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THE EFFORTS FOR INCREASING PUBLIC WELFARE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC PURCHASING POWER, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION FIELDS IN PACITAN REGENCY

Sukesi[1]

Faculty of Economic, University of Dr. Soetomo (Unitomo)
Jl. Semolowaru 84 – Surabaya, Jawa Timur
INDONESIA
Email: [1]greenpct17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

East Java's economic activity whic is improving recently is also expected to affect the population welfare distribution. Pacitan regency is an integral part of the development process both in East Java province and the central government (Indonesia). This study aims to identify indicators which induce the field of purchasing power, to analyze the their achievements, and to formulate a strategy for improving the Public Welfare. The design is a combination between qualitative and quantitative methods with descriptive analysis for findings the field of secondary data, in whcih the documents were collected in 2011-2013 from relevant agencies. Besides that, interview was also conducted for agency managers to deepen the strategy formulation. The construction of indicator variable component of public welfare measurement was done using HDI indicators. This analysis provides public welfare indicators: (1) Public Sector Purchasing Power of less than 650,000, - per month. (2) Health, tends to increase approximately 71.69 years, with a life expectancy of 85 years at the national level; and (3) but, Education could not provide a maximum results with a literacy rate of about 92.62% that is to say, there are still about 7.38% that can not read and write, and the average length of education time is 6.99 years. To improve the welfare of the people in Pacitan requires strategy improvement to anticipate the achievement of low purchasing power, and minimize the poor.

Keywords: Purchasing Power Community, Health, Education, descriptive-qualitative research, Research and Development.

INTRODUCTION

The development process occurs in all aspects of community life such as the aspects of economy, education, health, political, social, and culture. To carry out development in a fair and equitable way, there is a crucial issue for the national development challenge that is the level of public welfare distribution with the successful achievement of development activities of a region and its equitable results.

The economic activity improvement is also expected to have impact on the population welfare distribution. East Java as one of the economic power in Indonesia has become a great support in terms of infrastructure, regulation, standardization for mapping to the preparation of the Human Resources (HR). So far, the government is prioritizing the development of quality and competence of the workforce, this is in line with data published in the Global Competitiveness Report 2014 ASEAN Philippines vs released World Economic Forum (WEF) (National Competitiveness Council Philipines, 2015) In this case, the level of competitiveness for Indonesia, according to the Global Competitiveness Report survey results Philippines vs ASEAN span of 2010-2014 experienced a volatile year. For example, in 2010 - 2012 it decreased significantly from rank 44 in 2010 to rank 50 in 2012, down 6 levels. However, in 2013 – 2014, it increased significantly climbing to 38 (th 2013), and in 2014 it ranked 34 among 144 countries. However, Indonesia is under Singapore (2), Malaysia (20), and Thailand (31).

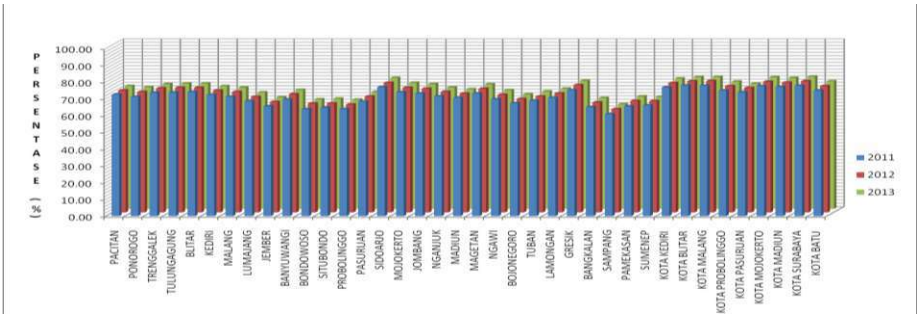
By the quality and competence improvement of the workforce, it is expected that the government can increase the labor productivity and enable the workforce to be ready to face global competition. This is due to the fact that the level of labor productivity is determined by some factors such as education, skills, discipline, work ethic, motivation, nutrition and health, income level, social security, environment and climate work, industrial relations, technology, ergonomics, production facilities, management,and achievement opportunities ,

The review and analysis of the competitiveness of Indonesia's current position has already gained the benefits. For example, more regencies or cities have contributed to their performance in boosting the competitiveness of the 12 elements. Like Pacitan, they have built the region from a simple concept toward superior results with the strategy of limited resource utilization. This is indicated by e.g., the development that is essentially a process of changing values (change of values) in the community or the government of values today towards a better value. In the context of development in a region, the change of the values in question are a number of values associated with an increase in social status toward a more prosperous community in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution 45.

