UTILIZATION OF NILO RIVER WATER AS A SOURCE OF LIFE AND ITS IMPACT ON COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN PANGKALAN KURAS DISTRICT, PELALAWAN REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE

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Abstract - Community behavior is basically a manifestation of culture that is influenced by several factors, among others: environmental, social, economic, and cultural, as well as people's behavior. Drain Base subdistrict, Pelalawan in utilizing Nilo River as bathing, washing and toilet facilities. Bathing, washing and toilet (MCK) is one of the needs of each person. To meet the needs of the community in Pelalawan do on the river Nilo. The shape of the action taken is to clean the body, wash clothes and household furnishings and kitchenware as well as urinating / big on the river. The study was limited to answering the question why the community Village East Kerinci utilize Nilo River as bathing, washing and toilet (MCK). This study uses a qualitative method. Data collected by observation, interview and reference studies. Data were analyzed using analytical models model data flow through the stages of reduction, presentation, and verification of data. The results showed that most people in the village of East Kerinci utilize Nilo river for bathing activities, washing and toilet facilities. It is caused by several factors such as environmental, social, economic, and cultural. Public awareness of clean and healthy behavior is quite high, although the embodiment behavior in the use of the river as a means of meeting the needs of bathing, washing and others remain to be done, it is caused by environmental conditions and lack of clean water and sanitation facilities owned by citizens interviews, and reference studies. Data were analyzed using analytical models model data flow through the stages of reduction, presentation, and verification of data. The results showed that most people in the village of East Kerinci utilize Nilo river for bathing activities, washing and toilet facilities. It is caused by several factors such as environmental, social, economic, and cultural. 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Keywords - Behavior, Utilization River, MCK.

I. INTRODUCTION

Welfare society created through human development and the environment has been done. Development is done without regard to the environmental aspects will have an impact on environmental destruction. Environmental conditions strongly influenced by the interaction between humans and nature around. (Lewin,1951). Human behavior is a major factor associated with the interaction because it is caused by human behavior that could someday provide a positive or negative consequence on the environment.

The behavior itself is a continuing response to an action for their stimulant of a condition. Environmental conditions have a mutual dependence on the human condition. People's behavior can be an object as well as subject to the environment. People living on the river banks are generally very dependent on river water to meet their needs, such as for irrigation, drinking water, industrial needs and there is also the use of space activity bathing, washing and toilet (MCK). Similarly, people who live in Area rivers in the region, especially people living Pelalawan Basic physical Rona Pelalawan region strongly colored by the presence of Nilo river which flows from west to east which crosses the center of the region. Presented on a height identified with the contour interval of 25 meters, from a low of 25 m asl (above sea level) in the region other than the main river Pelalawan the River Nilo, there are also tributaries are among others: S. Kampar Kiri, S. Segati, S. Nilo, S. Kerumutan (which flows from the south of the River Nilo), and S. Palalawan, S. Selampaya and Serkap River (which flows from the north river Nilo). In line with the general pattern of the topography of the existence of Nilo river and its tributaries, may be indicated their physiographic region or landform. This study aimed to analyze the behavior, the factors that influence and impact of the behavior of the public in using Nilo river as a place of subsistence and daily activities on the health and environmental aesthetics.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Drain Base subdistrict, Pelalawan of the month of May 2018 to January 2019. The study was designed in accordance with Method Research in Environmental Psychology (Vertech and Daniel, 1995). The primary data collection using observation and interviews with informants were selected intentionally (purposive sampling), totaling 17 people. This is a qualitative study by researchers is a Participant Observation passive where the researcher's presence known to the subject under study, but did not take part in the life of the subject under study. Secondary data is supporting data. River water quality data from the content aspect Experimentation Laboratory coli form bacteria are cultivated by previous researchers, presented in graphical form series. Analysis of data using descriptive methods.

