

Community Habits in Floating Houses (*Lanting*) in Utilizing the River as an Shower, Wash, and Toilet (MCK) Facility in the S. Parman Down Area Neighborhood 01 Hamlet XVII Palangka Raya

Feri Wagiono ¹⁾, Syahrial Shaddiq ²⁾, Junaidy ³⁾, Dodiet Enggar Wibowo ⁴⁾,
Muhammad Yusri Dzal Yahya ⁵⁾

¹⁾ Civic Education (PPKn), Department of Education, University of Palangka Raya (UPR), Indonesia

²⁾ Management, University of Cahaya Bangsa (yoUCB) Banjarmasin, Indonesia

³⁾ Public Administration, University of Islam Kalimantan (UNISKA) MAAB Banjarmasin, Indonesia

⁴⁾ Primary Education, State University of Yogyakarta (UNY), Indonesia

⁵⁾ Mechanical Engineering Education, State University of Yogyakarta (UNY), Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Feri Wagiono, Email: wagionoferi456@gmail.com

History: Received 08/01/2021 | Revised 09/01/2021 | Accepted 20/01/2021 | Published 31/01/2022

Abstract. This research on the behavior of people doing acts of his household on the *lanting* (floating house) and the factors surrounding the community in the use of as an Shower, Wash, and Toilet (MCK) River in the area of Neighborhood Association (RT) 01 Citizens Association (RW) XVII Siswondo Parman (S. Parman) Down the city, Palangka Raya. Type of research is qualitative, subject consists of chairman RT 01, public figures, and residents of the floating house in the safety precautions RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the city Palangka Raya. The data collection techniques in this study use interviews, observation, and documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques used are reduction, data presentation then conclusions. The research showed that floating in safety precautions S. Parman Down RT 01 Kahayan River amounted to ± 80 households and community in the Kahayan River doing Shower, Wash, and Toilet (MCK) activity is accustomed to even become a daily culture of society. Therefore, it is necessary for the role of the local government and the health office to conduct an outreach related to the impact that occurred if the river water as a means of Shower, Wash, and Toilet (MCK) in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya remains in use.

Keywords: *Community Habits; Floating Houses (Lanting); MCK; Kahayan River*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini mengenai perilaku masyarakat yang melakukan kegiatan rumah tangganya di atas lanting (rumah terapung) dan faktor-faktor yang ada di sekitar masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan sebagai Mandi, Cuci, dan Kakus (MCK) Sungai di wilayah Rukun Tetangga (RT) 01 RW XVII Siswondo Parman (S. Parman) bawah kota, Palangka Raya. Jenis penelitian adalah kualitatif, subjek terdiri dari ketua RT 01, tokoh masyarakat, dan penghuni rumah terapung di RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Bawah Kota Palangka Raya. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah reduksi, penyajian data kemudian penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan terapung di S. Parman Down RT 01 Sungai Kahayan berjumlah ± 80 KK dan masyarakat di Sungai Kahayan yang melakukan kegiatan Mandi, Cuci, dan WC (MCK) sudah menjadi kebiasaan bahkan menjadi budaya sehari-hari masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, perlu peran pemerintah daerah dan dinas kesehatan untuk melakukan sosialisasi terkait dampak yang terjadi jika air sungai sebagai sarana Mandi, Cuci, dan Kakus (MCK) di S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya tetap digunakan.

Kata Kunci: *Kebiasaan Masyarakat; Rumah Terapung (Lanting); MCK; Sungai Kahayan*

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, rivers can be found in urban, rural, and rural areas because Indonesia as an archipelago has almost thousands of rivers. The river was initially used as a means of transportation but now as time passes it also becomes non-transportation (Hidayat, Fauzi, M., Suoth, 2019). The river is used by some communities as a place of fishery activities (shelter and processing of fish catches) and by fishermen as a place of ship rest (Kurniadi et al., 2015). The river plays an important role in the development of human civilization, the availability of water, and the fertility of the surrounding land, a river which provides a source of life for humans. The river can be used as a means of transportation to increase mobility and communication between people (Tominaga, 1985). Water as a component of the environment will affect and be influenced by components of other components. People use water of the river to fulfill household needs, Industrial activities, agriculture, and so forth (Wiriani, E. R, E. Yarifudin, H., 2020). Agricultural activities, settlements, and industry will have an impact on water conditions in rivers (Agustiningsih D, Sasongko SB, 2012).

