Head of River Division	Government employees
2	Sln	S1	L	Head of River Development Section	Government employees
3	H	S1	L	Chairman of the River Bench B	Retired
4	AN	S1	L	Village Secretary A	Government employees
5	ZA	High school	L	Village staff A	Government employees
6	RN	High school	L	Village Secretary B	Government employees
7	A	High school	P	Kelurahan staff B	Honorary staff
8	Alh	SD	P	Citizens	Housewife
9	H	High school	L	Citizens	Traders
10	SW	S1	L	Citizens	Entrepreneur
11	Abd	S2	L	Citizens	Lecturer
12	N	S1	P	Citizens	Housewife
13	Ain	SD	P	Citizens	Traders
14	S	High school	P	Citizens	Housewife
15	Ah	High school	L	Citizens	Traders

1.2. Research procedure

This study uses a qualitative approach because the problems studied are complex, dynamic, and require in-depth analysis. According to Sugiyono, qualitative research examines the perspectives of participants with interactive and flexible strategies. Qualitative research is aimed at understanding social phenomena from the participant's point of view. Thus qualitative research is a study used to examine the conditions of natural objects where the researcher is a key instrument (Siyoto, Sodik, 2015).

McMillan and Schumacher (2010) state that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally relies on observing humans in their own area and relating to the people in their language and in terms. According to Lofland and Lofland data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others (Basrowi and Suwandi, 2008).

This research procedure begins with identifying the problem, determining the focus of the problem, collecting data and analyzing

data. Data collection was carried out through (1) conducting observations to obtain information / data on various problems regarding river management; (2) conducting interviews to gather data on socialization and community participation in river management

There are three main topics for the interview, namely:

- (a) Policy dissemination: respondents' opinions about the socialization of Perda No.15/2016 on River Management
- (b) Community participation: community participation in river maintenance
- (c) Efforts: Efforts to increase community participation in river maintenance

An example of a question for the first topic is "how is the socialization about river management carried out by agency A?" Example questions for the second topic, namely: what do you think about the participation of local communities in river maintenance? " An example question for the third topic is "What efforts are

being made to increase community participation in river maintenance?"

Interview guidelines are prepared in advance and made semi-structured so that the implementation is freer. This was done to make it more open and respondents who were interviewed could freely express their opinions or ideas.

1.3. Data analysis

Activities in data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated. The measure of saturation is indicated by no longer obtaining new data or information. Activities in data analysis include three components, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification.

3. RESEARCH RESULT

Research about The implementation of Perda No. 15/2016 as an effort to maintain rivers resulted from three n²n interview topics. The first topic is described in table 2 below

Table 2. Description of Respondents' Answers about River Maintenance Socialization

No.	Interview Topic	Example answers
1	River Maintenance Socialization Process	<p>"... Banjarmasin PUPR Office conducts socialization about rivers to the community at the sub-district level. So we are working with the sub-district and carried out in the sub-district to conduct socialization related to the maintenance and management of rivers in City B, including drainage, because drainage is always connected to the river. This socialization is also in collaboration with the River Hall and the community in the community. " (Month)</p> <p>"Direct socialization is carried out in each sub-district by inviting representatives from the RTs in the sub-district. The socialization contains about river and drainage management. ²⁵ become a resource, the PUPR Office usually invites several related agencies, such as the Environmental Service (DLH), River Hall and river activist communities such as Malingai (Sungai Peduli Masyarakat) and other communities. " (Hwt)</p> <p>"The socialization process is carried out by making invitations to the community or community leaders through the villages in the sub-districts that we are aiming for as a place of socialization, then we bring several sources such as university academics, activists related to the river (Community)." (Hwt)</p> <p>"The socialization carried out by the urban village is through the installation of banners on the side of the road near the river with the aim of appealing to the public and also through</p>

2	Form of Socialization	<p>coordination meetings with the RT from the kelurahan to urge the RT to inform its residents about the importance of environmental cleanliness or cleanliness of the river for comfort and public health. " (ZA)</p> <p>"Every time there is a mutual cooperation activity, the socialization is usually carried out from the urban village to the RT and its residents, and here it is scheduled to adjust from the cleaning task force. The schedule arrangement usually comes from the sub-district because the cleaning task force is mostly in the sub-district, while only a few people from the kelurahan. Therefore, when doing mutual cooperation it is usually in groups in one sub-district. In a month usually once or twice, and the implementation can be Friday or Saturday. " (A)</p> <p>"... To motivate residents, usually from the Environment Agency there is a river maharagu competition which is usually held in the first three months of March, April and May, then the second three months, namely June, July and August and the third three months namely September, October and November. Announcement of competitions is usually held every time commemorating the anniversary of City B with the hope that from the competition, people do not get used to throwing garbage into the river again. But for 2020 because there is a corona, the competition cannot be held. " (A)</p> <p>"... River owners are often involved in socialization activities to improve river management, we even invited them to get involved in a river school program organized by a community called MALINGAI (Sungai Peduli Masyarakat). In this program, we and the community provide guidance to people who live or live around the river so that they care more about the river. Because we hope that from this activity the community can feel the benefits directly from these activities. Apart from river schools, we are also active in forming a Garbage Bank, where we educate the public about how to make use of garbage. " (H)</p>
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From the explanation of some of the sources above, it can be concluded that the related parties have conducted socialization about the importance of river maintenance. This can be seen from the various activities that have been carried out by the PUPR Office, KU and KS Villages and the River Activist Community.

