

ABSTRAK

KERETA API LEMBAH SERAYU: BANYUMAS 1895-1942

oleh:
Yulian Widianto
Universitas Sanata Dharma
2021

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis tiga permasalahan, yaitu: (1) Latar Belakang Geo-sosial Banyumas 1895-1942. (2) Perkembangan Kereta Api Lembah Serayu: Banyumas 1895-1942. (3) Dampak beroperasinya Kereta Api Lembah Serayu: Banyumas 1895-1942.

Penelitian ini disusun menggunakan metode sejarah, dengan tahapan: pemilihan topik, heuristik (pengumpulan sumber), kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi (penulisan sejarah). Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan sosial dan ekonomi dengan penulisan bersifat deskriptif analitis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) Banyumas pada akhir abad 19 merupakan wilayah yang subur dan juga terdapat banyak sungai serta masyarakatnya bermata pencaharian pada sektor agraris dan maritim. (2) Kereta api Lembah Serayu mulai di eksplorasi pada 1895 dan dibuka untuk umum pada 1917 melayani rute Maos-Purwokerto-Sokaraja-Banjarnegara-Purbalingga-Wonosobo. Kereta api ini berada di puncak kejayaan sejalan dengan perkembangan pabrik gula swasta sebanyak lima pabrik tersebar di Banyumas. Pada masa depresi ekonomi kereta ini mengalami penurunan pendapatan dari penumpang maupun pengangutan barang pabrik gula dan pada tahun 1942 beberapa fasilitas seperti jalur, dan jembatan dibongkar oleh Jepang sebagai bentuk penghematan. (3) Keberadaan Kereta Api Lembah Serayu secara langsung berdampak pada industri gula yang ada di Karesidenan Banyumas, selain itu juga terhadap perkembangan wilayah yang dilalui Kereta Api Lembah Serayu ini.

Kata Kunci: Karesidenan Banyumas, Kereta api, Hindia Belanda, Pabrik Gula, Perusahaan Trem Uap Lembah Serayu.

ABSTRACT

SERAYU VALLEY RAILWAY: BANYUMAS 1895-1942

by
Yulian Widianto
Sanata Dharma University
2021

This study aims to describe and analyze three main problems, namely: (1) the geosocial background of Banyumas in 1895-1942. (2) the development of Serayu Valley Railroad: Banyumas 1895-1942. (3) the impact of the operation of Serayu Valley Railway: Banyumas 1895-1942.

The research is structured using historical methods, with the following stages: topic selection, heuristics (source collection), source critic, interpretation, and historiography (historical writing). The approach used is a social and economic and written analytically descriptively writing.

The results of this study show that (1) Banyumas at the end of the 19th century was a fertile region and there were also many rivers and livelihoods in the agrarian and maritime sectors. (2) Serayu Valley Railway began exploitation in 1895 and was opened to the public in 1917 serving the route of Maos-Purwokerto-Sokaraja-Banjarnegara-Purbalingga-Wonosobo. This railway was at its peak in line with the development of private sugar factories as many as five factories that spread in Banyumas. During the economic depression the train experienced a decrease in revenue from passengers and the transportation of sugar factory goods; and in 1942, some facilities such as lines, and bridges were dismantled by the Japanese Army as a form of savings. (3) The existence of Serayu Valley Railway directly had impacts on the sugar industry in Banyumas, in addition to the development of the area passed by the Serayu Valley Railway.

Keywords: Residency of Banyumas, Railway, Dutch East Indies, Sugar Factory, Serayu Valley Steam Railway Company.