

POST-DISASTER ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION

(Communication Case Study “Post-Disaster Adaptation” to the Banjir Bandang (Galodo) Disaster in Lubuk Kilangan, Lubuk Begalung, Pauh and Koto Tengah)

ABSTRACT

Lubuk Kilangan, Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, and Koto Tengah sub-districts have experienced flash floods that have damaged residential areas for the last 10 years. The formulation of the problem in the research is how the adaptation communication carried out by the community after the banjir bandang disaster (Galodo) in Padang. From the data collected and analyzed descriptively, it is known that the residential areas are on the riverbanks of the Lubuk Kilangan and Lubuk Begalung Villages, and in the hilly areas of the Pauh and Koto Tengah villages. This area is experiencing flash floods as high as adults, drowning houses and destroying the vast environment. With a long inundation in Lubuk Kilangan and Lubuk Begalung, approximately 12-24 hours, in Pauh for 12 hours, however, the community returned to their normal activities for about 3-4 months and in Koto Tengah for 12 hours they began to return to their normal activities. This effort is a form of adaptation to the banjir bandang disaster that is currently hitting the Padang area. The forms of adaptation that have been carried out are in the form of reactive adaptation and proactive adaptation. The reactive adaptation carried out by the residents is by elevating the house, making only semi-permanent houses that are slightly away from the riverbank that can be occupied temporarily. Meanwhile, the proactive adaptation that will be carried out is making artificial rivers for water flow, repairing dams, imposing a ban on cutting down trees and asking for gabion wires to be made along the river banks. However, based on the results of the descriptive analysis conducted, the residents preferred to surrender and did not make any efforts to handle it. This is due to low economic conditions and the types of damage to houses that were lost due to flash floods, crop failure, damage to furniture and household appliances to public facilities such as bridges. So the residents prioritize their food needs rather than having to repair their damaged houses.

Keywords: Communication, Adaptation, Post-Disaster, Banjir Bandang (Galodo), Padang

KOMUNIKASI ADAPTASI PASCA BENCANA

(Studi Kasus Komunikasi “Adaptasi Pasca Bencana” Terhadap Bencana Banjir Bandang (*Galodo*) Di Lubuk Kilangan, Lubuk Begalung, Pauh dan Koto Tengah)

ABSTRAKSI

Kelurahan Lubuk Kilangan, Lubuk Begalung, Pauh, dan Koto Tengah, sudah mengalami masalah banjir bandang yang merusak tempat pemukiman warga sejak 10 tahun terakhir. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian yaitu bagaimana komunikasi adaptasi yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat pasca bencana banjir bandang (*galodo*) di Padang. Dari data yang dikumpulkan serta dianalisis secara deskriptif, maka diketahui bahwa tempat bermukim di lingkungan pinggiran sungai Kelurahan Lubuk Kilangan dan Lubuk Begalung, dan di daerah perbukitan kelurahan Pauh dan Koto Tengah. Wilayah ini mengalami banjir bandang setinggi orang dewasa hingga menenggelamkan rumah hingga merusak lingkungan luas. Dengan lama genangan di di Lubuk Kilangan dan Lubuk Begalung kurang lebih 12-24 jam, di Pauh Selama 12 jam, namun masyarakat kembali beraktivitas seperti biasa kurang lebih 3-4 bulan dan di Koto Tengah selama 12 jam mulai kembali aktivitas seperti biasanya. Upaya tersebut merupakan bentuk adaptasi terhadap bencana banjir bandang yang melanda melanda wilayah Padang saat ini. Bentuk adaptasi yang sudah dilakukan berupa adaptasi reaktif dan adaptasi proaktif. Adaptasi reaktif yang dilakukan warga adalah dengan meninggikan rumah, membuat rumah semi permanen yang agak menjauh dari pinggiran sungai saja yang dapat di tempati sementara. Sedangkan adaptasi proaktif yang akan dilakukan adalah membuat sungai-sungai buatan untuk tempat aliran air, memperbaiki bendungan, menetapkan larangan menebang pohon dan meminta dibuatkan kawat bronjong di sepanjang pinggiran sungai. Namun berdasarkan hasil analisis deskriptif yang dilakukan, warga lebih banyak memilih untuk pasrah dan tidak melakukan upaya penanganan apa pun. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena dengan kondisi ekonomi yang rendah dan jenis kerusakan pada rumah yang hilang terbawa banjir bandang, gagal panen, kerusakan perabotan dan peralatan rumah tangga hingga fasilitas umum seperti jembatan. Maka warga lebih memprioritaskan kebutuhan pangan daripada harus memperbaiki tempat bermukim mereka yang sudah rusak.

Kata Kunci: Komunikasi, Adaptasi, Pasca Bencana, Banjir Bandang (*Galodo*), Padang