The Government of Indonesia strives to preserve the quality of the environment including overcoming the damage to the river environment caused by population behavior. Wastewater disposal that is done by the community can cause a decrease in river water

quality (Mahyudin, Soemarno, 2015). These government efforts are more preventive as stated in Government Regulation Number 35 the Year 1991 Concerning rivers. In Article 27 Chapter XII it is prohibited to dispose of objects, solid and or liquid materials or in the form of waste into or around rivers that are estimated or reasonably suspected to cause pollution or deterioration in water quality, thereby endangering and or detrimental to water use and environment (Suryadi, 2016). Also affirmed on law No. 32 of 2009 on protection and environmental manageability states that environment pollution is entering into the or ditions of living creatures, substances, energies, and/or other components into the environment by human activities so as to exceed the quality standards of the living environment that has been established (KemenLHK, 2009). Pollutants originating from domestic waste or households will be oxidized in the Kahayan River. Pollutants that enter the enter body of the River will undergo various processes such as mixing, dilution, and rinsing (Cahyadi J, Laga A, 2010). Dissolved oxygen levels in the river kahayan waters when it reaches saturation (saturated level) and is in equilibrium with atmospheric oxygen levels, the aeration process will not take place. Aeration is the process of oxygen transfer from the atmosphere to the water through the diffusion process (Hefni, 2005).

Activities conducted by the community around the Kahayan River, especially those

living on the *lanting* (floating house) such as cooking using river water, bathing, washing, drinking using river water, and all the activities of life (Novrianti, 2016). Utilization of the Kahayan River as a place for bathing, washing, and toileting, in RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down, Palangka Raya city is still being carried out, including other people who live in the kahayan river basin, especially residents of *lanting* houses, although these activities can cause a various problem. The customary pattern of people polluting river water usually comes from agricultural waste and domestic waste (Ridwan M, Willems P, Sadek A, 2003). Human activities will produce a problem and need to get attention (Arif, 2014).

Previous research relevant to this research was conducted by (Novrianti, 2016) titled "The Influence of Community Activities on the banks of the River (Floating House) on Environmental Pollution of the Kahayan River of the Palangka Raya City of Central Kalimantan". This study was conducted by surveying 342 *lanting* or floating houses in the Kahayan River environment. All household activities are carried out on *lanting* ranging from cooking, washing, eating, drinking, and outhouses. The results revealed that the water of the Kahayan River will have the impact of producing waste material directly discharged into the Kahayan River water body. The resulting waste and waste is a major problem for the environment because it will cause physical, chemical, and biological changes

from the water of the Kahayan River. Novrianti's research has similarities to this study which focuses on household activities carried out on *lanting* ranging from washing, bathing, and outhouses. And the difference is Novrianti research that examines the impact of waste causing physical, chemical, and biological changes from the water of the Kahayan River, while this study examines the system of how the activity patterns of public awareness to live sparingly in the economy.

Furthermore, the research conducted by (Shulthon Rizal, 2013) entitled "Factors Causing People to Wash Toilets In The River (Descriptive Study on The Community In Bantaran Sungai Dam Watu Urip Village Pringgowirawan District Sumberbaru Jember)". The results showed that the natural environmental conditions practically affect the pattern of people's behavior in their social lives activities carried out by housewives doing shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) in the river. Factors that cause the community to do MCK such as predisposing factors (knowledge and attitudes of the community), catalysts (availability of facilities and infrastructure or health facilities), boosters (attitudes and behavior of community leaders). The similarities between this study and Shulthon Rizal's research highlight the use of river water for bathing, washing, latrines (MCK). And the difference in this study is that Shulthon Rizal examined the factors that cause people to do MCK. While the study focused on the use of

river water for bathing, washing, latrines (MCK), and how people's lifestyles improve well-being.

