



Sustainable Development Planning of Surabaya City: Pursuing Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

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Abstract

This research investigates sustainable development planning in Surabaya City with a qualitative approach. This study aims to identify factors that influence inclusive and sustainable growth in the context of complex economic and business dynamics. This research uses policy analysis and comprehensive case studies to dissect challenges and opportunities that become obstacles or promising paths for Surabaya City in achieving sustainable development goals. The findings of this study illustrate the picture of the urban development landscape. The findings emphasize the need for improved policies that encourage and actively support community participation, thus creating a supportive environment for realizing social and economic inclusivity. In addition, the study highlights the importance of targeted interventions in the form of poverty alleviation programs, which, combined with strategic empowerment initiatives aimed at micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), prove to be very important instruments in generating sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: community participation, development planning, MSME Empowerment, policy analysis, sustainable development goals

Introduction

In the era of rapid globalization, economic development, economic growth and sustainable business are important foundations for the growth of cities in Indonesia, including the city of Surabaya. While efforts have been made to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth, challenges still need to be addressed. A deep understanding of the factors

influencing inclusive and sustainable growth in Surabaya City is needed to formulate effective and sustainable policies.

In order and stimulate higher economic activity or growth, the economic development of a region occurs when the local government and its people manage the resources of the area, and when the local government and the private sector build partnership patterns (Alkhoiriyah & Sa'roni: 2021).

The overarching goal of economic development is to increase the rate of economic growth, expand access to lucrative jobs, improve the quality of human capital, and bring national income to an equivalent country where the government has the means to do so (Rahmah & Muttaqin: 2023).

Sustainable development refers to conscious human efforts to improve overall living standards while simultaneously preserving life-sustaining ecosystems, to promote long-term and sustainable ways of living (Subramaniam et al., 2023). The idea of sustainable development is seen as complicated because of its interconnected application and many factors that need to be taken into account. One of the factors that contribute to the suboptimal implementation of sustainable development in Indonesia is our limited understanding of the concept of sustainable development. Inadequate understanding is not limited to the political class of the state, but also extends to academia. Another problem lies in the absence of political dedication and cooperation among stakeholders to effectively implement sustainable development (Abdoellah, 2016).

Surabaya City, as one of the largest cities in Indonesia, it has undergone rapid transformation in recent decades. Rapid economic growth, high urbanization, and the development of the business sector, especially in industry and trade, have brought significant changes in people's life patterns (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2023). However, amid this progress, significant social and economic inequalities remain. Some people still live below the poverty line, have limited access to quality education, and have difficulty accessing adequate health services. In addition, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in Surabaya City is also faced with real challenges, including difficulties in obtaining access to the financing needed to develop their businesses. Strategic management is becoming an important instrument for businesses to find new opportunities, manage risks, adapt quickly, and make the best use of their human resources in this constantly evolving era (Indriastuti, et al., 2023).

In the face of complicated economic and business dynamics, Surabaya City is faced with a number of critical challenges. Inequality of access to economic opportunities is a major obstacle to achieving inclusive growth. Low community participation in the local development process also creates uneven distribution of development benefits. In addition, MSMEs, despite playing an important role in the economic structure of cities, often face constraints in terms of financing, licensing, and marketing, which hinder the potential for sustainable economic growth (Njiru & Thoronjo, 2023).

In the economic and business context of Surabaya City, the purpose of this study is to identify and investigate the elements that have an impact on inclusive and sustainable growth.

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This research intends to provide in-depth insights into the barriers that have been faced as well as opportunities that can be exploited to produce concrete and evidence-based policy recommendations. Therefore, it is expected that this research will be an important contribution in the framework of scientific research on sustainable development and will make a meaningful contribution to the creation of development policy in the city of Surabaya.

This research uses in-depth policy analysis methods and comprehensive case studies to dissect challenges and opportunities that become obstacles or promising paths for Surabaya City in achieving sustainable development goals. Primary and secondary data will be carefully analyzed to gain a deep insight into economic and business conditions in the city. This research has a deep significance in the context of development policy development in the city of Surabaya. By thoroughly understanding the challenges and opportunities faced by the city, policymakers and other stakeholders will be able to formulate more effective and evidence-based strategies. In addition, this research will also make an important contribution in the context of scientific research on sustainable development at the local level.

Literature Review

In an effort to understand and analyze the factors that affect inclusive and sustainable growth in Surabaya City, a strong theoretical foundation is the key to formulating effective solutions. In this chapter, we will discuss the theoretical framework that underpins this research, focusing on the concepts of sustainable development planning, community participation, inclusive policies, and empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The opinions of experts in this field provide in-depth insights that underlie the theoretical framework used.

