

Pengujian Plagiasi Karya Ilmiah

by Herry Porda Nugroho Putro

Submission date: 25-Apr-2022 11:57PM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1820536607

File name: f_Riverbanks_Community_to_Urban_Green_Open_Space_Development.pdf (800.49K)

Word count: 3960

Character count: 21797

Adaptation of Riverbanks Community to Urban Green Open Space Development

Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy

rezky.handy@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Mutiani

mutiani@upi.edu

Social Studies Education Department, Postgraduate School of the Indonesian University of Education

Muhammad Adhitya Hidayat Putra

adhitya@upi.edu

Social Studies Education Department, Postgraduate School of the Indonesian University of Education

Syaharuddin

syahr@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Herry Porda Nugroho Putra

pordabanjar@ulm.ac.id

History Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Article History

Received: 13/02/21; Review: 16/02/21; Revision: 24/02/21; Available Online: 10/03/21

Abstrak

Perkembangan zaman mengakibatkan perubahan pada tempat tinggal dengan alih fungsi lahan ruang terbuka hijau perkotaan ini sehingga kehidupan sehari-hari manusia juga harus beradaptasi terhadap perubahan tersebut. Wilayah perkotaan yang sangat padat membawa pengaruh keburukan terutama pada bantaran sungai yang rusak karena tingkah laku masyarakatnya dalam studi ini pada bantaran Sungai Bilu, sungai Martapura Kota Banjarmasin yang berubah menjadi Kampung Wisata yaitu Kampung Hijau. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Adapun tahapan analisis data; 1) reduksi data yang tidak sesuai dengan fokus penelitian, 2) penyajian data dalam bentuk narasi deskriptif, dan 3) penarikan kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan penelitian sehingga menggambarkan hasil penelitian secara sistematis. Adaptasi dari perubahan lingkungan bantaran sungai Martapura sendiri dari alih fungsinya menjadi destinasi wisata dan ruang terbuka hijau perkotaan sehingga mereka tidak bisa lagi membuang sampah sembarangan ke sungai, dengan adanya pelatihan dan penyuluhan yang dilakukan kepada warga bantaran sungai untuk adaptasi juga mengembangkan *softskill* dan kepekaan warga terhadap fungsi ruang terbuka hijau di masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Adaptasi, Bantaran Sungai, dan Ruang Terbuka Hijau.

Abstract

The development of the times has resulted in changes in residence by changing the function of urban green open space so that daily human life must also adapt to these changes. Very dense urban areas have a bad influence, especially on riverbanks that are damaged due to the people's behavior in this study on the Sungai Bilu riverbanks, the Martapura River, Banjarmasin City, which has turned into a Tourism Village, namely Kampung Hijau. This search uses a qualitative approach. The stages of data analysis; 1) data reduction that is not following the focus of the study, 2) presenting the data in the form of descriptive narrative, and 3) drawing conclusions based on research findings so that it describes the research results systematically. Adaptation of changes to the environment on the banks of the Martapura

1 Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy, Mutiani, Muhammad Adhitya Hidayat Putra, Syaharuddin, & Herry Porda Nugroho Putro

river itself from a change of function to a tourist destination and urban green open space so that they can no longer litter into the river, with training and counseling carried out to riverbank residents for adaptation as well as developing soft skills and sensitivity of residents to the function of green open space in society.

Keywords: Adaptation, Riverbanks, and Green Open Space.

PRELIMINARY

3 Changes from times often become a problem for every human being who cannot keep up with its development, we can see from how humans from time to time can be seen from its history how Homo Sapiens survived from Homo Neanderthals to the present, modern humans are now increasingly competing with various kinds of problems it faces. The changes faced by modern humans must adapt to their surrounding environment to survive and not experience defeat from the changes they face; in the end, humans themselves experience a socio-cultural evolution, which can be seen from their livelihood systems which will gradually change. From the habit of taking what is in nature by producing their using nature (Susilo et al., 2017).

A single or complex artificial environment allows different responses from humans to deal with it. The artificial environment has undergone changes made by humans such as buildings, roads, bridges, and buildings or environments that humans have changed for specific purposes. So this happens because dealing with a human-made environment is very dependent on patterns of perception, adaptation, and learning processes in solving the environment itself (Basarah, 2019; Fatimah & Ramadhan, 2019; Norhayati et al., 2019; Widiyati, 2019).

