

GREEN OPEN SPACE MODEL IN SURABAYA CITY

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Abstract: *The existence of public Green Open Space in an area can improve the quality of life, form the identity of the community, protect the quality of the environment, increase the economic value of buildings or properties in locations close to Green Open Space, form an "image" an area and also has a value of beauty. The beauty of an area is inseparable from the beauty of the parks and the preservation and green in them. This is important because the park as green open space is expected to be able to provide a sense of comfort, tranquillity, and beauty for people in an area. From the function as well as the benefits of Public Green Open Space, it will be very useful if the procurement of Public Green Open Space is carried out to the maximum. The availability of Green Open Space with functions and benefits that are very much needed by the local residents, which is a serious concern of the government in managing the city by studying and managing Green Open Space properly and becoming integral and parallel to the development of the city in supporting sustainable development. The regulatory components that must be considered in the provision and management of green open space to be optimal are technical arrangements and implementation arrangements. Technical arrangements include forms, standard requirements, and allocation of urban Green Open Space land. Organizational arrangements include the management of Green Open Space (planning, implementation, utilization, and control), institutional, financing, and community participation.*

Keywords: Public Green Open Space, Private Green Open Space, Sustainable Development.

Research Area: Law

Paper Type: Research Paper

1. INTRODUCTION

The city of Surabaya, as part of the Autonomous Region, has the right to balance the city's ecosystems to enhance the city's aesthetics. In balancing urban ecosystems, it can be obtained by exploring the potentials that exist in the city of Surabaya, one of which is utilizing the potential in the environmental sector in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 the Year 2009 Article 57 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management:

"Environmental preservation is carried out through efforts to preserve natural resources, natural resource reserves include natural resources that can be managed in the long term and certain time according to needs. To carry out the reserve of natural resources, the Government, provincial government, or district/city government and individuals can build Green Open Space at least 30% of the island/island area. "

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 the Year 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, it explains that green open space is an elongated area/pathway and / or grouped, the use of which is more open, a place to grow plants, both naturally growing and intentionally planted.

The definition of Public Green Open Space is explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 Article 29 (Paragraph 1) concerning Spatial Planning

explained "Public Green Open Space is the green open space owned and managed by the regional government of the city which is used for the benefit of the general public. Which includes public green open spaces, among others, are city parks, public cemetery parks, and green lanes along roads, rivers and beaches. "

Distribution of public green open space as adjusted for population distribution and service hierarchy by taking into account the structure and spatial pattern planning. The existence of Green Open Space Public in an area can improve the quality of life, form the identity of the community, protect the quality of the environment, increase the economic value of buildings or properties in locations close to Green Open Space, form an "image" an area and also has a value of beauty. The beauty of an area is inseparable from the beauty of the parks and the preservation and green in them. This is considered important because the park as green open space is expected to be able to provide a sense of comfort, tranquillity, and beauty for people in an area.

Based on the function as well as the benefits of the Public Green Open Space above, it will be very useful if the procurement of Public Green Open Space is carried out to the maximum, this is a serious concern of the government in managing the city by studying and managing the Green Open Space properly and becoming one unit and in line with urban development in supporting sustainable development. The regulatory components that must be considered in the provision and management of green open space to be optimal are technical arrangements and implementation arrangements. Technical arrangements cover forms, standard requirements, and allocation of urban Green Open Space land. Organizational arrangements include the management of Green Open Space (planning, implementation, utilization, and control), institutional, financing, and community participation (Fahrentino, 2003). These components provide a very large influence in the presence of Green Open Space.

Surabaya City Regulation Number 7 of 2002 Concerning Green Open Space Management explains that green open space planning is part of a spatial plan that has been determined and carried out by considering harmony, harmony and balance of environmental functions. Cleaning and Gardening Service. The Park Service is obliged to describe the plans referred to in the form of designs that can be used as a basis for Utilizing Green Open Space. In achieving the optimal Green Open Space conducted by the City of Surabaya which has been explained in the Strategic Plan of the Surabaya City Sanitation and Landscaping Office in 2015-2020, is through the Green Open Space Management Program including Green Open Space Management, Maintenance and Procurement of Park and Green Lane Facilities, and Maintenance and Procurement of Park Facilities and Infrastructure.