There is a good impact by the development process in Pacitan as an integral part of the development process in East Java province and the central government (Indonesia). The development in Pacitan can meet local interests and regional and even national interests. In line with this phenomenon to understand the above achievements, to get the equitable welfare society in Pacitan, it is necessary to evaluate the achievements of the human development program. Thus, it can be seen how great achievements which have been accomplished by explaining how human beings can make then have the opportunity to access the results of a process development, as part of their right to earn income, health, education, and so on.

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator that measures the quality of human life built through three-dimensional approach, namely: long and healthy life, education or knowledge, and a decent life. HDI achievement in Pacitan in the past 3 years with an overview of IPM to other areas in East Java can be seen in Figure 1.

Regency Data



Regencies

Figure 1. The HDI Achievement in Pacitan Regency towards Other Regions in East Java Province

During three years, namely, the year 2011 to 2013 IPM, in Pacitan, it increased, namely a subsequently the achievement 72.48; 72.77; and 73.36. Does the increase in the HDI inequality synergize with the welfare of society? To unswer this questions needs further study, with analysis on efforts improving public welfare development through public sector buying power, health, and education in Pacitan. With this, it is expected to answer several problems which include: 1) What are the indicators needed as forming Public Sector Buying Power, Health, and Education; 2) How is the achievement indicators Public Sector Buying Power, Health, and Education; and 3) to formulate strategies to improve the Achievement of Public Welfare through Public Sector Buying Power, Health, and Education in Pacitan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study has objectives such as 1) Identify the indicators forming Public Sector Buying Power (average real expenditure per capita), Health (life expectancy); And Education (the average length of school and the literacy rate); 2) Analyze the Achievement Indicators through Public Sector Buying Power, Health, and Education; and 3) formulate strategies to improve the Achievement of Public Welfare through Public Sector Buying Power, Health, and Education in Pacitan.

Legal Basis:

1. Law No. 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System (State Document of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 104, Supplementary State Gazette No. 4421);
2. Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 on the Stage, Preparation Procedures, Control and Evaluation of the Implementation Plan for Regional Development (State Document of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 21, Additional State Gazette No. 4817);
3. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 54 Year 2010 on the Implementation of Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 on the Stage, Preparation Procedures, Control and Evaluation of the Implementation Plan for Regional Development (Official Document of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2010 Number 517);
4. Regulation of the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2013 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation, Control and Evaluation of the Regional Development Plan 2014.
5. Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population Development and Family Development Meaning Welfare

Some definitions kesejahtreraan as an approach in the measurement of indicators in this study include: that, assuming differences, environmental influences demographic and regional conditions have positive influence on someone who feels prosperous. Fulfillment of basic needs, and a safe environment such as a person in the village in Pacitan already be classified prosperous.

As contained in the article "Parameter Welfare" (Islamic Micro Finance Institutions, 2015) refers to the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, prosperous society is a condition that has been met basic needs. The basic needs such as the adequacy and quality of food, clothing, housing, health, education, employment, and other basic needs such as clean environment, safe and comfortable. Also the fulfillment of rights and participation as well as the realization of public faith and devoted to God Almighty. (Www.menkokesra.go.id).

Measuring well-being, especially the well-being of inner / spiritual, is not easy. Welfare who are born commonly known as the economic well-being more easily measured than inner wellbeing. Welfare measures more complex than poverty. Welfare should be able to meet the physical, psychological, social, and spiritual. Welfare can be achieved if a person is able to access employment, income, food, education, shelter, health, and others. (Wiryono, 1997)

Human Development Index

The concept of human development is initiated and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 1995). It has developed an indicator that can describe the development of human development are measurable and representative, called the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is an indicator that describes how the population of a region have the opportunity to access the results of a development as part of their right to earn an income, health, education, and so on. The HDI value indicates how far the region has reached a specified target that is the life expectancy of 85 years, basic education for all levels of society (without exception), and the level of expenditure and consumption that have reached a decent standard of living. Based on the study on the aspect of human development status, high or low status according to the UNDP human development, it can be divided into three (3) categories, as the following:

1. The lower level, if HDI <50.
2. The intermediate level, if 50 <HDI <80.
3. High level, if HDI> 80.

However, for comparison among the regions in Indonesia, there are adjustments as the following:

1. The lower level, if HDI <50
2. The lower-middle level, if 50 <HDI <66
3. The upper-middle level, if 66 <HDI <80
4. Level the top, if HDI> 80

The measurement of HDI Indicator

HDI is a composite index calculated as the average of the three indices that describe the basic human ability to expand alternatives:

1. Life Expectancy Index
2. Education Index
3. Living Standards Index

Life Expectancy Index

The age of life is measured by life expectancy or e_0 which is calculated using the indirect method (method Brass, variant Trussel) based on the average variable alive born children and on average children who are still alive. This figure indicates the number of years expected to be enjoyed by residents of a region. By including information on the number of births and deaths per year, the variable e_0 is expected to reflect the average life at the same time as well as healthy living community.

Education Index

The calculation of Education Index (IP) includes two indicators: literacy rate (Lit) and the average length of school (MYS). This can also by a literacy rate indicator derived from a variable ability to read and write, while the indicator of the average length of school is calculated using two variables simultaneously; ie levels / classes that are being or have lived and highest education level attained. The population includes all those who are aged 15 years and above because of the fact that the existing age population quit the school. Both of these indicators of education are raised with the hope to reflect the level of knowledge (reflection figure Lit), where Lit is the proportion of people who have the ability to read and write in a population group as a whole. Yet, the figures reflect MYS that is a refelction of the skills possessed residents. MYS is calculated indirectly, first by giving Conversion Factor in the variable Educational Attainment.

Living Standard Index / Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

The feasible living standard components or Purchasing Power Parity is measured by indicators of the average adjusted real consumption. To measure the purchasing power of the population among the provinces in Indonesia, BPS uses average data consumption of 27 commodities selected from the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS). They were considered the most dominant consumed by the people of Indonesia and have been standardized to be comparable across regions and over time, the (Yusri, 2011).

Success Measurement of Development Indicators

The successful development of a region is one indicator of the success of the area, with the logical consequence of successful development. This eventually can increase per capita income, which in turn will increase the purchasing power so that, it will create a society of prosperity of the region. Economic growth is considered an important factor in human life, but it does not automatically affect the promotion of the dignity and human dignity. A number of economic indicators that can be used by international institutions as as follows:

1. The per capita income

Income per capita is one of the macro-economic indicators that have been long been used to measure economic growth. In a macroeconomic perspective, this indicator is part of human welfare that can be measured, so that it can also describe the well-being and prosperity of society.

2. The economic structure

Has become an assumption that increasing per capita income will reflect the structural transformation in the economic and social classes.

3. Urbanization

Urbanization can be interpreted as an increasing proportion of the population living in urban areas than in rural areas. In the industrial countries, the majority of the population are living in urban areas, whereas in developing countries, the largest proportion are living in rural areas.

4. Figures Savings

In a society that has high productivity, venture capital can be raised through savings, both private and government.

5. Quality of Life Index

The Physical Qualty of Life Index (PQLI) is used to measure well-being and prosperity of society. For example, the national income of a nation can grow steadily, but without being followed by an increase in social welfare. This index is calculated based on (1) the average rate of life expectancy at the age of one year, (2) the infant mortality rate, and (3) the literacy rate. Education is measured by literacy rate, can describe the number of people who gain access to education as a result of development. This variable describes the welfare of society, because of the high economic status will affect the educational status of its members.

6. Human Development Index

Considering the quality of human resources, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 1995) Indicator formulate development in addition to some of the indicators that already exist. It also deals with which development should be directed to the development of human resources. In this sense, development can be defined as a process that aims m develop options that can be performed by humans. This is based on the assumption that improving the quality of human resources will be followed by the opening of a wide range of options and opportunities determine the course of human life freely.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

The research design is a qualitative descriptive design or design that is a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate and analyze the findings and developments in the field.

