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## Figuring the happiness of poor communities in Malang City: measuring the outcome of slum and squatter areas

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### Abstract

Citizen happiness is one of the attributes to measure the quality of life. It is known that the government city development priority, one of them is offering the citizens all the required services and developing sustainable city program then achieve happiness standard. If government cannot afford it for the people, it can be counted as failures for them. The main goal of this research is to figure out the happiness condition in Malang City, which was focused on happiness of poor communities. Happiness conditions were depicted on index that carried from Gross National Happiness Index (GNHI) method. There are 6 variables that were considered based on the necessities of life aspects which were health, education, good governance, community vitality, environment, and living standard. From the results, it can be described that the highest value of happiness index of poor communities in Malang City is more than 0.77. Those values were figured from city center areas which include Klojen, Gadingkasri, Kasin, Ketawanggede, Kota Lama, and Sawojajar sub-district. Then the lowest value of happiness index is less than 0.55, covered fringe areas.

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### 1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals should have four pillars. The first should be to carry on the crucial work of the MDGs in order to end extreme poverty by 2030. The developing countries have successfully cut the overall poverty rate by half comparing 1990 and 2010, from around 44% to 22%.

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Happiness in the poorest countries would be strongly boosted by such an historic breakthrough. The second pillar of the SDGs should be environmental sustainability. Without that, no gains against poverty, hunger, or disease can endure long. The third pillar should be social inclusion, the commitment of every society that the benefits of technology, economic progress, and good governance should be accessible to everybody, women as well as men, minority groups as well as the majority.

Happiness must not be the preserve of a dominant group. The goal should be happiness for all. The fourth pillar should be good governance, the ability of society to act collectively through truly participatory political institutions. Good governance is not only a means to an end, but also an end in itself, since good governance signifies the ability of people to help shape their own lives and to reap the happiness that comes with political participation and freedom. To assess the four pillars of sustainable development, we need a new set of indicators that extend well beyond the traditional GNP and GNP[1].

The GDP and GNP focus to describes about total value of goods and services produced by all nationals of a country. Many sources correlating values of GDP and GNP as a measure of happiness of the citizens. Whereas both these values only describe about the market value of all goods and services produced for final sale in an economy, not happiness. In addition these values represent only a few economic groups, not also for poor societies. During this time, the poor have the characteristics of low income and limited access to public services. Their limitation affects personal condition which has implications for the level of happiness.

Citizen happiness is one of the attributes to measure the success of government because one of the government city development priority is offering the citizens all the required services and developing sustainable city program then achieve happiness standard, including poor people. Therefore, this study aimed to measure the happiness of marginalized communities by using indicators other than economic.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Study Area

The study area is Malang City. Malang is the second major city in the East Java and become the center of middle regions development in the East-Java. Malang has 5 districts are Kedungkandang District, Klojen District, Blimbing District, Lowokwaru District, and Sukun District, consists of 57 sub-districts. Malang City has an area of 110,06 km<sup>2</sup>. The land use in this area is a forest shrub that occupies in the west, the North and East. Field occupies in the south which is plain, the land of the estate, and other ground urban settlement and rural areas.

The structure of service centre in Malang City is planned until the year 2029 according to the placement of the functional activity of Malang.

Table 1. The Structure and Function of Malang Area

City Service Centre	System	Function
<b>Central Malang</b>	<b>Klojen District</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City service center : area of the square and its surrounding.</li> <li>• Sub City Service Center : Oro-oro Dowo Sub District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary function : governments, offices, trade and services, sport centre, educations and worship.</li> <li>• Secondary function : educations, public facilities and social, trade in goods and services, housing/settlement and green open spaces</li> </ul>
<b>North Malang</b>	<b>Lowokwaru District</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City service center : Unisma, Dinoyo Market, and its surrounding.</li> <li>• Sub City Service Center : Taman Krida Budaya, Griyashanta, and surrounding these.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary function : educations, trade and services, industry, and culture tourism.</li> <li>• Secondary function : housing/settlement, offices, public facilities and social, and green open spaces.</li> </ul>
	<b>Blimbing District</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City service center : Blimbing Market, L.A Sucipto, and its surrounding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary function : terminal, trade and services, industry, educations and sport centre.</li> <li>• Secondary function : housing/settlement, sports, offices,</li> </ul>

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