



The Social Impact Of River Pollution On The Community In Berok Nipah Village, West Padang District, Padang City

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Abstrak

The pollution of the Batang Arau River in Berok Nipah Village, Padang Barat Subdistrict, Padang City, has caused various serious problems that directly impact the social life of the surrounding community. Pollution caused by domestic waste, traditional markets, and unprocessed industrial waste has led to a decline in water quality, sedimentation, and an increased risk of flooding. This study aims to uncover the social impacts of this pollution using qualitative methods with a constructivist approach. Data was collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The analysis revealed that river pollution has led to an increase in water-related diseases, a decline in fishermen and farmers' incomes due to ecosystem damage, and limited access to clean water. Additionally, low public awareness and limited waste management facilities are major obstacles in addressing this issue. This study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the government, community, and private sector in managing river environments sustainably to improve the quality of life for communities and prevent broader social impacts.

Kata Kunci: Social Impact, River Water Pollution, Community Life

INTRODUCTION

In Berok Nipah Village, Padang Barat Subdistrict, Padang City, the community faces the direct impact of increasingly severe river pollution on a daily basis. The river, which was once a source of life and socio-economic activity, has experienced a significant decline in water quality due to domestic and industrial waste. Local residents report noticeable changes in the condition of the river, such as murky water, unpleasant odors, and large amounts of floating trash. Some residents have even complained about the emergence of various illnesses suspected to be linked to the polluted river conditions (Irwan Irwan, Nur Fasihun, 2023).

Based on research data (Fahlevi, Jannah, & Sari, 2020), the number of river water pollution cases caused by waste disposal in Padang City has changed annually. In 2014, there were 20

cases of river water pollution, then in 2018 there was a significant increase in river water pollution, with 57 cases found. However, in 2021, pollution decreased compared to 2018, with 24 cases reported (Irwan, Pitri, & Vitriani, 2022).

According to data from the Padang City Environmental Agency, the Batang Arau River, which flows through this area, is one of the most polluted rivers in Padang City. This pollution is caused by waste disposal from various sources, ranging from household waste, market waste, to factory waste that is not properly managed. This condition has caused damage to the river ecosystem, which has led to a decline in fish populations and other aquatic life, thereby disrupting the livelihoods of local fishermen (Mulyani, Hardiansyah, & Muin, 2022).

The social impact of river pollution in Berok Nipah Village is felt acutely by the community. Access to clean water for daily needs is becoming increasingly limited, as river water no longer meets the standards for safe use. This situation forces residents to seek alternative water sources, which often impose additional burdens, both in terms of cost and time (Irwan et al., 2022).

On the other hand, the fisheries sector, which has long been a key pillar of the community's economy, has also been affected. Fishermen's incomes have declined due to the drastic reduction in fish populations around the polluted river area, forcing them to venture further out to sea to secure catches (Sari & Marnelly, 2024). Additionally, the poor water quality has contributed to an increase in waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, hepatitis, and various skin conditions. This situation puts additional pressure on the economic conditions of families and the community health care system (Putra, Handy, Subiyakto, Rusmaniah, & Norhayati, 2022).

The pollution of the river in Berok Nipah Village cannot be separated from the deteriorating environmental conditions, particularly due to the high levels of sedimentation and waste accumulation along the river. This sediment accumulation causes river siltation, reducing water flow capacity and increasing flood potential, especially during the rainy season. Additionally, the presence of plastic waste and microplastic debris in river water poses a serious threat to ecosystem sustainability and public health (Wulandari & SUWANDA, 2019).

As a mitigation effort, the Padang City Government, through the Environmental Agency, has established a number of regulations and waste management programs, including Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2015 on Domestic Wastewater Management and a program for direct waste collection from residents' homes. However, the implementation of these policies still faces various challenges, particularly the low level of public awareness regarding the importance of proper and sustainable waste management. This is the main obstacle in efforts to improve river water quality (Rizki & Rusdiansyah, 2022).

