

pengantar kajian  
kota dan permukiman



week 3

urban problems:

poverty

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# What is Urban Poverty?

In *Development as Freedom*, Amartya Sen defines poverty as the deprivation of basic capabilities that provide a person with the **freedom to choose** the life he or she has reason to value. These capabilities include good health, education, social networks, command over economic resources, and influence on decision-making that affects one's life.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND  
THE PACIFIC, UN Economic and Social Council  
24 September 2007  
[http://www.unescap.org/pdd/publications/urban\\_poverty/  
urban\\_poverty.asp](http://www.unescap.org/pdd/publications/urban_poverty/urban_poverty.asp)

(a) Dimension: **Lack of income**. Issues: Productivity and working conditions in the urban informal economic sector;

(b) Dimension: **Lack of access**. Issues: food security, water and sanitation and informal settlements;

(c) Dimension: **Lack of power**. Issues: participation, mainstreaming of human rights-based approach and good urban governance.

Urban poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. The urban poor live with many deprivations. Their daily challenges may include;

- limited access to employment opportunities and income,
- inadequate and insecure housing and services,
- violent and unhealthy environments,
- little or no social protection mechanisms, and
- limited access to adequate health and education opportunities.

bagaimana dengan  
*poverty of space?*



Lihat definisi umum dalam pranala yang saya kutip di atas.

Diskusikan dalam konteks ini bagaimana kasus anda di **Tugu 0.5 Experiment**, Adakah daerah atau kelompok masyarakat yang dikatakan "miskin"?

“Miskin” yang bagaimana?

Bagaimana cara mengidentifikasinya?

# slum



**Table 3. Total, urban and estimated slum population in Asia and the Pacific, 2001**

Subregion	Total population	Urban population		Estimated slum population	
	Millions	Millions	Percentage of total	Millions	Percentage of urban
East	1 364	533	39.1	193.8	36.4
South-Central	1 507	452	30.0	262.4	58.8
South-East	530	203	30.3	56.8	28.0
Oceania	8	2	26.7	0.5	24.1
Total Asia	3 409	1 191	34.9	513.5	43.1

*Source:* Adapted from United Nations Human Settlements Programme, *The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements* (London, Earthscan Publications Ltd., 2003).



# Slum: diskusikan

Pelajari dari <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slum!>

Bandingkan:

- \* Slum dengan desakota
- \* Slum dengan proto urban condition
  - \* Slum dengan squatter area
  - \* Slum dengan ghetto
  - \* Slum dengan kampung
- \* Slum dengan informal activities

- Adakah indikator-indikator yang dapat dikembangkan dari aspek kemiskinan di bawah ini?
- Apakah urban poverty selalu berurusan dengan “area yang tidak tertata” atau mungkin pula slum, atau squatter area?
- Bagaimana hubungan antara urban poverty dengan informal activities?
- Bagaimana hubungan antara urban poverty dengan kriminalitas?

Ini adalah tugas kelompok, anda harus memasukkan hasil kajian ke dalam WUIKI dan kirim pula ke email saya

[http://www.unescap.org/huset/hangzhou/  
urban\\_poverty.htm](http://www.unescap.org/huset/hangzhou/urban_poverty.htm)

[http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/  
TOPICS/EXTURBANDEVELOPMENT/  
EXTURBANPOVERTY/0,,menuPK:341331~pagePK:  
149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:341325,00.html](http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTURBANDEVELOPMENT/EXTURBANPOVERTY/0,,menuPK:341331~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:341325,00.html)