Humans are creatures that will always be side by side with their natural environment, both side by side with fellow humans and with the nature they live in. From nature itself, it will also experience changes caused by the opening of land for shelter or as agricultural land, besides the damage from human activities itself causes a lack of green areas in the current era, which causes human adaptability not to be able to keep up with the rate of environmental change. So that later it is necessary to have a review of the direction of sustainable development policies. The emergence of various green areas in urban areas or what we know as Green Open Space now is the importance of fresh air and other activities of modern urban communities, which are very rare in green areas,

So seeing how the people on the riverbanks can follow the changes from the development of the green area and still be able to do their usual activities reducing their dependence on rivers and their bad habits such as throwing garbage or throwing waste into the river, with the development of environmental areas by the government itself this is crucial for sustainability has a positive impact on the lives of its citizens or the surrounding environment (Mohamad & Koilpillai, 2018). This article aims to discuss adapting to changes in habits in

riverbank communities in Banjarmasin City, especially Kampung Hijau, Kelurahan Sungai Bilu.

METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods and provides input on how the description of the adaptation and behavior of riverbank residents to changes in their environment is seen from the analysis of data using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1985); it is used to get clarity data. The data analysis stages; 1) data reduction that is not following the focus of the study, 2) presenting data in the form of descriptive narrative, and 3) concluding based on research findings so that they systematically describe the research results (Abbas et al., 2020; Subiyakto et al., 2020; Sugiyono, 2013).

The data obtained from local residents and literature studies on the steps of the government and related agencies in directing riverbank residents to follow the current developments and changes in the function of the area in their place of residence. They were focusing on seeing the lives of riverbank residents in the city of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. So that accurate data can be obtained in this research study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Lazarus (1984), the adaptation itself is a form of human adjustment to the environment in which he lives, so that humans will try to behave by adjusting their habits to the environment in which they are located (Gaol, 2016). This process is called coping, which means the cognitive steps of changing human habits to manage demands from within and outside, which are considered something that burdens or exceeds the human environment's resources. Besides, it is crucial to see the adaptation of the community itself from various aspects of their daily life such as social, economic, and cultural aspects of the community, besides that what becomes a problem is when the times progress both gradually and thoroughly from extensive and intensive ecosystem changes (Abbas, 2020a; Ajidayanti & Abbas, 2019; Kusumawardhani, 2019).

Green Open Space is a human-made green area to build an area that will provide a clean, beautiful, and calm area in urban areas. This area is built based on environmental studies carried out by the government of the community's needs for their daily vital areas. The development of public areas, especially green open spaces, is an implementation by the government to improve the quality of life for its citizens. Currently, the need to create open green areas is unquestionable. It aims to make tourists come by developing this public area in various ways, one of which is the one that was raised by the city government of Banjarmasin with a typical local mascot, building a unique economic area such as a floating market and also

Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy, Mutiani, Muhammad Adhitya Hidayat Putra, Syaharuddin, & Herry Porda Nugroho Putra

providing various other facilities and infrastructure in the area, such as using urban areas that were deliberately built by the government and developed as tourist attractions such as in Malacca and Bucharest with historical sites, or on the banks of the Nicosia river with open space into a tourist spot. Their value is demonstrated through their use for recreational, sporting, cultural and socio-economic, ecological, and mainly biodiversity purposes, which have always been regarded as one of the essential factors in recent years, as well as in the future of human life itself (Buyong & Rajiani, 2011; Mejri & Zouaoui, 2013; Sudarwani & Ekaputra, 2017; Zanos & Georgi, 2017; İnançoğlu, 2020; Handy & Maulana, 2021).

Reflecting on environmental changes that are happening now, the adaptation of humans will usually be slow to follow, because of the convenience of what they do, from their daily lives, humans usually produce household waste which we call Gray Water (used water from bathing, wastewater from washing clothes and restrooms), sewage and garbage dumped into the river cause problems in the river itself, namely the development of *E. coli* (*Escherichia Coli*) bacteria and is very dangerous due to the disposal of sewage through toilets in the river Martapura the city of Banjarmasin today (Sumantri, 2017; Maulana & Almubarak, 2018).

Development in riverbank areas is mostly carried out by the current government, especially in South Kalimantan, as an initial step in developing an artificial environment that has a sustainable impact on its people's lives (Widiyati, 2019). We can see a lot from the development of these green areas that profoundly impact the surrounding environment, especially residents who live around the riverbanks; their daily habits of using the river as a place for their daily activities also have an impact. These green areas are sustainable development directed towards riverbank residents with unique themes for certain villages / sub-districts. We can see the emergence of green open spaces on riverbanks, such as the Siring of the Sabilal Muhtadin Mosque, Siring of Pierre Tendean Street (Ajidayanti & Abbas, 2020; Abbas, 2020b; Abbas & Jumriani, 2020; Abbas et al., 2021).

