CONTROLLING PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT MEGA-URBANIZATION AREA GERBANGKERTASUSILA PLUS

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is a significant impact on urban development in Indonesia, especially in the Big City. The development of a large city areas such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and other affected by the mega-scale urbanization of positive and negative impacts on the surrounding township. One of them is GERBANGKERTASUSILA Plus (Plus GKS), this region is an area which is administratively separate but physically, economically and socially integrated as a result of the reciprocal impact on the economy of Surabaya City district of Gresik, Bangkalan Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Lamongan, Bojonegoro, Tuban, Jombang and Pasuruan. The unification resulted in the phenomenon of mega-urbanization very large hinterland, especially in Surabaya city in terms of spatial, economic and social.

Through the index count of socio-economic and spatial found between socio-economic spatial relationships of mutual influence. From the index value of socio-economic and spatial development is found that among districts and municipalities in GKS plus is still not optimal. There is a District that is not balanced between socio-economic developments of spatial development.

Based on the identification obtained many interests and stakeholders in development GKS Plus. With a critical stakeholder analysis obtained player / resource persons for the formulation of control patterns. The final result is a pattern of controlling the development of mega-urbanization area consisting of the physical aspects of policy, planning, spatial planning documents, licenses and mechanism of incentives and disincentives. Non-physical aspects including infrastructure and development investments generator.

Key words: GKS Plus, Mega-Urbanization and controlling