Based on the description above, the researchers are interested in conducting a study with a study of the needs of the community in floating houses (*lanting*) in utilizing the river as a means of bathing, washing (MCK) in RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down, Palangka Raya City.

A simple lifestyle that is a lifestyle that is not wasteful, not spray, and not a luxury lifestyle. Humans realize that in their lives want a life that is prosperous physically and mentally. According to Parsono (2001) the human needs are innumerable and the limited resources possessed by everyone, especially the income that can be spent to meet the needs that are very much, then each individual must get used to saving lives (Parsono, 2001).

It's a bit difficult to put limits on society (Novrianti, 2016). That is because there are factors surrounding and various aspects related to society, so it is difficult to impose limits that can parse in its entirety and have overall meaning, the rapid growth rate of Indonesian there are today (Baharinawati Wilhan Hastanti dan Purwanto, 2019). Nevertheless, some experts give definitions about society with different points of view (Wuryan dan Syaifullah, 2008). Further explained, although there are several different definitions, basically the contents are the same, namely, the society includes elements

consisting of (1) humans living together, (2) allied for quite a long time, (3) they realize that they are a unity, (4) they are a system of living together (Iver, M. and Linton, 1987).

Based on the explanation above the authors concluded that the way of behaving a day-to-day habit of saving a life, not riotous, and not excessive lifestyle is the need of human beings innumerable, possessed by every human beings. Various factors and aspects that surround the community such as still difficult to get a job that is only sourced from the income to manage fish and private workers, and the community of floating houses has no land of residence, so the floating House community residing in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya still use the river as a place to live and (MCK).

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research is a type of study that generates descriptive data of written or spoken words from people and behaviors that can be observed (Lion, 2013). Researchers describe the phenomenon and object of people's life utilizing the river as a means of shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) in safety precautions RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the city of Palangka Raya. This research generates descriptive data in the form of written words which is a description of the behavior of one observed by producing a picture of people utilizing the river as a means of shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) in safety

precautions RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the city Palangka Raya. The data sources in this study include primary data on the words and actions of people who were observed or interviewed (Moser & Korstjens, 2018). Primary data such as written notes, audiotapes, and photo capture. Primary data is obtained through interviews with respondents and informants. The data source in this study is Chairman RT 01, chairman of the establishment of Riyadhus Sholihin and 2 male citizens and 1 female citizen of the floating house in safety precautions RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the city Palangka Raya. Secondary data is obtained from books, scientific magazines, archival sources, personal documents, and official documents (Moleong, 2007). Secondary data from literature books relating to the life of people utilizing the river as a means of MCK in safety precautions RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya.

Research data collection techniques such as interviews, observations, and documentation (Patamita, A. dan Kristiana, 2013). This research data collection technique is like an interview with Chairman RT 01, chairman of the establishment of Riyadhus Sholihin and 2 male citizens, and 1 female House of floating houses in safety precautions RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the city Palangka Raya. The interview was conducted with the existing data source mentioned above regarding the use of with a means of MCK

river in RT 01 RW XVII S area Parman Down the Palangka Raya, the role of the river as a means of MCK in the area RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the Palangka Raya. Factor and aspects that surround the River as a means of MCK in the area RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down the city Palangka Raya. Observation of the activities of citizens in the utilization of rivers as a means of MCK in RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya and documentation of activities of citizens in the utilization of the river as a means of shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) in the area RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman down Palangka Raya. Data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation then draw conclusions or data verification. Checking the validity of data using triangular.

