

DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE CITY TO PRESERVE “ADIPURA” IN TULUNGAGUNG

Abstract

Development is not only understood as economic development, but also as a means to achieve the satisfaction of intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual where cultural diversity is the fourth policy from the scope of sustainable development policies. Well maintained environment is expected to support good governance programs involving the participation and active community participation in creating a clean city in the management of the urban environment. Various efforts and actions to achieve and maintain a predicate or award of a clean city annually is evidence of the seriousness of the Government of Tulungagung together with citizens to carry out policies that had already been decided. The purposes of this study are as follow. a) to describe and analyze the implementation of the policy on sustainable urban development efforts (Sustainable City) for the award; b) Describe and analyze the factors that support and hinder Tulungagung district government in realizing sustainable urban development (Sustainable City), particularly in achieving a label of a clean city.

Keywords: Sustainable, Development, Adipura, Tulungagung

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable urban development (sustainable city) is a dynamic process that goes on constantly, not only to concentrate on environmental issues, but includes three spheres of policy, namely economic development, social development and environmental protection. These three dimensions are interrelated and constitute the driving force for sustainable development pillars. In other words, development is not only understood as economic development, but also as a means to achieve the satisfaction of intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual where cultural diversity is the fourth policy from the scope of sustainable development policies.

In accordance with the mandate of the Ministry of Environment with the vision of sustainable development and the work plan is prioritized to Good Environmental Governance, where the environment is maintained both expected to support the program of good governance by involving the participation and active participation in realizing the city clean in urban environmental management. The quality of a good living environment, automatically provides the opportunity to gain an appreciation of adipura for each region.

Adipura is a program to create a management environment that is clean, shady and sustainable development, the Ministry of Environment gave birth to a program Verse, as a boost to the regency/city governments in realizing Governance Governance both in the environment, which is the reward one of them in the form of Grace Verse given to the district / city declared successful in the management of the urban environment as the cleanest city and shade. Tulungagung as one of the participants in these nominations have six (6) times in a row won Verse, three (3) times won adipura chariot, and recently won the Award Adipura plenary.

Various efforts and actions of the various districts/municipalities in Indonesia, in an effort to achieve and maintain a clean city Anugerah annually, be an evidence of the seriousness of the Government of Tulungagung together citizens to implement policies that have been established. Therefore, through this study and according to the fact the success of the Government of Tulungagung in the acquisition Adipura since 2016, the author will discuss the implementation of the policy on the efforts of urban development (sustainable city) with achieved adipura, form Award Adipura as well as enabling and inhibiting factors in realizing sustainable city development (sustainable city).

From the description can be formulated on how the implementation of policies on sustainable urban development efforts (Sustainable City) in a clean city award in

Tulungagung. And the factors that support and hinder Tulungagung district government in realizing sustainable urban development (Sustainable City), particularly in achieving clean city.

The purpose of this study is to: describe and analyze the implementation of the policy on sustainable urban development efforts (Sustainable City) to maintain a clean city award. And to describe and analyze the factors that support and hinder Tulungagung district government in realizing sustainable urban development (Sustainable City), particularly in achieving a predicate as a clean city.

In defining the development, in general there is an agreement that development is a process to make changes (and Deddy Riyadi Supriyadi Bratakusumah, 2004) sustainable urban development (sustainable city) principally aligned with the notion of sustainable development (sustainable development), which is focused on the spatial perspective of urban space. As stated by Urban 21 Conference (Berlin, July 2000), the city's development (sustainable city) be interpreted as an effort to improve the quality of life of the city and its citizens without creating a burden for generations to come as a result of natural resource depletion and environmental degradation.

In a more specific context, the city (sustainable city) is defined as a planned city with environmental considerations are supported by the townspeople who have a concern and responsibility in resource saving food, water, and energy; pursue the utilization of renewable natural resources; and reduce environmental pollution. In accordance with the characteristics of a city, then the city's development (sustainable city) can be interpreted as continuous efforts to improve the quality of life of citizens through increased productivity in the secondary and tertiary sectors and the provision of infrastructure and facilities for urban feasible taking into account the impact of the invasion and the intensification of regional awakened to the environmental damage as well as the city requires high involvement of citizens against saving measures consumption of natural resources and control environmental degradation.

Graham Haughton and Colin Hunter (1994) emphasized three basic principles of sustainable urban development, namely:

- a. The principle of equality between generations (intergeneration equity), which became the principle of sustainable development with future orientation.

