

Pola persebaran permukiman kumuh di Kecamatan Pademangan, Jakarta Utara = Spatial pattern of slums areas in Pademangan sub district, North Jakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tidak meratanya kesempatan kerja menyebabkan lahan-lahan marjinal di Jakarta menjadi tempat bermukim para migran yang datang untuk mencari kerja. Permukiman kumuh kaum urban di tanah-tanah marjinal banyak dijumpai terutama di sekitar pusat perekonomian. Karakteristik permukiman kumuh berbeda-beda sesuai dengan lokasinya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui persebaran dan tipologi permukiman kumuh di salah satu Kecamatan paling padat di Jakarta, yakni Kecamatan Pademangan, Jakarta Utara. Identifikasi karakteristik permukiman kumuh dilakukan dengan menggunakan citra satelit here 2016. Hasil pengolahan data dan validasi lapangan selanjutnya dianalisis dengna menggunakan metode overlay peta. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa permukiman kumuh tersebar terutama di sepanjang sungai dan rel kereta, yakni di tanah-tanah negara. Semakin jauh dari sungai dan rel kereta, kualitas permukiman semakin baik. Fasilitas dan utilitas permukiman semakin lengkap. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tanah marjinal yang dimiliki oleh negara mudah dikuasai dan dikembangkan sebagai lokasi bermukim walaupun dengan utilitas yang sangat terbatas.

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ABSTRACT

In migration to Jakarta is very high. This phenomenon hapened because informal job opportunity in Jakarta is more extensive then in other areas of Indonesia. Migrants with limited capital and skills do not have opportunity to reside in formal housing. They only can afford housing in slum areas. Urban slum settlements in marginal lands are found mainly around the economic center. The characteristics of slums vary according to their location. The purpose of this research is to identify the distribution and typology of slums in one of the most densely populated districts in Jakarta, namely Pademangan Subdistrict, North Jakarta.

Identification of the characteristics of slums is done using satellite images here 2016. The results of data processing and field validation are then analyzed by using map overlay method. The results show that slums are scattered mainly along rivers and railways, which are in state lands. The further away from the rivers and railways, the quality of the settlements is better, settlement facilities and utilities are more complete. This study shows that marginal lands owned by the state are easily utilized and developed as a residential area even with very limited utility.