

URBAN POLITICS: SOCIAL IMPACT OF EAST SURABAYA BEACH (PAMURBAYA) IN TRI RISMAHARINI ERA

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Abstract

The city has an important role for the community especially in meeting human needs, including in terms of housing, employment, social interaction and recreation. To create a quality life balance for the lives of urban and rural communities, it is necessary to maintain the functions of the environment and social functions in a quality manner. So that required a comprehensive planning of urban spatial. Urban studies place space as an important point in any decision-making. As Davis Harvey has pointed out in his 1988 "Space of Hope" book, and "Rebel City" in 2012. Urban problems are emerging in various cities in Indonesia. This is in line with the growing city and make the periphery as a region that moves toward the development of the city. As experienced in the East Coast area of Surabaya (Pamurbaya). This study uses urban space theory proposed by Bryan T. Downes to explain some of the problems related to urban areas, especially with regard to physical problems; related to conditions of environmental quality (air, pollution). To obtain information in accordance with the problems that have been formulated in the research and research objectives, this research is directed to a descriptive form using a qualitative approach. Research takes the object of Surabaya as one of the developing cities and has been awarded in urban spatial planning. By searching data through in-depth interview technique with research subject determined purposively, Observation, documentation. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively with explanative descriptive model. Result of the research discription the polemic of the Regional Spatial Plan Regulation (RTRW) no. 3 of 2007 which is seen government inconsistent interpretation of the regulation about concept of toll road in the middle of town, protected area (mangrove forest), green open space and others. This condition places the face of Surabaya city more in favor of the capitalist.

Keywords: *Urban Space, Pamurbaya, Environment*

INTRODUCTION

Urban areas are part of the area that has been studied in Europe which is used to view the city as a region that carries out the function of social services and people's welfare. Currently more urban studies see space as the object of study. The urban public spaces that have changed the functional consequences of pluralist-oriented social activities at many problems, including crime, transportation, housing, infrastructure, and much more. This can happen if the city government policy is not able to keep up with the increasingly complex needs of urban communities.

Population growth in major cities of the world is improvements that encourage urbanization from rural areas to urban areas. As reported by the United Nations in 1984 entitled "Prospect of World Urbanization" which states that in 2000 there will be 23 metropolitan cities with populations above 10 million people where Jakarta is among the 11th most populous city (Herlianto: 1997:3). According to data from the United Nations in 2014, currently about 54% of the total population of the earth resides in urban areas. This number is expected to continue to rise to about 66% by 2050. Of these, Asian countries will be home to about 53% of the world's urban population. Asian countries are still relatively lower than in other countries, such as Africa, and some big cities in Asian countries such as Tokyo, New Delhi, Shanghai and Mumbai will emerge as megacities. The other cities, such as Manila and Jakarta, are also in the process of growing into a gigantic city (Tim Peneliti Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Universitas Gadjah Mada :UGM)

The city has an important role for the community, especially in meeting human needs, among others in terms of housing, employment, social interaction and recreation. Humans themselves have a basic need to improve the quality of life, both physical (physical) and spiritual (psychological). To create a quality life balance for the lives of urban and rural communities, it is necessary to maintain the functions of the environment and social functions in quality. To be able to maintain the balance requires a comprehensive planning of urban spatial layout.

Cities in developing countries like those in the Asia-Pacific region show similar symptoms. The growth of cities in the Asia-Pacific region is faster in line with the flow of globalization. The building of Empire state building and World Trade Center in New York, Sears Tower in Chicago, Petronas twin towers in Kuala Lumpur show rapid urban growth. As reported by UNDP in 1995 which foresees the megapolitan population growth situation as shown in the table below:

Table. 1
 UNDP Report on the Growth of Megapolitan Population in Asia-Pacific

Kota	Negara	1995 (billion)	2010 (billion)	2025 (billion)	1995-2025 (%)
Bangkok	Thailand	9,7	14,0	22,5	2,83
Beijing	Cina	12,4	17,8	22,3	1,97
Jakarta	Indonesia	11,5	19,2	24,9	2,60
Manila	Filipina	9,3	13,7	16,5	1,92
Osaka	Jepang	10,6	10,6	10,6	0,00
Seoul	Korea Selatan	11,6	13,0	13,3	0,45
Shanghai	Cina	15,1	21,5	26,8	1,93
Tokyo	Jepang	26,8	28,7	28,7	0,23
Yangoon	Myanmar	3,9	10,0	10,0	3,19

Source: UNDP report in 1995 in the book *Urbanization, Development and Growth of Cities*, p.8

The above figures show that the percentage of urban population in developing countries has increased by an average of 2% or more. Urban development shows a symbol of economic progress that offers space for hope and an opportunity to move forward.

