



TV DOCUMENTARY FILM JOURNAL NEGLASARI RIVER "*RIVER OF A THOUSAND BENEFITS*"

Tuty Mutiah¹, Andi Setyawan², Fajar Muharam³, Jaka Atmaja⁴, Marlina Rahmi⁵

Abstrack

This documentary was made to document the activities of the community along the Neglasari riverbank which is considered unique and interesting in the midst of modern settlement development. Neglasari River is an irrigation river that is part of the Cisadane River. The existence of this river is very close to the activities and needs of the surrounding community. The main function of Neglasari River is as an irrigation river that flows vegetable and rice plantations along the riverbanks. Vegetable plantations are the main commodity of this area, so irrigation from the Neglasari river is vital to the sustainability of plantations and agriculture of the surrounding community. In addition to these benefits, the Neglasari river is also a resource that is widely used by the surrounding community to meet their daily needs, such as bathing, washing clothes, washing vegetables from the plantation harvest, playing facilities for children, and even washing motorized vehicles. These community activities are carried out not because they do not have water resources at home, even some residents' houses look quite livable with adequate toilet facilities. This is due to cultural factors that have long been practiced by the surrounding community. Since childhood they have used the river to fulfill their daily needs, and this is still maintained and carried out until now. The main factor of community activities in the river is still ongoing because they can interact with fellow residents, and are not bored if they have to take care of household chores at home alone.

Keywords: river, neglasari, irrigation

INTRODUCTION

In the era of information digitization and increasing community activities, it turns out that there are still some groups of Indonesian people who still maintain old customs or habits. Phenomena like this may be very easy to find when we are in a village. It is undeniable that the preservation of culture depends on where the culture was formed. People who live in villages with limited information and technology usually still instill a strong culture. Very different from urban communities living in megapolitan cities, acculturation of one culture with another culture will certainly be more massive. This is due to the openness of information that results in the easy entry of various kinds of information that makes regional culture difficult to survive in big cities. It becomes more interesting when people who live in an urban area still live the things that people used to do in ancient times in that place. For example, the people along the Neglasari river, the Cisadane irrigation river, located in Tangerang, Banten.

Irrigation rivers are one of the important infrastructures in the irrigation system used to deliver water from water sources to agricultural land. In Indonesia, one example of an irrigation river that has a

¹ Universitas Bina Saran Informatika, email: tuty.ttt@bsi.ac.id

² Universitas Bina Saran Informatika, email: andi.aet@bsi.ac.id

³ Universitas Bina Saran Informatika, email: fajar.fhm@bsi.ac.id

⁴ Universitas Bina Saran Informatika, email: jaka.jaj@bsi.ac.id

⁵ Universitas Bina Saran Informatika, email: marlina.mrs@bsi.ac.id

strategic role is the Cisadane Irrigation River. This river has an important role in supporting agricultural activities in the vicinity, especially in the Banten and DKI Jakarta areas. Cisadane Irrigation River is located in Java Island and has a flow length of about 115 kilometers. This river utilizes water sources from the Cisadane River which empties into the Jakarta Bay. The Cisadane Irrigation River provides a vital water supply for thousands of hectares of surrounding agricultural land, including rice crops, vegetables, fruits, and other agricultural commodities (Sudinda, 2021). Apart from providing sufficient water supply for agriculture, the Cisadane Irrigation River also plays an important role in flood control around Jakarta and its surrounding areas. With a good irrigation system in place, excess rainwater can be effectively directed through this river, reducing the risk of flooding that often occurs in the rainy season (Ramadhawati, et al., 2021).

One of the streams of the Cisadane irrigation river is the Neglasari river, this river has a vital role for the surrounding community. In the past, many people lived on irrigation land, most of the residents there have occupied the land since the 1990s. In 2022, PUPUR demolished 14 semi-permanent houses, and 1 permanent house that stood on irrigation land to make sheet piling and build an access road from Neglasari to Banda (Irfan, 2022). The Neglasari River is a very important river for the community, as most of the area's commodities are vegetables. The role of the Neglasari river is very significant to irrigate vegetable plantations that stretch for several kilometers in the area.