DISCUSSION

Resources, Population and Facilities shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya

Table I. Population Data and MCK Facility RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya

| No | Population Data and MCK Facility | Amount |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Male | 96 |
| 2. | Female | 85 |
| 3. | Children | 45 |
| 4. | MCK Facility | ± 80 |
| 5. | Floating House (<i>lanting</i>) | ± 80 |
| | Amount | 424 |

Source: Primary Data RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya 2020

Table 2. Data Respondent Rt 01 Rw XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya

| No | Respondent | Gender | | Amount |
|--------|--|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| 1. | Chairman Rt 01 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2. | Public Figures or Chairman Foundations | 1 | - | 1 |
| 3. | Residents of the Floating House | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Amount | | 4 | 1 | 5 |

Source: Primary Data RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya 2020

River as MCK

According to the interview of the author with Mr. Toni Kuswoyo as chairman of RT 01 about patterns of habits of society in utilizing the Kahayan River as a means of a shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya.



Figure 1. Floating house community (*lanting*) who live on the banks of the Kahayan River

Based on the statement that the lifestyle of the community in utilizing the Kahayan River as a washing and toilet facility (MCK) in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya City that the community habits like this have been a long time occurred since ancient times until now and it is still difficult to change because of the local community's habit of

always using this river as a place to wash and toilets, this habit is because there are still no public toilet facilities available and generally live in floating houses. The people, especially those who live along the Kahayan River RT 01 RW XVII, about the habits of culture and lifestyle of the people who formed naturally, gradually from old habits to the present (Novrianti, 2016; Parsono, 2001).

The same thing is also expressed by Mr. Ateng as a resident floating house in RT 01. This was stated that as a resident of a floating house in S. Parman Down RT 01 that the river is for shower, wash, and toilet (MCK), the reason is that he does not have a house and land to build a house, so that those who live in a floating house use the river for MCK and have become a hereditary generation from the era first, also we do not have leading water and bore wells, so we are forced to use the river for everything including MCK, except for drinking water, some have requested clean water from neighbors who live on land, but some also continue to take drinking water from the Kahayan River with the method was deposited with the help of alum or called caporific. The community's habit of using the river as a place for MCK is done continuously and is difficult to change, also caused by other factors such as the lack of clean water owned by residents of floating houses (Sugara, R. dan Sugihen, 2017).

The above is in line with that expressed by Mrs. Tuksamiyati as the citizen home to the

river function for the floating house community. This river has many functions, such as the Kahayan River, which is a means of MCK and the livelihoods of residents are used as a means of transportation and a source of life for riverbank communities that are still thick with customs and culture (Sugara, R. dan Sugihen, 2017). The river is part of the life of the Dayak people and the Banjar tribe, especially the periphery of the Kahayan, Mentaya and Barito watersheds Province of Central Kalimantan, Indonesian.

In line with the above opinion about the function of the river for the people of the floating house as stated by Mr. Supiono as the citizen RT 01 RW XVII S. Parman Down Palangka Raya. According to Mr. Supiono that, the river as a place to live is a floating house on the banks of the river using a floating house yard to keep fish called cages. Communities living in floating houses (*lanting*) utilize floating houses to raise fish in caramba and become a source of business in helping the economy.



Figure 2. Lanting house people use floating houses to raise fish (farmers caramba)

Factors of Inhibiting and Supporting

Based on the results of the interviews with Mr. Amid as the chairman of the foundation of Riyadhus Sholihin about the inhibitory factor and community support in the utilization of the river as a means of washing baths and toilet (MCK).