- b. The principle of social justice (social justice) in the disparity of access and distribution of natural resources to reduce poverty intragenerasi considered as a factor in environmental degradation.
- c. The principle of responsibility Transfrontier geographical shift that ensures minimal environmental impact with efforts to compensate.

The concept of sustainable urban development is also based on four main pillars, namely the economic, social, environmental and governance supported by pillars. Pillars of governance as a tool setting, execution, and control 5R elaborated as a principle of analysis, including:

- a. Obligations and responsibilities (responsibility) to carry out and implement sustainable urban development.
- b. Rights (right) to run the city development policies and programs of sustainability into the broader public interest.
- c. Risk (risk), as consideration of sustainable urban development decision-making now and in the future.
- d. Benefits (revenue) the implementation of policies and sustainable urban development programs for the public now and in the future.
- e. Relations (relations), as a manifestation of coordination among stakeholders to optimize embodiment sustainable urban development.

The award is something given to individuals or groups if they do a certain prominence in the field. Award is usually given in the form of medals, trophies, degree, certificate, plaque or ribbon. An award is sometimes accompanied by awarding money prizes like the Nobel Prize for contribution to society, and the Pulitzer Prize for literature prize. Appreciation can also be given by the people for the achievement of someone without any reward.

As stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 53 Year 2016 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Verse, adipura aims to encourage the leadership of the district/city and establish active participation of the community and the business world by awarding clean city to realize the region is sustainable, ecologically, socially and economy. The Types clean city as follows:

- a. Verse plenary

Verse plenary given to districts / cities that qualify as sustainable region. The Terms of districts / cities sustainable referred to include:

1. has got grace Verse 3 (three) times in a row within a period of three (3) years or has got grace Verse plenary in the last period;
2. rank 5 (five) great for metropolitan and large cities, and ranks the 10 (ten) are great for towns and small cities;
3. the value of all the location of the gains of greater than or equal to 71 (seventy-one);
4. able to process waste at least 15% (fifteen percent) of the total solid waste generation;
5. does not operate any final processing with open dumping system;
6. have the energy utilization from waste facilities;
7. have the environmental permit for the final processing of waste according to the legislation in the field of environmental permits;
8. meet the area of green open space by 30% (thirty percent) of the global area;
9. has a garden of biodiversity;
10. has a domestic waste water treatment plant is communal;
11. bike lanes;
12. have mass transportation;
13. has a program of activities without a motor vehicle;
14. has a climate hometown program;
15. use of solar cells for energy resources on the public street lighting, garden lighting, and / or traffic lights;
16. conduct an inventory of greenhouse gases; and
17. implementing policies to reduce the use of plastic bags.

a. Verse Kirana

Verse Kirana given to districts /cities that qualify as district / city that has the performance of urban environmental management is good, combining environmental, social and economic covering trade, tourism and investment to realize the district/city attractive include transparency, accountability, independent and to be responsible.

b. Verse Buana

Verse Buana given to districts/cities that qualify as district/city that has a good environmental performance management, combining social elements with the environment to form a habitable area that is reflected from the public districts / cities that care about the environment.

c. Bhakti Verse

Verse Bhakti is given to individuals who contribute to the high figure in the development and implementation of national adipura.

d. certificate Verse

Verse certificate given to districts / cities that qualify as district / city which has enhanced environmental performance management districts/cities were significant. Terms districts/cities that have an environmental performance management districts / cities are significantly referred to include:

1. not winning grace Verse in the previous monitoring period and the monitoring period runs; and
2. Verse value monitoring period runs have a margin of more than or equal to 3 (three) than the value Verse earlier period.

e. Plaque Verse

Verse Plaque given to the city / county that qualify as district / city that has a location with the best value. Location referred to include:

1. Market;
2. Terminal;
3. City Park;
4. City Forest; and
5. Final processing.

Terms of the district/city that has a location with good value as referred to include:

1. not winning grace Verse plenary in the current period; and
2. has the highest value of the location for each functional category cities.

Adipura implemented in districts/cities that are grouped by category of functional city:

1. a small town with a population of 20,000 (twenty thousand) to 100,000 (one hundred thousand);
2. medium towns with a population of 100,001 (one hundred thousand) to 500,000 (five hundred thousand);
3. large city with a population of 500,001 (five hundred thousand) to 1,000,000 (one million) people; and
4. metropolitan city with a population greater than 1,000,000 (one million) people.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Types of research

In this study, the authors intend to gain an overview Choice Tulungagung Verse obtained as a form towards Sustainable City. For the purpose of obtaining a comprehensive picture of those in this study were classified in a descriptive study using a qualitative approach.