To achieve the optimization of public Green Open Space, it requires appropriate planning. Planning is a process of determining what you want to achieve in the future and determining the stages needed to achieve it, Alder in Rustiadi (2008: 339). The planning that already exists in the Strategic Plan will be stated in the Work Plan which is a planning document that contains programs or activities needed to achieve development goals, in the form of a regulatory framework and budget framework (Law No.54 of 2010 Concerning Stages, Regarding Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of Implementation Regional Development Plan). Planning has a relationship with the goals and objectives to be achieved, so to realize the directed and structured strategic planning is needed. Olsen and Eadge in Bryson (2007: 4) define strategic planning as a disciplined effort to make important decisions and actions that shape and guide how to become an organization, what the organization does and why the organization does it. Through strategic planning, it can direct

and provide an overview for Government organizations, especially the City of Surabaya's Green Open and Green Space Office in carrying out green open space management activities in order to achieve optimal public green open space.

Surabaya is the second largest metropolitan city after Jakarta. The city of Surabaya is experiencing rapid development in terms of development. Surabaya City is the capital of East Java Province and is also a center for services, trade and culture industries. With such conditions, the city of Surabaya is an attraction for residents to live and indulge. This causes the population density in the city of Surabaya which has a land area of 33,306.30 Ha to continue to increase each year. Population density that occurs causes high demand for land. This, of course, encouraged the government to be able to provide land and add the government tasks is able to regulate urban spatial planning in Surabaya so that the development carried out can go well and still pay attention to important aspects in the social, economic and environmental fields.

Surabaya City Government awareness of the importance of the existence of public Green Open Space is increasing with a variety of green efforts, Surabaya City also received an appreciation in the form of several awards received in the field of environmental development including adipura, a record for the city park, the ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City Award, and the Indonesia Green Region Award (IGRA). Achievements related to environmental management obtained by Surabaya City can not be separated from the performance and commitment of the city government in meeting green open space.

The green public space consists of various types of public Green Open Space which include parks, green lanes, urban forests, conservation areas and so on. Green Open Space Public types of parks and green lanes are important aspects that adorn the city of Surabaya and become a reflection of the city of Surabaya. Green Open Space type of park plays a very important role for a city because parks play a role in the development of urban culture, education and community activity centers as a means of social interaction. City parks can create beauty and comfort in addition to the park with a variety of existing plants and also the green lane can absorb pollutants from motor vehicles in urban areas. Surabaya not only strengthens economic-based development and prioritizes profit, but also strives to achieve sustainable development. One factor must be faced to achieve development sustainable is how to repair the destruction of the environment without compromising the need for economic development and social justice. Preservation of the environment that is not maintained, will cause the carrying capacity of the environment is reduced, or even will be lost.

Sustainable development means that social justice has been achieved over time. Viewed from another understanding, sustainable development as a national development that preserves the functions and capabilities of the ecosystem. Sustainable development according to Brundtland in Budiharjo (2009: 17) is a development that meets the needs of the present without ignoring the ability of future generations to meet their needs. According to Sutamihardja (2004), states that sustainable development targets include efforts to realize:

- a. Equal distribution of benefits of inter-generational development results (intergenerational equity) which means that the use of natural resources for growth needs to pay attention to reasonable limits in the control of ecosystems or environmental systems and directed at natural resources that are replaceable and emphasize the lowest possible exploitation of resources unreplaceable nature.

