POLA PERKEMBANGAN PERMUKIMAN DI KABUPATEN SUKOHARJO : ANALISIS KETERSEDIAAN DAN PROYEKSI KEBUTUHAN PERMUKIMAN

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INTISARI

Kabupaten Sukoharjo mengalami perkembangan permukiman yang cukup tinggi seiring dengan pertumbuhan penduduk dan aktivitas perkotaan di Kota Surakarta. Penggunaan lahan berupa sawah mengalami penurunan, sementara permukiman meningkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan diantaranya 1) Mengetahui dan memetakan perkembangan permukiman eksisting di Kabupaten Sukoharjo; 2) Menganalisis ketersediaan lahan permukiman layak huni berdasarkan daya dukung lahan permukiman di Kabupaten Sukoharjo; 3) Mengidentifikasi proyeksi kebutuhan lahan permukiman dilihat dari daya dukung lahan permukiman di Kabupaten Sukoharjo; 4) Menyusun arahan kebijakan permukiman di Kabupaten Sukoharjo. Metode pengumpulan data meliputi pengumpulan data instansional, interpretasi citra penginderaan jauh, dan analisis peta tematik. Pengolahan dan analisis data menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan luasan permukiman eksisting di Kabupaten Sukoharjo dalam rentang tahun 2012-2022 mencapai 11,61% atau bertambah sebesar 1.617,23 Ha. Pada tahun 2012 luasan permukiman eksisting 13.941,04 Ha (28,27% wilayah Sukoharjo) dan tahun 2022 mencapai 15.559,27 Ha (31,56% wilayah Sukoharjo). Meskipun demikian, ketersediaan lahan permukiman layak huni pada tahun 2022 masih cukup luas, yaitu sebesar 22.495,18 Ha atau 45,6% dari total wilayah. Pola perkembangan permukiman cenderung memanjang mengikuti jalan arteri dan kolektor serta mengelompok yang disebabkan oleh faktor karakteristik geografis dan ekonomi masyarakat yang melakukan aktivitas di pusat kota atau pusat kegiatan lainnya. Proyeksi pertambahan penduduk di tahun 2031 sebesar 60.023 jiwa mengakibatkan kebutuhan lahan permukiman tambahan seluas 245,20 Ha. Rekomendasi strategi pengembangan permukiman berdasarkan analisis yang sudah dilakukan meliputi pengembangan permukiman vertikal di wilayah padat, pembangunan infrastruktur pengendali banjir di wilayah rawan bencana, penetapan zona permukiman jelas di wilayah berbatasan kawasan lindung, peningkatan aksesibilitas dan fasilitas penunjang permukiman di wilayah potensial, penyediaan fasilitas pendukung permukiman sesuai RTRW, serta program partisipatif, sosialisasi, dan edukasi masyarakat terkait permukiman aman dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci : Permukiman, Ketersediaan Lahan, Proyeksi Kebutuhan, Strategi

THE DEVELOPMENT PATTERN OF SETTLEMENTS IN SUKOHARJO REGENCY: AN ANALYSIS OF AVAILABILITY AND PROJECTIONS OF HOUSING NEEDS

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ABSTRACT

Sukoharjo Regency has experienced a relatively high development of residential areas in line with population growth and urban activities in the City of Surakarta. Agricultural land use has decreased, while residential areas have increased. This study aims to 1) Identify and map the development of existing residential areas in Sukoharjo Regency; 2) Analyze the availability of suitable residential land based on the carrying capacity of residential land in Sukoharjo Regency; 3) Identify the projected demand for residential land in terms of the carrying capacity of residential land in Sukoharjo Regency; 4) Develop policy directions for residential development in Sukoharjo Regency. Data collection methods include institutional data collection, remote sensing image interpretation, and thematic map analysis. Data processing and analysis employ a quantitative descriptive approach.

The results show an increase in the area of existing residential areas in Sukoharjo Regency in the period of 2012-2022, reaching 11.61% or an additional 1,617.23 hectares. In 2012, the area of existing residential areas was 13,941.04 hectares (28.27% of the region), and in 2022, it reached 15,559.27 hectares (31.56% of the region). However, the availability of suitable residential land in 2022 was still quite extensive, amounting to 22,495.18 hectares or 45.6% of the total area. The pattern of residential development tends to be elongated, following arterial and collector roads, as well as clustered, which is caused by the geographical and economic characteristics of the community engaged in activities in the city center or other activity centers. The projected population increase in 2031 of 60,023 people will result in an additional residential land demand of 245.20 hectares. Recommendations for residential development strategies based on the analysis conducted include vertical residential development in densely populated areas, construction of flood control infrastructure in disaster-prone areas, establishment of clear residential zones in areas bordering protected areas, improvement of accessibility and supporting facilities for residential areas in potential areas, provision of supporting facilities for residential areas according to the Spatial Plan (RTRW), as well as participatory programs, socialization, and community education related to safe and sustainable residential areas.

Keywords: Residential Areas, Land Availability, Demand Projection, Strategy