Given the actual conditions experienced by the community in Berok Nipah Village, this research is important to explore the social impacts of river pollution on their daily lives. With a more comprehensive understanding, it is hoped that appropriate and sustainable solutions can be found to reduce pollution and improve the quality of life for the community (Irwan et al., 2022).

This research also aims to identify and provide a concrete picture of how river pollution not only damages the environment but also disrupts the social and economic order of local communities. This is in line with previous findings that indicate that river pollution in the Padang City area has caused various complex social and economic problems

METHOD

This study was conducted in Berok Nipah Village, Padang Barat Subdistrict, Padang City. This location was chosen because the river in the area is significantly polluted, which has a direct impact on the social life of the surrounding community. The river, which is a source of water and economic activity for the community, has undergone changes in quality that affect various aspects of residents' lives, making it the main focus of this study.

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach based on the constructivist paradigm. The purpose of this research is to understand and reconstruct the construction of social reality with the aim of guiding the context while remaining open to new interpretations as information and improvement of perfection (BARA, PURBA, Sirait, & Tanjung, 2023).

Data in this study were collected using qualitative methods, namely: 1) Observation, where the researcher directly observed the physical condition of the river, community activities around the river, and social interactions influenced by pollution. 2) In-depth interviews, which were conducted with local residents to obtain information about the perceived social impacts, community perceptions, and efforts that have been made to overcome pollution. 3) Documentation, which involved collecting supporting data in the form of official reports, local news, and documents related to environmental management and river pollution in Berok Nipah Village (Esti Sulistiowati, Yudhanto Satyagraha Adiputra, & Ardi Putra, 2025). The units of analysis in this study are individuals and community groups living around the river in Berok Nipah Village. The main focus is on how river pollution affects their social, economic, and health conditions. Additionally, the units of analysis also include social interactions and behavioral patterns of the community in responding to river pollution conditions (A. L. Hasna & Darumurti, 2023).

The data analysis technique used in this study employs the Miles and Huberman model, which consists of three main stages: 1) Data Reduction: Data from observations, interviews, and documentation are selected and simplified to focus on information relevant to the social impacts of river pollution. This process involves filtering out irrelevant data and grouping data based on emerging themes. 2) Data Presentation: The reduced data is then presented in the form of descriptive narratives, tables, and diagrams that illustrate the relationships between themes, thereby facilitating understanding of the phenomena occurring. This data presentation helps organize information systematically and transparently. 3) Drawing Conclusions and Verification: From the presented data, the researcher draws preliminary conclusions regarding the social impacts of river pollution. These conclusions are then verified by comparing field findings, related literature, and conducting data triangulation to ensure the validity of the research results. The Miles and Huberman model was chosen for its ability to systematically and deeply manage complex qualitative data, making it highly suitable for uncovering the multifaceted social impacts of river pollution in Berok Nipah Village (Nisa, 2025).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Description of the Riverbank Area

Berok Nipah Village, located in Padang Barat Subdistrict, Padang City, is one of the areas directly bordering the Batang Arau River, the largest and most polluted river in Padang City. The river flows through various areas, from the upstream region dominated by cement raw material mining

activities to the downstream region, which is the center of dense residential areas, traditional markets, and small ports.

Berok Nipah Village is one of the administrative areas within Padang Barat Subdistrict, Padang City, West Sumatra Province. According to the latest data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Padang City in 2023, Berok Nipah Village has an area of approximately 1.63 km² with a population of around 6,092 people. The population density in this village is relatively high, at around 3,737 people per km², reflecting the characteristics of a densely populated residential area adjacent to the city center and coastal areas (Ridwan & Sarjito, 2024).

From a climatological perspective, Padang City and its surroundings, including Padang Barat District, experience relatively high rainfall, with an average of approximately 347.5 mm per month according to data from the Padang City Planning Agency (Bappeda) in 2024. In fact, in 2023 and early 2024, extreme rainfall was recorded at over 200 mm in a single day, with the peak rainfall reaching 394.6 mm in March 2024, causing floods and significant social impacts in the area. This high rainfall is part of a wet tropical climate pattern that greatly affects the environmental conditions and lives of the people in Berok Nipah Village.