Inhibiting factors of the community using the river for MCK with the socialization, counseling and giving direction from the government how the impact of the river if used for MCK both from pollution to health (Shulthun Rizal, 2013; Windusari, 2015). To support the cause until now there are no rules that govern and foster and the high needs of the community for the river as a place to live and as a place to make a living by becoming fishermen and farmers caramba. Economic factors that are still weak, do not have homes on land and land on land so that the floating house community prefers to live in a floating house with only capital to make a floating house with a size of approximately 25 to 30 square meters. Some of the floating houses (*lanting*) are paid, some are free because the land occupied is official land. Meanwhile, to pay or rent mooring floating houses around 1.6 million to 2.8 million per year. The inhibiting factor of community behavior in the utilization and level of needs of the floating house community as washing and toilet facilities (MCK) in S. Parman Down RT 01.

Community Habits in Floating Houses (*Lanting*) in Utilizing the River as an MCK Facility in the S. Parman Down Area Neighborhood 01 Hamlet XVII Palangka Raya

The research was conducted in the Kahayan River area on the customs of people in the Floating House (*lanting*) in utilizing the river as a means of MCK. Floating house data (*lanting*) obtained as much as ± 80 *lanting*. The number of male citizens is 96 and the female population is 85 and the children are 45 inhabitants. Location of observation in the area of S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Langkai Sub-district of Pahandut Palangka Raya Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Community life patterns in utilizing the Kahayan River as a means of bathing washing and toilet (MCK) in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya that the habits of the community since ancient times until now and it is still difficult to change because of the habits of local people who always use this river as a place for washing, bathing, and toilet facilities, this habit is since there is still no public toilet and generally live in a floating house. The people, especially those who live along the Kahayan river RT 01 RW XVII, are about the habits of culture and lifestyle that are formed naturally and are hereditary. This is also caused by the fact that there is no clean water owned by floating houses and some residents ask for clean water from drilled wells requested from neighbors who live on land. The results of the study and interpretation of

the results of interviews and observations in the field can be explained by the activities of the community in the presence of MCK facilities in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya City. The geographical conditions of S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII are widely used by the community for various activities of daily life. The majority of the individuals in this community do not have adequate toilet facilities (Novrianti, 2016). Economic and sociocultural factors play a significant role in shaping the behavioral patterns (Sugara, R. dan Sugihen, 2017). This tradition has been cultured for the local community.

The role of rivers that vary with the growth of human activity around the river will impact the decline in water quality (Yisa J, 2010). RT 01 people use the river following their functions, one of which is as a means for MCK and livelihoods up to a source of life and a source of drinking water. In doing activities a little shifted that is latrines on land but bathing washing always using the river this has become a habit for them this is caused by several factors namely the lack of good economic ability to build houses on land and the pattern of life that still cannot be shifted to modern direction as well as overriding aspects of health. The lifestyle of the community is very diverse among those in the context of health, The behavior of society in maintaining physical and spiritual health-also of course is very diverse in terms of the guidelines,

meanings, habits, or cultures inherent that the held individual embraced (Shulthon Rizal, 2013). They are a benefit to the life of all beings including men, so it is necessary to be grateful for the greatness and omnipotence of God (Triyanto, 2001).

The government system should protect the community to show that building infrastructure prioritizes the social community because it will change people's personal and behavior if there is no example for them (voluntary), if there is no action done by them, the behavior of the community will never change (Saputra et al., 2020). Then influenced by the lack of public down standing of sanitation due to background education graduate elementary school and lack of education, socialization, or counseling on sanitation. Further influenced by the weak supervision of the absence of sanctions governing and difficulty implementation of sanitation management settings policy, and also the absence of the form of grant security from volunteer the local government. According to Windusari (2015) that given the high dependence of society on river waters to meet the needs of its life (Windusari, 2015). The importance of village development is also expected to be a benchmark for society in facing the dynamic era of globalization and realizing an educationally literate society (Wagiono & Karliani, 2020; Wagiono et al., 2020)

The inhibiting and supporting factors of the community in the use of the river as a means of bathing and toilet (MCK), namely the lack of a culture of clean living and socio-cultural and economic factors become a classic problem for the community and the government in solving this problem. This tradition has been entrenched for the local community (Sugara, R. dan Sugihen, 2017). The inhibiting factors of community behavior in the utilization and level of needs of the floating house community as a means of bathing wash and toilet (MCK) in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Pahandut District Palangka Raya, is lack of understanding of the environment and lack of knowledge due to the relatively low level of education in several stages, namely presentation/planning, implementation, discussion guidance, practice, and demonstration (Wagiono et al., 2022). Then the unavailability of clean water owned by residents of floating houses except for drinking water that is requested from neighbors who have houses on land that have bore wells.