In addition to the people who occupy the irrigated land as a place to live, there are also many local people who have lived around the riverbanks, and have lived for generations from their parents. Interestingly, most of them still carry out daily activities as their parents did in the old days. These include bathing, washing furniture and clothes, washing vegetables from the plantation harvest, washing vehicles, and children's play activities. Although it cannot be said that the Neglasari river is a clean river, for most people it is clean enough to be used in daily life. People do these activities not because there are no clean water facilities and toilets in their own homes. Rather, it is because of a habit that has been passed down from generation to generation, and also for reasons of interaction with other residents that make them feel they are doing household activities together.

The purpose of this paper is to document the activities of the community along the river, we want to know how the daily life of local residents, and what activities they do in the river, and want to know the social impact of the community from the use of the Cisadane Irrigation river. It is hoped that the results of this paper will provide valuable insights for decision makers, experts, and related parties in an effort to improve the management of the Cisadane Irrigation River. Thus, it is expected to create a more effective and efficient irrigation system and life support for the surrounding community.

References

A. River Irrigation

River irrigation is basically an activity that is closely related to efforts to get water to support activities around agriculture, plantations, and fields sourced from rivers. This activity is preceded by the construction of facilities and infrastructure, including building a network of channels to carry and distribute water regularly and proportionally to irrigation plots that can ultimately be used for plant growth (Pasandara, 2007). This water supply effort essentially has several uses such as: adding water to the soil for the growth of plants in it, guaranteeing harvest in the dry season, cooling the soil atmosphere, reducing the danger of freezing, cleaning the salt content in the soil, reducing the potential for soil erosion, making the soil soft for plowing, slowing the formation of buds.

Irrigation network is an arrangement and measurement of water flow complete with facilities and irrigation networks that are divided into technical, semi-technical, and nontechnical aspects. The difference in these aspects will be based on: the ability to regulate and measure discharge, the main building, the development of tertiary plots, the shape of the channel network, and the efficiency of the size (Usman, 2014). Irrigation networks as a medium to meet agricultural water needs need to be managed effectively and efficiently. Therefore, local government intervention is needed to create an irrigation network that is suitable for the characteristics of the area and which will be irrigated.

B. Documentary

Documentary as a research strategy has a research classification based on filmmaking and film production research. Some techniques that can be used in documentary filmmaking include: data content in which there is audio-visual media, the production process consisting of script writing, editing, and basic directing techniques (Billinge, 2017). Documentary film as a research method strategy starts from the similarity of the process flow that is carried out between the documentary maker (film) and the application of the application of a qualitative approach (Boris, 2021).

Documentary film as an approach is an integral part of the practice research paradigm. This paradigm encompasses research based on application and creative practice (Kerrigan & Batty, 2015; Kerrigan & Callaghan, 2016). There has been a significant shift in the value and impact of the documentary approach, which is not just part of the research data (Ruby, 2005), but is usually used as a strategy of empirical research (Pink, 2020), which aims to dig deeper into the lived experiences of the interviewees. The most fundamental concept in documentary filmmaking is the application of a qualitative research approach as it provides an intensive and lengthy period of engagement in social world discourse (Blaikie, 2007). In this case, documentary creators who are also qualitative researchers will be in a very favorable position because they have a unique sensitivity to capture the meaning of life and experiences of the sources/subjects of research.

METHODS

The writing method used in the Cisadane Irrigation River Documentary Film "River of a Thousand Benefits" is a development method with a cyclic strategy model. Cyclic strategy is a method in which there are times when a stage needs to be repeated before the next stage is continued. Here are the stages in the cyclic strategy model, each stage in the cyclic strategy model has a relationship with each other so that all stages must be passed in a structured manner (Sarwono, 2007). The details of the stages in the cyclic strategy model are:

A. Brief

Brief is the initial stage in the cyclic strategy model where at this stage there are 3 phases, namely:

1. 1 Stabilization of Ideas, Ideas that have been thought of by the author are more solidified so that when offering ideas can be well received and can be accounted for.
2. 2 Idea Offering, When the film idea has been solidified, the author begins to make offers to sponsors with the proposed writing title is the Cisadane Irrigation River Documentary Film "River of a Thousand Benefits".
3. 3 Research, Initial research was conducted after the proposed idea was accepted. The writer looks for useful information as material for filmmaking.

B. Phase I (Data Collection and Analysis)

The things to do in Stage 1 are data collection and movie analysis.

1. 1 Data collection, Data collection is carried out to support the writing process. In this phase, the author collects data by means of observation, interviews, distributing questionnaires, studying literature and documentation.
2. 2 Analysis, The analysis carried out by the author is a film needs analysis, analysis by knowing 5W + 1H in order to get more information for the film production stage (Rikarno, 2015).

