

Impact of Land Disaster To The Change Of Spatial Planning And Economic Growth (Case Study: Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia)

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Key words: Spatial planning; Lapindo Mud Disaster; Landright certification; Land Zonation

SUMMARY

Sidoarjo is a district located in East Java, Indonesia. This district is in the south of Surabaya, the capital city of East Java, with area 63.438,534 ha or 634,39 km², consist of agricultural land 28.763 Ha, sugarcane plantations 8.164 Ha, aquaculture land 15.729 Ha, and the rest are settlement and industrial land. This district located on the lowland between two great river, Kali Surabaya and Kali Porong, and its impact to the structure of the soil which are Grey Alluvial 6.236,37 Ha, Assosiation of Grey and Brown Alluvial 4.970,23 Ha, Hydromart Alluvial 29.346,95 Ha, and Dark Grey Gromosol 870,70 Ha.

Lapindo mud is an event leaking gas drilling that occurs in Sidoarjo by negligence of PT. Lapindo Brantas. Impact of Lapindo mud is felt by people at three (3) Districts, there are Porong District, Jabon subdistrict, and Tanggulangin District. This proved to some areas near the Lapindo mudflow as: Houses, factories, fields, places of worship, schools and others into a sea of Lapindo mud. These facts indicate that spatial planning changes, also the economic, social life and agricultural.

The first part of this paper contains a preliminary study / literature based on books, papers, internet sources and also field study about the Sidoarjo District such as geographical location, its potential demography, and a bit about its history. In the main chapter the author will show a comparison of land-use change before and after the Lapindo mud disaster, and also impact to the spatial planning and landright certification. At the end chapter, the author describes the development issue that will be carried out to fix the damage and the urgency to increase the economic growth by the land zonation.

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