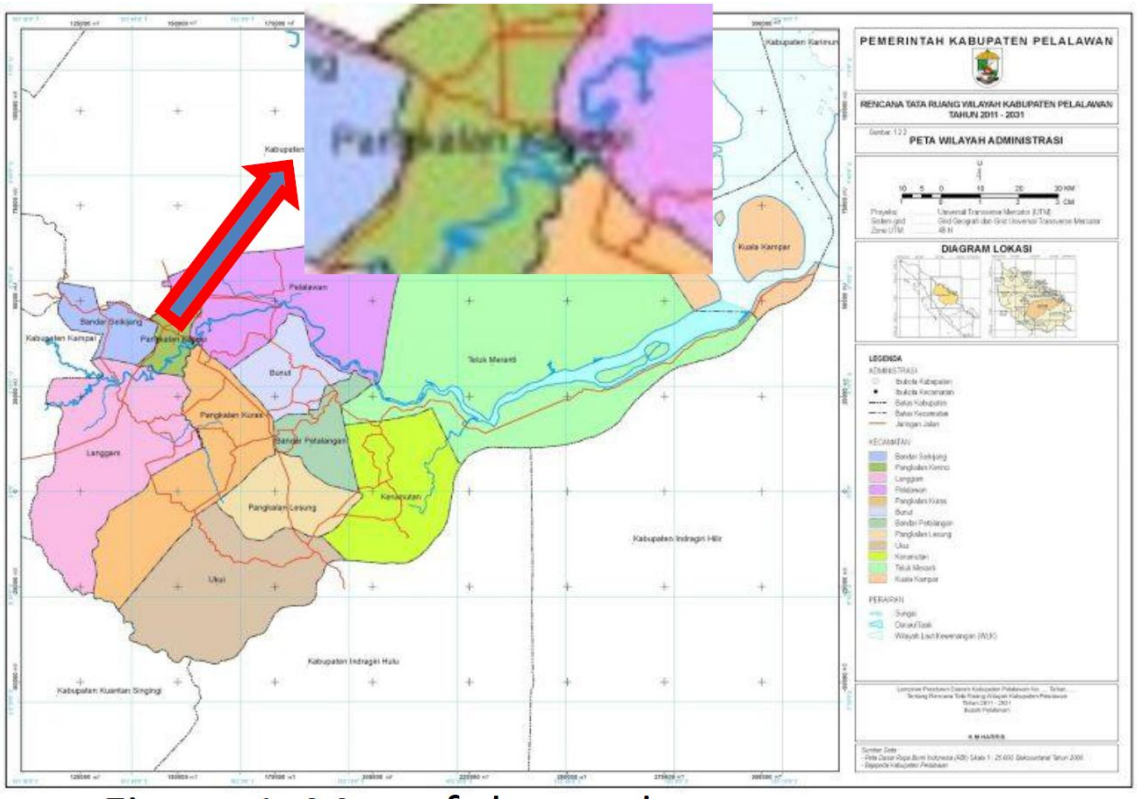


Figure 1. Map of the study area

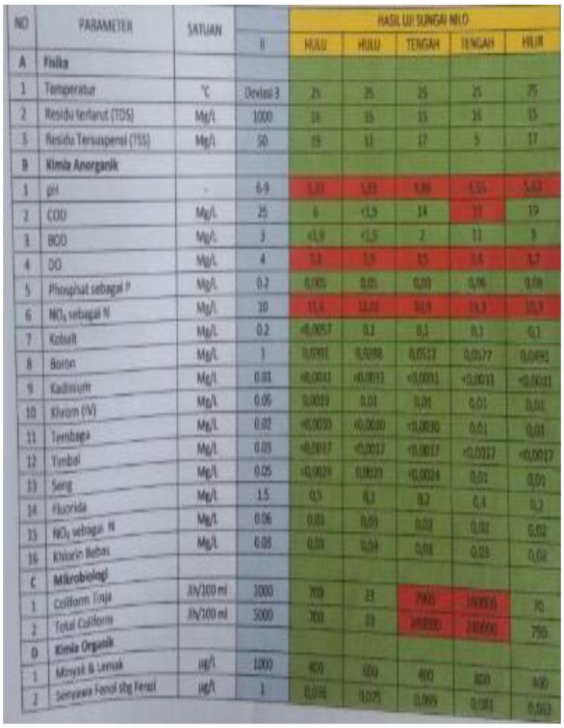
The existence of flora and fauna in the study area has a lot to extinction (not live), especially on habitat in the river Nilo, due to high pollution levels. Land vegetation conditions generally in the form of shrubs which only occupy vacant land and a narrow riverside area. The study area is densely populated settlements.

