Conference Paper

Study of Social and Economic Welfare in the Malang City

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the level of community welfare, causes of welfare, and efforts made to improve the welfare of the community in Malang. Data analysis is guided by interactive data analysis model. While to know the policy strategy that can be taken by government by using SWOT analysis. The results of this study indicate that the level of welfare of the community in the city of Malang has improved quality, which is indicated by the decrease in pre-prosperous family level. This is supported by the role of government, private, and universities that contribute in the form of providing basic services (health and education) for free for indigenous people of Malang City by the government. In addition, community service programs conducted by the university, also able to improve the quality of human resources community. While the private sector contributes in the form of CSR funds that are used to increase public facilities and infrastructure development and scholarships.

Keywords: social welfare, economic prosperity

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1. Background of the Study

According to Todaro (2012), development has several objectives, first to improve the standard of living (level of living) of each person, both income, level of food consumption, clothing, boards, health services, and education. Second, the creation of conditions that enable the growth of individual self esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions that promote human dignity and respect. Third, increase the freedom (freedom / democracy) of each person in choosing various variables of choice. Therefore, development is expected to, firstly, create equity and justice (no inequality of development, inter-regional, inter-regional, and inter-community). Second, empower communities and alleviate poverty. Third, create and increase employment. Fourth, increasing the income and welfare of local communities. Fifth, maintain or preserve the natural resources to be beneficial to present and future generations (sustainable).

Development must include development in all fields as a whole. Development that focuses only on one aspect will lead to development failure. Development is expected to increase the level of economic growth which ultimately is expected to improve the welfare of the community. Economic growth is a condition in which the economy in a country runs a process to achieve an increase in the country's income. Economic growth has strengthened social integration and solidarity, and expands people's capacity and access to health, education, shelter and social protection services.

Malang city is one of tourist destination, education, job search for most people in East Java. So the development of this city is very interesting to observe and researched. Starting from the City founded in the Dutch era then experienced a variety of important events, ranging from the glory of the kingdoms in the archipelago to the massive urban development by the Dutch Colonial Government.

The city of Malang was founded on 1 April 1914 as a township. In 2018, the economy of Malang City grew by 5.72%. This rapid economic growth was boosted highest by the trade sector by 29.91%, industry by 25.38%, and construction by 12.73%. Inflation in Malang is very low. In 2017, BPS recorded that Malang City inflation was 2.98%. A fundamental cause of inflation is the general rise in the consumer price index.

Research Purposes, the social and economic welfare analysis activity of Malang city community is intended to conduct social economic prosperity analysis in Malang city as input in development planning. The purpose of this study is as follows: 1) Knowing the level of development of social welfare and 2) Knowing the relationship between the performance of economic development with social welfare performance.

2. Literature Review

Welfare according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2007) is a condition in which all the physical and spiritual needs of the household can be met according to the level of life. Welfare status can be measured based on the proportion of household expenditures (Bappenas, 2000). Households can be categorized as prosperous if the proportion of expenditure on basic needs is proportional to or lower than the proportion of expenditure for non-essential needs.

The Prosperous Family is a family formed on the basis of legitimate marriages, able to meet the needs of a proper spiritual and material life, devoted to God Almighty, has a harmonious, harmonious and balanced relationship between members and between families with society and the environment Republic of Indonesia Number 52 of 2009).

3. Research Methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. In this research will be disclosed about the description of social and economic welfare, causes of welfare, and efforts to improve prosperity in Malang. This research belongs to descriptive-qualitative research. This is in line with the opinion of Bogdan and Taylor (1975) in Moleong (2007: 3) which states that "qualitative methodology" is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and observable behavior. Thus, the purpose of this qualitative descriptive research is to make the description, description or painting systematically, factually and accurately about the facts, the properties and the relationship between the phenomena being investigated.

In this study, researchers act as data collectors and as active instruments in an effort to collect data in the field. Researchers are responsive and expansive present to the city that has been determined in accordance with the place of research informants needed in this study. The presence and involvement of researchers directly in the field to find the meaning and interpretation of the data collected can't be replaced by other tools, because only researchers can confirm and check. Through direct involvement in the field will be obtained information from informants based on the perspective, experience, expertise and position.