Framework

Furthermore, this study uses secondary data, by collecting documents from various related agencies. However, to complement the needs of the secondary data, it is also to discuss indept interviews with the relevant stakeholders. The framework implementation of this work is as in Figure 2.

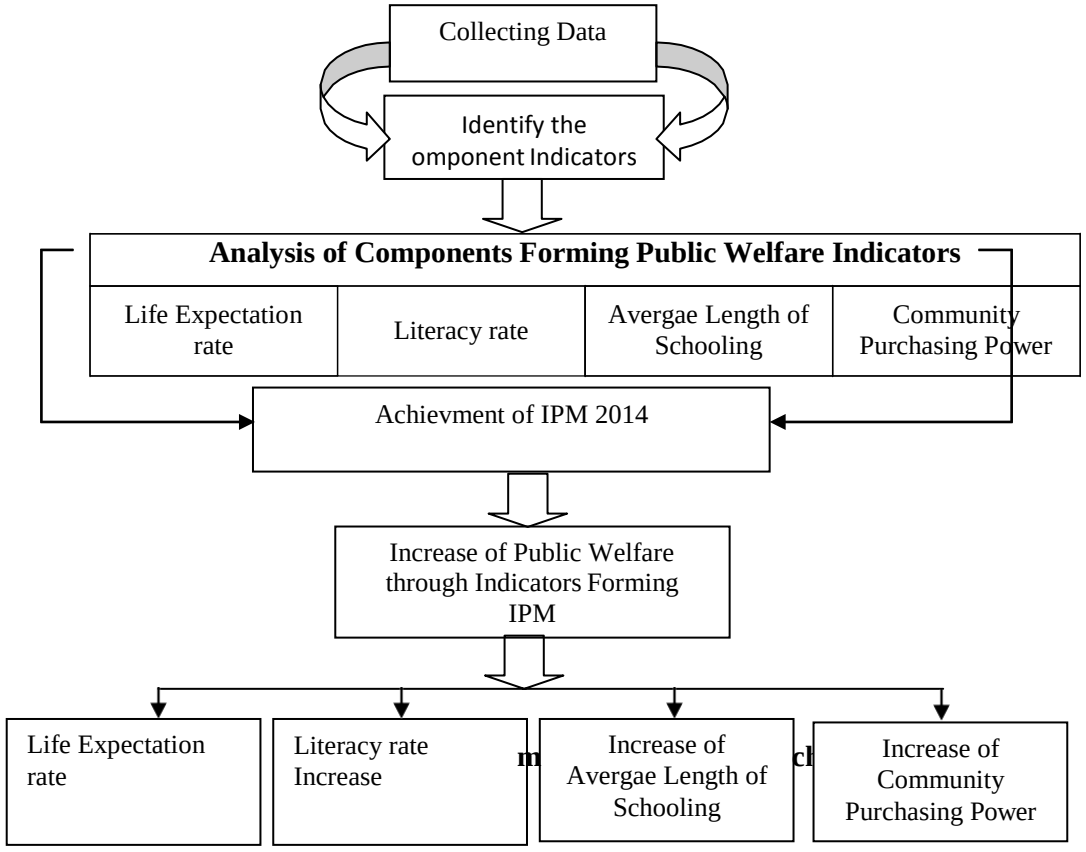


Figure 2: Framework of the Study

Scope Location

The regional research site was in Pacitan, in which an indepth survey and interview was conducted in various government-related instances with indicators measurement of life expectancy index, education index, the index of purchasing power, and strategic issues of development in Pacitan;

Variables and Indicators of the Research

Some efforts were done to improve the welfare of the people in Pacitan, and this is a strategic issue that is relevant to the three areas of human development with the very basic factors such as life span, knowledge, and standard of living. Human development must be the first to strive for the population to achieve a long life span and in good health. It also measures the life span of the indicators Life Expectancy. In addition to the age of life, knowledge is also widely recognized as an essential element of human development. The element of knowledge can be measured using two indicators, namely literacy rate and average length of schooling. Also, the standard of living can be measured using indicators Real income per capita (purchasing power). Thus, there are three main variables which are measured by four indicators, as follows:

1. The Age variable ie, is measured using indicators that reflect the life expectancy average age of the population living in the area.
2. Knowledge variable is measured by two indicators, namely:

a literacy rate: showing the ability to read and write by the population in the areas of the study. Literacy Rate is measured by comparing the number of people who can read and write to the total population aged 15 years and above.

b Average Length of Schooling: reflecting how the average length of the school of population in the area under study. Calculation of Average length of Schooling was done by the length of schooling for each individual, and then proceeds to calculate the average length of school for all residents aged 15 years and over

3. Variable Living Standards

The variable standard of living reflects the level of social welfare indicators was measured using purchasing power of the population. To calculate the purchasing power can be used measure of real consumption per capita.