Table 1. Number of Villages/Subdistricts in Padang City Based on River Water Pollution

No.	Kota Padang	Tahun		
		2014	2018	2021
		20	57	24

Source: Researcher 2022

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of river water pollution cases caused by waste disposal in Padang City changes every year. In 2014, there were 20 cases of river water pollution, then in 2018 there was a significant increase in river water pollution, with 57 cases found. However, in 2021, pollution decreased compared to 2018, with 24 cases.

Table 2. Level of Potential River Water Pollution Based on Neighborhoods in Padang City

No	Kecamatan	Kelurahan	Jumlah Sumber Pencemaran
1.	Padang Timur	1. Ganting Parak Gadang 2. Parak Gadang Timur	42
2.	Padang Selatan	1. Batang Arau 2. Seberang Padang 3. Pasa Gadang	97
3.	Padang Barat	1. Seberang Palinggam 2. Berok Nipah 3. Kampung Pondik 4. Rimbo Kaluang 5. Ujung Gurun 6. Purus	22

Source: Researcher 2022

Based on the table above, there are three (3) subdistricts in Padang City that have high potential for river water pollution. It can be seen that Padang Selatan Subdistrict has the highest number of cases, with 97 cases. This is followed by Paang Timur with 42 cases and Padang Selatan with 22 cases, which is the subdistrict with the lowest potential for pollution (Masuku & Lasaiba, 2022).

The riverbank areas in Berok Nipah are characterized by dense settlements with high population density. Many residents' homes are located close to the riverbanks, making their daily activities highly dependent on the condition of the river. The river, which was once a source of water and a place to earn a living, now faces serious problems due to pollution from domestic, industrial, and traditional market waste that is dumped directly into the river without adequate treatment.



Figure 1. Condition of the Berok Nipah River

The physical condition of rivers in this area shows a significant decline in water quality. The color of the water has turned brownish and murky, accompanied by an unpleasant odor and piles of plastic waste and other solid waste floating on the surface. A study by the Padang City Environmental Agency states that most water quality measurement points in the Batang Arau River do not meet quality standards, especially in downstream areas such as around Berok Nipah. Meanwhile, the environmental conditions in Berok Nipah Village are inseparable from the characteristics of the coastal area and dense urban activities (N. Hasna, Azzahra, & Budiandrian, 2024). Rivers flowing through this area play a crucial role in the local community's livelihood, serving as a water source, transportation route, and economic activity venue. However, uncontrolled human activities can lead to river pollution, which may negatively impact the quality of life and well-being of residents in Berok Nipah Village.



Figure 2. Conditions of Settlements on the Banks of the River

The density of buildings and the lack of waste management facilities in areas along the river are also major factors contributing to pollution. A total of 11 villages around the Batang Arau River, including Berok Nipah, do not receive optimal waste management services, so much household waste is dumped directly into the river or nearby waterways. This causes the river to become a “trash can” that threatens the health and comfort of the community (Latief, Barkey, & Suhaeb, 2021).

Social Impact of River Pollution

Pollution of the Batang Arau River in Berok Nipah Village has had a widespread and complex social impact on the local community. This impact not only affects health, but also the economy and social interactions among residents (Rezagama, Sutrisno, & Handayani, 2020).

First, Health Impacts on the Community. These health impacts can be seen in the poor water quality caused by domestic and industrial waste pollution, leading to various health issues in the community. Residents who use river water for bathing, washing, and even consumption without proper treatment are at risk of skin diseases, diarrhea, hepatitis, and respiratory infections. Additionally, the presence of microplastics in large quantities in the Batang Arau River raises long-term concerns for public health. Microplastics containing harmful chemicals can enter the food chain through fish and other aquatic organisms, which are then consumed by residents. This poses health risks that are not yet fully understood but have the potential to disrupt the human biological system (Juwana & Nugroho, 2019).