Researchers try to be as good as possible, full of caution, and serious in filtering data in accordance with the reality in the field so that the data collected really relevant and guaranteed its validity. Researchers as much as possible avoid the impressions that can offend or harm the informant

3.1. Data Collection Procedure

In accordance with the form of qualitative research approaches and data sources to be used, the data collection procedure in this study using data collection techniques in the form of: (1) in depth interview; (2) participant observation; (3) study of documentation (study of documents).

3.2. Data Analysis

The process of data analysis in this study is done on the data that has been obtained through interviews, observation and documentation. Researchers conduct analysis through interpretation or interpretation of the data that has been obtained. The analysis

is an attempt to find and organize systematically records of observations, interviews and documentation to improve the researcher's understanding of the issues studied and present as research findings.

The method used in this research is data analysis method from the opinion of Miles & Huberman (2005) that is interactive model analysis. Data analysis is performed simultaneously with the data collection process with the flow of stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing & verifying.
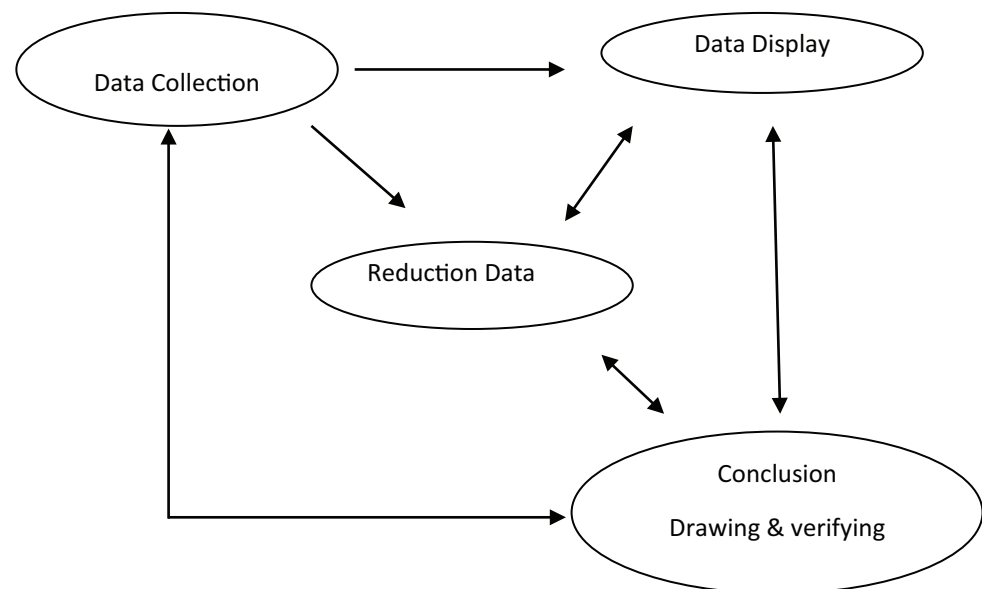

Figure 1: Interactive Model Data Analysis Technique.

Researchers use an interactive analysis model that includes three interrelated components, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. While conceptualization, categorization and description developed on the basis of incidence (incidence) obtained when in the field. Therefore, between data collection activities and data analysis into one unity that cannot be separated, both of them take place simultaneously.

Analyzing steps during data collection in this study are: (1) after each data collection, all field notes are read, understood and summarized; (2) all field notes and all summaries that have been made, read again and made temporary summaries, a summary of the results that synthesize what has been known about the research problem used as the background of the study, and show what remains to be examined. The making of this summary aims to obtain an integrated record of the subject matter; (3) after all the required data have been collected and the researcher left the field, the field notes that have been made during the data collection are further analyzed more intensively.

This step is called after analysis of data collection. Then, the last is the formulation of conclusions as temporary findings that are done by synthesizing all the data collected.