Data Types and Data Collection Methods

Primary data: data related to the feedback and input from stakeholders, data collection was done by a discussion / in-depth interviews with the officials concerned;

Secondary data: more quantitative plan was collected using the methods of documentary, which collects documents from various relevant agencies, among others: the Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Health, Education and so on.

Data Analysis Methods

The data were analyzed qualitatively or in a descriptive way to explain the circumstances and findings in the field, as follows:

a. Identification and analysis of indicators of Life Expectancy (AHH) is to look at the average length of life as achieved by people in Pacitan using descriptive approach;
b. Identification and analysis of indicators literacy rate (AMH): it was done by comparing the number of population aged> 15 years was literate (able to read and write) the numberof population age> 15 years were achieved by the population in the district using descriptive approach;
c. Identification and analysis of indicators on average of length of Schooling: namely by looking at the achievements of the average length of school for each resident, as well as continuing achievement of the average length of school for all residents aged over 15 years were achieved by the population in Pacitan at 5 by using descriptive approach;
d. Identification and analysis of indicators Purchasing Power Society: Namely to see the achievement of real per capita consumption levels achieved by the population in Pacitan using descriptive approach;
e. Formulate strategies to increase the Welfare Society Achievement through Public Sector Buying Power, Health, and Education in Pacitan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Process of Establishing the Indicator of Public Welfare and Achievement

Public welfare is one of the variables measured by the extent the results of development programs in the region can be accessed and beneficial to society. The efforts are done to improve the welfare of the community through Public Sector purchasing Power, Health, and Education provides overview of the achievements of those programs. Based on data from the relevant institutions, such indicators are the fundamental building blocks of the Human Development Index (HDI). IPM in Pacitan over the last 5 years (in 2009 s / d in 2013) showed an increasing trend from year to year, from 71.45 in 2009 increased to 73.25 in 2013. During the period of 5 years, on average, each year it grew by 0.62%, as shown in figure 3.

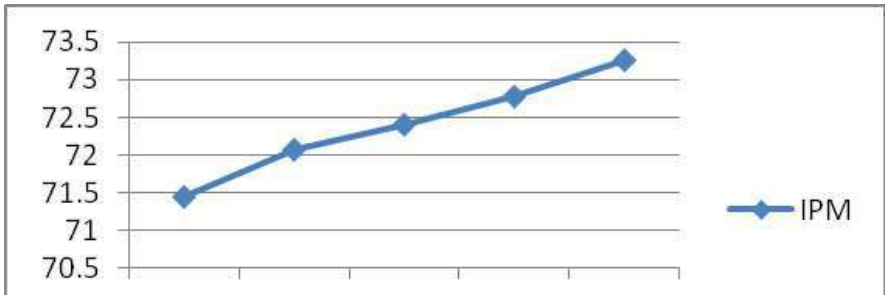


Figure 3. The development of IPM in Pacitan Regency Period 2009-2013
Source: CGC Regent 2009 -2013, processed

An increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) in the regency during the period of 2009 s / d in 2013 was not free from the influence of key indicators forming the HDI, namely life expectancy, on average had increased by 0.30% each year, as seen in Figure 4

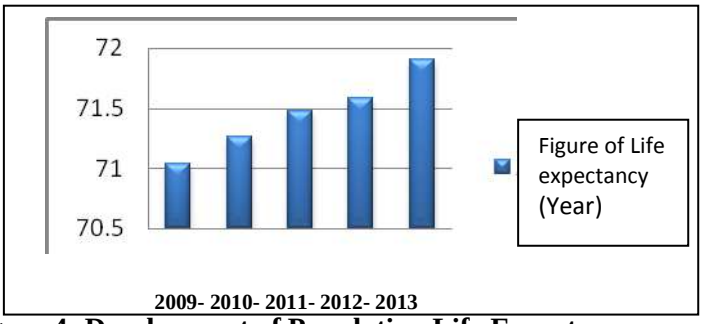


Figure 4: Development of Population Life Expectancy
Source: LKP Regency 2009-2013 processed

When seen from the aspect of education with indicator of Average Score length of Schooling and literacy rate, it also showed an increase from year to year. The average for the length of Schooling during the period 2009 - 2013 is as shown in Figure 5.

