

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN INDUSTRIALIZATION ERA (CASE STUDY BONTANG CITY)

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has become the main indicator for all local governments to sharpening urban development management. By seeing the differences in economic, social and environmental potential in urban areas in Indonesia, it's has different opportunities and challenges to embody, thus this research aims to explore and discover concepts/patterns of sustainable development in Bontang City, East Kalimantan Province. The results of the study indicate that sustainable development has been constructed through collective collegial approaches, transparency, business and direct involvement of the private sector and society to attain. So the concept not only improve community participation, but it has change people's behavior where just as an consumer/an object before, then to be an actors.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Bontang City, development actors, local government*

A. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has become a global agenda, along with the increasing the number and human needs. In industrialization era, the main problem of sustainable development in urban today is the lack of attention by the actors to various fields (social, economic, technology, administration, ecology and law), so that the pace of development has accompanied by an increase in inequality of welfare (Hastuti, 2003). Sustainable development planning in urban systems just in focuses on balancing economic, social and environmental aspects (Chen, et al., 2006). In recent years, environmental issues related to rapid

economic development have increasingly become an important concern by the central and local governments (Guan et al., 2011). At first, urban development planning is inseparable from the vision of the local government, a vision of how things can be changed for the better, through design and strategy to move toward the vision (Sterling and Maxey. In Filho; 2019)

Polje (1953) said that "the government has responsibility to provide happiness for the whole society", therefore good government is a government that does not leave damage and anxiety to the lives of the next generation. In the 11th *e-Indonesia Initiative (eII) Conference* and *Smart Indonesia Initiatives (SII)* entitled Smart City Development in Indonesia, there were issues and challenges for cities in Indonesia. *First*, poverty, social problems, security in a big city. *Second*, the quality and capacity of Kota/Kabupaten government officials, society, professionals, and private participation. *Third*, efficiency and control. *Fourth*, provision of land, uncontrolled use of space and environmental management. *Fifth*, low competitiveness, productivity, underdeveloped of local economy. These various urban problems and the challenges did not become a barrier for several cities to continue innovation to attaining sustainable city development in Indonesia, including City of Bontang East Kalimantan Province.

Of five cities in Indonesia that had participate in the *10th World Cities Summit and Mayors Forum (WCSMF)*, Medellin, Colombia in 2019, The Mayor of Bontang is one of 5 lists who was invited to attend WCSMF, by the topic "*Building a Liveable City. and Sustainability*" (*Kaltim Post, 17 July 2019*). WCSMF is an annual international forum attended by 74 world-selected city leaders, it aims was a joint effort to answer urban challenges, as well as exchange ideas and experiences, in order to form better cities and urban areas for their citizens (Antara News.com, 9 July 2019). At the same time two prestigious awards were also won by the City of Bontang in the 2019 Indonesia Innovation Award (IIA), were as a Best Mayor IIA 2019 and the City Government of Bontang as Best Innovation of Medium and Small Governance 2019 (PPID Bontang, 2019). For the assessment, the measuring instrument was the level of readiness for technological innovation, manufacturing, and reorganization. Meanwhile, the measuring instrument for *Best Innovation on Medium and Small Governance* was a regional competitiveness index, environment, infrastructures, technology and information systems.

As an industrial city surrounded by three giant Indonesian companies: (PT. Badak Natural Gas Liquefaction, PT. Pupuk Kalimantan Timur and PT. Indominco Mandiri), did not dampen the commitment of the Bontang City Government to continue realizing sustainable city development. Thus, it become a role model for cities in East Kalimantan Province and in Indonesia. Seeing the various awards and achievements that have been made by the Bontang City Government in the aspect of sustainable amid the rapid growth of industrialization, therefore this study aims to explore and find the concept or patterns of the characteristics of sustainable developments in Bontang City.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable Development

City development is deemed necessary to be directed to the concepts of sustainable urban development through ecological balances. Hastuti's research "*Aspects and Functions of the Environment in Sustainable Development*" results that between development and the environment are two mutually contradictory things. In further, the concept of development was directed towards to the environmental or sustainable development. The progress of evaluation indicators and methods to assess the status of urban sustainable development will be needed to support urban ecological planning, construction, and management (Li et al., 2009). The construction of thought that underlies sustainable urban development is to reduce the use of non-renewable resources and utilize renewable resources while still prioritizing environmental aspects (Goldman and Gorham, 2006).