Sustainable Development Planning

Sustainable development planning is a key cornerstone in this study. Economic growth that is not balanced with environmental sustainability and social inclusivity will only create long-term instability (2019: Wardani). It also affirms that sustainable development planning must integrate economic, social, and environmental needs, ensuring sustainability not only for current generations but also for generations to come.

Community Participation

Community participation is a key element in sustainable development planning. Communities that are actively involved in decision-making processes related to local development have a higher tendency to support and implement projects vigorously (2017: Susanto). In other words, community participation paves the way for policies that are more responsive to people's real needs.

Inclusive Policy

The importance of inclusive policies is emphasized by Wulandari (2018) as inequality of access to economic opportunities is one of the biggest obstacles in achieving inclusive growth.

Inclusive policies should include strategies to ensure that all walks of life, including the marginalized, have equal access to public services, education, and economic opportunities.

MSME Empowerment

The empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is a central element in the sustainable development strategy. MSMEs are not only job providers but also drivers of local innovation and regional economic advancement (2016: Santoso). By empowering MSMEs through training, access to markets, and financial support, we can create centers of sustainable economic growth.

Sustainable Development Concept

Brundtland, as quoted in Hadi (2012) and Eko Priyo (2016), defines sustainable development as a development process (such as on land, cities, businesses, communities, etc.) that adheres to the premise of "meeting the needs of the present without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." One of the important challenges in achieving sustainable development is finding ways to address environmental degradation while still meeting the requirements of economic growth and social justice.

Sustainable development is a holistic approach to understanding the world, recognizing it as a complex interaction between economic, social, environmental, and political systems. A normative or ethical perspective on the world serves as a means to ensure the goals of a well-functioning society, ensuring the current and future well-being of its members. The fundamental essence of sustainable development, from a normative point of view, is to promote a comprehensive perspective on the characteristics of an ideal society. The common belief is that prosperous societies are characterized by wealth, with the pursuit of increasing incomes being the primary goal of economic and political endeavors.

Research Methods

This research uses qualitative methods. Qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, offer valuable insights into stakeholders' perceptions, attitudes, and emotions related to Surabaya's sustainable development planning activities (Rubin and Rubin, 2011). Qualitative research allows for nuanced exploration, capturing the depth of experience and opinion in a given context. Interviews with marketing professionals, consumers, and regulatory experts can reveal diverse perspectives.

Research Finding and Discussion

In the context of sustainable development planning in Surabaya, three main focuses emerge as crucial issues that require deep attention: health, education, and economy. This case analysis aims to discuss challenges and opportunities in these three areas, as well as formulate concrete and evidence-based policy recommendations.

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Surabaya City Government is preparing to start 2023 with many innovations and breakthroughs. To increase the Human Development Index (HDI), Surabaya Mayor Eri Cahyadi and members of the City Government will strive with the 2023 Regional Budget of IDR 11.36 trillion (Fitriana: 2023). According to Febrina Kusumawati, Head of the Surabaya City Development Planning, R&D and Regional Development Agency (Bappedalitbang), the goal is in accordance with the topic of the Surabaya Regional Budget in 2023: "Strengthening Human Resources, Meeting Basic Needs, and Inclusive Economic Transformation, Towards a Humane and Sustainable Surabaya City." (Fitriana: 2023).

Health: Tackling Public Health Challenges

Health People in Surabaya are faced with complex challenges, including limited access to health services, high rates of infectious diseases, and inequalities in the distribution of health facilities. In addition, rapid urbanization and socio-economic inequality create health vulnerabilities that need to be addressed through sustainable development planning.

Open defecation free

Open Defecation Free (ODF) refers to a state in which every individual in a community refrains from defecating in an unhygienic manner (Hartati: 2020). This is also in accordance with Permenkes RI No. 852/Menkes/SK/IX/2008. A society is considered ODF (*Open Defecation Free*) with the following conditions:

- a. All communities exclusively use sanitary latrines for proper defecation and disposal of infant waste, especially within educational institutions.
- b. No human feces can be observed around.
- c. The community implements penalties, regulations, or other measures to prevent dirt in any location.
- d. The community has established a comprehensive monitoring framework to achieve universal access to sanitary latrines in all households.
- e. There are efforts of a systematic approach to achieve Total Sanitation.

In the health sector, the Surabaya City Government plans to build 8 thousand latrine manufacturing points this year to ensure that each *kelurahan* has status *Open Defecation Free* (ODF) or cessation of open defecation (Fitriana: 2023). ODF is a form of implementation from a case study found by the Environmental Agency that there are around 8000 residents who do not have latrines (Widiyana: 2022). The installation of latrines for residents as part of the SDGs in the health sector has been carried out since 2021. The Environment Agency has completed the installation of 400 latrines in 2021, and 300 latrines were provided in 2022. This figure has increased compared to the previous year. According to the Surabaya City Government in 2023, the number of villages with Open Defecation Free (ODF) status will increase from 75 villages, or 48.7 percent, in 2021 to 128 villages, or 83.12 percent, in 2022. The Surabaya City Council is currently in the final stages of achieving open defecation free (ODF) status, which means ending open defecation. The city government will collaborate with various institutions, including UNICEF, USAid IUWASH, Unair Development Cooperation and Management Agency, and the Indonesian Sanitation Management and Empowerment

Association (APPSANI), as members of the ODF verification team of the East Java Provincial Government (Setyawan: 2023).