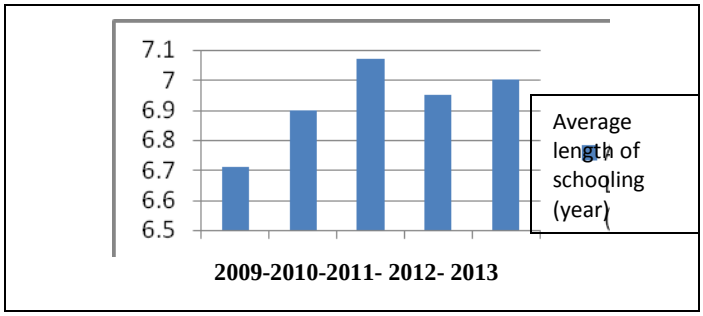


Figure 5. Development of the Average Length of Schooling
Source: Education Profile, Pacitan Regency 2009-2013

The literacy also increased by 0.04% each year. It means that until year 2013 from the entire population of Pacitan, there were still about 8.32% of people who could not read, as shown in Figure 6.

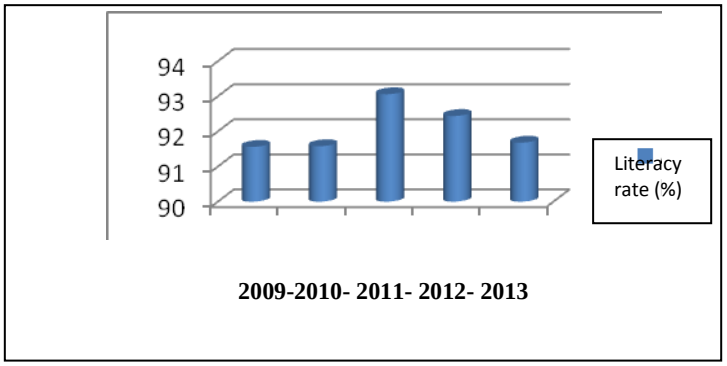


Figure 6. Development of Literacy Rate

The iindicator of efforts to improve the public welfare is viewed from the economic aspect (purchasing power) with real per capita, and the expenditure indicator also showed an increase. In 2009, real per capita expenditures was adjusted to Rp. 626 790, -per month and increased to Rp. 631 400, - per month in 2010, and increased again to Rp. 633,000 per month in 2011 and also increased to Rp. 638 200, - per month in 2012. In 2013, the real expenditures per capita increased to Rp. 640 840, - per month, as shown in figure 7

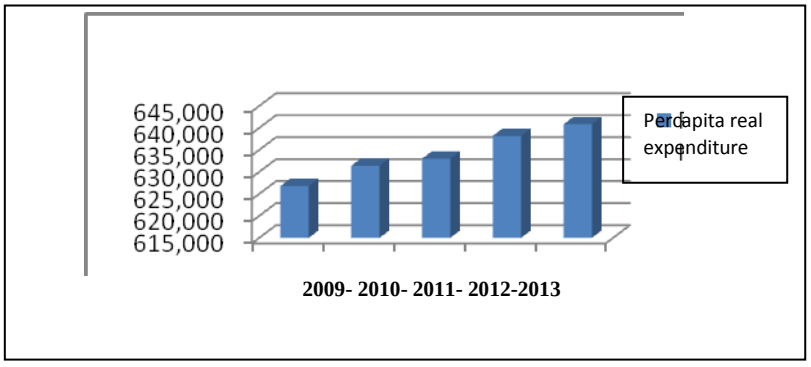


Figure 7. Development of Percapita real expenditures

In brief, the development is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Development of HDI and HDI Support Component

