



## A GREEN AND CLEAN SURABAYA

### I. INTRODUCTION.

**Surabaya** (formerly **Soerabaja**) is Indonesia's second-largest city, and the capital of the province of East Java. It is located on the northern shore of Eastern Java at the mouth of the Mas River and at the side of the Madura Strait. Surabaya is also known as the city of heroes, because of its heroic role in the history of Indonesia. In 2007, the population of the city is approximately 3 million and it is also the busiest ports in Indonesia after Jakarta.

Surabaya is commonly said to derive its name from the words *sura* or *suro* (shark) and *baya* or *boyo* (crocodile), two creatures which, in a local myth, fought each other in order to gain the title of "the strongest and most powerful animal" in the area according to a Jayabaya prophecy. This prophecy tells about a big fight between a giant white shark and a giant white crocodile in seizing the city upstream. Now the two animals are used as the city's logo, the two facing each other while circling the city's monument, the *Tugu Pahlawan* (Heroes' monument). This folk etymology, though embraced enthusiastically by city leaders, is somewhat dubious.



Alternate derivations proliferate: e.g. from the Javanese *sura ing baya*, meaning “bravely facing danger”. Some people consider this Jayabaya prophecy as a great war between Surabaya native people and invaders in 1945, while another story is about two heroes that fought each other in order to be the king of the city. The two heroes were Sura and Baya.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth century, Surabaya was a sultanate and a major political and military power in Eastern Java. It entered a conflict with, and was later captured by, the more powerful Sultanate of Mataram in 1625 under Sultan Agung. It was one of Mataram’s fiercest campaigns, in which they had to conquer Surabaya’s allies, Sukadana and Madura and to lay siege to the city before capturing it. With this conquest, Mataram then controlled almost the whole of Java, with the exception of the Sultanate of Banten and the Dutch settlement of Batavia.

The expanding East Indies Companies took the city over from a weakened Mataram in November 1743. Surabaya became a major trading center under the Dutch colonial government, and hosted the largest naval base in the colony. In 1917 a revolt occurred amongst the soldiers and sailors of Surabaya, led by the Indies Social Democratic Association. The revolt was firmly crushed and the insurgents given harsh penalties.







During World War II Surabaya was colonized by the Japanese in 1942, until the Allies bombed it in 1944. After that it was liberated by Indonesian nationalists. However, the young nation was soon put into conflict with the Allied-backed Dutch who tried to retake their colony. The Battle of Surabaya was one of the most important battles of the Indonesian revolution. It was started after British Brigadier General Mallaby was killed in October 30, 1945 near *Jembatan Merah* (the “Red Bridge”). The Allies gave an ultimatum to the Indonesian freedom fighters inside the city to surrender, but this was refused. The ensuing battle took place on 10 November, nowadays celebrated as Heroes’ Day (*Hari Pahlawan*). Because of prolonged international pressure, the Dutch transferred sovereignty of Indonesia in December 1949.

As the main seaport and commercial center in the eastern region of Indonesia, Surabaya has become one of the largest cities in Southeast Asia. During the day, Surabaya’s population could reach 5 (five) millions, due to the back and fourth of population at the surrounding metropolitan area houses, where at least involving around 7 millions. The areas surrounding Surabaya include Lamongan to the northwest, Gresik to the west, Bangkalan to the northeast, Sidoarjo to the south, and Mojokerto

and Jombang to the southwest. Currently, the Indonesian government is building the Suramadu Bridge between Surabaya and the island of Madura; when completed, it will be the longest bridge in the country. Madura is currently accessible by a ferry service that operates regularly from Surabaya's port, Tanjung Perak (which literally means: "Silver Cape" in Indonesian).



Surabaya is home to the Eastern Armada, one of two in the Indonesian Navy. Its strong maritime heritage is also reflected with the Submarine Monument, a real replica of a Russian submarine, called Pasopati, that was converted into a museum ship in the city centre. Several years in the past flooding is common in many areas of the city during the rainy season, mostly caused by clogged sewers. However, in a very recent time the flood is just occasionally. The

fact that Surabaya is located in a river delta and has a flat and relatively low elevation doesn't help the matter either. Surabaya is the location of the only synagogue in Indonesia, although it is currently inactive. Surabaya's zoo, opened in 1916, was the first in the world to have successfully bred orangutans in captivity.

## II. PROFILE OF THE CITY

Surabaya is a municipality and it is divided into 31 subdistricts or kecamatan. Namely are Genteng, Bubutan, Tegalsari, Simokerto, Tambaksari, Gubeng, Krembangan, Semampir, Pabean Cantikan, Wonokromo, Sawahan; Tandes,