Even though the socialization has been carried out, community participation in river maintenance is still not maximal. Table 3 describes the community participation in river maintenance.

Table 3. Respondents' Answers regarding Citizen Participation in River Maintenance

No.	Interview Topic	Example answers
1	Level of Community participation	<p>"River maintenance is considered to be insufficient, because in the field there are not many people participating in river maintenance." (AN)</p> <p>"The community's concern for the river is still lacking because when the cleanliness task force cleans the environment, some people only watch and only one or two residents participate." (A) (RN) (ZA)</p> <p>"... Until now, there are still many people in Banjarmasin who don't care about rivers. Therefore, socialization to the community should be carried out not once, but repeatedly. " (H)</p>
2	Causes of Lack of Participation	<p>"Regarding the habit of people who do not want to bother throwing garbage directly into the river, because people live near the river. From this habit, it is very difficult to change the habit of throwing garbage into the river even though there are frequent socialization and appeals to the community. Usually only one or two people comply. They also always evade the garbage that has piled up on the grounds that other people throw it away, except for us who have caught people throwing garbage into the river in the act. " (ZA)</p> <p>"Lack of level of public awareness of river maintenance, due to a lack of awareness. Keeping the benefits to create a clean environment, and with a clean environment automatically also has a positive effect on public health. " (AN)</p> <p>14 "For residents who live on the banks of the river, most of the residents' settlements have their backs to the river, not the river. Because the river is located at the back, there is no desire to take care of the river. Supposedly, a house on the riverbank must have two faces, that is, facing the river and facing the land. In addition, the public mindset still does not understand the importance of protecting the environment, especially rivers. Another problem is related to the culture of the people who like to throw garbage into the river. In my opinion, this is the biggest obstacle in the river management process in Banjarmasin City. Then for the government, the replacement of regional heads is also an obstacle in the river management process. because each regional head, of course, there are differences in vision and mission in city planning, including the arrangement and management of rivers in the city of Banjarmasin. " (H)</p>

Based on quotations from several interviews with respondents, it can be concluded

that community participation in river maintenance is still lacking and this is due to

several things, namely: the habit of throwing garbage easily (into the river), lack of concern for river maintenance and most of the houses turn their backs on the river.

The various efforts that must be made so that people care more about rivers are described in table 4 below

Table 4. Respondents' Answers about Efforts to Increase Participation

No.	Interview Topic	Example answers
	Efforts to Increase Participation	<p>“... First, public awareness must be raised about river maintenance. For this reason, the socialization must be increased (more frequently) and even better if it is given direct examples from the authorities. ” (AN) (N)</p> <p>“... There needs to be a sanction against residents who throw garbage into the river, but it must be supported by facilities and infrastructure such as rivers that must be trolled and made parks on the riverbank or playing areas. Indeed, something has been done, but it is always not completed by the local government, such as on street V and on street ZZZ. This is allegedly due to a change of mayors. In other words, the new regional head does not continue the previous regional head program. Therefore, if there is a change of regional head, then the new regional head will continue the program of the previous regional head, especially regarding the creation of a park on the river bank. Second, the provision of a waste bank for the community so that when people want to dispose of their garbage, they always think that their waste is very valuable and can be sold. ” (ZA)</p> <p>"The local government of the city of Banjarmasin must concentrate on river management. Because during the preparation of the Long Term Development Plan, I happened to be involved in that process. We ask the regional government to prioritize Banjarmasin City as a river city. Therefore, the vision of the City Government (not the vision of the regional head) in the Long-Term Development Plan defines "Banjarmasin City to be a River City Gateway to the Economy of Kalimantan". Every candidate for regional head or who has become a regional head should refer to the term development plan. However, in fact, each regional head has his own vision and mission which sometimes contradicts or does not support the Banjarmasin City Long Term Development Plan. However, for now, the city government of Banjarmasin has started to improve river management with policies such as a shopping program without plastic bags. This is one of the ways for the government to reduce plastic waste in Banjarmasin City, which of course also has a positive effect on rivers in Banjarmasin City. " (H)</p>

Based on table 4 above, it can be concluded that various efforts that can be made to increase community participation in river maintenance are: increasing socialization,

imposing sanctions on residents who throw garbage into the river, vision and mission must refer to the Long-Term Development Plan and local governments must be more Concentration

on river management by prioritizing city B as a river city as outlined in the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP).

4. DISCUSSION

In South Kalimantan, the existence of rivers is very easy to find in various places, so the river is not a foreign object for residents. People in Kalimantan have a history of being close to rivers, and most human activities are carried out in rivers (Putra, AP., 2020). This can be traced from various historical records. Saleh (1983) states that rivers are a major factor in traffic and transportation, economic artery, cultural distribution routes, keratin territory, and also the colonial power in the 17th to 19th centuries.

