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Revitalization of Seke Areung for Houshold Water Needs in Kampung Nyalindung: Documentary Film Study Project

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ABSTRACT
(EN) Water has a function that cannot be ignored and can be obtained from various sources, one of which is the presence of springs. The presence of springs in an area can be influenced by several factors, namely geological objects, rainfall, topography, and hydrological properties. The spring which is commonly called seke by the Sundanese people is one of the sources of water used by the local community. The Nyalindung Punclut village area has more value in its geological form in the form of fertile soil for plantation land. The purpose of this research is to see the revitalization process of Seke Areung for household water needs and to examine how the springs are managed by the people of the Nyalindung village. To identify and examine the revitalization of the seke, the researcher will use a descriptive qualitative approach. Information and data related to the revitalization of Seke Areung and its management were obtained through interviews with several subjects such as community leaders, environmental organizations, and hydrological and hydrogeological researchers, then information and data on the condition of the springs were carried out through observation. In the process of revitalizing Seke Areung, one of the community leaders carried out excavations using materials such as shovels and hoes. The results showed that there were 5 seke in Nyalindung village, as for several forms of spring management such as seke water storage, distribution and distribution of water from Areung Seke, as well as water distribution to households used for various kinds of purposes, both household and for water purposes. drink.

Keywords: *Seke Areung, Springs, Community, Revitalization, Drought.*

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the water needs can be obtained from springs that come from ground water and emerges to the ground surface, the Sundanese people call it seke [1]. According to Dadi, around the Bandung Basin itself, the amount of groundwater extracted in 1996 through 2,628 boreholes was estimated at 76.8 million m3/year, 92% for industrial and other commercial purposes, while the remaining 8% was used for PDAM clean water [2].

The intensive use of groundwater is the subsidence of the ground surface which has an impact on the difficulty of obtaining ground water. In the dry season, the community is very dependent on seke water which has very small discharge and is far from residential areas for daily needs, while springs with large discharges have generally been used by the government for drinking water supply or by companies to meet their needs [3].

The availability of water in the Bandung basin area is strongly influenced by the presence of the Lembang fault where the groundwater flow from the water catchment area in the northern area of Bandung stops at the Lembang fault. As a consequence, groundwater and surface water in the Bandung plain can only rely on infiltration areas from the south side of the fault. As a result, water management in Bandung is very influential on the quality and quantity of water. Incorrect management or excessive groundwater extraction will result in land subsidence in the plains of Bandung City. (Based on interviews with Prof. Dr. Robert M Delinom M.Sc. and T. Bachtiar, February 2021). In fact, the wrong water management will cause various problems

such as long droughts, floods, and landslides. In addition, people's lifestyles that do not pay attention to environmental aspects such as disposing of garbage improperly, disposing of hazardous waste, and converting forest areas can increase the potential for erosion and cause sedimentation at the bottom of the waters [4].

The area of Kampung Nyalindung, Punclut, has more value in its geological form in the form of fertile land for plantation land. Besides the fertile land, the Nyalindung village also has a spring or seke that meets the needs of the Nyalindung residents. At first the seke in the village was buried by soil from the ecological processes that occurred around the seke. Currently, the community around the seke is doing revitalization to maintain the seke, the nature of water, and the function of water resources so that they are always available in sufficient quantity and quality to meet real-time needs [5].

This study aims to record the process of revitalizing the seke for household water needs and to examine how the springs are managed by the people of the Nyalindung village. This research is a process of collecting data according to facts as material for making a documentary film.

In accordance with his character, through documentary films, the author can expose aspects of the reality of the phenomenon in audio-visual form to lead the audience's perspective [6,7]. This documentary is expected to raise public awareness of environmental stewardship, particularly to maintain water availability.

2. METHODS

This study uses a phenomenological approach to obtain information or data in the form of oral, written, or visual and not in the form of numbers [8]. Information and data related to the revitalization of Seke Areung and its management were obtained through interviews, while information and data regarding the condition of the springs were obtained through observation. In the interview process there is a guide, namely a questionnaire. Interviews were conducted to obtain clear and in-depth information regarding the revitalization process of the Areung Seke and its utilization in the community.