A population of45.072 soul with area 839.79 km The population density of 54.69 inhabitants / km², Population in the study area mostly Muslims and Buddhists, while other religions are relatively small. Heterogeneity tribe consists of Malay, Javanese, Minangkabau, Batak, Sundanese, Banjar, Characteristics of informants. Socially, the informants in this study status as religious leaders (15

percent), community leaders (48 percent), youth leaders (17 percent) and housewives (20 percent), aged between 25-57 years with more work is dominated by sectors non-formal, such as trade, labor and services. More than 70 percent of the informants have since birth living in the study area, while less than 30 percent of informants is a newcomer, but has over 15 years of living in the study area. Heterogeneity tribal informants: Minang (29 percent), Indonesia (24 percent), and Bugis (11 percent). Nilo River Water Utilization, Nilo river is the main source in the use of water used by residents around the banks of the river as the raw water to meet the water needs, such as the need bathing, washing and toilet (MCK). During the dry season, more people in the river water. Other utilization is for drinking water. The proportion of people who use the wells cistern and pump large enough for drinking water which indirectly second water source is dependent on the condition of Nilo river water, especially during the rainy season or when the tide. In the dry season (summer), water availability in both these water sources begin to shrink even dried so many people use the river water to meet the drinking water needs.

III. DISCUSSION RESULT

Utilizing Behavior in Nilo River. People's daily activities in utilizing Nilo river for daily use is a behavior that has been handed down. Residents do MCK activities in the river with poorly constructed infrastructure facilities. Nilo river becomes the source for the local community to meet the daily needs because it is easy and cheap. According to Katz in Notoatmodjo (2005), the behavior is motivated by the needs of the individual concerned and the expressive value of a person in answer to a situation that the behavior is an expression of one's self any screen can be seen. According to Lewin (1951) Psychology Ecology theory asserts human interdependence and the environment so that the person's behavior is the interaction between the individual and his environment. Increased content of E. coli in the river Nilo, As a result of habits of people around the dump sludge into the river. According Hardjasoemantri (1986), how to dispose of human waste carelessly are the main factors that threaten human health. A large number of microbes that can cause disease in human excrement are also sick from healthy human feces. Alaerts and Santika (1994) states that the faecal coliform is a bacteria indicative of fecal contamination of the most efficient, because it is always present in human feces. Rahayu in Kurniadiet. al., (2013) stated that the presence of E. coli in the water has a high correlation with the discovery of germs (pathogens) in food. Abbas in Putri (2011) states that Nilo river water is no longer fit for consumption and used for community activities such as washing, cooking and bathing. This is related to pollution in the river.