In certain areas, rivers are still important objects for activities, from washing to bathing to supporting cooking activities. The river is a source of water, so its role is very important for people's lives. Rivers provide many benefits for life, including as a source of household water, industrial water sources, irrigation, fisheries, and transportation (Putra, AP., 2017). Therefore, the river must be preserved.

In order to maintain the function of the river, it is necessary to have environmental instruments capable of preserving the function of the river. One of them is issuing a regional regulation policy. The regional regulation describes the efforts for river protection, utilization of river functions, river maintenance, utilization of river water quality, management institutions, financing, rights and obligations, supervision as well as the existence of matters in the form of sanctions, namely administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions. However, of all these matters, the most important role is regarding the rights and obligations as well as the role of the community in river management (Sidqi, 2016).

With regard to river management, the local government of Banjarmasin City has issued various policies, one of which is Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2016 concerning the improvement of river management. One of the contents of the regional regulation is about the need to empower communities in river maintenance. For that one thing that must be implemented is to carry out socialization activities. This outreach activity is aimed at raising public awareness of problems related to river

protection, prevention of river water pollution and the risk of flooding (Art. 22 (1) Perda No. 15/2016).

Every policy made must be implemented. Hoogerwerf (1983) states that policy implementation is related to the use of selected means to achieve selected goals. The means that are meant are in the form of regulations or decrees that have been established by the government. Edward III (1980) formulated policy implementation as "... is the stage of policy making between the establishment of a policy... and the consequences of the policy for the people whom it affects". While Grindle views implementation by saying that In general, the task of implementation is to form an activity (linkage) that makes it easy for policy objectives to be realized as the output of a government activity. Therefore, the task of implementation includes the formation of "a policy delivery system" in which certain facilities are designed and implemented with the hope of arriving at the desired goals (Winarno, 2012). Policy implementation is very important in the policy process. As stated by Udoji (1981) that "The execution of policy making. Policy will remain dreams or blue prints jackets unless they are implemented." This shows that there is a close relationship between policy formulation and policy implementation in the sense that even though the formulation is done perfectly, if the implementation process does not work according to requirements, then policies that were originally good will become bad and vice versa. In other words, implementation is much more important than policy making. Policies are just dreams or good plans and are stored in the archives if they are not implemented.

The results of this study indicate that the socialization of the importance of river maintenance has been implemented both by the PUPR office, the environmental service, and by the kelurahan. In addition, socialization is not only carried out by government agencies, but also by community organizations that care about rivers, known as Malingai. The involvement of various parties to socialize river management or maintenance is very important (AP. Putra, 2017). As stated by Dhuha (2019) that river and environmental management can run optimally if there is the involvement of all existing stakeholders, both from government and non-

government elements. As Van Meter and van Horn (Grindle,

Even though socialization on river management has been carried out, community participation in river maintenance is still low. This is known from the frequent sight of residents throwing garbage into the river. Disposing of garbage directly into river bodies is evidence of the low participation of the community in environmental conservation. In addition, if there is an activity to clean the river, only a few people participate, the other residents are only spectators. In fact, participation is one indicator of the success of a program. Keith Davis (Sastropetro, 1988) defines participation as mental involvement or thoughts or morals or feelings in group situations that encourage donations to the group in an effort to achieve goals and take responsibility for the effort concerned. Meanwhile, Verhangen (Mardikanto, Totok, Poerwoko Soebinto, 2013) defines participation as a form of participation or involvement of a person (individual or community member) in a certain activity. Success in river management will not be possible without community support and participation. The results of this study are not much different from the results of research conducted by Shabrina et al. (2017) who researched about Implementation of the Citarum Bestari Movement (GCB) in Fostering Civic Responsibility to the Environment. The conclusion of his research states that The implementation of the program has not been able to grow the civic responsibility of the Dayeuhkolot community towards the Citarum river environment, and in implementing the program it has experienced obstacles internally and externally.

To optimize public participation in the implementation of public policies, there are several strategies that need to be implemented. **First**, increase the community's ability to utilize local institutions as instruments of participation, in accordance with their culture. **Second**, encourage the presence and functioning of community-based social control institutions, which have strategic and independent positions to oversee the process of implementing public policies within the framework of regional development. **Third**, the

local government should provide comprehensive information about the various policies that have been implemented to the public and open the maximum space and convenience for community involvement in the implementation of these public policies. In this case, socialization programs, information dissemination through mass communication are needed. and so on (Bakhtiar, 2016).

5. CONCLUSION

The socialization carried out by the Local Government of the City of Banjarmasin regarding River Management has been going well, which has been carried out through the PUPR Office, the Environmental Service, the River Hall, the River Activist Community such as the River Care Community, River Stakeholders, and from the urban village.

Even though socialization has been carried out, community participation in river maintenance is still low. Efforts that can be made to increase community participation in river maintenance are: increasing socialization, imposing sanctions on residents who throw garbage into the river, the vision and mission must refer to the RPJP and the local government must be more concerned with river management by prioritizing the city of Banjarmasin as a river city. outlined in the Long Term Development Plan.

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