No	Description	YEAR 2009	YEAR 2010	YEAR 2011	YEAR 2012	YEAR 2013	GROWTH
1	IPM	71.45	72.07	72.4	72.77	73.25	0.62%
2	Life expectation Rate (Year)	71.04	71.26	71.48	71.58	71.90	0.30%
3	Average length of schooling (Year)	6.71	6.9	7.07	6.95	7.00	1.08%

4	Literacy rate (%)	91.56	91.58	93.06	92.44	91.68	0.04%
5	Percapita real expenditure Adjusted	626,790	631,400	633,000	638,200	640,840	0.60%

During the period of 2009 - 2013 Human Development Index (HDI) continued to increase from year to year, but when compared to the HDI districts or cities in East Java Province, HDI Pacitan is still in the position of "middle" , which ranks 18 of all districts or cities in East Java.

Achievement of Public Welfare Strategy

Field of Public Purchasing Power

The ccomponent of purchasing power (economics) is that of the lowest indices of the two components forming another IPM. This is evident from Purchasing Power index of less than 65. It is also evident from the average per capita real expenditure (purchasing power) that is less than 650,000, - per month. One of the factors that cause the low purchasing power to remainl low is the average per capita income in the region of Pacitan.

Issues

The problem that is supposed to be the factors causing the low purchasing power, are as the following:

a. On average ownership of agricultural land for the farmers is small (less than 0.5 ha), so that the income is also relatively small. In fact, agriculture is the principal livelihood of the majority of people in Pacitan.
b. Economic activities of the people, both household and industrial activities are small and medium enterprises, which also become the foundation of the community ad Pacitan also have difficulty field of human resource capacity, capital, technological innovation, and marketing of products and so forth.
c. There is a high number of unemployed thus burdening the productive population.
d. The number of poor people is still relatively high, resulting in the average income per capita decrease.
e. Potential economic resources such as mining, marine and fisheries, tourism have chance to absorb labor and increase people's income but these have not been excavated or managed optimally.
f. Infrastructure, especially with regard to transportation infrastructure, is still inadequate.

The efforts to improve the public welfare, anticipatee low purchasing power, and minimize poor people who are still relatively large. For that reason, the government's policy in Pacitan must be more oriented to:

1. Optimizee the help of venture capital and equipment that support the SMEs;
2. Improvee guidance and counseling productivity agriculture, livestock, fisheries and marine;
3. Optimizee direct assistance to poor people who are aged frail (non-productive);
4. Increase the provision of alternative skills training for poor families in productive age;
5. Control the growth of the population;
6. Increase the labor market programs in partnership with the company.

Achieving Strategy

The strategy should be done in the economic field in order to increase people's purchasing power and is increasing the per capita real income through intensification and extensification existing economic potential.

Health

In reference to the achievement of performance of health development, it is found that the life expectancy tends to increase from year to year and by 2013, Pacitan population was about 71.69 years. On the other hand, the mortality rate of infants and toddlers is still relative high enough that is above 10 per mil which would also affect the life expectancy.

Issues

There are some problems related to health development as the following:

a. The persistently high mortality rates of infants and toddlers, which is still at 10 per mil.
b. Still relatively high number of babies born with lower Weight Babies (BBBLR).
c. The low income of many people, so there is still a toddler who suffered from malnutrition and poor nutrition.
d. Due to geographical factors, transport, inadequate health workforce, there is still a lack of knowledge or some people, so there are still some people when childbirth birth they were assisted by a shaman.

In an effort to minimize the mortality rates of infants and toddlers that life expectancy increase, the direction of policy is oriented to as follows:

1. Optimizing extension of public knowledge about the health of pregnant mothers and the health of infants and toddlers;
2. Improving the Quality and Quantity of Health Workers;
3. Improving Facilities or Infrastructure Healthcare.

Achieving Strategy

The strategy needs to be done in the health sector so that life expectancy can be increased by means of intensification of Health Services through improvement of facilities or infrastructure as well as improving the quality and quantity of health personnel.

Field of Education

Based on the performance of the achievements, it is known that two indicators of education formed the HDI, namely literacy rate and Average Length of school that has provided maximum results. First, literacy rate in 2013 of about 92.62%, which means that until the year 2013 in Pacitan whole population aged over 15 years, there were still about 7.38% who could not read and write. Second, the average length of schooling in 2013 reached by 6.99 years, which means that the education level of the population in Pacitan on average is only grade 1 junior high school (SMP).