- b. Safeguarding or safeguarding the preservation of natural resources and the existing environment and preventing the occurrence of ecosystem disturbances in the context of ensuring the quality of life that remains good for future generations.
- c. Utilization and management of natural resources only for the sake of pursuing economic growth in the interest of equitable distribution of sustainable use of natural resources between generations.
- d. Maintaining the welfare of the people (community) which is sustainable both now and in the future (intertemporal).
- e. Maintaining the benefits of development or the management of natural resources and the environment that has long-term or sustainable benefits for generations.
- f. Maintaining the quality or quality of human life between generations in accordance with their habitat.

Research on the role of the Surabaya city government in establishing the Green Open Space model includes a descriptive study using a descriptive approach. Called descriptive qualitative because (1) the study was conducted in a natural setting, (2) the researcher as a key instrument in the collection and analysis of data, and (3) the study was descriptive, (4), the research was carried out in only one place (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 137 - 224).

Data collection is done by observation, interviews, and official documents of relevant agencies and online searches. Interviews were conducted with the sanitation office and park authorities. The location of this research was carried out at the Surabaya City Green and Open Space Office by determining the informants as sources of data. The research object is the Green Open Space Model (Green Open Space). To facilitate data retrieval, a purposive sampling technique was used. Check the validity of the data using data source triangulation technique is done by comparing the results of observational data with interview data. The results of interviews with related documents, as well as data analysis through data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN OPEN SPACE SURABAYA CITY

The development of Green Open Space of Surabaya City Government is currently carried out by the Office of Cleanliness and Space of the Tebuka Hijau by managing the park and green lane well, in recent times its development has technically led to parks and green lanes that are more conceptualized and controlled with thematic models.

The distribution of parks and city green lines as a whole starting from Central Surabaya, North, South, East and West each has parks and city green lines to balance the ongoing development with the environment. The development of parks and green lanes are marked by the revitalization of several parks and the construction of new parks in areas designated as Green Open Space. The steps taken by the Surabaya city government to add Green Open Space land is to return the land allotment which was previously on the land standing building then returned to Green Open Space land. From the government effort, 13 gas stations in the Green Open Space allotment have been restored to function with a number of city parks.

The development of green space continues to increase both in quantity and quality. In terms of quantity, there are hundreds of parks and green belt in the city of Surabaya which are scattered in various regions in the city of Surabaya, which used to be more in the city centers now spread to the suburbs so that each region in the city of Surabaya can meet the needs of space Open Green. This is in accordance with the directives of Law No. 26 of 2007 namely, each city must meet the Green Open Space of 30%. Thus, the City of Surabaya has been able to provide 30% of various types of Green Open Space, of which 30% is in the form of parks

and city green lanes. Even in terms of quality, the park and green belt are increasing and the results can be seen today and need to be maintained.

Strategy is an idea of a plan in carrying out an activity, which includes a variety of policies and programs, the implementation of development strategies and growth of Green Open Space of the City of Surabaya in accordance with the vision and mission of the Sanitation Office and the Green Open Space, while the vision of the Sanitation Office and Surabaya's Green Open Space is "Maintaining a clean, beautiful green ecology-based Surabaya with community participation and IT integrated" (Office of Sanitation and Green Open Space, Profil, 2018).

While the mission of the Surabaya City Green and Clean Space Service Office in order to achieve the vision of the Surabaya City Green Open Space and Cleanroom Service is

- 1) Improve the quality of cleaning and gardening management in an integrated manner with the application of information technology, appropriate technology and environmentally friendly and enhance the participation of the community, private sector, regional, national and international cooperation.

This mission statement has the intention, that the Office of Sanitation and Green Open Space seeks to engage and involve parties such as the private sector, especially the community, to improve the quality of cleaning and garden management. Reducing waste from sources is very important and is the key to community-based waste management. This management will be integrated with the application of information technology, appropriate technology and environmentally friendly. So that the environment is maintained cleanliness and sustainability despite using waste management with the latest technology. Regional, national, and even international cooperation with various parties also plays an important and very helpful role in this mission. If many parties have had awareness and participated in waste management, it is not impossible that the condition of Surabaya will be realized with a clean, green and beautiful environment.