The results of this study will build the narrative and cinematic elements of the film. Facts emerge from live recordings of ongoing events.

This research was carried out in Nyalindung Village, Punclut, Bandung, from February to April 2021. The selected spring is Seke Areung which is used by the community for household purposes. The springs are managed by the local community, not by the local government or by the company.

The key subject in this research is Abah Atang who is a community leader who started the revitalization of Seke Areung. Meanwhile, an environmental observer in Nyalindung Village, Prof. Dr. Robert M. Delinom M.Sc., as a Lipi Geotechnology researcher, became an informant about the Bandung Basin.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained, the film is built through several stages which include making a film description, synopsis, treatment, and social problems of documentary films.

3.1. Movie Description

This documentary tells the story of a community leader who defends the environment for the sake of the sustainability of the residents by maintaining the existence and function of the seke in Nyalindung Village to avoid threats of environmental destruction such as changing functions. This film will focus on the subtle feelings of Atang's character which emphasizes the emotions and experiences he experiences. The shooting technique is still and floating to describe the emotional condition that the character is currently experiencing. Medium close up is used to emphasize character expression, wide angel to describe the atmosphere of space and events. The overall sound design is realistic, where there is a predominance of dialogue accompanied by natural ambient sounds.

3.2. Documentary Film Synopsis

An activist from Nyalindung Village, Abah Atang, is defending the ecological conditions and springs in his village from threats of environmental conversion. However, in reality Abah was sued by PT. DAM is targeting property in the Punclut area on charges of land grabbing. Finally, Abah Atang together with the local community formed an association for a mission to save the environment in the Punclut area and filed a counterclaim against PT. DAM.

3.3. Documentary Film Social Issues

Seke should be able to meet the water needs of the surrounding community. However, changes in land use carried out by capitalists cause damage to water catchment areas. As a result, the quantity and quality of water deteriorates. With the initiative to improve the environment, Abah Atang as a local community leader carried out an excavation of the seke that had been buried in the soil with improvised tools until the water from the seke managed to radiate back. This success provoked the community's initiative to participate in revitalizing other surrounding sects that had also been

buried. Thanks to this collaboration, there are 5 springs that have been emitted until now.

3.4. Characteristics of Seke

Seke Areung is located in a former old river, which now has a small flow of water. The existence of the Lembang Fault which is located 3.15 Km from the Seke Areung affects the quantity of water in the Seke Areung, because the rainwater infiltration on the north side of the Lembang Fault does not flow to the south side of the Lembang Fault, including to Kampung Nyalindung.

3.5. Use of Seke

Water from seke is used for various purposes, both household and drinking water. The water source from the seke is first accommodated in a water reservoir and through a filtering process so that it is suitable for consumption when it flows into people's homes.

With the seke, the community only pays for the replacement of the pipe that carries water from the seke to their respective homes. The operation of the seke will ensure the availability of water even in the dry season.

3.6. Local Culture

For the distribution of water from one community to another, build a water reservoir and create a network for water distribution which is carried out using a mutual cooperation system. Water managers are very concerned about the amount and quality of water discharge, and prioritize it for household water needs. Seke management is not limited to its use, but also protects it from destruction.

The number and activities of the population greatly affect the amount of water used. Social status such as education, occupation, and income of the community also affect the level of participation in sese management. Income can determine the contribution in the financing aspect for the management of the sector. The culture of gotong royong that exists in the community also determines togetherness in maintaining the sustainability of seke water management.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are several parts of the revitalization phenomenon of Seke Areung that can be presented in documentary form. Among them: the role of one of the community leaders in Nyalindung Village who initiated the revitalization of the seke independently without involving the government or companies, the impact of the revitalization initiative on accusations of land grabbing by capitalists, the effect of the initial revitalization on the movement of other communities around the village to participate in revitalizing other sectors that have been around for a long time. buried, water distribution, and seke water management carried out in mutual cooperation. In addition, natural obstacles or obstacles caused by human intervention should also be exposed in this documentary.

The presentation of research results in the form of a documentary is expected to provide education to the public about the importance of preserving the environment which has an impact on the availability of water, especially from springs.

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