This finding is in line with the findings of several previous studies for example. (Novrianti, 2016) titled "The Influence of Community Activities on the banks of the River (Floating House) on Environmental Pollution of the Kahayan River of the Palangka Raya City of Central Kalimantan". This study was conducted by surveying 342 lanting or floating houses in the Kahayan River

environment. All household activities are carried out on lanting ranging from cooking, washing, eating, drinking, and outhouses. The results revealed that the water of the Kahayan River will have the impact of producing waste material directly discharged into the Kahayan River water body. The resulting waste and waste is a major problem for the environment because it will cause physical, chemical, and biological changes from the water of the Kahayan River. Novrianti's research has similarities to this study which focuses on household activities carried out on lanting ranging from washing, bathing, and outhouses. And the difference is Novrianti research that examines the impact of waste causing physical, chemical, and biological changes from the water of the Kahayan River, while this study examines the system of how the activity patterns of public awareness to live sparingly in the economy.

And then the research conducted by (Shulthun Rizal, 2013) entitled "Factors Causing People to Wash Toilets In The River (Descriptive Study on The Community In Bantaran Sungai Dam Watu Urip Village Pringgowirawan District Sumberbaru Jember)". The results showed that the natural environmental conditions practically affect the pattern of people's behavior in their social lives activities carried out by housewives doing shower, wash, and toilet (MCK) in the river. Factors that cause the community to do MCK such as predisposing factors (knowledge and

attitudes of the community), catalysts (availability of facilities and infrastructure or health facilities), boosters (attitudes and behavior of community leaders). The similarities between this study and Shulthun Rizal's research highlight the use of river water for bathing, washing, latrines (MCK). And the difference in this study is that Shulthun Rizal examined the factors that cause people to do MCK. While the study focused on the use of river water for bathing, washing, latrines (MCK), and how people's lifestyles improve well-being.

Furthermore, the research was conducted by (Sugara, R. dan Sugihen, 2017) entitled "Community Behavior in Utilizing River Flow as a Means of Bathing Washing and Latrines (MCK) (Case Study in Pasir Village Tripe Jaya District Gayo Lues)" the purpose of this study is to find out why people in Pasir Village still do bathing, washing, outhouse (MCK) activities in the Kuala Babat river and what effect the use of the river as an MCK for public health in Pasir Village. The results of this study show that people in Pasir Village are accustomed to doing MCK activities and even become a daily culture, the impact of river utilization as a means of MCK activities has the potential to cause various skin diseases, economic and socio-cultural factors play a role in shaping the lifestyle. While the study focused on the use of river water for bathing, washing, outhouses (MCK) and for frugal living only.

The study has implications for a form of reference related to understanding the use of river water for bathing, washing, latrines (MCK), and the environment. The need for socialization, coaching, knowledge, and empowerment to social communities is integrated with the fulfillment of healthy living behaviors.

CONCLUSION

The behavior of people living in the *lanting* (floating house) area of Kahayan River with the amount of \pm 80 households is generally still doing activities MCK is accustomed to even become a daily culture of people's habit is integrated with the nature of the river. The Kahayan River used as a washing bath (MCK) until now can not be changed by the floating house community. Communities are less aware of the impacts posed in the future. People are also less aware of the impact on health if using the river water as a means of MCK even consumed into drinking water. The economic factors of society are below the middle and the absence of clean water in S. Parman Down RT 01 to meet the needs of the community. Therefore it is necessary the role of local government and health department conduct counseling, seminars, or workshops related to knowledge and public understanding of the impact that occurred if the river water as a means of MCK in S. Parman Down RT 01 RW XVII Palangka Raya remains in use. It is hoped that the

importance of village development will also serve as a benchmark for society to face the dynamic era of globalization, so that the people of the nation who have wisdom, culture, and local relations (Wagiono, Shaddiq, Sakman, et al., 2020).