Figure 1: A verification team conducts an operation in Surabaya City to assess progress towards Open Defecation-Free status, March 14, 2023.



Figure 2: Surabaya City Government receives ODF certificate



Based on statistics from the Surabaya City Health Office, 26 urban villages in Kota Pahlawan, covering more than 6 sub-districts, have not yet reached ODF status. As a result, there are already 25 additional sub-districts that have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) designation (Surabaya City Government: 2023). Furthermore, Agus Hebi Djuniantoro as Head of the Environmental Agency stated that:

"We are pursuing these 6 sub-districts so that they can become ODF. Information from the Health Office there are around 6,000 points that have not yet had ODF status. Currently, DLH is working on that. For January 2023, we have worked on 714 latrines and they have been completed," (Surabaya City Government: 2023)

Hebi explained that the goal is to reach 8,000 Individual Healthy Latrines by 2023, therefore aiming to complete 1,000 latrine projects within a monthly time frame. He said that they can do 30 to 40 latrine works in one day (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

"Because the target for a day must be to complete 30-40 latrine works. In the process we also coordinate with the Surabaya City Health Office, as well as the sub-districts and kelurahan. Through this jambanization program, of course, to

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reduce the risk of disease in vulnerable groups, as well as to maintain the cleanliness of the environment," (Surabaya City Government: 2023)

One of the technical constraints is the shortage of manpower required to carry out the latrine process and to gain access to the mobilization of materials during the production process. This is because materials must be transported through narrow alleys, which hinder their transportation (Surabaya City Government: 2023). However, the City Government expects all Surabaya residents to support the completion of open defecation because it will preserve the culture of mutual cooperation that Eri Cahyadi has always promoted (Setyawan: 2023). In general, the community supports the jambanization program, which aims to promote the implementation of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) and achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, due to the free nature of the program, residents are exempt from any fees (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

Stunting

Stunting, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), refers to stunted growth and development of children caused by chronic malnutrition and frequent infections. It is characterized by a length or height below average, falls below normal standards, or has a much shorter stature compared to age-specific standards outlined in the WHO growth curve. Stunting occurs due to irreversible conditions due to inadequate nutritional intake and/or repeated or chronic infections that occur during the first 1000 days of a child's life (Susanti: 2022).

Surabaya has the lowest stunting rate in Indonesia. This achievement is closely related to the implementation of various initiatives carried out by the Surabaya City Government in collaboration with all relevant parties in the City of Heroes (East Java Communication and Information Service: 2023). According to the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI), the incidence of stunting in Surabaya was recorded at 4.8 percent, affecting 923 children under five. Indeed, the percentage of toddlers reported in 2021 reached 28.9 percent, equivalent to 6,722 children. However, by the end of 2022, this figure has been considerably reduced to 4.8 percent, representing 923 toddlers (East Java Communication and Information Service: 2023).

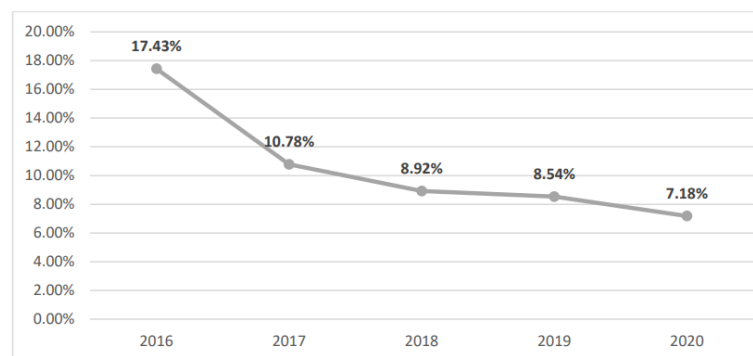
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Figure 3: Surabaya City Government through the Mayor visiting stunting toddlers in Kertajaya Village



The incidence of stunting showed significant improvement, decreasing from 17.43% in 2016 to 7.18% in 2020. This is closely related to the Surabaya City Government's efforts to develop measures aimed at preventing and reducing stunting. However, the Surabaya City Government is dedicated to improving health services in order to reduce the prevalence of stunting children in Surabaya City, as can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 4: Prevalence of Stunting Toddlers 2016-2020