The current urban development has raised its own problems in infrastructure, including transportation, infrastructure needs, job fulfillment, housing needs, and other public space needs. In addition to poverty, environmental and health factors also play an important role. The quality of the urban environment is one of the benchmarks of urban comfort. Based on WHO data, from the results of a study that took air samples from 795 cities in 67 countries in 2008 and 2013, 80% of cities around the world failed to meet the guidelines for safe air quality limits. Only 2% of cities in poor countries and 44% of cities in rich countries with air quality meet international safety standards (WHO:13 Mei 2016).

Currently, Indonesia has a very important opportunity in preparing the agenda of the world about urban areas. The strategic role is shown by the position of Indonesia as a member of the UN Bureau in charge of preparing Habitat 3 together with Germany, Ecuador, Chile, France, Senegal, Slovakia and the United Arab Emirates. The objective of habitat 3 is to develop sustainable urban development strategies, evaluate what has been done in relation to poverty eradication, improved quality of life and new challenges in the urban world as the new urban agenda. (Bernadus Djono Putro, *Agenda Baru perkotaan Indonesia*, Kompas, 11 May 2016).

Indonesia, as one of the developing countries in Asia and the fourth most populous country in the world, is facing the urban challenges resulting from population growth. In 2010, Indonesia's urban population has reached about 49% of the total population. The proportion of Indonesia's urban population has exceeded the average proportion of urban population in Southeast Asia and even the Asian continent.

Urbanization is not only a driving force for urban economy but also raises various urban challenges that give effect to the development of the city and make the periphery as a region that moves toward

the development of the city. Jabodetabek and Surabaya areas are an inevitable example. Jakarta with the fastest development and as the largest urban area in Southeast Asia, has an area that continuously extends to the periphery. Similarly, Surabaya has implications on the area around Gerbangkertosusila (Gersik, Jombang, Kertosomo, Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Lamongan).

Surabaya is the second largest city after Jakarta indicated in 2015 will be the fifth most populous city in the world with a population of 21.2 million people below Tokyo. (<http://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia/2016/04/160406>)

As a mega-urban area, the various social problems that have arisen along with the development of the city have come out of the administrative boundaries of the urban areas, especially the Gerbangkertosusila region. Many communities outside administrative areas work in Surabaya, as well as engaging in economic activities and living as citizens of Surabaya as wild migrants and entering the informal sector. The presence of residents from the suburbs of Surabaya became an important point. Their arrival will create problems in urban areas if the city government of Surabaya cannot meet the needs of public services for them.

Problem Statement

In the study of urban politics in Surabaya under the Tri Rismaharini Leadership, there are cases examined to illustrate how the Surabaya City Government manages urban areas by implementing the Local Regulation no. 3 of 2007 on Green Open Space which influenced on the implementation of regional regulation No. RTRW. 7 of 2002. Both local regulations have the same function to provide public needs in social space. This is an effort from Surabaya City Government to change the face of Surabaya City More Humanist. In the implementation of local regulations there are various power interplay interests, resulting in conflict between the City Government with the community and entrepreneurs or owners of capital. This study appeared in the issue of How social impact in development of Pamurbaya (East Coast Surabaya)?

RESEARCH METHOD

formulated in the research and research objectives, this research is directed to a descriptive form using a qualitative approach. Research takes the object of Surabaya as one of the developing cities and has been awarded in urban spatial planning. By searching data through Observation, documentation. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively with explanative descriptive model.

Urban Regime Theory

In 1976, there was a debate in Europe about the urban regime theory that had dominated neo-Marxist and neo-Weberian as an approach to seeing the city as part of an area performing the function of social service and welfare. In contrast to the "city as growth machine" view of Lexion's urban study in the United States, published by Harvey Molotch's in 1983, at which time Castells carried out a study of radicalism in urban studies in Europe and to date construction of grand theory. The concept of the urban regime has been used by Fainstein to explain the circle of power that exists in administration within the American government. And in the end both approaches since 1980 more on "urban political economy". (Alan Harding: British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 29, No. 4)