REFERENCES

- [1] Agustiniingsih D, Sasongko SB, S. (2012). Analisis kualitas air dan Strategi pengendalian pencemaran air Sungai Belukar Kabupaten Kendal. *Jurnal Presipitasi*, 9(2), 64-71.
- [2] Arif, Z. (2014). *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Lingkungan*. Salemba Teknika.
- [3] Baharinawati Wilhan Hastanti dan Purwanto. (2019). *Analisis Modal Sosial Dalam Pengelolaan Mata Air Di Dusun Ngaram-Aram, Desa Crewek, Kecamatan Kradenan, Kabupaten Grobogan (Analysis of social capital in springs management at Ngaram-aram Hamlet, Crewek Village, Kradenan District, Grobogan Regency)*. 89–110. <https://doi.org/doi> <https://doi.org/10.20886/jppdas.2019.3.2.89-110> ANALISIS
- [4] Cahyadi J, Laga A, N. M. (2010). Kajian potensi budi daya rumput laut di perairan Pulau Bunyu melalui pendekatan hidro-oceanografi dan sistem informasi geografi. *Jurnal Harpodon*, 3(1), 93-105.
- [5] Hefni, E. (2005). *Telaah Kualitas Air: Bagi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya dan Lingkungan Perairan*. Penerbit : Kanisius Yogyakarta.
- [6] Hidayat, Fauzi, M., Suoth, R. A. (2019). Efektivitas Multimedia dalam Biofilter Pada Pengolahan Air Limbah Rumah Tangga (The effectiveness of multimedia in biofilters on grey water treatments). *Jurnal Penelitian Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai*, 3(2), 111–126. <https://doi.org/10.20886/jppdas.2019.3.2.111-126>
- [7] Iver, M. and Linton, R. (1987). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. 21–24. Jakarta
- [8] KemenLHK. (2009). *UU.RI No. 32 Tahun*