Managing a sustainable city is a part that requires a long-term planning efforts that involve new social changes and a shared responsibility (government, society and private) for welfare (Evans et al., In Sodiq, 2019). Sustainable city development is a process that runs systematically without weakening each other's components of the City (environmental, social and economic). The idea can be understood that sustainable development is a process of development (land, cities, business, society) which has the principle of meeting current needs without sacrificing the needs of next generations. Therefore, every development movement must consider environmental aspects. Development is a long-term process that aims to improve the welfare of society from generation to generation, in an indefinite of time. It means that sustainable development is a development that has a continuous supply of resources by taking into account its support and loading capacity and sustainability. The United Nation Habitat, which cited in Ervianto on *Review On Sustainable City In Indonesia (Case Study Of Yogyakarta City)* in 2018, defines a sustainable city as where social, economic and physical development carried out for a long time.

Various forms of innovation to creating sustainable urban development, Seyfang and Smith (2007) said that the phenomenon of sustainable city development is actually not a new one, but in its development and implementation become a challenge for both government and urban communities, because of the complex and dynamic interests in areas.

The concept of sustainable development is multidimensional, just not emphasize the ecological context, therefore the authors will combine thought constructs related to sustainable city development in order to find the right synthesis to become an indicator or base to understanding. The concept of sustainability must involve all sectors in order to achieve a solution (Landman, 1999). Miyatake (Khalfan, et al. 2002) states that to ensure sustainable development, there are things must be considered: 1. Minimizing resource consumption, 2. Maximizing reuse of resources, 3. Using renewable and recyclable materials, 4. Protecting nature environment, 5. Creating a healthy environment, 6. Improving the quality of the built environment. These concepts are still finite and tends to the environment, while in sustainable urban development the existence of social and economic factors is an inseparable unit.

Development was said to be sustainable if the planning product was prepared with social justice (equity), economy, and ecological considerations (Artiningsih, 2009).

What to be discourse above it could be said that to explore sustainable urban development, multidisciplinary approaches are needed to be able to consider all sectors that could affect them. Even though both the ecological or environmental concepts has been so popular in the context, the environmental aspect is one of the perspective of sustainable development, not the only one that has a significant impact. By adopting the Triple Bottom Line concept cited in Cruz., Et al (2019) title *On the concept of sustainable sustainability: An application to the Portuguese construction sector*. The concepts combines three main dimensions to the sustainability development: compromises between economic, environmental and social.

1. Economic sustainability: increasing efficiency and economic growth through more efficient use of resources (labors, water, energy, etc.).
2. Environmental sustainability: minimizing negative externalities to the environment through carefully selection of natural materials, minimizing waste, and adopting measures to protect and improve environmental conditions.
3. Social sustainability: answering the needs of community and social groups whose involved in process and the impact of a development must be felt by all levels of society.

The triple bottom line concept was also supported by Giddings., Et al. (2002) that as an integration of the three pillars: environmental, economic and social. Thus the discussion not only based on the environment, but it also to social and economic problems. Apriyanto, et al. (2015) related to the three pillars above stated that the economic pillar includes three elements, **first**, the business climate, which consists of two indicators, rate of investment value and licensing service institutions. **Second**, community and regional income, which consists of two indicators, Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) per capita and Contribution of Original Regional Income (PAD). **Third**, the infrastructures, which consists of road quality and accessibility and access to water, sanitation, electricity and phones. Meanwhile, the environmental pillar includes three elements: **first**, land use, which consists of three indicators; land cover, protected areas, and green open spaces. **Second**, water resources, which consists of two indicators, water balance and water quality. **Third**, environmental quality, consisting of two indicators: solid waste and air quality. For the social pillar includes three elements: **first**, population and poverty which consist of three indicators: population growth, population below the poverty line, and income gap. **Second**, the employment which consists of two indicators: the level of employment opportunities and unemployment. **Third**, the standard of living, which consists of two indicators: the Human Development Index (HDI) and the number of crimes.

The urban environment as an integral unity, the dynamics and complexity of the natural-physical environment between humans and their social systems. In other words, this understanding has the consequence that we must understood the environment in total, it's unlimited to the physical-natural aspects an sich, but also

the social, economic, cultural and political aspects of society in a particular time and place system. Haryadi and Setiawan, (2002) emphasized that it is impossible to achieve sustainable development without being based on a holistic paradigm of urban conditions. The complexity of the concept of sustainability urges local governments (Kota/Kabupaten) to have the definition as “sustainable development is as an efforts to achieve a better life” (Choi and Ahn, cited from Novianti, who is a researcher at the regional resource center, LIPI. 2016). Wardhono and Hesti (2012) analyze that to achieve sustainable development, the development must be carried out comprehensively and involve all existing stakeholders, in other words the participation of the community, government and private sector to supporting sustainable development are the main actors, in order to create sustainability in the process sustainable urban development planning.