In general Bryan T. Downes describes several issues related to urban areas, among others: 1) physical problems; related to the conditions of environmental quality (air, pollution), the condition of physical facilities (schools, industrial premises, roads, street lighting, parks, recreation, etc. 2) Human problems, related to humans, such as the linkage between physical and psychological conditions, attitudes or behaviors, values and beliefs - such as mental to generate income, prejudice, alienated feeling, helplessness, or relative deprivation. Second, it relates to the relationship between place and individual. Unlike the case by James Q. Wilson: ... that has knowledge about and hence our ability to solve physical problems far outdistances our willingness to deal with them. Just the opposite appears to be true of human problems - public opinion appear more willing to solve these problems. ... in new cities grow and age and its environment or physical facilities deteriorate, redevelopment decision becomes necessary. (Bryan T. Downes: 1997:19)

Urban politics as described by Bryan T. Downs in his book *Politics, Change and Urban Crisis* will be related to several things, among others: First, the political authority possessed by the city, how the fragmentation of authority is established and how the ability of the city in solving its problems and the power that run the government, who governs, how the government runs and the function of bureaucracy. Second, the role of the urban elite and the mass trust of the elite and the government in solving urban problems. Third, the control that comes from the community as a form of active participation in achieving common goals. To understand the urban context, it is necessary first to understand politics and political change as the cause of actions and activities carried out by the government.

Politics is a process of authoritatively deciding who gets what, when, and how. How are public policies made and implemented? What are consequences this process for urban problem solving? Knowledge of who benefits and why do not they solve their problems? In the conceptualization of politics as a process, more political view not only as a result of a policy, but relates to the relationship between different variables of the process of distribution of authority and power, privileges possessed by the elite and the beliefs and behavior of society. In this conceptualization of political process, the outcomes of political process and power, and prevailing elite and mass beliefs or attitudes.

The political process that occurs will result in political change itself, there are several factors that can be used to look at political changes, among others: (1) the general political characteristics of society, (2) rules and procedures applied by the government and local political structures, (3) the political behavior of the community, (4) the political culture of society, (5) the distribution of authority and power in society, (6) patterns of interaction between citizens, interest groups and political leaders and (7) The distribution of power and authority is determined by the ability of the government and the bureaucracy in carrying out its duties.

According to Megan K. Blake, in his book entitled "Reconstructing Urban Regime Theory: Regulating Urban Politics in a Global" explains that looking at urban issues should also look at the function of local government and the resolution of urban issues and how the government can build coalitions, consolidate, implement hegemony and transformation. Urban places are governed by focusing on how coalition emerge, consolidate, become hegemonic, and then devolve or transform. (Bryan T. Downes, hal. 25:1997)

Conflict and Consensus

In his article in the journal of sociology, entitled "Social Conflict and The Theory of Social Change", Lewis A. Coser describes the function of social conflict in social change. (Lewis A. Coser: *The British Journal of Sociology*, Vol.8:1957) In the article Coser emphasizes several points: first, in relation to some of the functions of conflict existing within the social system, furthermore with regard to institutions, technical improvements and productivity. Second, Coser emphasizes more on the relationship between social conflict and social system change. In Lewis A. Coer's view conflict is important to be studied because it deals with the awareness and changes that exist in society. Coser's thought based of Geroge Simmel's thinking that conflicts can help solidify loosely structured group bonds. Communities experiencing disintegration or conflict with other societies can improve integration cohesion. Conflict within a group is also capable of creating cohesion through alliances with other groups. Conflict can also activate the role of an isolated individual. (Georger Ritzer: 2004:159).

In understanding the conflict, Coser sees conflict as something functional that can strengthen the structure within society. Coser makes two distinctions: realistic conflicts and unrealistic conflicts. Realistic conflicts are understood to be conflicts that arise out of disillusionment with the demands that occur because of the likelihood of participant benefits being shown on objects that are considered disappointing. The realistic conflict seen as an emerging conflict does not stem from rival goals, but comes from the need to tension from either party. Conflict in the community is a sign of something that lives and thrives. The absence of conflict is seen as a negative thing because it can be interpreted as a form of emphasis on the problems that will encourage chaos.

The emphasis of more functional conflict emphasizes the relationship between groups. According to Coser there is a relationship between the increase in conflict with the increase of inter-

group relationships. The preferred emphasis in functional conflict is the creation of an issue type that is at once used as a subject in the conflict. If there is no tolerance and institutionalization of the conflict, it will create dysfunctional for the social structure. Coser's theory of conflict that is more based on functionalism becomes important to be able to explain the research findings as a support framework to see the process happening.