The residents' various activities along the river are finally obliged to change, especially in their daily lives, from bathing to washing to defecating. Inviting these residents to change their habits, it is not easy to change this behavior, which can lead to shock or ongoing stress in their daily lives (Gaol, 2016). Therefore, the government plays an essential role in educating them about their changes to the area. Various kinds of steps have been taken by the government in the form of counseling, training, or appeals to communities around the riverbanks, Besides that, the Banjar people along the river, with the strength of their Social Capital, this community closeness brought themselves together to accept the changes from their daily lives (Subiyakto et.al, 2020).

Changes in the habits of residents on the banks of the Martapura River, one of which is in Kampung Hijau, Sungai Bilu, Banjarmasin City itself, which is where residents experience changes in their residence because of the policy of the Banjarmasin City government in developing riverbank slum areas into city tourist destinations in particular. In introducing riverbanks, especially various house ornaments were given green colors from house designs and fences to others to be called Green Village.

The same thing was expressed by Mrs. Dewi (33 years), as the driving team of the Kampung Hijau PKK (Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga or Family Welfare Development):

"The local community gets training and counseling to take advantage of the surrounding environment, although at first, it was difficult we are trying to develop soft skills, the city government of Banjarmasin also helps us either by bringing extension agents or training which is carried out free of charge to residents along the river in Kampung Hijau."

The introduction of the benefits of recycled waste is also one of the adaptation steps of riverbank residents in utilizing the small things around themselves; various training for cadres in Kampung Hijau is carried out to develop soft skills to treat waste. Recycled waste, or what is known as 3R (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle), is useful and can be sold; besides, it is also a form of craft and entrepreneurial development among riverbank residents.

Changes that have also occurred in riverbank residents based on an interview with Mr. HM Syauqi (45 years), the head of the riverbank tourism development group in Banjarmasin City, also provided information about changes in residents' habits in recent years:

"Residents on the riverbanks, especially in Kampung Hijau, receive education about the dangers of E. Coli bacteria, many of which are infections in the digestive tract until the worst is death, so they have begun to be directed to use water from the tap in collaboration with PDAM Bandarmasih, Banjarmasin City, besides The community is also directed to make a toilet in their respective homes by also using feces to become liquid fertilizer, and it is odorless so that it can be resold in bottles for Rp. 20,000.00 per bottle, this is one of the steps for their daily use to become something valuable and efficient. . Besides that, there are also several pieces of training provided by the government and from community service by universities."

From the explanation of Mr. Syauqi earlier, he explained that there were specific steps in inviting residents to change their daily lives, from garbage and household waste including their feces that had benefited, so that riverbank residents had started to reduce these bad habits. This is also supported by Kampung Hijau residents' training regarding recycled plastic waste into used goods (Putra et al., 2020; Syaharuddin et al., 2020). Besides, the development of this green open space by the city government of Banjarmasin from the neighborhood where the

community lives or this riverbank village without displacing it is a unique strategic step by taking advantage of the residents' environmental conditions' residences.

So that with the habit or adaptation of the people of Kampung Hijau, it can raise awareness from the community around the banks of the Martapura river in preserving the environment around where they live (Shie, 2020; Syahrin et al., 2020). Besides, with the various changes that have occurred in their residence, it is hoped that they will be able to adapt and change their habits in utilizing the environment in which they live so that it becomes a fundamental change following the times and changes to their environment from the policies of the Banjarmasin city government.

The next adaptation, by focusing on the stakeholders involved, has been assigned tasks following their respective functions and responsibilities. Then the community or community groups (communities) have the same opportunity to become tourism actors/workers or choose not to be involved in managing this tourist destination. The various attitudes carried out by the Banjarmasin City Government on river tourism as a destination manager has indicated ethical principles towards tourists and the attitude of tourists towards the communities around the destination. The interactions between tourists and the people who serve them already indicate that tourists treat these people as partners, not as inferior. Became one steps to help local communities in building a climate of travel is healthy, that is to say, how important the community in maintaining their culture in developing the potential of the environment by keeping as a means of travel for local tourists or foreigners who come to visit Banjarmasin, could be an example to the country other cities which has the potential to develop river-based tourism and the public areas to raise welfare society and encourage people and tourists to get to know the environment around them (Fitriani et al., 2018; Handy & Maulana, 2021; Nasrulhak, 2019.; Yuliani et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