C. Stage II (Pre-Production)

The creation of story ideas, synopsis, scenarios and storyboards is carried out in stage 2 which is called the pre-production stage. This is done to serve as a reference in the production stage, namely shooting.

D. Stage III (Production and Post-Production)

In stage 3, the production and post-production process is carried out. The production stage has begun to take pictures in accordance with the script that has been made and then continued with the shooting.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This documentary highlights the daily life of the residents of Karang Anyar Dumpit Village, which is located in Neglasari District, Tangerang - Banten. The beginning of the story of this documentary film will show the activities of the people in the river, then continued with an interview by the resource person, Mrs. Yati as a longtime resident who has lived there since she was a child. Later this interview process will tell several things contained in the problem formulation. During the interview process, footage will also be shown of residents washing clothes, small children swimming, washing vegetables from the fields, washing vehicles, fish ponds on the banks of the river, etc. In addition, we will conduct an interview with Mr. Darsono as a vegetable porter who participates in washing and distributing vegetables to the market, we will ask why he and his friends wash vegetables in the river, even though it will be distributed to the market, and is there any impact on local residents so far. Here is the cycling strategy in making this documentary:

A. Brief

The brief stage is the first stage in the cyclic strategy method. The following are the results of each phase at the Brief stage, namely:

1. Results of idea solidification

In idea solidification, the author made initial observations to solidify ideas such as finding information about the Cisadane Irrigation River located on Jl. Kp Anyar Dumpit Neglasari District, Tangerang, through various media and going directly to the field to analyze the knowledge of the surrounding community about the Irrigation River. After that, the author solidified the idea into a topic, namely the various activities of the community around the Cisadane Irrigation River. Seeing various events around the irrigation river, starting from the many vegetable farmers who wash along the irrigation river, the many mothers who wash, and various activities along the irrigation river. Therefore, the author emphasized the topic by offering a solution to make a documentary film on the Cisadane Irrigation River "River of a Thousand Benefits".

2. The result of the idea offering

Idea offering or idea submission is done to the party who will be responsible for making the Cisadane Irrigation River Documentary Film "Sungai Seribu Manfaat". In offering ideas, the author strengthens the idea with several components in the form of text and photos containing various activities carried out by the community around the Cisadane Irrigation River. In this phase, the idea or topic proposal was approved on June 14, 2023.

3. Initial Research Results

After the idea was accepted, the author conducted initial research related to documentary films, Cisadane Irrigation River through the Web, and went directly to the field. Writing that has been done is obtained through journals related to documentary films. In some of the journals used as references, the author gets information about suitable methods used in filmmaking, testing and theories about documentary films. For information about the Cisadane Irrigation River, the author directly visits the location that will be used as a Documentary Film, and seeks information from the surrounding community around the Cisadane Irrigation River.

B. Phase I Results (Data Collection and Analysis)

1. Data Collection Results

a. Observation Results

The author makes observations by visiting the location that will become the object of the documentary film. As well as seeking information from several people who live around the Neglasari River. Observations were made along the Anyar Dumpit River by paying attention to all the social interaction patterns of the surrounding community.

b. Interview Results

The author conducted interviews with several sources, namely Mr. Darsono as a vegetable porters for almost 8 years, he said about the state of the Neglasari River during high and low tides, and provided some information about vegetables washed in the river. Then, the author conducted interviews with other residents, namely Mrs. Yati as a housewife who has lived there for a long time since she was a child. The activity she usually does in the Neglasari River is washing clothes, and she said several reasons about local residents who have long utilized the Irrigation River.

c. Literature Study

The author conducts a literature study to obtain references in the form of theories that can be used in writing. The literature study conducted by the author comes from journals. The journal used by the author is a documentary filmmaking journal that contains shooting techniques, theories in documentary films, and journals related to the Cisadane irrigation river.

d. Documentation

The author conducted documentation at several stages of production, such as location documentation, local community activities, and community utilization of the Cisadane river.