Development of East Coast Surabaya in urban politics Prespective

Surabaya is a multi ethnic city like ethnic Malays, Chinese, Indian, Arab, Madurese, Sundanese, Batak, Borneo, Bali, Sulawesi which blend with native Surabaya and form the pluralism of culture and characteristic of Surabaya city. The majority of Surabaya people are native Surabaya people and Madurese who have the characteristic of easy to get along with the style of speech is very open. Surabaya city that development, with a population growth rate of 1.2% a year gives implications for the huge housing needs.

The implementation of the regional autonomy policy provides an opportunity for local governments, including the Surabaya City Government to build their own territories and communities independently financially and politically and to foster the sensitivity of political elites, development planners and existing agencies to be more sensitive to social issues at the local, and immediately handle it in order to improve the social welfare of the community. The importance of the role of political elites, related agencies, legislatures, employers, mass organizations and communities in the arrangement of the city becomes an important thing to be studied.

The election of Tri Rismaharini - Bambang DH in 2010 through direct election with 358,187 votes or 38.53% has placed Tri Rismaharini as an influential woman in Surabaya. The position of the Mayor of Surabaya has provided space for breakthroughs in its programs such as: reducing billboards, greening the Surabaya park through green park or green open spaces, closing Dolly localization, refusing toll road projects, arranging zoos. An interesting program to study in view of Tri Rismaharini's leadership is the green open space program.

The case development of East Coast Surabaya (Pamurbaya) is interesting to be studied in relation to Green Open Space program launched by Risma. The use of Green Open Space which includes mangroves gained significant attention since the construction of apartments on the East Coast of Surabaya coast which has impacted on the reduction of mangrove land as part of green open field. The two programs are part of an effort to build a more humanist face of Surabaya with various conflicts of interest. The taking of both cases is not intended to make comparisons, but rather aims to illustrate how the Surabaya City Government in Tri Risma Harini's leadership strives to build a more urbanized city face through green open spaces with conflicting interests within frames urban political theory.

The City Government's policy on spatial use is not only related to efforts to overcome traffic congestion and the beauty of the city, but also to meet the health needs, especially urban pollution handling. The use of green open space in Surabaya that has been regulated in Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2002 on the management of green open spaces. The regulation regulates the proportion of green open space by 30% of the city area. Green open space serves as a green area, city park, green forest area of the city, green recreation area of the city, green cemetery, green agricultural areas, green areas of green lanes, and green areas of the yard. The city of Surabaya, which has an area of 32,637.75 Ha, will continue to reform itself. In addition to the adequacy of land for open green population density causes demand for land for housing is increasingly high. This encourages the government to provide new land and the more heavy the task of the government to regulate the spatial arrangement of the city in Surabaya so that the development can run well and still pay attention to important aspects in the social, economic and environmental.

Table.2 Rencana Penggunaan Lahan Kota Surabaya Tahun 2003-2013

No	Land use	Area	Percentage
1	Housing	17.573,95	53,85
2	Commerce	983,77	3,01
3	Industry and Warehouse	4.067,39	12,46
4	RTH (Sport Facility,Graveyard,Garden)	860,20	2,64
5	JaGreen Line (Conservation)	035,46	12,36
6	Public Facilities	5.116,98	15,68
	TOTAL	32.637,75	100,00

Source: RTRW Kota Surabaya 2003-2013

The condition of green open space is still un-adequate. For that the Surabaya City Government to do some programs such as one soul one tree, green and clean Surabaya and conservation of mangrove forest. In addition to the program, the city government of Surabaya is also implementing a land transfer program to be used as green open space. As has been done by converting SPBU into green open space city. There are 13 gas station (SPBU) that switch function, and of the 11 gas stations are still processed in court.

Table 3. List of SPBU Functioning Into Urban Parks

No	Location of SPBU	Area (m2)
1	Ex SPBU J.A Suprpto	831,00
2	Ex SPBU Biliton	1.519,50
3	Ex SPBU A. Yani	1.850,00
4	Ex SPBU Indrapura	1.565,00
5	Ex SPBU Kombes Pol. M. Duryat	1.796,00
6	Ex SPBU Komplek RMI	1.411,00
7	Ex SPBU Krembangan	1.100,00
8	Ex SPBU Ngagel Jaya Utara	940,00
9	Ex SPBU Sikatan-Veteran	984,10
10	Ex SPBU Sulawesi	1.477,00
11	Ex SPBU Undaan	1.254,30
12	Ex SPBU Dr Soetomo Barat	637,60
13	Ex SPBU Dr Soetomo Timur	644,00
	Total Area Ex SPBU	16.009,50

Source: Dinas Kebersihan dan Pertamanan Kota Surabaya

Efforts the needs of residential land and Green Open Space, Surabaya city government implement Reclamation around the coast of Kenjeran with an area of 320 Ha (Nourma Pustika: ITS: 2015) .This allows for some impacts, such as: raising unrest among residents due to the lack of socialization of reclamation development, there will be cultural shifts and local wisdom as a result of the higher immigrants, the social gap between the new region and the local population. In addition, this program will be able to affect the income of fishermen around the coast of kenjeran.