Source: Dinas Kesehatan 2020

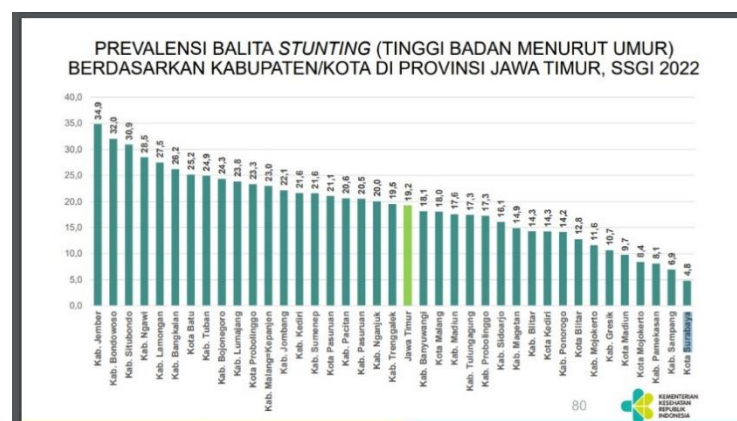
The Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) conducted in 2022 revealed that the prevalence of stunting in Surabaya was 4.8 percent, affecting 923 children under the age of five. This percentage has decreased substantially, falling from 28.9 percent in 2021 (equivalent to 6,722 toddlers) to 4.8 percent by the end of 2022 (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

Figure 5: SSGI Stunting Rate for 2021 and 2022 per province



Source: Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia

Figure 6: Prevalence of Stunting Toddlers by District/City in East Java 2022



Source: Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia

The Surabaya City Government aims to achieve Zero Stunting by 2023, according to statistics collected from 2020 to 2022. The Surabaya City Government has partnered with the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga (FK UNAIR) to effectively combat and minimize stunting. This initiative is a component of the city government's efforts to achieve the goal of transforming Surabaya City into a stunting-free urban area by 2023 (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

Figure 7: Collaborating with Faculty of Medicine Unair, Surabaya City Government to Realize Zero Stunting in 2023



This activity involves the implementation of several services in the field, such as the provision of fundamental ultrasound (USG) services to mitigate maternal and child mortality, support from pediatricians, and assistance for FK UNAIR students through home visits or in the RW Hall. The concept is around mentoring, where medical students will provide assistance to pregnant women during the delivery process. The aim is to supervise and regulate the welfare of the mother and fetus and ensure a smooth delivery procedure (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

In addition, the city government engages with brides-to-be through the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) Mentoring program. Catin will benefit from various services in this program, such as nutrition and health services, as well as counseling provided by the City Government under partnership with the Family Assistance Team (TPK). This program aims to offer health counseling and monitoring to people at risk of stunted growth (East Java Communication and Information Service: 2023).

In addition to catin couples, there are also mentoring programs available for mothers and toddlers. The program offers PMT (Supplemental Feeding) counseling to mothers who have recently given birth to children in the toddler age group, with the aim of providing additional nutrition. Furthermore, Pediatricians recommend the use of processed foods specially formulated for Special Medical Purposes (PKMK) to address the food needs of toddlers suffering from diseases or malnutrition (East Java Communication and Information Service: 2023).

"There is also the provision of Taburan Ceria (Taburia) multivitamins and minerals for toddlers, providing healthy menus to toddler mothers and practicing healthy food cooking demonstrations. In fact, there are also stunting feeding programs, Kampung ASI, Jago Ceting which are driven together with PKK and across sectors, immunization, convergence actions to handle stunting and many others,"

(East Java Communication and Information Service: 2023)

The Surabaya City Government's efforts to reduce stunting and poverty in the City of Heroes can be said to be successful. Even the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) gave the Mangala Karya Kencana (MKK) award

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to Surabaya Mayor Eri Cahyadi and Surabaya PKK TP Chairman Rini Indriyani Eri Cahyadi (BKKBN: 2023).

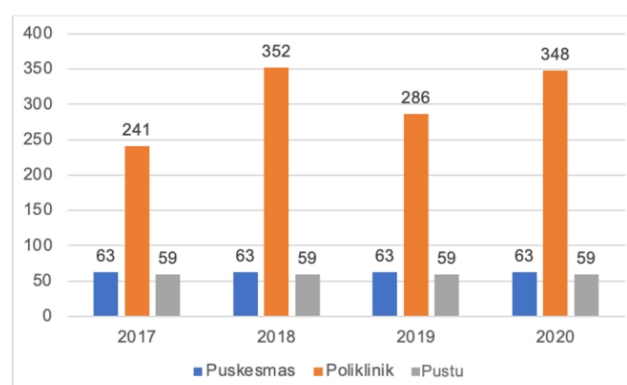
Data shows that the incidence of stunting in Surabaya City in 2021 was 28.9% (6,722 toddlers), but at the end of 2022 it decreased significantly to 4.8% (923 toddlers). As of June 30, 2023, there are a total of 651 children under the age of five, including those with incurable diseases, who are still present in 2023 (BKKBN: 2023).