Changes in times have made people more sensitive to this; the damaged environment, especially rivers, caused by human activity from their bad habits, has resulted in the emergence of various diseases that force them to change old habits. The adaptation carried out by the people on the banks of the Martapura River in Banjarmasin is a change from the function of their residence to green open space as well as a river tourism destination which is a program of the current Mayor of Banjarmasin. Program changes to green open spaces invite residents along the river Martapura to adapt and keep abreast of the times, with counseling and training to its citizens better waste management recycling or invite to not throw garbage into the river again, now have a significant impact on the development of manufacturing entrepreneurs also educate

residents along the river on the importance of the function of their place of green open space that serves as a tourist destination city of Banjarmasin river.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbas, E. W. (2020a). *Menulis Artikel Jurnal Internasional*. Program Studi Pendidikan IPS FKIP Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. <https://repositori.ulm.ac.id/handle/123456789/17528>
- Abbas, E. W. (2020b). *Menulis Artikel Konferensi Internasional*. Program Studi Pendidikan IPS FKIP Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. <https://repositori.ulm.ac.id/handle/123456789/17949>
- Abbas, E. W., Handy, M. R. N., Shaleh, R. M., & Hadi, N. T. F. W. (2020). Ecotourism of Martapura River Banjarmasin as a Learning Resources on Social Studies. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 1(2), 111–119. <https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v1i2.2024>
- Abbas, E. W., Handy, M. R. N., Shaleh, R. M., & Hadi, N. T. F. W. (2021, February). Lok Baintan Floating Market: The Ecotourism Potential of Rural Communities. In *The 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences Education (ICSSE 2020)* (pp. 367-370). Atlantis Press.
- Abbas, E. W., & Jumriani, J. (2020). Culinary Identification in the Banua Anyar Culinary Tourism Area; a Contribution for Tourism in Banjarmasin City. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 2(1), 33–40. <https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v2i1.2309>
- Ajidayanti, A., & Abbas, E. W. (2019). Utilization of Tourism Bekantan Mascot as a Learning Resource On Social Studies. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 1(1), 78–86. <https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v1i1.1370>
- Alpopi, C., Diaconu, S., & Velicu, E. R. (2020). Strategies on the development of ecotourism at the Bucharest in the context of globalization. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 74, 05003. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20207405003>
- Basarah, F. F. (2019). Studi Tanda Atas Makna Pelesarian Lingkungan Sebagai Isu Utama Konten Kreatif Media Sosial. *Communication*, 10(2), 193–207. <https://doi.org/10.36080/comm.v10i2.897>
- Buyong, E., & Rajiani, I. (2011). Cognitive and Affective Evaluation in Forming Unique Destination Image among Tourists Visiting Malacca. 5–7.
- Fatimah, S., & Ramadhan, D. (2019). Sustainable Tourism Integrated Tourism Area Based on Culture and Local Wisdom at Mandeh Area. *International Journal of Tourism, Heritage and Recreation Sport*, 1(1), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ijthrs.v1i1.14>
- Fitriani, E., Selinaswati, S., & Mardhiah, D. (2018). PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PEMBANGUNAN EKOWISATA SUNGAI PINANG. *Jurnal Socius: Journal of Sociology Research and Education*, 4(2), 83–95. <https://doi.org/10.24036/scs.v4i2.17>
- Handy, M. R. N., & Maulana, I. (2021, February). Revitalization of Green Open Space to Fulfill the Needs of Urban Communities. In *The 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences Education (ICSSE 2020)* (pp. 222-224). Atlantis Press.
- İnançoğlu, S., Özden, Ö., & Kara, C. (2020). Green Corridors in Urban Landscapes, Case Study Nicosia Pedieos River. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 9(1), 1–1. <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2020.v9n1p1>
- Kusumawardhani, I. T. (2019). Perubahan Fisik Spasial Kawasan Sindulang Kota Manado Berdasarkan Hasil Adaptasi Pembangunan Jembatan Ir. Soekarno. *Fraktal: Jurnal Arsitektur, Kota Dan Sains*, 4(2), Article 2. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/fraktal/article/view/28375>

Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy, Mutiani, Muhammad Adhitya Hidayat Putra, Syaharuddin, & Herry Porda Nugroho Putra