Chamsi and Josep (2019) The integration of innovative sustainable strategies is one of the keys to success of sustainable city development. The involvement of all elements is a system that can have an impact to implementing sustainable city development efforts which in principle require caution and have to be considered from various influencing perspectives (Berke and Conroy, 2000) and a radical strategy (Shiel and Jones., 2016). Sustainable urban development is determined by urban conditions that differ both from culture and it's characteristics, but its not impossible to do in order to create sustainable development city.

In 2002 the declaration of Melbourne Principle for a sustainable city was organized by the International Council For Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) which is engaged to the development of global urban areas and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) has a role coordinating natural activities. The United Nations (UN) assists developing countries to implement natural policies and promote sustainable development in all world, and the participation of the Environment Protection Authority Victoria (EPA Victoria)(Kuswantojo, 2006). The declaration was create a construction of thought which emphasized that cities are given discretion to develop their own solutions according to special circumstances, and also provide benefits for the community and decision makers (City Government) to cooperate in determining what is important for a sustainable city.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

Qualitative method used by means of a phenomenological approach. It's considered relevant that will be carried out to obtain a pure and true understanding of the concepts or patterns that applied to the City of Bontang to built a sustainable city. In addition, it is expected to be able to explore and understood the meaning of a phenomenon to be studied (Creswell, 2016. According to Meleong (2005) qualitative has no random sample. Sampling is intended to capture various sources to explore information that is appropriate to the context. So the data used in the study sourced from the results of an in-depth study of various interviews with sources related to the context, documents and field observations.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable development began to be popular at the international level since 1972, during the First Environment Summit Conference in Sweden. Along with, the urban areas in the world are starting to make improvements towards sustainable urban development, including in Indonesia, where up to now there have been several cities that have begun to commit to realizing it, including Bontang in East Kalimantan Province. Bontang City is one of the city that has received an international award as one of the city that capable to controlling development while maintaining environmental aspects and socio-economic balance. The success was not just as a showcase for Indonesia but has reached the world as has been mentioned above. We realize that the current state of development is getting more and more rapid in order to meet the needs of community, without realizing it, the pace of development is in line with the level of risk that will be experienced by the life of the next generation. Thus, what has been done is a development transformation step that can answer the risks of the future urban development.

The Bontang City Government in managing has been created various innovations that created a just and sustainable city, where all people are participated. The most basic thing that becomes important to appreciate are the steps of the government to maximize all resources in carrying out city development and still pay attention to ecological conditions. It's development combines aspects of utilization of local potential, corporation, community and local government as the central dynamist, so that economic, social and ecological conditions can be maintained properly towards sustainable city development.

Economic Sustainable

The economy is one of the main variables to exploring the patterns of sustainable development in Bontang City, where the system developed primarily puts patterns that involve the relationship between corporation and society while remaining based on local competitiveness. The city was located in a coastal area, but more popularly known as an industrial city by which the existence of two companies, PT. Badak Natural Gas Liquefaction (PT. Badak NGL), PT. Pupuk Kalimantan Timur (PT. Pupuk Kaltim) and PT. Indominco Mandiri, but the economic system developed follows the geographical conditions in order to be able to create sustainable economic development, as mentioned by a head of the sub district (Lurah) in Bontang City that "in addition to the tourism sector, Bontang City also has the potential for marine products which can become a new economy for the society, which can be cooperated with companies". The existence of PT. Badak NGL and PT. Pupuk Kaltim, which has been the superiority of Bontang City and one of the biggest assets of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), In order to respond to a sustainable economy the city just not focus on macroeconomic efforts. However, it has been on improving the micro economy. The local advantages of Bontang City (management of seafood, manufacturing of packaged food and beverage and seafood culinary), which have been less desirable by the community, are the basis to provide new enthusiasm for community businesses with a middle-income economy through the support of capital subsidies and assistance. All of these were

occupied by the government of realizing sustainable by reducing economic inequality that has so far plagued the community (poverty). The Government of Bontang City through corporate private companies has succeeded to building the creative economy especially in the coastal area. One thing that is popular today and is of interest to the public is aquaculture in *keramba* (pond of fish), seaweed, sea cucumber and culinary businesses that are much in demand by housewives. Supporting government is not only in the form of business capital, but in the field of innovation in managing the results of UMKM/Usaha Kecil Mikro dan Menengah (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) to increasing the competitiveness their products, the government has created a forum for developing since 2018, such SMART/Sentra Usaha Mikro-Warong) (e-Warong Micro Business Central) Market). The innovation was born in collaboration between the Cooperation, UMKM and Trade Service (Diskop-UKMP) and the Social Service. Those effort has had a significant impact on increasing the number of UMKM, based on data published in 2019 by the Bontang City Industry and Cooperative Service (Disper akop), there are 20,972 UMKM businessmen, the proportion of increase reaching 270 percent than the previous year.