Additional infrastructure

National and regional economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction, and overall human well-being all benefit greatly from investments in infrastructure. One of Surabaya's development goals is to improve access and quality of health services, education, and other basic needs within the framework of diversity, as outlined in Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Surabaya City Regional Medium-Long Term Development Plan 2021-2026 (RJPM: 2021). Affordable, accessible, fair, and safe public health insurance services are a key focus of this goal.

The Surabaya City Government, through the Health Office, offers 63 Puskesmas and 59 Auxiliary Puskesmas to accommodate the increasing needs of primary health care in the city. If we estimate the projected population of Surabaya City until 2020, which is 2,970,730 people, we find that one health service facility serves an average of around 24,350 people in the Surabaya City area. The city of Surabaya currently has an adequate number of basic health facilities compared to the national standard 1 health facility that serves a maximum of 30,000 people. Despite this, the Surabaya city government remains committed to expanding and improving its healthcare infrastructure.

Figure 8: Number of Puskesmas, Polyclinics, and Pustu Kota Surabaya 2017-2020



Source: Dinas Kesehatan 2020

Table 1: Table of Health Facility Service Coverage in Surabaya City in 2020

Wilayah	Jumlah Penduduk (jiwa)	Jumlah Rumah Sakit (unit)	Jumlah Klinik (unit)	Jumlah Puskesmas (unit)	Jumlah Puskesmas Pembantu (unit)	Total Fasilitas Kesehatan (faskes)	Cakupan Layanan Fasilitas Kesehatan (jiwa/faskes)
Surabaya Pusat	350.735	8	18	9	9	44	7.971
Surabaya Barat	493.660	8	22	11	12	53	9.314
Surabaya Selatan	742.587	18	66	16	16	116	6.402
Surabaya Timur	793.010	20	88	14	13	135	5.874
Surabaya Utara	590.738	5	24	13	9	51	11.583
Total	2.970.730	59	218	63	59	399	7.445

Sumber: Dinas Kesehatan, 2020

The Surabaya City Government plans to build a new hospital by 2023 as part of the city's Medium-Long Term Development Plan, with the aim of improving access to high-quality public health services. The new facility is called RSUD Surabaya Timur and serves pregnant women and their newborns. Thursday, October 5, 2023: Groundbreaking of East Surabaya Hospital. According to the Surabaya City Government in 2023, the hospital is located on Jalan Medokan Asri Tengah, Block RL V, Kalirungkut Village, Rungkut District in Surabaya. The local government of Surabaya is doing its duty to ensure that everyone in the city has access to quality healthcare by funding the development of the East Surabaya Hospital. Dr. M. Soewandhie Hospital and Bhakti Dharma Husada Hospital (BDH) were merged into this facility. Furthermore, the Mayor of Surabaya stated that:

"We (city government) with the DPRD have the same vision to build Surabaya's health, so we established the East Surabaya Hospital. So that there is equity in health services in the city of Surabaya," (Surabaya City Government: 2025)

Figure 9: Surabaya City Government, Surabaya DPRD, East Java Police, and developers during the planting of piles for the east Surabaya Hospital building



Source: Suara Surabaya 2023

RSUD Surabaya Timur spans about 5.3 hectares and was designed with a focus on providing for mothers and their children. Meanwhile, a construction zone of 1.7 hectares has

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been set aside. East Surabaya Hospital has a total of 257 beds in a floor space of 37,000 square meters, divided between two towers, 8 floors and a podium (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

Education: Building an Educated and Knowledgeable Society

Education in Surabaya City is a fundamental pillar for sustainable development. The main challenges involve equitable access to education, improving the quality of education, and alleviating school dropout rates. This case analysis discusses concrete steps to build an educated and knowledgeable society in an effort to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth.

Scholarship

Surabaya City Government, has made various efforts to overcome social problems, especially those related to PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems). A person, family, group, or community with FMD is a person who is unable to fulfill his social functions and, consequently, cannot form consistent relationships with his environment, making it difficult or impossible for them to meet their basic physical, spiritual, and social needs. Scholarship is one approach to address this problem.

The RJPMD 2021-2026 states that the distribution of scholarships is intended to guarantee universal access to high-quality education and expand people's opportunities to continue education throughout their lives. The city of Surabaya, offers a scholarship program called "Beasiswa Pemuda Tangguh Surabaya" to current students and those who plan to enroll in college and take the SNMPTN pathway. The scholarship application period is April 14 – May 2, 2022, and can be accessed on <https://besmart.surabaya.go.id> , as pointed out by Mayor Eri Cahyadi of Surabaya.

