



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan sejarah gerakan massa di Surabaya dalam menuntut reformasi 1998. Penelitian ini mendiskusikan siapa saja massa yang bergerak, proses terjadinya gerakan serta ruang yang digunakan untuk gerakan massa. Penelitian ini dikerjakan dengan metode penelitian sejarah yang memanfaatkan sejumlah sumber primer seperti wawancara, koran sezaman dan arsip. Secara konseptual, penelitian ini mempergunakan “gerakan massa” sebagai alat analisis untuk melihat berbagai struktur kelas sosial bergerak dalam memperjuangkan reformasi. Adanya gerakan massa di Surabaya terjadi tidak terlepas dari dampak krisis ekonomi yang dirasakan oleh masyarakat Surabaya. Kenaikan harga kebutuhan hingga kelangkaan stok barang serta PHK besar-besaran di bidang industri menjadikan masyarakat Surabaya panik. Hal ini kemudian berdampak pada bergeraknya seluruh lapisan masyarakat untuk menyuarkan dampak dari krisis ekonomi dan menuntut dilakukannya reformasi. Mahasiswa dan buruh adalah kelompok masyarakat yang sangat vokal melakukan gerakan. Kelompok masyarakat lain seperti elite dan rakyat kecil juga ikut berjuang dalam melakukan gerakan menuntut reformasi. Dari kalangan rektor, wakil rektor, dosen, budayawan, agamawan, dokter, perawat, tukang becak, penjual kerupuk, ibu-ibu hingga pelajar ikut dalam aksi memperjuangkan reformasi. Mereka juga sering melakukan gerakan gabungan antar kelompok masyarakat untuk menyuarkan pendapatnya. Mereka menuntut perbaikan nasib di era krisis ekonomi, penegakan demokrasi dan HAM, dicabutnya lima UU Politik, dihapuskannya KKN, tuntutan turunnya Soeharto dan dilaksanakannya reformasi. Dalam melakukan aksinya, mereka sering menggunakan fasilitas publik seperti kampus, rektorat, Kantor Gubernur, Kantor DPRD dan jalan protokol untuk menyampaikan aksinya. Media poster, spanduk, selebaran/brosur serta bunga digunakan oleh aksi massa menyuarkan pendapatnya. Aksi tersebut berupa unjuk rasa, orasi, referendum, mogok makan, diskusi serta bermalam di gedung dewan untuk menyampaikan aspirasinya. Temuan terpenting dalam penelitian ini adalah gerakan massa yang terjadi di Surabaya untuk menuntut reformasi tidak hanya dilakukan oleh mahasiswa, tetapi seluruh kelas sosial ikut aktif dalam gerakan reformasi 1998. Kalangan atas mampu memberi dukungan pada mahasiswa serta kalangan bawah ikut bergerak bersama dengan mahasiswa menyuarkan tuntutan reformasi.

Kata Kunci: Massa, Gerakan, Reformasi, Surabaya.



ABSTRACT

This study aims to reveal the history of the mass movement in Surabaya in demanding the 1998 reform. This study discusses who the masses were who moved, the process of the movement and the space used for the mass movement. This research was conducted using a historical research method that utilized a number of primary sources such as interviews, contemporary newspapers and archives. Conceptually, this study uses "mass movement" as an analytical tool to see the various social class structures moving in fighting for reform. This study shows that the mass movement in Surabaya occurred inseparable from the impact of the economic crisis felt by the people of Surabaya. The rising cost of essential goods, shortages of supplies, and widespread layoffs in the industrial sector generated widespread public anxiety. This then had an impact on the movement of all levels of society to voice the impact of the economic crisis and demand reform. Students and workers are groups of people who are very vocal in carrying out movements. Other groups of people such as the elite and the common people also fought in carrying out movements demanding reform. From the rectors, vice rectors, lecturers, cultural figures, religious figures, doctors, nurses, pedicab drivers, cracker sellers, mothers to students took part in the action to fight for reform. They also often carried out joint movements between community groups to voice their opinions. They demanded an improvement in fate in the era of economic crisis, the enforcement of democracy and human rights, the revocation of five Political Laws, the elimination of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism, demands for the resignation of Soeharto and the implementation of reform. In carrying out their actions, they often used public facilities such as campuses, rectorates, the Governor's Office, the DPRD Office and protocol roads to convey their actions. Media such as posters, banners, leaflets/brochures and flowers were used by the mass action to voice their opinions. The actions were in the form of demonstrations, speeches, referendums, hunger strikes, discussions and spending the night in the council building to convey their aspirations. The most important finding in this study is that the mass movement that occurred in Surabaya to demand reform was not only led by students, but all social classes were actively involved in the 1998 reform movement. The upper classes were able to provide support to students, while the lower classed joined them to voicing demands for reform.

Keywords: Mass, Movement, Reform, Surabaya