- 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Hidup. Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup. Jakarta. Sekretariat Negara.
- [9] Kurniadi, B., Hariyadi, S., & Adiwilaga, E. M. (2015). Kualitas Perairan Sungai Buaya Di Pulau Bunyu Kalimantan Utara Pada Kondisi Pasang Surut (Buaya River Water Quality in Bunyu Island of North Kalimantan at Tidal Condition). *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*, 20(1), 53–58.
- [10] Lion, E. dan H. Y. B. (2013). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jenggala Pustaka Utama.
- [11] Mahyudin, Soemarno, T. B. P. (2015). Analisis kualitas air dan strategi pengendalian pencemaran air sungai metro di kota kepanjen kabupaten malang. 6(2), 105–114.
- [12] Moleong, L. . (2007). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Remaja Rosda Karya.
- [13] Moser, A., & Korstjens, I. (2018). Series: Practical guidance to qualitative research. Part 3: Sampling, data collection and analysis. *European Journal of General Practice*.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/13814788.2017.1375091>
- [14] Novrianti. (2016). Pengaruh Aktivitas Masyarakat di pinggir Sungai (Rumah Terapung) terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan Sungai Kahayan Kota Palangka Raya Kalimantan Tengah. *Jurnal MITL*, 1(2). UMP
- [15] Parsono, F. (2001). *Berbagai Pola Hidup Manusia*. 23. Setia Adji
- [16] Patamita, A. dan Kristiana, L. (2013). Teknik Focus Group Discussion dalam Penelitian Kualitatif. *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, 16(2), 117-127.
- [17] Ridwan M, Willems P, Sadek A, B. J. (2003). Modelling of dissolved oxygen and biochemical oxygen demand in river water using a detailed and a simplified model. *Journal of River Basin Management*, 1(2), 97 103.
- [18] Saputra, A., Offenly, & Triyani. (2020). Pola Hidup Masyarakat Pada Rumah Terapung (Lanting) Dalam Memanfaatkan Sungai Sebagai Sarana MCK di Kawasan Pahandut Seberang RT 05 Kota Palangka Raya. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (JPIPS)*, 2020(12), 1–7.
- [19] Shulthon Rizal, A. (2013). Faktor Penyebab Masyarakat Melakukan Mandi Cuci Kakus Di Sungai (Studi Deskriptif Pada Masyarakat Di Daerah Bantaran Sungai Dam Watu urip Desa Pringgowirawan Kecamatan Sumberbaru Kabupaten Jember). *Jember, Skripsi, Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial%0AFakultas Ilmu Sosial* d.
- [20] Sugara, R. dan Sugihen, B. T. (2017). Perilaku Masyarakat dalam Memanfaatkan Aliran Sungai Sebagai Sarana Mandi Cuci dan Kakus (MCK) (Studi Kasus di Desa Pasir Kecamatan Tripe Jaya Kabupaten Gayo Lues). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FISIP Unsyiah*, 2(3).
<http://jim.unsyiah.ac.id/FISIP/article/view/4270/2149>
- [21] Suryadi, G. (2016). *Perilaku Masyarakat dalam Memanfaatkan Air Sungai Siak sebagai Sumber Kehidupan dan Dampaknya terhadap Estetika serta Kesehatan Lingkungan di Wilayah Waterfront City Pekanbaru*. Volume 3(Jurnal ISSN Dinamika Lingkungan Hidup), 103–104.
- [22] Tominaga. (1985). *Perbaikan dan Pengaturan Sungai*. Jakarta.
- [23] Triyanto. (2001). Makna Ruang dan Penataannya dalam Arsitektur Rumah Kudus. *Kelompok Studi Mekar*.
- [24] Wagiono, F., & Karliani, E. (2020). *Implementation of School Literacy Program In Junior High School Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya*. 5(2), 177–191.
- [25] Wagiono, F., Shaddiq, S., & Junaidi, F. (2022). *Implementation of Blended Learning During COVID-19 Pandemic on Civic Education Subjects in Millennial Generation Era*. 3(1), 36–44.
- [26] Wagiono, F., Shaddiq, S., Sakman, S., & Suprayitno, S. (2020). Implementation Based Education (Learning-Gradual) through Traditional Games Mambe Tampun. *Jurnal Iqra' : Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan*, 5(2), 43–55.
<https://doi.org/10.25217/ji.v5i2.877>

- [27] Wagiono, F., Shaddiq, S., & Syahidi, A. A. (2020). Pengembangan Pkn Di Era Generasi Millenial Berbantuan M-Learning (Mobile Learning) Pada Gadget Pembelajaran Berbasis Cooperative Learning Bermuatan Karakter. *Edunesia : Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan*, 1(3), 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.51276/edu.v1i3.64>
- [28] Windusari, Y. (2015). Kualitas Perairan Sungai Musi di Kota Palembang Sumatera Selatan. *Jurnal Bioeksperimen.*, 1(1).
- [29] Wiriani, E. R, E. Yarifudin, H., J. (2020). Analisis Kualitas Air Sungai Batanghari Berkelanjutan Di Kota Jambi. *Jurnal Khazanah Intelektual*, 2(2), 219–241. <https://doi.org/10.37250/newkiki.v2i2.26>
- [30] Wuryan dan Syaifullah. (2008). *Civics : Ilmu Kewarganegaraan* (p. hlm. 9). Laboratorium Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan UPI.
- [31] Yisa J, J. T. (2010). Analytical studies on Water Quality Index of River Landzu. *American Journal of Applied Sciences*, 7(4), 453 458.