A. Research Focus

To avoid data that are not relevant to the issues and research purposes, as well as to restrict discussion of the problem is not widened, necessary to determine the focus of research. According Moleong (2010: 94) research focus function to select the relevant data, although the data is interesting but irrelevant because it does not need to be in the data collected.

By paying attention to the above description and referring to the formulation of the problem, then that becomes the focus of this research is the realization Choice Tulungagung Verse Towards Sustainable City.

B. Location and Site Research

Given that the main topics of this research is awarded Verse, then to obtain relevant data specified research sites in Tulungagung. Meanwhile, to obtain other supporting data relating to the main topics of research sites in the study determined the Environment Agency Tulungagung.

C. Data collection technique

In this research, data collection techniques used are:

a. In-depth interviews

Interviews were conducted in a structured, to obtain in-depth information was also conducted unstructured interviews but remains within the framework of the focus of research, in which researchers spontaneously ask questions based on the answers provided by informants.

b. Documentation

The collection of data through documentation done by observing, recording, or mengcopi documents, guidance materials, archives, and other data related to the issues to be investigated which is owned by the object of research is the Environment Agency Tulungagung.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Overview of Research Sites

Geographical conditions, Tulungagung located in the area south of East Java province in astronomy located at position 111°43' - 112°07' East Longitude and 7°51' - 8°18' south latitude and borders the Kediri regency in the north, Blitar east, Ocean Indonesia in the south, and the District Terri west. Tulungagung has an area of 1055.65 km² consisting of mountains and fertile plains and hills were barren, but it is rich in forests and mines.

Tulungagung is administratively divided into 19 sub-districts, 257 village, 14 village, 1,851 and 6,404 Rukun Warga Neighborhood. Judging from the amount of the Village / Village, District Gondang has the highest village of 20 villages, while the District that has the least amount Rural District of Tanggunggunung as many as seven villages.

B. Vision and Mission Tulungagung

Tulungagung Government's vision is:

"Realization of Public Welfare Tulungagung Through Enhancing Human Resources Professionals By Iman and Taqwa"

The mission is a general formulation of the measures will be implemented to realize the vision. Based on the understanding and on the basis referred to meaning Vision Tulungagung, set the mission Tulungagung as follows:

- 1) Improved educational services cost and quality and preservation / development of culture;
- 2) Increased health care cost and quality;
- 3) Realizing clean and good governance, transparent, accountable, responsive and democratic;
- 4) Improved infrastructure-based equitable development and regional development, and speed up development of other scores;
- 5) Based populist economic development (SME, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, tourism, agriculture) through entrepreneurial activity;
- 6) Poverty and poverty reduction with integrated pattern.

Specifically with respect to the environment, in accordance with the Spatial Tulungagung Year 2012-2032, so any construction activity remained noticed three things:

- 1) Achieving harmony between the natural environment and the built environment;

- 2) Achieving coherence in the use of natural resources and artificial resources by paying attention to human resources;
- 3) The realization of protection function space and prevention of negative environmental impacts due to the utilization of space.

In addition to the vision of the Government of Tulungagung has geostrategic vision in realizing Tulungagung as the Environmental and Sustainable Cities, among others:

- 1) *Green Planning and Design*, planning and design that are sensitive to the green agenda;
- 2) *Green Openspace*, the embodiment of quality, quantity and urban green space networks;
- 3) *Green Waste*, application of the principles of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) which is to reduce the waste bins, develop a recycling process and increase the added value;
- 4) *Green Transportation*, the development of sustainable transport systems, such as public transportation, bike paths, etc;
- 5) *Green Water*, increased efficiency of utilization and management of water resources;
- 6) *Green Energy*, efficient utilization of energy sources and environmentally friendly;
- 7) *Green Building*, the implementation of environmentally friendly building (saving water, energy, structure, etc.);
- 8) *Green Community*, sensitization and active participation of communities in the development of the attributes of a green city

C. Implementation of the Policy on Sustainable Urban Development Efforts (Sustainable City)

The achievement of sustainable cities will require city government's role in developing and implementing appropriate policies and decent. In order to achieve an adequate and appropriate policies, the Government, the City must have a referral within the framework of their internal management. In order to achieve sustainable urban management conditions by the Government of Tulungagung manage domestic waste and hazardous waste, urban air pollution, and disposal of wastewater; City government is required to have policies and programs referring to the appropriate method to manage the problems of the urban environment. The Government of Tulungagung District's policy towards sustainable urban development are as follows:

1. Regional Regulation (Perda) Tulungagung
 - a. Tulungagung District Regulation No. 6 of 2006 on Air Pollution Control
 - b. Tulungagung District Regulation No. 11 Year 2010 on Mineral and Coal Mining
 - c. Tulungagung District Regulation No. 19 Year 2010 on Waste Management
 - d. Tulungagung District Regulation No. 10 of 2012 on the Protection of the Fountain
 - e. Tulungagung District Regulation No. 26 Year 2012 on Forest City
 - f. Tulungagung District Regulation No. 12 of 2013 on the Protection of Wildlife
 - g. Nomor 14 Tulungagung District Regulation 2015 on the Management and Control of Hazardous and Toxic
2. Decree (declaring) Tulungagung
 - a. Perbup Tulungagung Number 4 Year 2005 on Guidelines for Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Effort (UKL / UPL)
 - b. Perbup Tulungagung Number 48 Year 2009 on the Management of Green Open Space
 - c. Perbup Tulungagung No. 13 of 2011 concerning Kampung Net Program
 - d. Perbup Tulungagung No. 22 of 2014 on Environmental Permits
 - e. Perbup Tulungagung No. 26 of 2014 on Disaster Management Plan
 - f. Perbup Tulungagung Number 22 Year 2017 on Implementation Guidelines Tulungagung District Regulation No. 19 Year 2010 on Waste Management.

With Verse Plenary achieved the Award is the highest award in the field of sustainable environmental management, therefore, the Government of Tulungagung more incentive to implement development, especially the increase green open space (RTH) and waste management are becoming crucial votes in adipura. Adapun implementation of policy by the government of Tulungagung in increasing green open space (RTH) and waste management are as follows:

- a. Increased open space Green

Tulungagung has area RTH (Green Open Space) of 52 585 hectares, or by 49.813% of the total area Tulungagung area of 105 565 hectares. As for the Non RTH area of 52 980 hectares or 50.187% of the area. The details of the region woke up and green open space in Tulungagung are:

Table 1
Green Open Space in Tulungagung

No.	DESCRIPTION	LUAS (Ha)	%
1.	RTH	52 585	49.813%
a.	Forest	25 024	23.705%
b.	Plantation	2,172	2.569%
c.	Agriculture	24 780	23.474%
d.	Funeral	68.79	0.065%
e.	City Forest	4.15	0.004%
f.	City Park	2.20	0.002%
g.	Green Channel	93.21	0.088%
h.	Sports field	37.84	0.036%
2.	NON RTH	52 980	50.187%
	BROAD WIL.	105 565	100%

Source: Department of the Environment district. Tulungagung 2019

Tulungagung city in the region has been built Parks located in Aloon-Alon, Forest City and Forest City Park in the village of Ketanon, Ketandan Parks in District Kauman managed by Regulation No. 26 of 2012 for the purpose of the lungs - the lungs of the city. As well as the latest innovations of the District Government Tulungagungg by adding the green open space (RTH) along the River Ngrowo or better known as Kali Program Ngrowo Water Front. The purpose of the Water Front Ngrowo River Program is to change the culture of the community around the river with a bunch of put the river as the front page as well as conservation Ngrowo River. Stages / tools to realize the Kali Program Ngrowo Water Front, among others:

- Jogging Track construction (already built)
- Dragon lights and Pujasera (already built)
- Green Open Space / Parks Kali Ngrowo (already built)
- DAM Motion / Long Storage (plan)
- Build Zone promotion, education, sports, water tourism, economy, etc. (plan)

b. Waste management

Waste is a serious problems faced by each city / county throughout Indonesia, especially Tulungagung as Verse Plenary Prize. In declaring Tulungagung number 38 in 2012 on Implementation Guidelines Tulungagung District Regulation No. 19 Year 2010 on the Management of Waste, Garbage described is the rest of everyday human activities or natural processes in the solid form taken from the household or domestic. Waste management is an activity relating to the control of solid waste, sorting, collecting, removing and transporting, processing of waste disposal in a way that refers to the best basics about public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations, Waste management aims to control the waste in order to realize the lifestyle of the people with the goal of environmentally sound waste management efforts and increasing awareness and concern for the public or to create a living environment clean and healthy.