NO	PARAMETER	SATUAN		HASIL UJI SUNGAI NILO				
			II	HULU	HULU	TENGAH	TENGAH	HILIR
A	Fisika							
1	Temperatur	°C	Deviasi 3	25	25	25	25	25
2	Residu terlarut (TDS)	Mg/L	1000	18	16	13	16	15
3	Residu Tersuspensi (TSS)	Mg/L	50	19	11	17	5	17
B	Kimia Anorganik							
1	pH	-	6-9	5,83	5,93	6,86	6,55	5,63
2	COD	Mg/L	25	6	<1,5	14	17	19
3	BOD	Mg/L	3	<1,5	<1,5	2	11	9
4	DO	Mg/L	4	3,3	3,9	3,5	3,4	3,7
5	Phosphat sebagai P	Mg/L	0,2	0,005	0,01	0,03	0,06	0,08
6	NO_3 sebagai N	Mg/L	10	15,6	13,03	10,9	13,3	10,3
7	Kobalt	Mg/L	0,2	<0,0057	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
8	Boron	Mg/L	1	0,0701	0,0288	0,0513	0,0577	0,0491
9	Kadmium	Mg/L	0,01	<0,0011	<0,0011	<0,0011	<0,0011	<0,0011
10	Khrom (VI)	Mg/L	0,05	0,0019	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
11	Tembaga	Mg/L	0,02	<0,0010	<0,0010	<0,0010	0,01	0,01
12	Timbal	Mg/L	0,03	<0,0017	<0,0017	<0,0017	<0,0017	<0,0017
13	Seng	Mg/L	0,05	<0,0019	0,0019	<0,0024	0,02	0,01
14	Fluorida	Mg/L	1,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2
15	NO_3 sebagai N	Mg/L	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,02	0,02
16	Khlorin Bebas	Mg/L	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,04
C	Mikrobiologi							
1	Coliform Tinja	JN/100 ml	1000	700	23	7900	16000	70
2	Total Coliform	JN/100 ml	5000	700	33	49000	160000	790
D	Kimia Organik							
1	Minyak & Lemak	µg/L	1000	400	600	400	800	800
2	Senyawa Fenol sbg Fenol	µg/L	1	0,016	0,025	0,005	0,081	0,063

Figure 2. Testing the water quality of the river Nilo District of Pangkalan Kuras

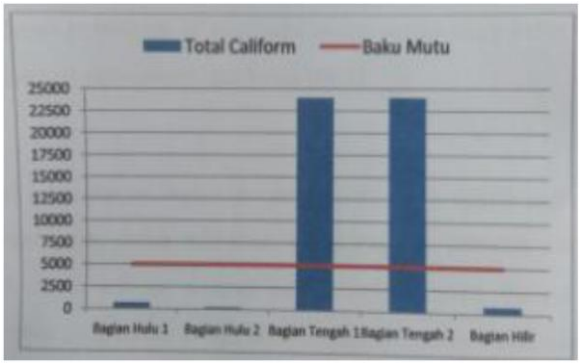


Figure 3. Results of Analysis of Total Coliform River Nilo

Impact Behavior. Community activity on the banks of the river Siak in resource use that is done has been handed down has an impact on public health and environmental aesthetics. One indicator of the negative impact of human behavior on the water can be seen from the content of the existing E. coli in the water bodies. The number of E. coli obtained content from the Environment Agency of Riau province shows the development of E. coli in the water content of the Siak River from 2008 until 2012, tends to increase and the number far exceeds the threshold. For quality standard levels of total coliform water quality Class 3 (according to environmental standards Riau Province).

Factors Influencing Behavior. Community activity on the banks of the river Siak in resource use that is done already hereditary influenced by several factors, namely customs, economy and comfort levels. Results informant interviews showed that the use

Siak River as a place for living and meeting the needs for MCK is a habit (tradition) that have been entrenched from their ancestors since time immemorial. The practice according Walgito (2002) is a behavior that is obtained from the culture (tradition). In addition, immigrant communities living in the study area also affirmed that in their home areas, the river is also used to meet the needs of toilets. According to Amri in Putri (2011), as a result of pollution that occurred on the river Nilo, people who live around the river is suffering from skin diseases and diarrhea. This is due to environmental conditions are not hygienic because the water used for bathing, washing and toilet (MCK) is also used for drinking water. The impact on the behavior of environmental aesthetic presence shower, washing and toilet water of the community have made Nilo experiencing fouling waste of activity bathing, washing and toilet which affects the appearance of the river water is not good,

According to Effendi (2003), fouling up polluting river water is the result of anthropogenic or human behavior as a result of domestic activity. Indicators that have polluted river water is the change that can be observed through physical observation of them through smell. The smell often occurs usually caused by decaying organic matter and chemical compounds.



Figure 3.Nilo River Water Utilization

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