- Maulana, A., & Almubarak, A. (2018). PUKUL E.coli. PROSIDING SEMINAR NASIONAL PENDIDIKAN FISIKA "MOTOGPE," 0(0), Article 0. <http://snpfmotogpe.ulm.ac.id/proceeding/index.php/snpf/article/view/15>
- Mejri, R., & Zouaoui, M. (2013). Environmental Scanning and Its Perception by the Managers of the Tunisian Companies. *IBIMA Business Review*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.5171/2013.365159>
- Mohamad, M., & Koilpillai, C. (2018). The Influence of Green Supply Chain Practices towards Environmental Development: The Malaysian ISO14001 Certified Manufacturing Companies Perspective. *Journal of Southeast Asian Research*, 2018, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.5171/2018.497926>
- Nasrullah, A. (2019). Pentingnya Menjaga Daerah Aliran Sungai untuk Sarana Ekowisata. detikTravel. Retrieved March 4, 2021, from <https://travel.detik.com/travel-news/d-4544749/pentingnya-menjaga-daerah-aliran-sungai-untuk-sarana-ekowisata>
- Norhayati, N., Abbas, E. W., & Putra, M. A. H. (2019). Social Interaction Pattern Jelai Riverbanks South Basirih. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 1(1), 12–20. <https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v1i1.1258>
- Putra, M. A. H., Mutiani, M., Jumriani, J., & Handy, M. R. N. (2020). The Development of a Waste Bank as a Form of Community Participation in Waste Management. *The Kalimantan Social Studies Journal*, 2(1), 22–30. <https://doi.org/10.20527/kss.v2i1.2460>
- Shie, Y. J. (2020). Indigenous Legacy for Building Resilience: A Case Study of Taiwanese Mountain River Ecotourism. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 33, 100612. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2019.100612>
- Subiyakto, B., Sari, N. P., Mutiani, M., Faisal, M., & Rusli, R. (2020). Bonding Social Capital in Social Activities of Urang Banjar in the Martapura Riverbank. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 2(1), 17–24. <https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v2i1.2307>
- Sudarwani, M. M., & Ekaputra, Y. D. (2017). Kajian Penambahan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil Dan Perencanaan*, 19(1), 47–56. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jtsp.v19i1.10493>
- Sugiyono, S. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Alfabeta.
- Susilo, E., Purwanti, P., & Fattah, M. (2017). *Adaptasi Manusia: Ketahanan Pangan dan Jaminan Sosial Sumberdaya*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Syahrudin, S., Mutiani, M., Samihati, M., & Jumriani, J. (2020). AKTUALISASI SIKAP PEDULI LINGKUNGAN MELALUI AKTIVITAS PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH. *Jurnal Socius*, 9(2), 193–203. <https://doi.org/10.20527/jurnalsocius.v9i2.9012>
- Syahrin, M. A., Syahrudin, S., & Rahman, A. M. (2020). Environmental Awareness of Kampung Hijau Society, Sungai Bilu Banjarmasin. *The Kalimantan Social Studies Journal*, 1(2), 191–200. <https://doi.org/10.20527/kss.v1i2.2042>
- Sumantri, A. (2017). *Kesehatan Lingkungan—Edisi Revisi*. Prenada Media.
- Widiyati, P. S. (2019). PENGARUH LINGKUNGAN BUATAN PADA PERILAKU MANUSIA. *Jurnal Desain - Kajian Bidang Penelitian Desain*, 7(14), 651–656.
- Yuliani, S., Humsona, R., & Pranawa, S. (2020). Stakeholder Analysis in Community-Based Ecotourism Development in Gedong Pass. 87–92. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icstcsd-19.2020.27>
- Zanos, P., & Georgi, J. (2017). Analysis of the urban green areas of Nicosia: The case study of Linear Park of Pedieos River. *Fifth International Conference on Remote Sensing and Geoinformation of the Environment (RSCy2017)*, 10444, 104440V. <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2279665>

Pengujian Plagiasi Karya Ilmiah

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

11%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.scilit.net Internet Source	7%
2	www.atlantis-press.com Internet Source	2%
3	Submitted to Southern New Hampshire University - Continuing Education Student Paper	1%
4	repo-dosen.ulm.ac.id Internet Source	1%
5	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	1%
6	E W Abbas, Jumriani, Mutiani. "Banua Anyar Culinary Tourism Area: Study Of Economic Activities As A Learning Resource on Social Studies", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2021 Publication	<1%
7	Muhammad Saleh. "Semangat Kebangsaan Berbasis Peristiwa Sejarah Lokal untuk	<1%

Membangun Kesadaran Sejarah di Sekolah Dasar", Jurnal Basicedu, 2021

Publication



perspektif.ppj.unp.ac.id
Internet Source

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On