By declaring Tulungagung number 38 in 2012 on Implementation Guidelines Tulungagung District Regulation No. 19 Year 2010 on the Management of Waste, Article 3 Waste management is carried out through the following stages:

1. reduction;
2. sorting;
3. collection;
4. transportation; and
5. processing.

As for the Implementation of the Regulations are as follows:

a. Waste reduction

To reduce landfill waste in Tulungagung there Waste Bank managed by the community through the activities of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).

b. Sorting Trash

Waste sorting process is essential in order to facilitate the transportation of garbage and distribution at the final disposal (landfill). Tulungagung government already provides disaggregated trash consisting of four colors, namely:

- Green (organic waste such as food waste, leaves)
- Yellow (of recyclable waste such as cardboard, paper)
- Blue (garbage in order to re-form glass bottle / plastic, cans)
- Gray (trash residue in the form of chewing gum, cigarette butts)

c. Garbage collection

Garbage is collected in Integrated Waste Disposal Sites (TPST), between the organic and inorganic waste is separated and processed into compost organic waste.

d. Garbage transport

Transporting waste carried by the Carrier Fleet Trash or more commonly known as the Green Army, using garbage carts, three-wheel vehicles, pick-ups, the container towards the final disposal (landfill) Segawe.

e. Waste processing

Waste management is done at the final disposal (landfill) Segawe, final processing of waste in the landfill Segawe done by sanitary landfill. The sanitary landfill system is a means of waste into the environment pengurugan prepared and operated systematically. In this method of garbage dumped into the basin or the slopes, then backfilled with soil and compacted. In this system, closing the garbage with soil layer is done at each end of the operation, so that after the operation is over will not be seen heaps of garbage.

Besides garbage contained in the landfill Segawe also be utilized and managed into methane gas as a replacement fuel lighting and a gas stove. According to data from the Environment Agency Tulungagung methane in landfill gas utilization Segawe until 2016 is already used by 217 houses. While in 2017 there is the addition of receiver methane gas utilization by 15 homes, bringing the total there are 232 homes utilization assuming each household uses LPG 3 kg 3 pieces in a month with the calculation:

$$3 \times 232 \text{ homes} \times \text{Rp } 17000.00 = \text{USD } 11,832,000.00$$

So saving the use of methane gas to 232 homes Rp 11,832,000.00.

f. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

1. Supporting factors

The supporting factors in creating sustainable urban development is a physical condition. What is meant here is that the physical condition of the addition of green open space, pengendalian pollution of water, air and soil by reviewing related water pollution, air and soil and the last is the system of waste management.

Aside from the physical condition factors there are also non-physical aspects of supporting adipura, covering administrative conditions of urban environmental management consisting of institutional aspects, management and responsiveness. According to researchers nonphysical aspects are complementary aspects to the

successful implementation of adipura. The existence of solid institutions and care in dealing with environmental management, as well as the proper government management and integrated between the implementation and control of environmental management programs and aspirations of society without exception, are important elements in urban development (sustainable city).

2. Obstacle factor

The limiting factor of achieving development in cities (sustainable city), especially in reaching Verse:

Lack of participation and community participation in the management of hygiene and environmental sustainability;

- A. Lack responsible to the location of monitoring points Adipura assessment is quite a lot and involve cross-sector agencies and private organizations / communities;
- B. Constraints of physical conditions and the laws of nature;
- C. Aspects of the necessary financial resources large enough.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

Implementation of the Policy on Sustainable Urban Development Efforts (Sustainable City)

Tulungagung regency government more incentive to implement development, especially the increase green open space (RTH) and waste management are becoming crucial votes in adipura.

a. Increased green open space (RTH)

Tulungagung has area RTH (Green Open Space) of 52 585 hectares, or by 49.813% of the total area Tulungagung area of 105 565 hectares. As for the Non RTH area of 52 980 hectares or 50.187% of the area.

b. Waste management

Waste management is carried out through the following stages:

- 1.pengurangan;
- 2.pemilahan;
- 3.pengumpulan;
- 4.pengangkutan; and
- 5.pengolahan.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

- a. Supporting factors, such as physical and nonphysical
 - b. Obstacle factor
 - Lack of participation and community participation in the management of hygiene and environmental sustainability;
 - Lack responsible to the location of monitoring points Adipura assessment is quite a lot and involve cross-sector agencies and private organizations / communities;
 - Constraints of physical conditions and the laws of nature;
 - Aspects of the necessary financial resources large enough.
2. Suggestion
1. Instill love clean living environment and get used in society from an early age
 2. Conducting socialization and counseling to community participation.

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