3.3. SWOT Analysis

SWOT stands for Internal Strengths and Weaknesses environment as well as external environment Opportunities and Threats. SWOT analysis compares the external factors of opportunities and threats with internal factors Strengths and weaknesses. This analysis places situations and conditions as input factors, which are then grouped according to their respective contributions. In more detail like the picture below:
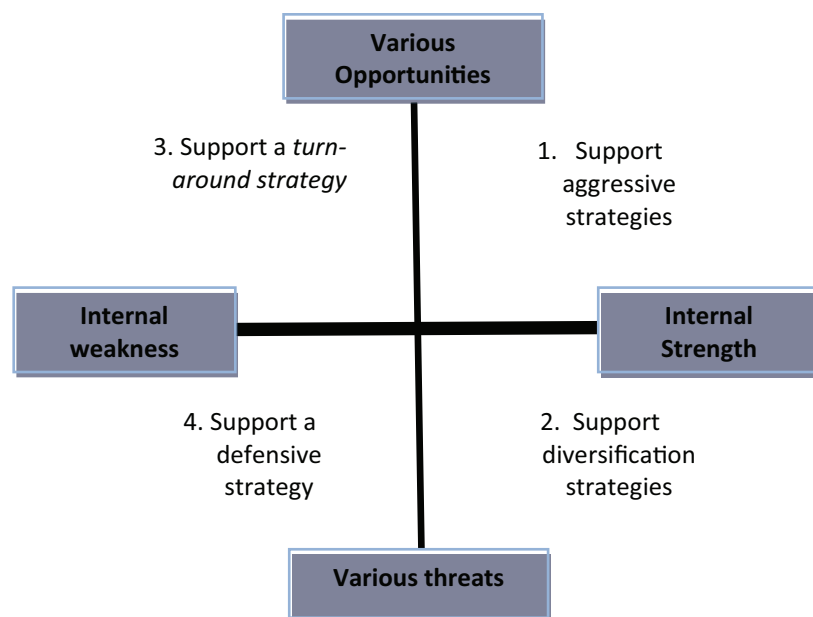

Figure 2: SWOT Analysis.

Adapting from Rangkuti (1997: 20) to Quadrant1, is a very favorable situation. The government has opportunities and strengths. So it can take advantage of existing opportunities. So an aggressive strategy can be applied.

Quadrant 2, although facing various threats, the government still has internal strength. The strategy to be implemented is to use strength and take advantage of long-term opportunities by means of diversification strategies. Quadrant 3, the focus of government strategy is to minimize internal problems in government. Quadrant 4, is a very unfortunate situation, the government faces various internal threats and weaknesses.

In this research SWOT analysis used is Qualitative Model. The order in making the qualitative SWOT analysis, not much different from the sequence of quantitative models, the big difference between the two is at the time of making subcomponents of each component.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Some indicators to know social welfare are:

4.1.1. Education

Education is the second indicator that contributes to the social welfare index. The education index in this case is a composite number of rough participation indicators, net enrollment rates, average school length, literacy rate and dropout rates. Rough Participation Rate (APK) is the percentage of the number of people who are in school at any level of education (regardless of age) to the number of school-age residents in accordance with that level of education. The APK is the simplest indicator for measuring the absorptive capacity of school-aged residents in each level of education.

Pure Participation Rate (APM) is the percentage of children in a certain school age group who are attending school at an educational level appropriate to their age to the total number of children in the school age group in question. If the APK is used to find out how many school-age residents who have been able to utilize educational facilities at a certain level of education regardless of their age, the Pure Participation Rate (APM) measures the proportion of children enrolled in school on time. If all school-aged children are able to go to school on time, then the APM will reach a value of 100. In general, the value of APM will always be lower than the APK because the value of the APK includes children outside the school age at the level of education concerned.

The difference between APK and APM indicates the proportion of students who are late or too early in school. The following data APK and APM city of Malang:

TABLE 1: Pure Participation Rate (APM) and Rough Participation Rate (APK) according to education level in Malang city 2018.

Educational level	APM	APK
SD/MI	96,41	99,28
SMP/MTS	81,85	90,53
SMA/MA	65,12	92,67

source: BPS Kota Malang

4.1.2. Health

Health is one important factor in the success of development, especially to improve social welfare. People who have a good level of health will have a high level of work

productivity, high income levels, high quality education level, and a number of other positive things. In other words, health has multiple effects for other development sectors, especially the improvement of social welfare.
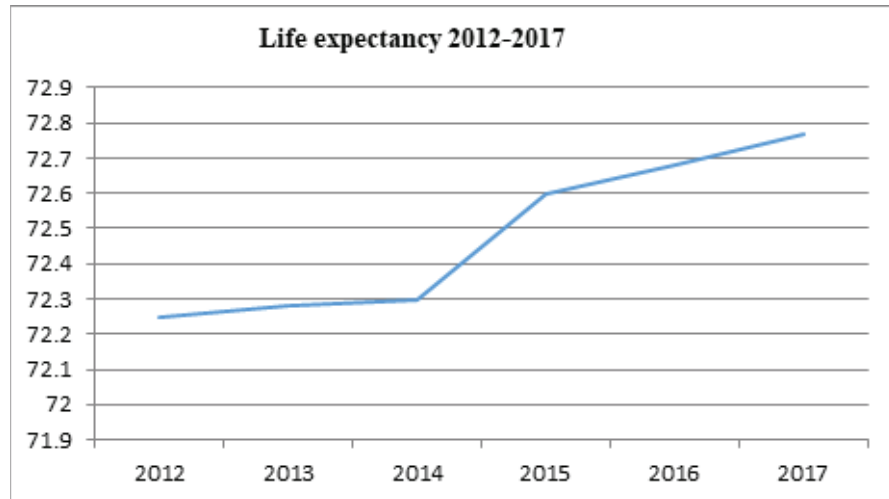

