

INTISARI

Perkembangan Kota Purwokerto dan Sokaraja menimbulkan gejala perembetan fisik kota di kawasan koridor yang berwujud perubahan luas penggunaan lahan pertanian menjadi non pertanian, kehadiran berbagai fungsi perkotaan, permukiman baru dan perubahan fisik bangunan rumah tinggal penduduk. Suatu pertanyaan, mengapa intensitas perkembangan fisik ketiga mintakat di sepanjang kawasan koridor berbeda ?

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah : 1) untuk mengetahui pengaruh faktor internal (kondisi fisik, aksesibilitas, kondisi sosial-ekonomi dan persepsi penduduk setempat tentang nilai lahan) terhadap perkembangan fisik kawasan koridor. 2) untuk mengetahui pengaruh faktor eksternal (kebijakan pemekaran kota dan pandangan pendatang tentang kondisi lingkungan koridor) terhadap perkembangan fisik kawasan koridor antara Kota Purwokerto-Sokaraja. 3) untuk mengetahui pola dan intensitas perkembangan fisik kawasan koridor antara Kota Purwokerto-Sokaraja.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di kawasan koridor yakni meliputi areal di kanan-kiri sepanjang jalan raya antara Kota Purwokerto-Sokaraja, Kecamatan Sokaraja, Kabupaten Banyumas. Kawasan ini dibagi menjadi tiga mintakat berdasarkan pada perbedaan kenampakan fisik budayawinya. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 33 kepala keluarga (KK) untuk mintakat 1, sebanyak 56 KK untuk mintakat 2 dan sebanyak 42 KK untuk mintakat 3 dengan menggunakan metode non random sampling. Uji hipotesis menggunakan analisis regresi linear sederhana, korelasi product moment dan tabel silang.

Hasil penelitian : (1) Faktor eksternal yakni kebijakan pemekaran kota Purwokerto dan Sokaraja, kehadiran dan pandangan pendatang tentang kondisi lingkungan kawasan koridor menunjukkan hubungan positif dengan luas perubahan lahan pertanian menjadi non pertanian dan jumlah permukiman baru di kawasan koridor. (2) Faktor internal yakni: (a) tingkat pendapatan keluarga berkorelasi positif dengan kondisi fisik bangunan pokok rumah tinggal, (b) persepsi kepala keluarga tentang nilai lahan pertanian berkorelasi negatif dengan luas perubahan lahan pertanian menjadi non pertanian, (c) aksesibilitas berkorelasi positif dengan luas perubahan lahan pertanian menjadi non pertanian dan luas liputan bangunan pada masing-masing mintakat. (3) Pola perkembangan keruangan bangunan non permukiman pada cenderung linier di tepi jalan raya dan intensitas tertinggi pada mintakat 3. Pola perkembangan bangunan permukiman cenderung mengelompok di belakang kawasan non permukiman dan intensitas tertinggi pada mintakat 1.

Kata Kunci : kawasan koridor, mintakat dan aksesibilitas

ABSTRACT

The urban development of Purwokerto and Sokaraja was creat a physical urban sprawl fenomena on corridor area. It is covers the size of change from agricultural land to non-agrcultural land, the presence of urban functions, new residential localities and change in physical conditions of the community's houses. A question, why the intensity of the physical development of three zones a long the corridor area are distinctive ?

The aims of this research are: 1) to find out about the effects of internal factors (the condition of the natural physic of environment, accesibility, social and economics condition and the community's perception of land value) on physical development of corridor area between Purwokerto-Sokaraja. 2) to find out about the effects of external factors (the policy of urban development and the non-native residents' view on the environmental condition of the corridor area) on the physical development of corridor area between Purwokerto and Sokaraja. 3) to find out about the pattern and intensity of spatial development of the corridor area.

The reseach was conducted in the corridor area, which covers the strip of land on both side of the roads between Purwokerto and Sokaraja, Banyumas Regency. The area was divided into three zones on the basis of their distinction of physical appearance. The consisted of 33 heads of household (KK) for zone 1, 56 for zone 2 and 42 for zone 3, taken by non-random sampling (purposice sampling). Hypothesis testing was carried out by using a simple linear regression analysis, product moment correlation and cross tabulation.

Research results : (1) With regard to the external factors, the policy of urban development of Purwokerto and Sokaraja, the presence of non-native residents and their views on the condition of the corridor area show a positive correlation with the size of the change from agricultural land to non-agricultural land and the number of new residential in the corridor area. 2) With regard to the internal factors, (a) the income levels of families positively correlate with the physical conditions of the main building of their houses, (b) the household heads' perceptions of the value of agricultural land negatively correlate with the size of change from agricultural land to non-agricultural land, (c) accessibility positively correlates with the size of change from agricultural land to non-agricultural land, and the size of buildings coverage at each zone. (3) The spatial development pattern of non-residential buildings tend to be linear a long the road and the highest intencity of them at zone 3. The spatial development of residential buildings tend to be cluster back of the non-residential buildings and the highest of them at zone 1.

Key words : corridor area, zone, accesibility.