

CIWAYANG RIVER NATURAL TOURISM IN CIGUGUR, PANGANDARAN REGENCY : PROBLEMS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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KeyWords

Public Waters, Nature tourism, water management

ABSTRACT

Rivers are open waterways that form naturally above the earth's surface, not only storing water but also flowing it from upstream to downstream and to the estuary. The Ciwayang River is one of the rivers located in the Cigugur district. This river is 35 kilometers from Pangandaran Beach tourism object or about 40 minutes' drive. One of the problems in the Ciwayang river is water pollution caused by the waste disposal of CV Una Surya Mandiri (USM) coconut management. One way to overcome this waste pollution is to treat the waste properly. The Ciwayang River is managed directly by the Pangandaran district government, and is one of the attractions that drives the economy in Pangandaran district.

Keywords : ciwayang, tourism, cigugur, water pollution, waste disposal

INTRODUCTION

Rivers are open channels that form naturally above the earth's surface, not only storing water but also draining it from the upstream to the downstream and to the estuary (Junaidi, 2014). Rivers can be interpreted as open flows with geometric sizes (view latitude, longitudinal profile and slope of the valley) changing over time, depending on the discharge, bed and cliff materials, as well as the amount and type of sediment transported by water (Putra, 2014). Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that the river is a natural or artificial container or channel in which it not only holds water but also flows it from upstream to the estuary.

According to Mahyudin et al (2015), the status of river water quality shows the level of pollution of a water source within a certain time, compared to the established water quality standard. A river can be said to be polluted if it cannot be used in accordance with its normal use/out of a predetermined threshold. The classification and criteria of water quality in Indonesia are regulated in Government Regulation no. 82 of 2001.

Based on Government Regulation, water quality is classified into four classes, namely:

1. Class I: can be used as drinking water or for other consumption purposes
2. Class II: can be used for water recreation infrastructure/facilities, freshwater fish farming, animal husbandry and irrigating crops
3. Class III: can be used for freshwater fish farming, animal husbandry and irrigating crops
4. Class IV: can be used for irrigating crops.

Water quality criteria for each class are based on physicochemical, biological and radioactive conditions. Physicochemical indicators such as temperature, pH, color, taste and smell, dissolved oxygen content, the presence of certain deposits, and so on. Biological indicators can be seen from the number of microorganisms present in water bodies. In simple terms, water quality can be estimated by looking at the clarity and smelling the water. However, there are contaminants that cannot be known only from smell and color, but a series of tests must be carried out such as heavy metals content and bacterial.

The functions of rivers for the community are very many and important, including the use of rivers to meet household needs, environmental sanitation, agriculture, industry, tourism, sports, defense, fisheries, power generation, transportation, etc. Likewise, its function for nature as the main supporter of flora and fauna life is very decisive. This condition needs to be preserved. Because of that, we need to prevent and overcome water pollution.

OVERVIEW OF LOCATION

Pangandaran is one of the tourist areas in southern Java. Pangandaran Regency is one of the regencies in West Java Province with the Regency capital located in Parigi District. Pangandaran Regency with a total area of + 1,010 km², was formed based on Law Number 21 of 2012 concerning the Establishment of Pangandaran Regency in West Java Province. Its astronomical location is at 108°8'0" to 108°50'0" East Longitude and 7°24'0" to 7°54'20" South Latitude. The tourism sector in Pangandaran Regency is an important sector that contributes to regional income. In addition to being a source of state income and expanding employment opportunities, the tourism sector also plays a role in preserving nature and developing local culture (Nurdin 2014). Pangandaran has a tourist area in the form of a very beautiful beach, such as East and West Pangandaran, Madasari, Batu Karas, Karang Nini, Batu Hiu, Karapyak, Bojong Salawe and etc. Besides that this district also has a river tourism area which is very attractive to tourists. One of them is the Ciwayang river.