Figure 3: Graph of Life Expectancy of Malang City (source: BPS Kota Malang).

4.1.3. Human Development Index

HDI is a way of measuring the quality of human development, with composite measurement of life expectancy, level of literacy, and living standards. If the composition has a good value, then the human resources have good quality. It is used to measure whether an area can be categorized as a developed, developed, or underdeveloped country. Here, HDI also serves as a way of measuring the effects of an economic policy on the quality of human life.
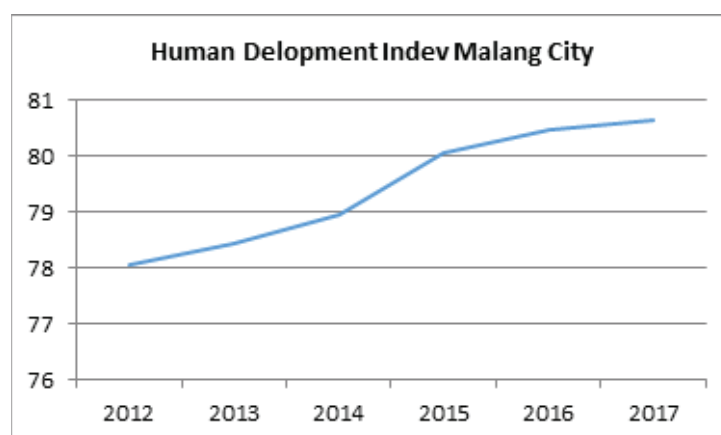

Figure 4: Graph of Human Development Index (IPM) Malang City Period 2012-2017 (source: BPS Kota Malang).

Increasing the value of HDI in Malang is more supported by education indicators and purchasing power

4.2. Economic welfare indicators

4.2.1. Rill Per Capita expenditure

Improvement of welfare performance in Malang city can also be seen and observed from per capita income which keep improving. Per capita income is derived from the division between national income and national population. Similarly, if the scale is reduced to the provincial level and so on. Per capita income is often used as a measure of prosperity and how development in a country has been done.
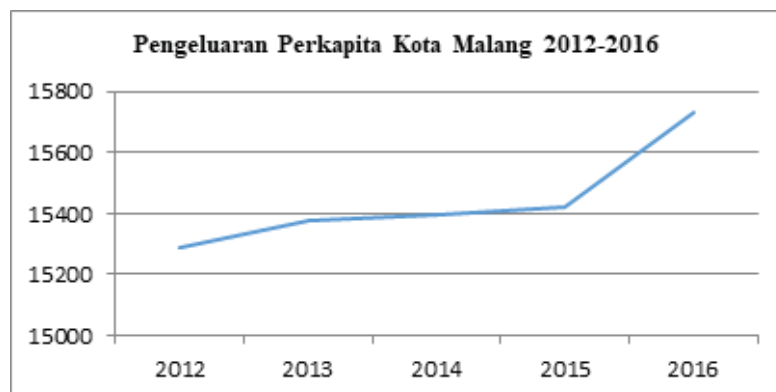

Figure 5: Expenditure per capita (source: BPS Kota Malang).

Some say that if per capita income increases, it can be concluded that prosperity in the place is improving as well. From the table above can be seen that the per capita income of Malang city continues to improve.

5. SWOT analysis

5.1. Strength (internal)

- Legislation that supports improving the welfare of the people of Malang

- Natural resources supported by geographical conditions and a cool climate

- Good human resources, which is supported by the HDI and the level of public health

- The attraction of Malang as a tourist destination, education, and employment by people from outside Malang

- Rapid development of processing industry in Malang (food and beverage, hand-icraft, and other processing industry)

- Availability of adequate infrastructure in Malang

- Having adequate health facilities consisting of General Hospital, private hospital, Puskesmas, Puskesmas Pembantu, mobile clinic, Posyandu, Apotik, Family Planning Clinic, Medicine Center, Drug House, and Medical Laboratory supported by adequate medical personnel.