The affected areas are in Kelurahan Kedung Cowek and Kenjeran Subdistrict in Bulak Subdistrict, Surabaya. Kenjeran's coastal reclamation effort not only allows negative impacts but also raises new policies related to the coastal zone, namely the drafting of the Reclamation Regulation, as stated by Chairman of Commission A of Surabaya City House of Representatives Herlina Harsono Njoto:

"What often happens in Surabaya is oloran lands that are traded by residents or individual property to the company," ...In fact, in some locations, there are companies that set up a stake to claim the land. In fact, when viewed from the visible, the land is pegged beach or near the high seas. That is why, the DPRD and

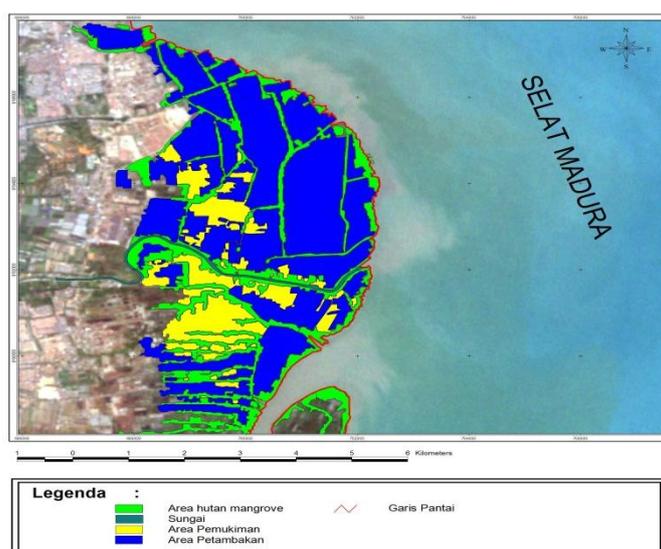
the Surabaya City Government have drafted a coastal zoning regulation. This regulation regulates the arrangement of coastal areas, including reclamation. "What is clear, already entered in Prolegda 2015. That is, the Regional House of Representatives and the City Government of Surabaya began preparing its academic study".

East Coast Surabaya, or better known as Pamurbaya, is a mangrove forest area on the east coast of Surabaya with an area of 2,534 hectares covering the area of 4 villages in 3 sub-districts, namely Keputih Sub-District in Sukolilo District, Wonorejo Sub-District and Medokan Ayu in Kecamatan Rungkut, and Kelurahan Gunung Anyar Tambak in Gunung Anyar District. Pamurbaya plays an important role for Surabaya as a flood control and to protect the coast from abrasion, and to protect the remaining coastal biodiversity in Surabaya.

Pamurbaya area from year to year experience difference because of the sedimentation and bring up a new land called the *oloran* land. However, *oloran* land is actually utilized by the community for ponds, as well as developers for commercial activities and traded. However, the Municipal Government wishes to establish the land of *oloran* as a protected area / conservation area as written in Regulation no. 26 of 2007. From this matter, the conflict of interest between DPRD, City Government with the community and investors appear. Conditions are addressed by the DPRD by asking the City Government to review the arrangement of the east coast of Surabaya. Positive response was shown by Surabaya City Government by issuing Local Regulation of Spatial Plan (RTRW) Surabaya as revision of Perda 2010-2029. In that provision, it is stipulated that the permissible waterfront buildings shall not be less than 1000 meters from the shoreline.

In running the RTH program, it still raises a polemic related to the consistency of Surabaya City Government in running the Regional Regulation no. 3 of 2007. Polemic of Perda Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Regulation no. 3 of 2007 is seen inconsistent because the City Government to do their own interpretation of the regulation by interpreting the concept of toll roads in the middle of the city, protected areas (mangrove forests) that exist on the coast of Kenjeran and green open spaces and others. This condition puts Surabaya City's face more on the side of the capitalist which is shown by the development of Surabaya City with the dominance of naming space according to the name of the developer, such as Pakuwon Center, Citraland (Siti Aminah, Konflik dan Kontestasi Penataan Ruang Kota Surabaya, Pusat Kajian Sosiologi FISIP-UI, September 2015). The composition of the area of mangrove forest, river, pond area and housing can be seen in the map below.