2. Analysis

Based on the results of data collection obtained, several stages of analysis are carried out as follows:

a. Talent Analysis

In this Documentary Film, the author involves several talents as sources. There is only one type of talent in this movie, namely: Sources. And consists of 2 key speakers, namely Mrs. Yati and Mr. Darsono.

b. Location Analysis

The documentary film Cisadane Irrigation River "River of a Thousand Benefits" uses shooting locations in Kp. Karang Anyar Dumpit Neglasari District, Tangerang - Banten.

c. Tool Analysis

The equipment used in making the documentary film "Sungai Seribu Manfaat" is as follows: 2 cameras (DSLR NIKON D3100, Mirrorless Sony A5100), 1 tripod, 1 microphone (external), 1 laptop.

d. Crew Analysis

The film crew in making the documentary film Sungai Seribu Manfaat consists of:

- 1) Producer
- 2) Documentary Film Writer
- 3) Cameraman 1

- 4) Cameraman 2
- 5) Editor and Sound Designer

C. Phase II Results (Pre-Production)

In Phase 2, a pre-production process has been carried out which begins with determining the idea of the movie story. This process is useful for reducing communication errors during implementation. At this stage, the synopsis, screenplay and movie storyboard have also been made.

1. Story Idea

An idea is an idea that is designed in the mind. Ideas lead to concepts, which are the basis for all kinds of knowledge. The concept taken in this documentary is informal, the host will chat casually with sources who are doing activities on the Neglasari river.

2. Synopsis

Neglasari River "Sungai Seribu Manfaat" tells about the life of the people around the Neglasari riverbank who make the river a commodity to fulfill their daily needs, especially related to cleaning activities such as: bathing, washing household furniture, washing clothes, washing vehicles, washing vegetables from the plantation, and children's play activities. Interestingly, the water used for cleaning needs cannot really be said to be clean. Like most rivers in the capital city, the quality of the Neglasari river cannot be said to be clean. This documentary aims to find a common thread related to these two contradictory facts.

3. Screenplay

The screenplay contains a draft of the real story that will be implemented. In addition, in a scenario there are several story divisions called scenes that affect the storyline in the scenario. This documentary is divided into 3 scenes: scene 1 shows footage of the activities of the people along the Neglasari riverbank with all their activities that utilize the river. Scene 2 shows footage of Mrs. Yati who is washing clothes in the river and tells the origin of community activities in the river from her childhood to the present. Scene 3 of Mr. Darsono who was washing vegetables in the river, and which components of the community used to use the Neglasari river.

D. Phase III Results (Production and Post-Production)

1. Production

The production stage that has been carried out in making this documentary is single camera and audio recording.

2. Post-Production

a. Editing

Applications during editing are:

- 1) Adobe Premiere Pro CC 2020 (used for main editing software)
- 2) Adobe After Effect Pro CC 2020 (used for additional effect editing)

The hardware used to support editing is a laptop with specifications:

- 1) Processor: AMD Ryzen 7
- 2) VGA: RTX 3050
- 3) External HDD: 1 TB
- 4) Memory: 32 GB RAM
- 5) SSD: 516 GB

b. Rendering

The results of editing all footage that has a uniform quality standard will undergo a rendering process. The metadata property plan of the final product of the Cisadane Irrigation River Documentary Film "River of a Thousand Benefits" is:

- 1) Format: MP4
- 2) Duration : 11 Minutes
- 3) Width : 1920px
- 4) Height : 1080px
- 5) Frame Rate : 30fps

Discussion

Scene 1

Neglasari River or Cisadane irrigation river is a river located in the Cisadane area, Tangerang - Banten. This river has an important role in providing water for agricultural irrigation activities in the vicinity. Neglasari River was built and managed with the aim of delivering irrigation water to agricultural lands to support crop growth and increase agricultural production in the area. In addition to being a source of irrigation water, the Cisadane Irrigation River also has a role in clean water supply for the needs of surrounding communities, industries and wildlife. The river plays an important role in maintaining the balance of the local ecosystem and provides habitat for various species of flora and fauna.

The Cisadane Irrigation River has a significant flow length and crosses several areas in the Cisadane area. To ensure proper and efficient water distribution, a good management system is required. This includes the construction of dams, irrigation canals, sluice gates, and other infrastructure that help control the flow of water and distribute it to farmlands in need. The Neglasari River has long been a 'water vehicle' for the residents of Karang Anyar Dumpit, Neglasari sub-district. Before the river was narrowed for road expansion, the river was very wide and still very clean, but when the river was narrowed and many factories began to be built in the area, the river experienced water pollution caused by factory waste. The poor behavior of the community also made the river congested with garbage due to many residents who throw garbage in the river, in several corners of the river there are piles of garbage that are piled up and hamper the flow of water. The "River of a Thousand Benefits" is often used for fishing, swimming by children, washing clothes, washing cooking utensils, washing vehicles, and even washing vegetables. When asked why they still wash in the river, many of them replied that this has been their habit for a long time, even though they all have washing machines and/or proper water in their respective homes.



