

ANALISIS PENGEMBANGAN PUSAT PELAYANAN BARU DALAM RANGKA PERSIAPAN PEMEKARAN WILAYAH DI KOTA SEMARANG

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INTI SARI

Kota Semarang merupakan salah satu daerah yang diwacanakan mengalami pemekaran wilayah guna mengatasi ketimpangan wilayah dan meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan fasilitas pelayanan publik. Mempertimbangkan kondisi tersebut, salah satu cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi ketimpangan di Kota Semarang adalah dengan mengoptimalkan dan membentuk pusat-pusat pelayanan baru. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Mengidentifikasi tingkat daya layan fasilitas pelayanan; (2) Mengidentifikasi tingkat daya jangkau fasilitas pelayanan; (3) Mengidentifikasi tingkat ketimpangan wilayah; dan (4) Mengidentifikasi kelurahan yang berpotensi sebagai pusat pelayanan baru di Kota Semarang. Teknik analisis yang digunakan antara lain analisis daya layan berdasarkan SNI 03-1733-2004, analisis daya jangkau menggunakan *network analysis*, analisis *crosstab*, analisis potensi penduduk, analisis skalogram, analisis indeks sentralitas, dan model gravitasi berbasis sistem informasi geografis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat daya layan fasilitas pendidikan dan fasilitas kesehatan tergolong efektif, sedangkan fasilitas ekonomi tergolong kurang efektif. Kemudian, tingkat daya jangkau fasilitas pendidikan dan fasilitas kesehatan tergolong efektif melayani >80% dari seluruh permukiman, sedangkan tingkat daya jangkau fasilitas ekonomi tergolong tidak efektif dengan capaian <50% dari seluruh permukiman di Kota Semarang. Hasil analisis daya layan dan daya jangkau didapatkan indikasi adanya ketimpangan wilayah di Kota Semarang. Kecamatan Gunungpati, Mijen, dan Ngaliyan terpilih menjadi daerah prioritas pertama untuk dimekarkan karena tergolong memiliki tingkat ketimpangan tinggi. Dari hasil analisis pengembangan pusat pelayanan baru ditetapkan 16 pusat pelayanan utama dan 32 pusat pelayanan alternatif. Pusat pelayanan baru terpilih berdasarkan hasil akumulasi potensi penduduk, analisis hierarki wilayah, dan analisis interaksi wilayah tertinggi. Penentuan pusat pelayanan baru di Kota Semarang ini diharapkan dapat menimbulkan *trickle down effect* terutama bagi daerah-daerah pinggiran sehingga perkembangan wilayah di Kota Semarang menjadi lebih merata.

Kata Kunci: Daya Layan, Daya Jangkau, Hierarki Wilayah, Interaksi Wilayah, Pusat Pelayanan.

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ABSTRACT

The city of Semarang is one area being discussed as experiencing regional expansion to overcome regional inequality and improve the quality of public service facilities. Taking these conditions into account, one way that can be done to overcome disparities in the city of Semarang is to optimize and form new service centres. The aims of this study were (1) to estimate the level of serviceability of service facilities; (2) nuanced level of reach of service facilities; (3) identifying the level of regional inequality; and (4) Kelurahan triggers that have the potential to become new growth centres in Semarang City. The analysis techniques used include serviceability analysis based on SNI 03-1733-2004, coverage analysis using network analysis, crosstab analysis, population potential analysis, scalogram analysis, centrality index analysis, and gravity model based on geographic information system.

The research results show that the level of serviceability of education and health facilities is classified as effective, while economic facilities are classified as less effective. Furthermore, the level of reach of educational facilities and health facilities is classified as optimal serving >80% of all settlements, while the level of reach of economic facilities is classified as less than optimal with <50% of all settlements in Semarang City. The results of the analysis of service capacity and reach indicated that there are regional disparities in Semarang City. Gunungpati, Mijen and Ngaliyan subdistricts were chosen as the priority areas for expansion because they have high levels of inequality. From the results of the analysis of the development of new service centers, 16 main service centers and 32 alternative service centers were determined. The selected new service center was selected based on the results of accumulated population potential analysis, regional hierarchy analysis, and highest regional interaction analysis, and does not act as the center of the existing government. The new service centre in Semarang City is expected to have the trickle down effect, especially for suburban areas, so that regional development in Semarang City becomes more evenly distributed.

Keywords: Serviceability, Reachability, Regional Hierarchy, Regional Interaction, Service Center.