The question then is how the companies contributes to the development of UMKM in Bontang City as well as the existence of the company PT. Badak NGL and PT. Pupuk Kaltim as an advantage as well as an opportunity for the development of the city? Through a partnership strategy by the Government of Bontang City with PT. Pupuk Kaltim through the principle of transparency and direct involvement of the company in all forms of strategic development plans for Bontang City, so they can understand their position in directly contributing to UMKM. In the aspect of developing Maritime-based UMKM, they were directly involved in improving the quality of Human Resources and the coastal community business sector with the Creating Shared Value (CSV) program by PT. Pupuk Kaltim, by training and community assistance in the management of value-added marine products. Several informants from the Bontang City government explained that in establishing cooperation between the local government of Bontang City and the company, held an openly annual meeting, facilitated by both of them in the agenda of the economic development program coordinating of Bontang City.

The steps taken by the Bontang City Government are the right steps in an effort to create a sustainable economy in Botang City. Basically the Sustainable Development Goals are used to mobilize and activate the role of government partners, especially through the development of project facilities, risk reduction, financing and investment to obtain projects to achieve these sustainable development goals (Pangestu, et.al, 2021).

Environmentally Sustainable

By presenting various innovations of environmental improvement, the Bontang City government has been able to realize the imagination of the future city development by creating a balancing in the economic, social and environmental. The city has begun to rise, leaving behind the problems of urban slums that have hit many cities in Indonesia (floods, poverty, unemployment, and crime). Breaking away from depends on using non-renewable natural resources,

certainly is not an easy thing that must be undertaken by the officials. Sustainable environmental development started from improving government communication which is built on collective collegial principles with the aim that the involvement of all actors (government, society and the private sector) is absolutely necessary as in the current transformation of government which prioritizes involvement of all levels of the society for planning, implementation and policy evaluation (Jumansyah, et al., 2021).

According to Hafizyar et.al, (2021) several feasible strategies in sustainable city development include efficient energy production and conservation, water management, transportation, waste utilization, and cost-effective application of smart features. Some of them have been successfully implemented and developed by the Bontang City government. The sustainable environmental development policy strategy is designed through programs that can change the social behavior of the community to interpreting and preserving the surrounding environment by initiating the Clean River Program (Prokasi) which has the goal of river normalization and restoration. Furthermore, apart from Prokasi, the city also has a popular policy which not only requires every Civil Servant (PNS) who will be promoted have to plant a tree, but also applies to prospective brides who will have a wedding.

Besides that, in order to create a sustainable environment, the government is also collaborating with cross-city environmental care communities and companies in managing waste management with the 3R program (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) actively. The involvement of communities in an effort to create a sustainable environment provides a space for collective action for actors who are usually marginalized in urban governance. One example of communal governance is analyzed using the concept of shared ecology. The common ecological concept expresses the shared features that allow different forms of local SSE organizations to incorporate SDG delivery as an innate feature. The shared ecology deals with economic, social and ecological factors inherently synergistically, where they enable each other, avoiding inevitable tensions and sacrifices (Estevez et.al, 2021).

By restoring the natural function of the environment as the heart of the city, it will certainly have multiple impacts to urban development, both socially and economically. With a joint commitment between the local government, the community and PT. Pupuk Kaltim through its efforts to control and utilize waste to be economically valuable, initiated an Integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPST) as a place for sorting organic waste to be processed into compost and inorganic fertilizers with economic value which will be resold. The waste management cooperation program initiated between the local government of Bontang City and PT. Pupuk Kaltim and the involvement of the Non-Governmental Organization (KSM) have an educating function to the community and at the same time as a forum for empowering the people in waste management with economic value.

