

ABSTRAK

STATUS KEBERLANJUTAN PERMUKIMAN DI KAWASAN KUMUH KECAMATAN PRINGSEWU KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU

Oleh

MARITA INFIA FITRIANI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai status keberlanjutan dan mengidentifikasi indikator yang sensitif terhadap keberlanjutan permukiman di kawasan kumuh. Penentuan lokasi penelitian dilakukan secara sengaja (*purposive*) yaitu di Pekon dan Kelurahan yang ada di Kecamatan Pringsewu, Kabupaten Pringsewu. Pertimbangan dipilihnya Kecamatan Pringsewu sebagai lokasi penelitian karena merupakan Kecamatan dengan luasan kumuh paling tinggi berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Bupati Pringsewu Nomor B/361/KPTS/D.03/2022 tahun 2022 tentang penetapan lokasi permukiman kumuh di Kabupaten Pringsewu. Responden penelitian ini sebanyak 15 orang, 12 dari Pekon dan 3 sebagai pakar. Sumber data yang akan digunakan dalam penelitian ini mencakup data primer data sekunder. Status keberlanjutan dianalisis menggunakan analisis *Multidimensional Scalling* dengan tools RAPS (*Rapid Appraisal for Sustainability*) yang di adopsi dari analisis *rapfish* yang kemudian pada penelitian ini disebut *Rapsettlement (Rapid Appraisal for Settlements)*. Keberlanjutan permukiman di Kecamatan Pringsewu dianalisis berdasarkan empat kriteria keberlanjutan yaitu sosial, ekonomi, lingkungan dan kelembagaan. Permukiman di Kecamatan Pringsewu, Kabupaten Pringsewu secara umum berada pada kategori cukup berkelanjutan dengan nilai indeks keberlanjutan sebesar 64.82%. Pada kriteria sosial seluruh indikator sensitif terhadap keberlanjutan permukiman. Indikator yang sensitif pada kriteria ekonomi yaitu jumlah keluarga miskin, jumlah pengangguran, pertumbuhan UMKM, dan lembaga ekonomi mikro. kriteria lingkungan memiliki empat atribut yang sensitif terhadap keberlanjutan permukiman antara lain kondisi air limbah, kondisi persampahan, kondidi jalan lingkungan dan kondisi air minum. Pada kriteria kelembagaan ada lima atribut sensitif yaitu peran kelompok masyarakat, keaktifan pemerintah pekon/kelurahan, penerapan sanksi, rencana tata ruang, dan kerjasama antar pemerintah daerah.

Kata kunci: keberlanjutan, permukiman kumuh, *Rapsettlement*

ABSTRACT

SUSTAINABILITY STATUS OF SETTLEMENT IN SLUM AREAS OF PRINGSEWU SUB-DISTRICT, PRIGSEWU DISTRICT

By

MARITA INFIA FITRIANI

This research aims to assess the sustainability status and identify indicators that are sensitive to the sustainability of settlements in slum areas. The determination of the research location was carried out purposively (puropsive), namely in Pekon and Kelurahan in Pringsewu Sub-district, Pringsewu Regency. Pringsewu Sub-district was chosen as the research location because it is the sub-district with the highest slum area based on the Pringsewu Regent Decree Number B/361/KPTS/D.03/2022 of 2022 concerning the determination of slum locations in Pringsewu Regency. The respondents of this research were 15 people, 12 from Pekon and 3 as experts. Data sources to be used in this research include primary data and secondary data. Sustainability status was analyzed using Multidimensional scaling analysis with RAPS (Rapid Appraisal for Sustainability) tools adopted from rapfish analysis which later in this study was called Rapsettlement (Rapid Appraisal for Settlements). The sustainability of settlements in Pringsewu Sub-district is analyzed based on four kriteriaons of sustainability, namely social, economic, environmental and institutional. Settlements in Pringsewu Sub-district, Pringsewu Regency are generally in the moderately sustainable category with a sustainability index value of 64.82%. In the social criteria, all indicators are sensitive to the sustainability of settlements. Sensitive indicators in the economic kriteriaon are the number of poor families, the number of unemployed, the growth of MSMEs, and micro-economic institutions. Environmental criteria have four attributes that are sensitive to the sustainability of settlements, including wastewater conditions, waste conditions, environmental road conditions and drinking water conditions. In institutional criteria, there are five sensitive attributes, namely the role of community groups, the activeness of the pekon/kelurahan government, the application of sanctions, spatial plans, and cooperation between local governments.

Keywords: sustainability, slums, Rapsettlement