- 2) Improve management of Green Open Space

This mission statement has the intention, that the Surabaya City Green Cleaning and Open Space Office seeks to maintain the ecology-based Surabaya Green Asri by improving the management of Green Open Space in Surabaya. Green Open Space managed by Office of Sanitation and Green Open Space includes active parks, passive parks (green lane), and tombs.

Integrated IT and community participation are also needed by the Office of Sanitation and Green Open Space to support the regional Building and Environmental Spatial Planning, which contains: Local Governments must provide 20 percent of land or areas in urban areas for Green Open Space, plus 10 percent of Green Open Space that is private or owned by people who have land tenure.

- 3) Improve the quality of efficient PJU management by applying information technology and environmentally friendly technology.

This mission statement has the intention, that in addition to matters of environmental livelihoods, the Sanitation Service and Green Open Space services in carrying out their duties and functions for the provision of urban utilities are public street lighting. One of the efficient PJU management can be done by replacing and installing energy-saving lamps. While the application of environmentally friendly technology one of which is done by installing PJU with solar panels.

One of the achievements of the mission is the second mission of the Sanitation Office and the Green Open Space which received an Award Charter from the Indonesian World Record Museum in 2009 is to restore the function of the former of Public Fueling Station land as a Green Open Space.

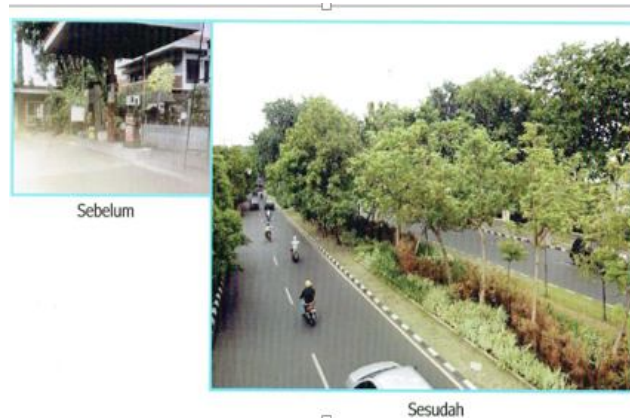
Table 1. Transfer of ex-Public Fueling Station function to Surabaya City Park

No	Park's Name/Green Line	Location	Large (m2)
1	Ex Public Fueling Station Jaksa Agung Suprpto	Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprpto	831,00
2	Taman Lansia Ex Public Fueling Station Biliton	Jl. Raya Gubeng - Jl. Biliton	1.519,80
3	Taman Pelangi Ex Public Fueling Station Ahamd Yani	Ex Public Fueling Station Ahamd Yani (depan Dolog Jatim)	1.850,00
4	Ex Public Fueling Station Indrapura	Jl. Indrapura – Jl. Taman Kalongan	1.565,00
5	Ex Public Fueling Station Kombes Pol. M. Duryat	Jl. Kombes Pol. M. Duryat	1.796,00
6	Ex Public Fueling Station Komplek RMI	Komplek Kebun Bibit Bratang	1.411,00
7	Ex Public Fueling Station Krembangan	Jl. Krembangan Barat/Timur	1.000,00
8	Ex Public Fueling Station Ngagel Jaya Utara	Jl. Ngagel Jaya Utara – Jl. Manyar	940,00
9	Ex Public Fueling Station Sikatan	Jl. Sikatan – Jl. Veteran	984,10
10	Taman Persahabatan Ex Public Fueling Station Sulawesi	Jl. Sulawesi – Jl. Raya Gubeng	1.477,00
11	Taman Buah Ex Public Fueling Station Undaan	Jl. Undaan Kulon	1.254,30
12	Ex Public Fueling Station Dr Soetomo Barat	Jl. Dr Soetomo – Jl. Raya Diponegoro	637,60
13	Ex Public Fueling Station Dr Soetomo Timur	Jl. Dr Soetomo Timur – Jl. Raya Darmo	644,00