The Ciwayang River is one of the rivers located in the Cigugur district. This river is 35-kilometers from the tourist attraction Pangandaran Beach or about 40 minutes away. The tourist attraction on this river is to become a bodyrafting tourist spot. The length of the path is about 3 KM with a travel duration of about 2-3 hours

and there are two choices of tracks. Along the track, tourists will be treated to natural scenery with various spots, for example, stunning rock cliff reliefs. At the beginning of the opening of this tourist location, the water of the Ciwayang river was still very clear with green water. Ciwayang river flow. Ciwayang river is the upstream of green canyon or commonly called Cukang Taneuh. This river has a depth of up to 10 meters. The Ciwayang river flows through rice fields, cliffs, plantations. Along the Ciwayang river, there is also a coconut processing factory that also utilizes the river flow. In the downstream area, people use river water as a source of drinking water, for bathing, and washing. Because this river is one of the main water sources for the surrounding community, it is proper for us to continue to maintain cleanliness and sustainability so that it can be used sustainably.

PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES

The Ciwayang River in Cimindi Village, Cigugur District, Pangandaran, Besides its beach tourism, Pangandaran is also famous for its river tourism attractions that are no less exotic and exciting. One of them is the Ciwayang River. However, the Ciwayang River is not a river that does not have problems. One of the problems in Ciwayang River is pollution. According to the head of Rt 01 Cikoranji, Cimindi Village, Cigugur District, Ruspan-di, sometimes he feels confused when there are people who complain about it, because he himself has never been informed of the activities of the coconut management company CV Una Surya Mandiri (USM) which is alleged to have dumped its waste into the river.

Water pollution is a serious problem that needs to be addressed by many parties because it can disrupt life as well as ecosystems on earth because water has a very important role for the life of living things. Water pollution can cause diseases such as typhus, cholera, or even disability, and death as happened in Minamata Bay. Water pollution can also cause eutrophication which causes the death of fish. In the field of tourism and economics, water pollution can reduce the aesthetics of water, thereby reducing the number of visitors to marine tourism areas.

Based on Law no. 23 of 1997, Water pollution is a decrease in water quality due to the entry of living things, substances, and energy into water due to human activities. The decline in water quality can be caused intentionally by human activities and also caused by various types of waste and waste from several industrial sectors in Indonesia. Source of pollution from various human activities can produce contaminants in the form of solids, liquid or gas. Water contaminants or pollutants based on human activities can be classified into organic pollutants, pathogens, nutrients and agriculture run off, suspended solids and sediments, inorganic pollutants, thermal pollution, and radioactive pollutant (Suyasa, 2015). Controlling waste water pollution can be a concrete step in preventing water pollution. The solution to prevent this pollution from occurring is

1. to properly treat waste
2. Using environmentally friendly materials
3. Not throwing garbage in rivers or other water sources
4. Using environmentally friendly detergents
5. Routinely making efforts to clean water sources
6. Planting trees in every available land
7. Keep sources of pollutants away from water sources
8. Not establishing industrial areas close to water sources
9. Not using harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides excessively

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Ciwayang river is a river with its natural beauty appeal, therefore this river is managed to become a tourist spot. Besides its coastal tourism, Pangandaran is also famous with a river tourist attraction that is no less exotic and exciting. One of them is the Ciwayang River. The Ciwayang River is located in Cikoranji Hamlet, Cimindi Village, Cigugur District, Pangandaran Regency. It is only about 26 kilometers from Pangandaran beach. This river is the upstream part of the Green Canyon river. The clear water flows between the beautiful cliffs. Similar to the Green Canyon, it's just that the width of the Ciwayang river is smaller than the Green Canyon. This Ciwayang river is managed directly by the Pangandaran district government, and is one of the attractions that drives the economy in Pangandaran district.

Conclusion

The problem that occurs in the Ciwayang river is water pollution from waste disposal by the coconut management company CV Una Surya Mandiri (USM). Ciwayang river management strategy is carried out with the attractiveness of its natural beauty, therefore this river is managed to become a tourist spot.

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