

Perkembangan daerah terbangun di Wilayah Cirebon Provinsi Jawa Barat = Expansion of the developed areas in Cirebon Region West Java

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Perkembangan daerah terbangun di Indonesia khususnya di Pulau Jawa, terus meningkat dalam beberapa dekade. Sumbangan sektor ekonomi yang dominan dan pesat di daerah perkotaan telah memicu masyarakat untuk hidup dan berkegiatan di wilayah kota, bahkan berkembang hingga di luar batas administrasi kota. Sumbangan ekonomi dan pertumbuhan penduduk tersebut mengakibatkan berkembangnya kawasan-kawasan baru di sekitar pusat kota dan di sepanjang jaringan transportasi menjadi kota-kota satelit atau aglomerasi penduduk yang maju, strategis serta memiliki fasilitas dan sarana-prasarana yang lengkap.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan proses dan intensitas perubahan penggunaan tanah menjadi daerah terbangun di Wilayah Cirebon yang dibagi menjadi 3 kategori; tinggi, sedang dan rendah, sementara faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya dianalisis dengan menggunakan regresi logistik. Peran kebijakan pemerintah kota/kabupaten dalam perkembangan daerah terbangun dianalisis dengan membandingkan pola perkembangan hirarki pusat pelayanan dengan perencanaan tata ruang.

Dari 45 kecamatan yang dianalisis, intensitas tinggi ditemukan di 7 kecamatan, intensitas sedang di 18 kecamatan dan intensitas rendah di 20 kecamatan. Proses perubahan penggunaan tanah menjadi daerah terbangun berasal dari persawahan, evolusi dari hutan menjadi tanah terbuka, tegalan/kebun, serta semak belukar, dengan persebaran terdapat di pinggiran kota hingga ke arah barat mengikuti jalur pantura. Faktor pengaruh signifikan adalah ketinggian, lereng, jarak dari pusat kota (Cirebon), jarak dari pusat kabupaten (Sumber), hirarki pusat pelayanan, dan kerapatan jalan. Sementara itu, kebijakan pemerintah Kota Cirebon sebagai pusat pelayanan utama dan pengendali arah pembangunan diidentifikasi sebagai faktor kebijakan dominan yang mendorong perubahan penggunaan tanah.

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ABSTRACT

The expansion of developed areas in Indonesia especially in Java, continues to increase remarkably in recent decades. Dominant and rapid economic contributions in urban areas has encourage the people e.g. workers to live and undertake activities in the surrounding region, even beyond the limits of the city administration. Thus the economic contribution and the populations growth of urban areas has fueled the growth of new areas along the transportation corridors to

form strategic satellite cities. This study aims to explain the changes and intensity of various land use types in Cirebon Region into developed areas were grouped into three categories; high, medium and low, while the influencing factors was analysed by logistic regression. The role of government in advancing the developed areas was analysed by comparing the shifting patterns of economic sectors and the hierarchical development of service centers with the spatial planning, of cities and districts.

Of 45 sub-districts subjected to the analysis, high intensity was identified from 7 sub-districts, medium intensity was identified from 18 sub-districts, and low intensity was identified from 20 sub-districts. Land use changes originated from paddy fields, and evolving forests into bare land, orchards and bushes. They occurred along the suburban areas, moving towards the west along the Pantura transportation corridors. Significant influencing factors were altitude, slope factor, the distance from city nuclea (Cirebon), the distance from district nuclea (Sumber), the central place hierarchy, and road density. Meanwhile, the governmental policy of Cirebon Municipality as the main service center and controller of development direction was identified as the dominant policy factor that induced the land use changes in the region.;The expansion of developed areas in Indonesia especially in Java, continues to increase remarkably in recent decades. Dominant and rapid economic contributions in urban areas has encourage the people e.g. workers to live and undertake activities in the surrounding region, even beyond the limits of the city administration. Thus the economic contribution and the populations growth of urban areas has fueled the growth of new areas along the transportation corridors to form strategic satellite cities. This study aims to explain the changes and intensity of various land use types in Cirebon Region into developed areas were grouped into three categories; high, medium and low, while the influencing factors was analysed by logistic regression. The role of government in advancing the developed areas was analysed by comparing the shifting patterns of economic sectors and the hierarchical development of service centers with the spatial planning, of cities and districts.

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