Scene 2

The anomalies of community activities found around the Neglasari riverbank are mothers who wash clothes in the morning around 8-10 am and in the afternoon at 3-5 pm. They build beds on the riverbank as a place to wash clothes. This washing activity is usually done collectively. Although the area around the river cannot be said to be a slum area because most of the people have decent housing. In fact, most of them still do laundry in the river. The main reason they do this activity is to save electricity (if

using a washing machine). But when we explored further, the main reason they still do this is a habit factor from childhood, where in the past before there was electricity that illuminated their village so they did washing activities in the river. This habit is still attached to their daily lives and continues to this day. Although the Neglasari river looks almost the same as most rivers that flow in the Jabodetabek area, which is characterized by water that tends to be murky, for them the water in this river is relatively clean and suitable for them to use in their daily lives.

Although at some points of the Neglasari river flow there is mounting garbage, on the contrary, the place where the women used to wash clothes looks clean from garbage, and there is no garbage at all. This is due to the role of the men who push the garbage to the downstream side of the river. Perhaps it is for this reason that garbage accumulates on one side of the river. The river, which looks not so deep, will usually be deserted by the activities of women washing when entering the long dry season, this is because the river recedes and cannot be used for washing. Conversely, during the rainy season and floods, washing activities are also not seen along the Neglasari river. Because usually during floods the flow of the river is very strong and they are afraid of being dragged by the river water. Even so, their daily activities are not without obstacles. Some patrol officers dismantle their beds with the intention that they no longer wash clothes in the river because it is considered to pollute the river. At this time, the women usually stop washing for a few days, but soon they carry out washing activities as usual, and again set up their beds. From this observation, it is clear that this washing activity is a habit that they have been doing for a long time. So even though they can basically wash in their own homes, they will still return to washing in the river. Another reason is because by washing in the river they can meet other neighbors, so they can get to know each other.



Picture 2: Women washing clothes in the river

Scene 3

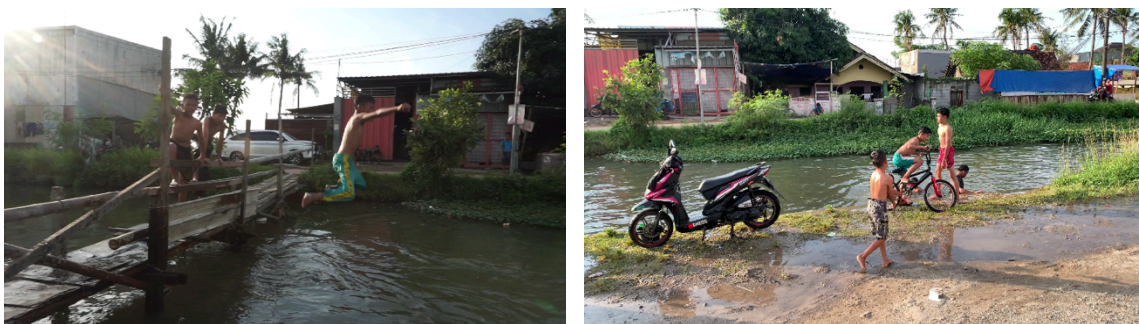
Another activity carried out by the community around the Neglasari river is washing vegetables. Along the banks of the Neglasari river, there are many vegetable plantations. Based on information from informants, most farmers rent land to plant vegetables and sell them to Pasar Baru. The types of vegetables are not very diverse, and are dominated by spinach, kale, cassava leaves and mustard greens. When the vegetables are harvested and tied up, they are not immediately sold to the market, but are first cleaned on the riverbank. The purpose of washing vegetables is not only to remove soil and dirt from the vegetables, but also to keep the vegetables fresh until they reach the market. Soaking the vegetables in water will make them fresh again. Regarding the appropriateness of the water used to wash the vegetables, our informants said that the water in the river is clean enough to wash the vegetables, so far there has never been a problem with the vegetables they sell to the market. When asked about other alternatives to washing vegetables, such as using groundwater, they replied that it was impractical and costly. Using river water is much more practical and costs nothing. After the washing process is complete,

the vegetables are immediately dropped off at the market using a pickup truck. In some other corners of the river, there are also fish ponds made by the local community, some people utilize the Neglasari river flow to cultivate freshwater fish such as carp and tilapia.