Realizing the importance of presenting a sustainable urban environment, the local government of Bontang City does not just stop at program innovations as outlined in the previous. According to the government, city spatial planning is an integral part of realizing a sustainable environment, therefore related to the

Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Bontang City, it is managed through a business approach (profit-loss). This approach can be interpreted that any development that will be carried out by the people of Bontang City must first be observed the location by the government through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) to ensure that the construction that will be carried out by the community did not cause harm in the future while BPBD provides recommendations for building standards in accordance with environmental conditions such as the height of buildings / houses, building materials / houses (wood or concrete). So the system also has an impact on disaster mitigation and increases the sense of security for the community. Because basically sustainability requires us to consider the use and management of resources in a way that does not endanger our lives and the needs of future generations (Hafizyar et.al, 2021).

Socially Sustainable

Sustainable social indicators in urban areas could't be ruled out, because it is unitary system to realize sustainable urban development, urban social conditions in this paper do not only promote issues of poverty, justice and employment. However, it also would be discussed the heterogeneity arrangement of the society who can live side by side while maintaining the potential for horizontal and vertical conflicts.

In the overcoming unemployment aspect, the Bontang City government has shown its commitment by collaborating with five Center for Job Training Development (BBPLK) throughout Indonesia such in Bandung, Semarang, Bekasi, Serang, Sumatra and the involvement of PT. Badak NGL and PT. Pupuk Kaltim also contributes to it. This effort was able to reduce the unemployment rate by 9.19 percent in 2019 than 12.44 percent in 2017. According data by researchers, there are about 3000 workers in Bontang City who have worked through BBPLK to improving Human Resources (HR). Meanwhile, in early anti-communal conflict efforts, the local government is active in echoing the existence of Religious Harmony (FKUB) and the National Renewal Forum (FPK) forum, that is Bontang City has a pluralistic society consisting various of cultures, customs, races, languages and religions or beliefs (Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism). Furthermore, to creating equity and justice for all levels of society, the government has launched the Two Hundred Million Program (Produta) for each Rukun Tetangga (RT). It means two hundred million rupiahs budget are given to each RT that aims to build priority needs of the community in gardening, sports, security, repair of residential water systems and construction of public facilities including the General Meeting Hall (BPU).

The sustainable development of Bontang City designed with the efforts to transform the use of existing resources in by the principles of collective collegiality, transparency and direct involvement of the community and companies in supporting the planning, implementation and evaluation of sustainable development programs in Bontang City. It realizes that the substance of sustainable development was where the community are no longer be a consumer, but the main actors with private sectors who have the widest access as possible to be directly involved in determining the direction of sustainable

development up to the evaluation stage. Meanwhile, the government is no more as a rower but as a steerer to providing legitimacy through their authority to form regulation and facility.

Experience in various developing countries provides evidence that private involvement in the succession of sustainable development in a region is very influential. As research from Kumi et. al (2020) in Ghana mentions that CSR interventions (eg provision of schools, hospitals and roads) from private sector actors not only help address this infrastructure gap but can also contribute to spurring economic growth and development. In addition, the provision of social infrastructure by mining and telecommunications companies can provide access to social services by local communities. Therefore, it is important that the private sector begins to change their plans and develop strategies that can align with the requirements of the SDGs. Indeed, the private sector has taken action to advance the SDGs through several voluntary initiatives that have been implemented, such as CSR, circular economy, and other environmental voluntary initiatives on how the sector can contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030 (Rashed & Shah, 2020).

This paper have presents an idea that could be taken into consideration to creating the commitment of local stakeholders to realizing sustainable city development by reconstructing the paradigm in carrying out which has so far just focused to local governments that have been not able to make a significant contribution to changes in the face of the city by the concept of development sustainable city.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Essentially sustainable development in urban is a development where people can get justice and prosperity. Thus, the involvement of trustees in planning, implementing and evaluating sustainable development policies was the main element needed continuously to creating synergy towards a future city that can answer the various dynamics of the increasing needs of urban communities. The existence of Bontang City government in managing sustainable development could not be separated from the strategy of deconstructing the utilization of potential resources in it's area which has got fullof support by the public and private in Bontang City. The sustainable development in Bontang City is carried out through a collegial collective approach, transparency and direct involvement of all elements of society, so that the current form of development can represent all their interests. The success of the transformation, give the meaning that Bontang City governement as a steerer for sustainable development which shows that they are no more a single actor in development.

It is recommended that regional governments in urban areas in East Kalimantan Province and in Indonesia could adapt the ideas that have been outlined in this paper, and in accordance with the potential conditions of local resources that they have to carrying out sustainable development. Considering the potential of urban resources has its own characteristics. For the next researcher, the part that need to be more explored is sustainable social, considering this research has not optimally reviewed it especially at the lowest level of the community in Bontang City.

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