Second, Economic Impact. River pollution also has a negative impact on the livelihoods of the community, especially fishermen and farmers around Berok Nipah Village. The decline in water quality and the river ecosystem has led to a decrease in fish populations, resulting in a drastic decline in fishermen's catches. This forces fishermen to seek fishing locations further away at higher costs, thereby reducing their income.

Third, Social and Psychological Impact. Severe river pollution also causes social tension among residents. Competition for access to increasingly limited clean water sources has triggered minor conflicts among residents. In addition, feelings of helplessness in the face of ongoing pollution without effective solutions have caused stress and anxiety among the community. The decline in environmental quality has also reduced the attractiveness of the area as a place to live and work.

This has the potential to cause migration to other healthier areas, thereby disrupting the local social and economic structure (Edi Minarno, Suprpto, & Harsono, 2022).

The occurrence of river water pollution will certainly have various impacts on the community, especially for those living along the river and its surrounding environment. Various types of waste and pollutants contaminating the river water are clearly visible both in the river flow and along its banks. All daily activities of the local community that generate waste and pollutants seem to be directly disposed of along the riverbanks without considering the subsequent impacts.

Some of the impacts felt by the local community and the surrounding environment include: 1) The disposal of solid waste, such as plastic waste from household activities, can cause unpleasant odors due to the decomposition process that occurs. Other types of waste, such as food scraps, also produce more pungent odors. When people dispose of waste indiscriminately into the river, the waste accumulates at the bottom of the river. This accumulation disrupts water flow because sediments and other objects are also blocked. As a result, piles of trash and mud form, causing the river to silt up. The more trash that is disposed of, the higher the piles at the bottom of the river, thereby reducing the river's depth. 2) Washing and bathing water that is dumped directly into the river also affects water quality. Washing water containing chemicals can pollute the water and damage the biota in it. Additionally, washing water causes the water to become cloudy and appear mossy. 3) Additionally, while the community initially used river water for daily needs, due to contamination, they no longer consume river water for their needs. The decline in water quality also causes many fish to die due to oxygen depletion (Engkus, Budiman, Sakti, Afiah, & Nurmawan, 2020).

Based on direct observations, the author found that the main cause of river water pollution is human activity (the community) that generates waste (Surya et al., 2020). There are various types of waste produced by the community living along the river, ranging from food waste, plastic waste, detergent waste, to household waste (such as water from bathrooms/toilets) (Syafri et al., 2020a).

Based on information from the community living along the riverbanks, they stated that the main cause of river water pollution is the disposal of household waste by the local community. There are many piles of waste along the river, ranging from decomposed waste to non-decomposed waste. Additionally, household wastewater is also discharged into the riverbanks, making food waste residues clearly visible. Local residents directly dispose of washing water and bathing water into the river, causing the water to change color, resembling algae (Syafri et al., 2020b).

Furthermore, some residents mentioned that the practice of disposing of waste and trash into the river is due to the absence of policies and actions from the local government. Therefore, residents continue to dispose of their waste into the river. There are no designated waste disposal sites for household waste other than the riverbanks (Das, Karmaker, & Khan, 2021).

Active participation from the community, businesses, and the government is essential to integrate pollution control efforts with sustainable development. A community-based approach and collaboration among stakeholders are key to successfully addressing this complex environmental issue.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, it can be seen that the main factor causing river pollution in Berok Nipah Village is human activity (the community), with the largest source being household waste such as food scraps, laundry and bathing water, and plastic waste that is difficult to decompose. In addition, the community lacks awareness of disposing of waste and garbage into the river, possibly due to the lack of special disposal facilities provided.

The pollution occurring in the river has various impacts on the surrounding community and its environment, such as the water's color changing from clear to murky and algae-covered, the smell of rotten food becoming overpowering, and the discharge of washing and bathing water into the river affecting the river's ecosystem. Many dead fish can be seen, and piles of trash are visible everywhere.

Therefore, the community needs attention from the local government to address the issues at hand. The government can encourage the community to be more mindful of the river, provide educational activities for the community, organize community-driven cleanup efforts, and install signs prohibiting the disposal of trash into the river

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