Figure 10: Application page for Tangguh Surabaya Scholarship for Students on the official website



Source: <https://besmart.surabaya.go.id/>

Prospective scholarship recipients are required to fill out and attach a number of specified requirements (Surabaya City Government: 2023). Furthermore, the Mayor of Surabaya revealed that,

"This scholarship is specifically for students, I hope they can take advantage of the opportunity. Because, all residents of Surabaya City who are sitting in college can register," (Surabaya City Government: 2022)

Active S1 students or those enrolled in post-secondary programs are eligible for the Tangguh Youth Scholarship. This award is an award for programs run by local and provincial governments. This scholarship requires a number of conditions that must be met, including a Surabaya ID card, registration no later than the sixth semester of S1, a final GPA of at least 3.00, proof of single status from the local kelurahan, and a medical certificate from a government agency doctor (Savitri: 2023). Students who take part in one of the PTN that has established a partnership with the Surabaya City Government are entitled to this award. ITS, PENS, PPNS, UINSA, POLTEKKES, UNAIR, UNS, UNESA, UPN, and Trunojoyo are all state universities that collaborate with local governments (Surabaya City Government: 2022). Furthermore, the Tangguh Youth Scholarship is not only specifically for students, but also for young people at the equivalent high school level.

Figure 11: Terms and Conditions for applying for the Surabaya Resilient Youth Scholarship



Figure 12: Application page for Tangguh Surabaya Scholarship for High School Students and equivalent



Source: <https://pemudatangguh.surabaya.go.id/>

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The scholarship requirements include residents of Surabaya City (with proof of domicile such as KK/KTP/KIA Surabaya City), being a student at a public/private high school/vocational school/MA or equivalent, having academic achievement above the minimum passing score indicated by report cards from class X (odd and even semesters) to class XI (odd semesters), or having non-academic achievements in sports, art, organization, environment, religion, and other fields. The minimum level of regional achievement must be demonstrated through a certificate or award obtained during the last three years before applying for the scholarship (Surabaya City Government: 2022).

Figure 13: Terms and conditions for recipients of the Tangguh Youth Scholarship for High School Students and equivalent



Source: <https://pemudatangguh.surabaya.go.id/>

The Tangguh Youth Scholarship Program has made a real impact recently in 2023. The Surabaya City Government (Pemkot) stated that 863 students successfully completed the selection process for the Tangguh Youth Scholarship. On Thursday (7/9/2023), students who have successfully passed the screening procedure re-register at the Indonesian National Building (GNI). The re-registration period will last for three days, from 5 to 8 September 2023 (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

Tutoring

The Surabaya city government is dedicated to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) "ensuring inclusive and equitable education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all" (RPJMD: 2021). The holding of Free Tutoring sessions in Surabaya is a real step towards this goal. Both the Surabaya City Government and individuals offer free tutoring services.

Language House

The Surabaya City Government (Pemkot) operates Rumah Bahasa Surabaya as a public service. This step is an implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) that will bring increased economic competitiveness and new problems, and the aim is to prepare the community to face this head-on (Mubarok: 2022). Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Mandarin

Chinese, Thai, Tagalog, English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Russian are some of the languages taught at Rumah Bahasa Surabaya. The refistration process is through rumah.bahasa.surabaya@gmail.com or through Instagram DMs to @rumahbahasaby (Mubarok: 2022).

Figur 14: Learning atmosphere at Surabaya Language House



About forty people donated their time to teach English at Rumah Bahasa Surabaya. Classes in Arabic, Dutch, German, Korean, Thai, Tagalog, and other languages are taught by native speakers. They are mostly professionals based in Surabaya, such as teachers and office workers. The management of Rumah Bahasa conducts several tests and interviews for prospective teachers at Rumah Bahasa. In addition, teachers at Rumah Bahasa are unpaid volunteers (Bastam: 2017).

Rumah Anak Prestasi (RAP)

Kota Pahlawan's support for children with special needs is symbolized by Rumah Anak Prestasi (Rumah Anak Prestasi), a facility managed by the Surabaya City Government. Children with special needs are encouraged to express their individuality and creativity at the Achievement Children's Home. Rumah Anak Prestasi is a community center for special children in Surabaya, Indonesia, where they can learn new things and share their experiences with others. They gain confidence and competence in their adult lives from friendships formed in childhood (Judge: 2022).

Figure 15: The atmosphere of the Achievement Children's Home



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Currently there are two Prestasi Children's Houses, both located on Jalan Nginden Semolo No. 23 and on Jalan Sono Indah VII No. 10. According to Anna Fajriatin, head of Surabaya's social office, painting, shibori, music, and physiotherapy are among the most in-demand forms of training and services offered by Rumah Anak Prestasi for children with special needs. Private tutoring or hiring a coach for a lot of training is an expensive investment (Judge: 2022).