- There are quite a variety of mass media, such as newspapers, online media, radio and private television

- Economic growth is quite good and increasing. BPS data in 2013 showed that economic growth of Malang City reached 7.9%.

- There are large and varied MSMEs. Most of these SMEs process local and typical products of Malang

- There are many non-governmental, religious and religious education institutions, forums, and community associations.

- Availability of potential leaders (religion, art, culture, social politics).

5.2. Weakness (internal)

- Traffic congestion

- Urban transportation infrastructure is not able to support the mobility of the community. Congestion has become a plural scene in Malang, especially in rush hour.

- Flood in Malang City

- Reduced water catchment area due to the building; narrowing of river and water-courses for household use; volume of garbage that inhibits sewers and drainage channels; and others are things that can explain why floods can occur in the city of Malang

- Increased slums and densely populated areas. In the field of urban residential facilities, can be seen the development of residential areas without planning

- Low supervision and control over the utilization of urban spatial planning. Consistency and adherence to the Spatial City is to be one important part in the regulation of space utilization of Malang.

- Not yet optimal public service to the public. In the case of public services there is still a lot of dissatisfaction of the recipient community.

- The productivity and competitiveness of the informal sector is weak. The existence of informal business actors cannot compete with large scale business actors. In fact, the existence of informal business actors (street vendors) are often considered to destroy the beauty of the city.

5.3. Opportunities (external)

- Access to the city of Malang is getting easier. In line with the development of Malang area, Malang city more easily to reach. In addition through the means of land transportation, air transport facilities are also available.

- Central government policy as stated in Law Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Regional Government gives wide and dynamic space for Malang City to carry out development.

- The existence of various National Programs and all supporting structures that reach Malang City is a good opportunity that must be utilized. For example, the existence of the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM), Family Hope Program (PKH), and other programs.

- Rapid progress of the city makes the city of Malang became an investment destination. The interest of investors to invest this is an opportunity for the government of Malang City to further promote the development in Malang.

- Creation of national creative industry. Malang city is one of the city that support the improvement of creative industry for society

5.4. Threat (external)

- The flow of urbanization and entrants into Malang is getting higher. The amount of urbanization flow from other areas to Malang City along with the rate and development of the region, a challenge for the Government of Malang.

- The global economic crisis potentially disrupts the economic growth of Malang City.

- The growth of the property sector is less controlled, threatening the utilization of urban spatial planning. The development of residential areas and home-shops

(ruko) is a serious threat to the carrying capacity of the area for the comfort of people living in Malang.

- Reduced number of Green Open Space. Law Number 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning has mandated that each city is required to have a proportion of Green Open Space (RTH) of at least 20%. The embodiment of the Green Open Space in each of these areas is the embodiment and strengthening of the Spatial Planning objectives of "realizing a safe, convenient, productive and sustainable spatial arrangement".

- Increased motor vehicle growth, potentially causing congestion and increasing air pollution.

- The high population growth, the burden of the city and the triggering of sanitation issues, and social issues

6. Conclusion

6.1. Level of welfare development in Malang

In this study, the development of social welfare in the city of Malang, viewed based on social welfare index. The social welfare index is the average (with equal weight) of the poverty index, health index, and education index. Based on social welfare index data, social welfare in Malang city in the period of 2012-2018 tend to increase. The poverty index gives the largest contribution to the social welfare index value, followed by the education index, and the last is the health index.

6.2. Efforts made by the government

The efforts made in improving the welfare of the community include:

1) Poverty alleviation performance is good, but needs to be improved so that the percentage of poverty in poor city is getting smaller. Poverty reduction efforts require the availability of resources and improvements in the management of government budgets, diverting unproductive expenditures and enlarging the expenditures enjoyed by most communities. It also fosters and empowers institutions for the poor, so that they are able to take advantage of existing opportunities and be able to contribute optimally in the development process

2) In the field of education, the government needs to focus on improving the NER of SD and SMP.

3) In the health sector, the government needs to focus on policies to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. The government needs to increase the role of health institutions to village / kelurahan levels (puskesmas and posyandu) in an effort to improve community health status

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