

## ABSTRAK

Indrayati, Ariyani. 2025. Sistem Kota-Kota dan Integrasi Keruangan dalam Konteks Pengembangan Wilayah Metropolitan Kedungsepur (Kendal-Demak-Ungaran-Semarang-Salatiga-Purwodadi). Disertasi. Fakultas Geografi, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Kata Kunci: Metropolitanisasi, Sistem Kota-Kota, Integrasi Keruangan, Kedungsepur, Kota Inti, Kota Satelit

Perkembangan kota-kota besar di Indonesia khususnya di Pulau Jawa berlangsung sangat intensif. Perkembangan tersebut membentuk metropolitan melampaui batas administratif. Salah satu kota besar berkembang pesat yaitu Kota Semarang, yang membentuk Metropolitan Kedungsepur (Kendal-Demak-Ungaran-Semarang-Salatiga-Purwodadi). Fenomena metropolitanisasi ini menimbulkan ketimpangan keruangan antara kota inti Semarang dengan kota-kota satelit disekitarnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengukur proses metropolitanisasi aspek fisik, sistem kota-kota dan polisentrisme sebelum dan sesudah Perpres Nomor 78 Tahun 2017; (2) mengukur integrasi keruangan di Metropolitan Kedungsepur; (3) merumuskan strategi pengembangan wilayah berdasarkan integrasi keruangan di Metropolitan Kedungsepur

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui interpretasi citra satelit Sentinel-2 dari tahun 2015–2021 untuk mengukur metropolitanisasi secara fisik sehingga diperoleh kategori penggunaan lahan, tingkat kekotaan, dan pola sebaran keruangannya. Sistem kota-kota diukur dengan penggunaan formula: kekompakan, indeks sentralitas, dan intensitas perubahan lahan terbangun berbasis data instansional. Integrasi keruangan diukur menggunakan beberapa indikator seperti konektivitas, aksesibilitas, mobilitas, dan interaksi (KAMI), serta dilengkapi dengan penilaian apakah tata ruang (RTRW) Kedungsepur terintegrasi dengan RPJMD.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses metropolitanisasi di Metropolitan Kedungsepur terjadi semakin intensif setelah terbit Perpres Nomor 78 Tahun 2017. Struktur keruangan Metropolitan Kedungsepur masih bersifat monosentris dengan dominasi kuat Kota Semarang sebagai kota inti dan masih lemahnya peran kota-kota satelit. Integrasi keruangan bervariasi, hubungan antara Kota Semarang dengan Ungaran tergolong kuat, dengan Demak dan Kendal tergolong sedang, sedangkan dengan Kota Salatiga dan Purwodadi tergolong masih lemah. Sinkronisasi antara dokumen RPJMD dan RTRW belum maksimal. Strategi penguatan integrasi keruangan diarahkan pada pembentukan lembaga koordinatif dan penyusunan grand design bersama.

Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi teoritis dalam pengembangan konsep integrasi keruangan, polisentrisme metropolitan, dan rekomendasi praktis bagi penguatan tata kelola kawasan strategis nasional melalui pendekatan geografi dan perencanaan terpadu.

## ABSTRACT

Indrayati, Ariyani. 2025. Citi Sistem dan Spatial Integration in Kedungsepur Metropolitan Development Area Conteks (Kendal-Demak-Ungaran-Semarang-Salatiga-Purwodadi). Dissertation. Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Keywords: Metropolitanization, City Sistem, Spatial Integration, Kedungsepur, Core City, Satellite City

The development of major cities in Indonesia, especially on the island of Java, has been very intensive. This development has formed metropolitan areas that transcend administrative boundaries. One of the rapidly developing major cities is Semarang, which has formed the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Area (Kendal-Demak-Ungaran-Semarang-Salatiga-Purwodadi). This phenomenon of metropolitanization has created spatial disparities between the core city of Semarang and the surrounding satellite cities. This study aims to: (1) measure the process of metropolitanization in terms of physical aspects and polycentricity before and after Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2017; (2) measure spatial integration in the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Area; (3) assess policymakers' perspectives on the concept of spatial synergy in the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Area; (4) formulate strategies to strengthen inter-regional integration among districts and cities within the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Area.

This research uses a quantitative approach. Data was collected through the interpretation of Sentinel-2 satellite imagery from 2015 to 2020, content analysis of RPJMD and RTRW documents, and in-depth interviews with policymakers. Spatial integration is measured using several indicators such as connectivity, accessibility, mobility, and interaction (KAMI), as well as the alignment between the RPJMD and RTRW documents.

The research results indicate that the metropolitanization process in the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Area has become increasingly intensive following the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 78 of 2017. The spatial structure of the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Area remains monocentric, with Semarang City dominating as the central city and satellite cities playing a weak role. Spatial integration varies; the relationship between Semarang City and Ungaran is strong, moderate with Demak and Kendal, and still weak with Salatiga City and Purwodadi. Synchronization between the RPJMD and RTRW documents is not yet optimal. Strategies to strengthen spatial integration are focused on establishing a coordinating body and developing a joint master plan.

This study contributes theoretically to the development of spatial integration concepts, metropolitan polycentricity, and practical recommendations for strengthening the governance of national strategic areas through a geographical and integrated planning approach.