Figure 16: One of a child with disabilities being taught to sew at the Prestasi Children's Home on Jalan Nginden Semolo



Children with disabilities are given the same opportunities as other children thanks to Rumah Anak Prestasi (Rumah Anak Prestasi Foundation). The Mayor of Surabaya, Eri Cahyadi, believes that all children, regardless of condition, should be treated equally (Hakim: 2022). In addition, Erlinda, an associate specialist at the Indonesian Presidential Staff Office (KSP), said that Rumah Anak Prestasi (RAP) in Surabaya is a pioneer in protecting children's rights (Hakim: 2023).

The local government recognizes this need, and supports Rumah Anak Prestasi by providing platforms and resources for these children to thrive. The services and resources offered by Rumah Anak Prestasi in Surabaya City are provided free of charge for children with special needs living in the city of Surabaya.

The Role of Citizens

Uchrowiyah Winarsih, a housewife from Mulyosari who lives on Jalan Mulyorejo Tengah III no. 8 in Surabaya, created Omah Boso for the children in her neighborhood. Winarsih worries about children in her town spending so much time absorbed in their electronic devices that they forget about the Pandemic.

Figure 17: Uchrowiyah Winarsih the initiator of Omah Boso



Winarsih was willing to share her house as a school because she wanted to see the children succeed academically. Omah Boso is a free English learning center for children measuring 4.5 x 19 meters. According to Winarsih, Omah Boso collaborates with the University of Muhammadiyah in Surabaya. Dean of FKIP UNMU Surabaya Ratno Abidin claims that UNMU will help the growth of Omah Boso by providing everything from student volunteers to assistance in creating a curriculum (Resty: 2022).

Figure 18: Tutoring Atmosphere in Omah Boso



Winarsih, a 1992 graduate of UNESA's Educational Technology Curriculum, said that this educational contribution was purely due to altruism and not because he felt pressured to do so. He aspires to be someone who improves the lives of those around him. In addition, most of the people in his neighborhood fall into the Low Income MBR category. The Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) of the Republic of Indonesia recently saw Omah Boso and gave a positive response to this activity (Resty: 2022).

Figure 19: Front view of Omah Boso



According to Minarti, the head of Mulyorejo sub-district, Omah Boso is different from the Surabaya City Government's language house which is in the city center and now covers the entire area. In addition, there are many different types of language lessons. Therefore, they want Omah Boso to be an example in other areas in Surabaya (Resty: 2022). Furthermore, Winarsih and Minarti hope that other villages can apply this activity, because with the consideration of attending the City Government's Language House, it also costs money for transportation.

In addition to Mrs. Winarsih, Aufaaurelia Erdinatasya Putri who became a finalist ambassador for Karang Taruna Surabaya, and the person in charge of the Tutoring program (Bimbel) for children from poor families since six years ago, admitted that she was proud to be able to help the surrounding environment in the Ketintang Baru area, Surabaya. Aurel taught around 40 children participating in the bimbel program which is held every Friday night at the multipurpose building RW 03 Ketintang Baru Surabaya. To help children in their environment from poor families can get tutoring without thinking about costs (Bian: 2022).

Figure 20: Aurel providing free tutoring



Aurel also stated that he had conveyed the free tutoring activity to Mayor Eri Cahyadi's wife about her tutoring program. He hopes that this program can be applied in every Surabaya sub-district. Aurel's program not only teaches forty children to count and read, but also looks at what tutors like and need in order for them to develop well.

Economy: Promoting Equitable Economic Growth

Equitable economic growth is key to achieving inclusivity and sustainability in urban development. This case analysis explores concrete steps that can be taken to promote equitable economic growth in Surabaya City, ensuring that economic benefits reach all levels of society.

MSMEs

One of Surabaya's development goals is to advocate development policies that facilitate productive enterprises, encourage the creation of quality employment opportunities, promote entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and provide incentives for the formalization and expansion of micro, small, and medium enterprises, especially by increasing access to financial services, as outlined in the Surabaya City RPJMD for 2021-2026 (RPJMD: 2021). One method to achieve this goal is through the implementation of programs designed to strengthen micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

The majority of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Surabaya mostly consist of household-based business operations, which have the capacity to generate significant employment. The MSME sector, renowned for its capacity to accommodate a substantial workforce, serves as a viable remedy for reducing unemployment. To address the unemployment problem in Indonesia, it is imperative to maintain this favorable trend and enable the MSME sector to expand at a significant rate (DPJB: 2023).

According to the East Java Economic Survey in 2016, there are a total of 385,054 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the city of Surabaya. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government has launched various interventions to facilitate the advancement of these micro-businesses to a higher stage. Intervention measures include facilitating trademark registration, obtaining halal certification, providing training, forming partnerships/cooperation with third parties, and facilitating promotional events including exhibitions and product demonstrations. The table below shows the number of MSMEs that have received assistance from the Surabaya City Government through these actions (RPJMD: 2021).