Source: Surabaya City Green Cleaning and Open Space Office

Based on the description in the table above it can be seen that the Surabaya City government has succeeded in returning the function of 13 gas stations that are intended for green open space, to become a park in the city of Surabaya, be it an active park or a passive park. With the success of returning the function of this public green open space, it will increase the area of Surabaya's Green Open Space in accordance with the objectives of green open space structuring activities. Some ex-Public Fueling Station parks, both active and passive parks, can be shown as shown in the following figure:

Figure 1. (Taman Pasif) Ex-Public Fueling Station Attorney General Suprpto, Jl. J. A. Suprpto



Source: Surabaya City Green Cleaning and Open Space Office

Figure 2. Taman Lansia (Active Park), Ex-Public Fueling Station Biliton, Jl. Raya Gubeng-Jl.Biliton



Source: Surabaya City Green Cleaning and Open Space Office

3. MAINTENANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF GREEN OPEN SPACE OF SURABAYA CITY

The distribution of public green open spaces is also comprehensive, starting from Central Surabaya, North, South, East and West. All have parks and city green lines to balance the ongoing development with their environment. And even the quality of public green open space is increasing and the results can be seen today to continue to be maintained and maintained. Therefore, the Department of Sanitation and Parks has several supporting programs as outlined in the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan, one of which is the Green Open Space Management program through the Maintenance and Procurement of Recreational Park Infrastructure. Recreational Park in question is the term for active parks. An active park is a park in which a park user activity is built, so that park users actively use the facilities in which visitors or park users can freely work in the parking area. As stated by Mr. Guntoro from the Department of cleanliness and green open spaces of Surabaya City gave the following statement:

"To support the optimization of public green open space in the city of Surabaya, one form of government support is through the maintenance and procurement of

recreational park infrastructure. Recreational park infrastructure (active park) itself is a supporting or supporting facility that supports facilities to meet the needs of park visitors to enjoy the park. For example, the Bengkulu park can be said to have the complete infrastructure, for example, infrastructure ranging from game facilities, lots of seats, toilets and guard posts. "

In supporting this Green Open Space Management program through the Maintenance and Procurement of Recreational Park Infrastructure. Efforts are being made to provide infrastructure facilities in active parks in the city of Surabaya, in order to meet the needs of park visitors to feel comfortable and enjoy the park. Infrastructure in several active parks in the city of Surabaya can be shown by the survey results by researchers in the form of documentation:

Figure 3. Infrastructure in Bungkul Park



Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2019

Infrastructure procurement activities in this recreational park also need to be treated, both from infrastructure facilities and the state of the park itself must be maintained properly. The efforts made by the Sanitation Office and Green Open Space are the activities of Maintenance included in

Maintenance and Procurement of Recreational Park Infrastructure. Mr. Guntoro as the Coordinator of Planning and Supervision in the Field of Parks is explaining:

"To maintain the state of active parks in order to remain comfortable and always enjoyed by park visitors, the Office of Sanitation and Green Open Space effort is to maintain recreational parks. This maintenance by carrying out maintenance activities in it, whether it's damaged plants are replaced, the plants are always watered so that the quality is maintained, then like there are damaged toys, it is also done revamping and helping to maintain the cleanliness of the park environment itself so that it still looks beautiful to see. And now there are a lot of regulation boards in active parks that are urged not to damage the park or the available infrastructure facilities and it is hoped that visitors will take part in maintaining it. " (Interview results)

With the activity of maintaining the park aims to maintain the active park and its environment and infrastructure facilities that are in the active park. Maintenance and provision of recreational park infrastructure (active parks) are expected to be beneficial for Surabaya city residents, especially active park visitors to enjoy the atmosphere and activities to use infrastructure facilities comfortably. The Sanitation Office and Green Open Space also urge the public to participate in maintaining and maintaining an active park in the city of Surabaya, this appeal was delivered in the form of a regulation board not to damage the park or the available infrastructure facilities. This can be shown from the survey results by researchers in the form of documentation:

Figure 4.: Appeals Regulation Board in Bungkul Park



Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2019

The construction of parks and green lanes are useful for balancing development with the environment. Parks and green lanes in the city of Surabaya are spread all over starting from central Surabaya, north, south, east and west. Greenline is a passive park. Passive Park is a park that can only be enjoyed by its visual beauty, as an accent to attract attention, and because of its shade, but without carrying out activities in it, such as parks that are forked at the intersection, and parks are provided with roads. In the construction of parks and green lanes, facilities are needed to support the utilization of green lanes, namely as an air freshener, reducing noise, reducing vehicle pollution, shaping the image of the city, and reducing the increase in air temperature. In addition, tree roots can absorb rainwater as groundwater reserves and can neutralize the waste generated from urban activities.

Therefore, the Green Open Space and Sanitation Office has several supporting programs as outlined in the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan, one of which is the Green Open Space Management program through the Maintenance and Procurement of Park and Green Line Facilities. As stated by Mr. Guntoro as the Coordinator of Planning and Supervision of the Field of Parks gave the following statement: "The green belt is a passive park. In the development of parks and green lanes needed facilities to support the utilization of the green lane. Greenline in the form of a park that may not carry out activities in it, for example in the intersection, T-junction, roundabout. Means in the form of plants or flowers planted in the green belt. Maintenance that we do by doing the watering, fertilizing. There are officers intended to carry out maintenance of parks and green belt. "(Interview results)

With the aforementioned activities aiming at supporting the utilization of the green belt, namely as an air freshener, reducing noise, reducing vehicle pollution and shaping the image of the city. The facilities provided are in the form of plants or flowers so that the people of Surabaya can still enjoy the visual beauty. Maintenance in the form of officers who are intended to perform maintenance of parks and green lanes. The green line maintenance activities that have been carried out as shown in the following picture:

Figure 5. Officers carrying out Green Lane Maintenance



Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2019

By providing services to the public in the field of meeting the cleaning of parks and green lines is part of the Government's efforts to realize public services. In accordance with what was stated by the Judge (2011: 22). Based on the vision and mission of the Surabaya City Government through the Office of Cleaning and Green Open Space, it provides an opportunity for the community to participate in protecting the environment in the optimization program of public green open space in the city of Surabaya. Because people who will feel the impact of public green open spaces, they can interact, socialize and enjoy facilities in parks managed by the government.

The impact felt by the people of Surabaya related to the maintenance is an active park, one of which is the Surabaya Seedling Garden, where the community can gather, relax in outbound rides and get the benefits of education in the flora garden rides contained in Surabaya Seed Garden.

4. SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research by knowing, describing and analyzing the Optimization of Green Open Public Space Based on Sustainable Development, it can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The mission of the Sanitation Office and Green Open Space is to improve the management of Green Open Space and has received an Award Charter from the Indonesian World Record Museum in 2009 to restore the function of the former 13 gas stations dedicated to green open space, to become a park in the city of Surabaya, both i became an active park or become a passive park. With the success of returning the function of this public green open space, it will increase the area of Surabaya's Green Open Space in accordance with the objectives of green open space structuring activities.
- 2) This Green Open Space Management Program is through the activities of Maintenance and Procurement of Recreational Park Infrastructure. Efforts made by the Office of Cleanliness and Green Open Space are to provide infrastructure facilities in active parks in the city of Surabaya, in order to meet the needs of park visitors to feel comfortable and enjoy the park.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was conducted by researchers at the Faculty of Law Wisnuwardhana University, Malang. Researchers received support from the Beginner Lecturer Research Scheme in 2019, Directorate of Research and Development, Ministry of Research and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.

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