

Mengurangi ketimpangan pembangunan di wilayah kepulauan dan daratan menuju pengembangan permukiman kepulauan mikro yang berkelanjutan : studi kasus Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu DKI Jakarta = Reducing inequality development between small islands and land towards a sustainable development in micro islands settlement : case study Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

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Pembangunan merupakan salah satu upaya dalam mensejahterakan masyarakat, namun pembangunan memiliki dampak negatif yakni terjadinya ketimpangan pembangunan antar daerah baik antara kawasan Indonesia bagian timur dengan bagian barat maupun antar wilayah kepulauan dan wilayah daratan. DKI Jakarta memiliki karakteristik yang sama dengan Indonesia karena DKI Jakarta sebagai ibukota negara juga memiliki pulau-pulau sangat kecil dalam wilayah administrasinya. Pembangunan yang dilakukan di DKI Jakarta juga menimbulkan ketimpangan yakni antara wilayah kepulauan dengan wilayah daratan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan mix method yang mengkombinasikan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Untuk mengukur ketimpangan digunakan Indeks Williamson, sementara untuk melihat penyebab ketimpangan digunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang menggabungkan metode observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan tinjauan teori serta data sekunder (triangulasi).

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa terjadi ketimpangan yang terus meningkat dalam 5 tahun terakhir di wilayah DKI Jakarta terutama antara wilayah daratan dengan wilayah kepulauan. Selain ketimpangan pembangunan yang semakin besar di Wilayah kepulauan, pembangunan di wilayah tersebut juga mengancam keberlanjutan permukiman masyarakat di wilayah kepulauan. Hasil penelitian juga menemukan beberapa faktor yang menjadi penyebab ketimpangan diantaranya adalah faktor geografis, faktor kebijakan pemerintah, faktor lemahnya penataan ruang, faktor Sumberdaya manusia, dan faktor ekonomi. Kemudian faktor-faktor yang dapat mengurangi ketimpangan adalah faktor kebijakan, perencanaan, dan faktor kelembagaan.

Berdasarkan temuan-temuan penelitian tersebut maka kebijakan untuk mengurangi ketimpangan pembangunan dapat dilakukan dengan kebijakan dan perencanaan yang mempertimbangkan konsep ekoregion dan antroporegion dalam kebijakan pembangunan wilayah kepulauan seribu. Kemudian pendekatan pembangunan yang berorientasi daratan harus mulai dirubah menjadi paradigma pembangunan berkelanjutan yang berorientasi pada pulau-laut sehingga kebijakan yang diambil dapat berpihak kepada kondisi dan karakteristik wilayah kepulauan

mikro yang rentan terhadap perubahan. Penyusunan tata ruang laut yang terintegrasi dengan ruang daratan dapat menjadi titik awal dalam mengurangi ketimpangan wilayah kepulauan dan daratan.

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ABSTRACT

Development is one of the efforts in the welfare of society, but the development has a negative impact that the development of inter-regional inequality between the eastern Indonesian region with the west and between the islands and mainland territories. Jakarta has the same characteristics as the Indonesian capital of Jakarta as the country also has a very small islands within its jurisdiction. Development is done in Jakarta also cause the imbalance between the islands with the mainland region. The study was conducted with a mixed method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative methods. Index used to measure inequality Williamson, while to look at the causes of inequality used a qualitative approach which combines the method of observation, in-depth interviews, and reviews the theory and secondary data (triangulation).

The study found that there was inequality increasing in the last 5 years in Jakarta especially among the archipelago's land area. Besides inequality greater development in the islands region, development in the region also threatens the sustainability of public housing in the islands. Research has found several factors that cause imbalances include geographic factors, government policy factors, factors of weak spatial planning, human resource factors, and economic factors. Then the factors that can reduce inequality is a factor of policy, planning, and institutional factors.

Based on the research findings, a policy to reduce inequality can be done with policy development and planning that considers the concept of eco-regional and regional development policy antroporegion thousand islands. Then the land- oriented approach to development should start changed the paradigm of sustainable development-oriented sea island that measures taken to favor the conditions and the characteristics of micro archipelago are susceptible to change. Marine spatial planning integrated with land space can be a starting point in reducing inequality of the islands and the mainland.;Development is one of the efforts in the welfare of society, but the development

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