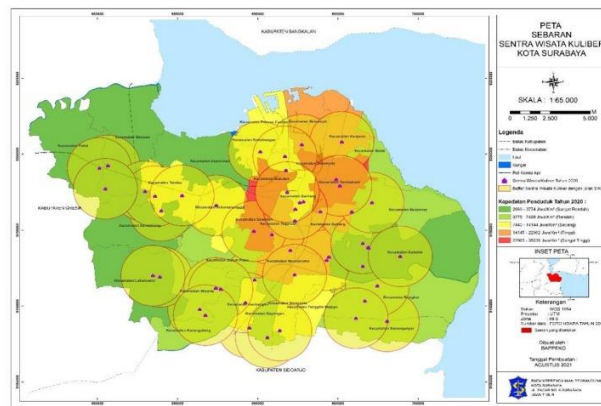
Table 2: Surabaya MSMEs in the 2016-2020 period

Intervensi (satuan)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Merek (umkm)	125	150	118	250	140
Halal (umkm)	0	60	105	200	70
Pelatihan UMKM (umkm)	125	280	448	769	88
Fasilitas Kemitraan/Kerjasama (umkm)	125	11	156	45	187
Pameran/Bazar/Gelar Produk (umkm)	465	962	897	893	9
Total (UMKM)	840	1493	1781	2237	534

Sumber: Dinas Perdagangan, 2020

In addition, the Surabaya City Government has opened the Culinary Tourism Center (SWK) as a new home for street vendors, a move that will help the progress of micro-enterprises in the city. The purpose of creating SWK was to help local businesses increase their revenue. However, SWK is more than just a relocation center. It also serves as a training center for professionals in the business world. Education in business management and product development are both covered. Until the end of 2020, as many as 1,097 business actors have occupied 49 SWK locations. Details of locations and products provided by SWK Surabaya City Government can be seen in the picture below (RPJMD: 2021).

Figure 21: SWK distribution in Surabaya



Businesses that fall into the "micro," "small," and "medium" (MSME) categories have the potential to boost Surabaya's economy. The Surabaya City Government reports that there are 60,007 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the city in 2021 (Surabaya City Government: 2021).

In addition, from August 16-20, 2023, Surabaya Great Expo 2023, a national exhibition, will be held at the Grand City Surabaya Exhibition Hall as a concrete step towards the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). On August 16, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. local time, the event begins and lasts until 9:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome to attend, and there is no charge (Elaine: 2023). Dewi Soeriyawati, Head of the Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Trade Office of Surabaya City, has announced that Surabaya Great Expo 2023 will be a comprehensive exhibition showcasing a wide range of products from industries as diverse as manufacturing, retail, finance, and tourism. This is the twelfth time the exhibition has been held in Surabaya, and will be the last until 2023 (Aprianto: 2023). This extraordinary meeting of many groups is referred to as Strong MSMEs, Surabaya Hebat.

In addition, SGE 2023 serves as a platform to showcase public services offered by the Surabaya City Government. They recognize the need for continuous improvement in public services, because perfection is impossible to achieve. Therefore, improvements are made regularly in response to input from the community (Surabaya City Government: 2023).

Conclusion

In order to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth in Surabaya, it is important for the government and other stakeholders to work together in formulating and implementing policies that support the health, education, and economic sectors. Improving access to healthcare and education, along with empowering communities through skills training and support to MSMEs, will help create healthier, more educated, and more economical communities. With strong collaboration between these sectors, Surabaya has the potential to achieve equitable and sustainable growth, improve the quality of life of its citizens, and stimulate equitable economic development throughout the city. The results that can be observed in this study are:

- 1) In the analysis of health cases, this study identifies some of the main challenges faced in the health sector in Surabaya. Factors such as limited access to quality health

services, lack of public awareness about the importance of preventive health, and health infrastructure that must be built immediately have the potential to be obstacles to inclusive development. Therefore, policy recommendations include improved access to basic health services, public health outreach campaigns, and investment in better health infrastructure.

- 2) In the context of education, investment in quality education and skills training relevant to market needs can improve workforce qualifications, open up new job opportunities, and support economic innovation. In addition, policy recommendations need to be made involving increasing access to education, building complete educational facilities, and informal education programs to improve community literacy.
- 3) In the economic case analysis, the City Government supports MSMEs through access to a wider market, financial assistance, and business management training that will increase the competitiveness of the sector, create jobs, and even out economic growth. However, factors such as lack of skills training relevant to market needs, inadequate infrastructure, and complicated bureaucracy are feared to make it difficult for MSMEs to develop.

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