Pictute 3. Vegetable washing process in Neglasari River

The close proximity of the community to the Neglasari river has made it a playground for children. Throughout the afternoon many children were found playing and swimming at several points of the river. They said that almost every day they play in the river, usually in the afternoon while taking an afternoon bath. The children looked very active playing in the river and many even jumped from one side of the bridge, this is because the river is not too deep, so they and their parents are not worried that their children will be carried away by the current. In addition to children, many adult men were also found washing their motorized vehicles along the Neglasari riverbank. Several motorcycles were seen parked along the riverbank and looked clean as if they had been washed. From this explanation, it is very clear that all components of the community rely heavily on the role of the Neglasari river in fulfilling their daily lives and activities. The river is used as a resource to support their lives with consideration, easy, close, practical, fun, and free.



Picture 4. Children Swim and Play in the Cisadane River

CONCLUSION

Neglasari River, which is part of the Cisadane irrigation river, is a vital river to support the lives of people around the riverbanks. Because its main function is as an irrigation river, the Neglasari river has the main function to drain into plantation lands that are planted with many vegetable commodities. Not only that, because the Neglasari river is also located between residential areas, many people utilize the Neglasari river for daily life such as washing clothes and household furniture, washing vegetables from the plantation harvest, washing vehicles, bathing, and as a means of playing children. Although local residents have clean water and toilets at home, most of them still carry out daily activities, especially washing and cleaning activities by utilizing the Neglasari river water flow. Although the Neglasari river cannot be said to be clean, for residents the water quality in the river is good enough for them to utilize in their daily lives. The reason why residents still do this is because of the habit that has occurred for generations, besides that doing activities in the river allows them to interact with other residents so that they are not bored and bored working at home alone.

REFERENCES:

- Abdul Usman, Yusman S, Kuntjoro, Nunung Kusnadi. (2014). Efficiency of Artesian Water Irrigation in Dryland Farming in Lomtim NTB Application of Non Radial Approach University of Mataram Volume 24, No 3 December 2014.
- Billinge, S. (2017). The Practical Guide to Documentary Editing. In The Practical Guide to Documentary Editing. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315233123>.
- Blaikie, N. (2007). Approaches to Social Enquiry: Advancing Knowledge (2nd edition). In Contemporary Sociology.
- Borish, D. (2021). Moving Images, Moving Methods: Advancing Documentary Film for Qualitative Research. ... Journal of Qualitative... <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/16094069211013646>
- Effendi Pasandara and Donald C. Tylor. (2007). Institutional and Economic Irrigation, Publisher PT Gramedia Jakarta.
- Irfan, Achmad. (2022). PUPR Ordered Buildings on Neglasari Riverbanks for Infiltration and Road Construction. <https://banten.antaranews.com/berita/227461/pupr-tertibkan-bangunan-di-bantaran-sungai-neglasari-untuk-penurapan-dan-pembangunan-jalan> (accessed November 5, 2023).
- Kerrigan, S. (2016). Reconceptualizing creative documentary practices. In The Creative System in Action: Understanding Cultural Production and Practice. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137509468_10
- Pink, S. (2021). Doing Visual Ethnography. Sage Publications Limited. http://books.google.co.id/books?id=gGqbzQEACAAJ&hl=&source=gbs_api
- Ramadhawati, Devi, et al. (2021). Online Monitoring of Cisadane River Water Quality and Quality Status Analysis Using the Storet Method. Journal of Environmental Science & Technology. Vol 13 No 2. Yogyakarta: Islamic University of Indonesia.
- Ruby, J. (2005). The last 20 years of visual anthropology-a critical review. Visual Studies. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.1053.2164&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Rikarno, R. (2015). Documentary Film as a Student Learning Resource. Art Expression, (17) 1.
- Sarwono, J., & Lubis, H. (2007). Research methods for visual communication design. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Sudinda, Teddy W. (2021). Analysis of the Water Balance of the Cisadane River Watershed. JRL. Vol 14, No 14.