Issues

Based on the analysis pointed out one of the causes have not maximize educational attainment indicators, among others are as follows:

1. School Enrollment (APS) in the age group of 13 years to 15 years reached 89.17% (in 2013), meaning that there are still more than 10% of the population group aged 13 to 15 years that have not gor opportunity their junior high school education (SMP).
2. School Participation Rate (SPR) in the age group of 16 years to 18 years reached 69.1% (in 2013), also meaning that there are still more than 30% of the population age group 16 to 18 years has not got opportunity to study until high school education (SMA).
   Whereas with the introduction of compulsory 12-year program, should the population age group of 13 years to 15 years and 16 years to 18 must have to obtain an equivalent education, so APS in that age group could be higher.

3. There are still about 0.5% of children who drop out of school in education (Junior High Schools/SMP / MTs) and about 0.75% in education of Senior High Schools (SMA / SMK / MA).
4. The quantity of teachers in Pacitan is sufficient, but in quality, it still needs improvement. It is indicated that there are still quite a lot of teachers who do not meet the academic qualifications and do not have a teaching certificate because it has not passed or did not follow the teacher certification exam.
5. There is still learning spaces (classrooms) that his physical condition is still not good, that is, in conditions of severely damaged and lightly damaged.

The strategy should be directed to increase school enrollment rates in line with the number of graduates especially junior and high school education / vocational, and schools that do not meet the conditions, the low number of the population is illiterate, the government's policy, Pacitan more oriented to:

1. Promote the 12-year compulsory education program;
2. Improve the quality of the educative power at all levels of education;
3. Optimize the advice and assistance of school infrastructure;
4. Increase Access to Education Services;
5. Enhancee partnerships between international agencies.

Achieving Strategy

The strategy should be done in order to improve on both types of education indicators, namely:

- Increasing Literacy Rate
- Increasing average length of Schooling

There must be a decline in the number of illiterates, the government should run optimally and efffectively so that the learners are interested in learning various. It requires things that need to be done, including:

- Encouraging illiterate people to learn to write and read.
- Changing the form of facilitation of classroom atmosphere so that they are not merely formal personal relationships, turning to informal and interactive.
- Keeping and caring for literacy literate people who have been previously illiterate.
- Encouraging the involvement of the various elements of the community to engage in eradicating the illiteracy.
- Making the illiteracy eradication as a "movement" that is based villages.

CONCLUSION

There are some conclusions that can be asserted as based on the analysis results of the discussion. It can be summed up as follows:

1. The Indicators of public welfare in Public Sector Purchasing Power include the average real expenditure per capita, which is reflected in the level of the community's ability to meet the needs of decent living standards; Field of Health (life expectancy), measured by life expectancy at birth; annd Education (the average length of school and literacy rates) by analysis indicators APK, APM and APS;
2. The achievement of the three areas of public welfare indicators are such as (1) Public Sector Purchasing Power (economics) which is the lowest index components, with the achievement of less than 650,000, - per month. One of the factors these causes is being still low average per capita income in Pacitan; (2) Health, measured by life expectancy at birth, achievement of performance results of the health sector which are likely to continue to rise in 2013 for life expectancy of Pacitan population that is about 71.69 years, with a life expectancy of 85 years at the national level; and (3) Education did not provide a

maximum results with a literacy rate of about 92.62% in 2013, meaning that the entire population of Pacitan over the age of 15 years is still about 7.38% who cannot read and write, and the length of schooling reaches at 6.99, the level of education of the population in Pacitan on average only grade 1 junior high school (SMP).

3. The achievement Strategies to improve the Public Welfare in Pacitan, among others: (1) Efforts to improve the public welfare, anticipating low purchasing power, and minimizing poor people who are still relatively large, the increase in real per capita income through intensification and extensification of Economic Potential which exists; (2) Efforts to minimize the death rate of infants and toddlers that life expectancy should be increased by intensification of health services through the improvement of facilities or infrastructure as well as improving the quality and quantity of health personnel; and (3) strategies that must be done in order to improve the literacy rate and average Increased length of school that is to encourage people who are illiterate to be motivated to learn to write and read, encourage the involvement of the various elements of the community to engage in efforts to eradicate illiteracy.

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