

ABSTRAK

Banjir telah menjadi ‘bagian’ dari kehidupan dan fitur kota Semarang sejak lama. Pada 26 Januari 1990 muncul banjir bandang yang menerjang secara mendadak pada dini hari. Pasca banjir, para penyintas yang hidup di ‘kota banjir’ serta ‘berpengalaman’ dalam menghadapi banjir bandang ini mendapat dukungan dari pemerintah pusat. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai bagaimana para penyintas yang hidup di ‘kota banjir’ serta ‘berpengalaman’ menghadapi banjir merespon dan mengartikan peristiwa banjir besar tahun 1990. Pertanyaan penelitian tersebut dijawab menggunakan sumber-sumber primer berupa foto, peta, surat kabar, majalah, berita online, serta wawancara. Selain itu, sumber sekunder seperti buku-buku, artikel jurnal, dan karya tulis ilmiah berupa skripsi, tesis dan disertasi juga digunakan dalam penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa iklim, topografi, serta budaya dalam melihat banjir menjadi dasar untuk melihat sifat banjir di Kodya Semarang. Aspek fisik lingkungan yang mendukung terjadinya banjir bandang serta manusia yang mengabaikan resiko bencana ini pada gilirannya menyebabkan kerusakan yang parah ketika banjir besar terjadi pada tahun 1990. Mereka yang tinggal di daerah yang rawan terhadap luapan sungai ini menyadari posisi mereka yang rentan. Faktor internal serta eksternal sangat berperan dalam strategi bertahan hidup para penyintas. Para penyintas berusaha untuk siaga dan berjuang untuk bertahan menghadapi banjir bandang. Selain usaha yang mereka lakukan, keyakinan terhadap agama membantu mereka melewati masa-masa sulit. Dukungan psikologis, sosial, dan material yang muncul sejak banjir terjadi seringkali menutupi fakta bahwa para penyintas membutuhkan dukungan ketika menghadapi banjir bandang. Meskipun kondisi lingkungan serta interaksi lingkungan dan masyarakat menciptakan kondisi yang lebih berisiko terhadap banjir bandang, Strategi bertahan hidup para penyintas serta modal sosial yang muncul mengurangi konsekuensi yang lebih buruk dari banjir bandang tahun 1990 ini.

Kata Kunci : Banjir Bandang, Kota Semarang, Memori Kolektif

ABSTRACT

Floods have been a part of life and a characteristic of the city of Semarang for a long time. On January 26, 1990, a sudden flash flood occurred in the early hours of the morning. After the flood, the survivors who lived in flood-prone areas and were experienced in dealing with flash floods received support from the central government. This research discusses how these survivors, who live in flood-prone areas and have experience, develop their collective knowledge and memories of the significant flood event in 1990. The research questions were addressed using primary sources such as photos, maps, newspapers, contemporary magazines, online news, and interviews. Additionally, secondary sources such as books, journal articles, and scientific papers, including theses and dissertations, were also utilized in this research.

The findings of the research indicate that climate, topography, and culture are fundamental in determining how floods are perceived in Semarang Municipality. The physical characteristics of the environment, such as flash flood-prone areas, and the tendency for humans to overlook the risks associated with this disaster, resulted in significant damage during major floods in 1990. Residents living in flood-prone regions are aware of their vulnerability to river overflow. Both internal and external factors play a significant role in shaping the survival strategies of those affected. The survivors made efforts to remain alert and fought to survive the flash floods, while their religious beliefs also provided them with strength during trying times. The psychological, social, and material support that has emerged in the aftermath of the flood often disguises the fact that survivors require ongoing assistance in coping with flash floods. Despite the environmental conditions and the interaction between the environment and society that heightened the risk of flash floods, the survivors' strategies for survival, along with the formation of social networks and resources, mitigated the worst consequences of the 1990 flash floods.

Key Words: Flash Flood, Kota Semarang, Collective Memory