Picture. 1 East Coastal Spatial Map Surabaya



Source: Satelit Map 2002.

City Government efforts to make the restriction regulation becomes a necessity because so far there is no clear limit on the development of coastal areas Pamurbaya. Without the provisions of

coastline restrictions or restrictions on waterfront buildings, mangrove forests of Surabaya will continue to jut out into the sea, causing the sea to become silted. In addition, it is also necessary to provide strict sanctions for parties that violate such as forced construction and unloading if not in accordance with the provisions of the limits set forth in the above rules. The municipal authorities should also immediately implement the regulation and tighten the development permit in the coastal areas and do not forget to pay attention to any issues related to coastal ecology. In addition to Kenjeran, reclamation is also done in Lamong bay. The reclamation is expected to help improve the economy.

Table. 5 The Map of Actor Statement in Pamurbaya case

No	Actor	Statement
1	WALHI Jatim: Ony Mahardika	Currently, the most severe reclamation in Surabaya is in Laguna (Pakuwon City, red) and its impact is for coastal people (both human and marine biota)
2	Head of Agriculture Office (Kadispartan) Surabaya, Djoestamadji	admitted there is a change in the conservation area of east coast of Surabaya. There is a beach area that was once overgrown with mangroves but now banya so vacant land. In addition, the loss of land due to the reclamation intended for development such as housing.
3	Kasatpol PP Surabaya Irvan Widyanto.	the existence of the stakes in Pamurbaya is illegal and violates Regional Regulation 12 Year 2014 About Spatial Planning Area.
4	Members of DPRD Commission C Visencius Awey	permit reclamation process issued by Surabaya Mayor Tri Rismaharini. There has never been a reclamation process that damages the environment.
5	East Java Governor Soekarwo	Banning the reclamation of East Coast Surabaya (Pamurbaya) by PT Pakuwon for the expansion of residential area development.
6	Secretary of Commission B DPRD Surabaya, R Edi Rachmat	There is no clarity about the Urban Spatial Detail Plan (RDTRK) on conservation land in coastal area of Surabaya.
7	Head of section court Building Dinas Cipta Karya and Spatial, Ali Murtadlo	Satisfaction Satpol PP Surabaya City as an extension of the Government of Surabaya City questioned. PT. GMS through its field staff clearly says it has only a proof of ownership of land letter C and has not yet secured a permit for reclamation from the Mayor.
8	Chairman of Commission A, Herlina Harsono Njoto	Assessing the activities of PT GMS against Perpres No. 122 of 2012 on reclamation.
9	Chairman of NGO LASBANDRA H. Rochmad S.R	The reclamation is a pure crime committed by PT. Griya Mapan Sentosa (GMS), because it destroys the Mangrove Forest area, and the victim is the village community around the event of prolonged flooding due to the absorption of water becomes reduced
10	Camat kenjeran I Gede yudhi kartika	It does not know that the land that is diuruk is entering green open space (RTH) as stated in the spatial plan of the region (RT / RW) Head of law enforcement in Surabaya; endang Ready to take firm steps against PT. GMS who conduct such illegal reclamation.
11	Village Head Wedi Surabaya Wedi Musdar SE	If it violates the local regulations why not stopped or cracked down to do the demolition, why only KTP workers who brought by Satpol PP Surabaya City, it pity if there is an accident and when the raids fear until someone jumps to sea, that's dangerous mas "

Source: In the adoption of various media

Looking at coastal reclamation conducted in Surabaya, more emphasis on economic interests. In Kenjeran, developers have more bargaining than local people. The growth of elite hotels, resorts and housing around the coast is proof that reclamation raises new social problems for the population. The policy of the city has been highlighted by various parties, both the political party that carries it, the DPRD and the entrepreneurs or corporations. This study is important because the struggle for space in urban planning illustrates that a leader plays an important role in making decisions related to urban spatial management that is directly opposite to the bureaucratic elite in it, the political party that carries it, the DPRD, and the non-governmental organizations to the community.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained in this study is that the government has implemented policies that have the impact of social environment changes in society, especially in the polemic of Pamurbaya which is seen government inconsistent interpretation of the regulation about concept of protected area (mangrove forest), and green open space. This condition places the face of Surabaya city more in favor of the capitalist.

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