

Leisure Time, Leisure Activities And Society Happiness Index In Bandung City

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Abstract: World happiness index becomes highlights and hot topics to be discussed because those cases will impact globally, to solve the problems are by doing improvement and development continuously with giving comprehension and improvement toward quality of life. Thinking paradigm orientates to society; development and service are based to society, happiness index of a country becomes parameter of success that leads its society to a safe, peaceful and prosperous life. This research method uses descriptive qualitative research method with multidisciplinary approach, the reason of this study is conducted naturally by using some methods, theories, techniques, and instruments. The aims of the study is to get factual data so it produces an accurate and valid research. This finding especially can be spirit and motivation in developing and serving to society-based, so it improves image of West Java Province particularly and for Indonesia in the worlds' eye.

Index Terms: Happiness Index, Leisure Time, Leisure Activities

1 INTRODUCTION

Phrases are expressed by Benjamin Franklin about time, which 'time is money' means that time is money, money in that definition is as symbol [1]. If it is translated into the real meaning that everytime is a precious case for everyone, by the time can lead someone to success, and by the time can give happiness to everyone. The happiness of everyone will show the gaining of society happiness index generally, those happiness will be reached if society can use their rights and spending leisure time effectively and efficiently. Based on Central Bureau of Statistic 2017 listed happiness index of Indonesia, relates to survey result of happiness level measurement (SPTK) is about 70,69 on scale 0-100 [2]. From those surveys, the higher of indexes value shows the happier life of population. Those assessment composition are arranged based on three dimensions, which are Life Satisfaction, Affect, and Eudaimonia. The gaining of percentage scale of each dimension is; Life Satisfaction is 34,80%, Affect is 31,18%, and Eudaimonia is 34,02%, so the total number is 100%. How Bandung City position especially in happiness index rank Indonesia, according to research finding of Suci (2009), that happiness in Indonesia is influenced positively by income, education level, health status perceived, and social capital. However, social capital that relates to religion and ethnic have no significant influence to happiness. Surely, those cases are contrary with the perspective of leisure and leisure activities, that everyone whoever without assuming education and social status have a right to feel happiness in their life. Therefore, government regulates about rights to use leisure time for every worker or people who is set in the Law of Indonesia Republic No. 13 of 2003 about Employment. Government obliged to provide public space that is completed by facilities and infrastructures to do leisure activities [4]. Nowadays, to determine society happiness is not observed from the fulfillment of basic needs like foods, clothes, and houses, but it depends on how society can spend their leisure time by doing activity that can give happiness to all of their family [5].

Leisure time and leisure activities become major needs for everyone, the availability of infrastructure and facility that can be used for leisure activities has been public facilities is needed by society. In recent years, central government to regional government do effort to improve society happiness index with providing some public spaces and facilities. Like a theme park, extensive sidewalk facilities with attractive arrangements and it is completed by facilities like table and lounge chairs; society can spend their leisure time with leisurely strolling in sidewalk and sit back in the evening [6]. This study aims to know how far rank or society happiness index of Bandung City is gained, and how the correlation of leisure time and leisure activities that is available in Bandung City your paper.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Necessity and Rights to Speed Leisure Time

A. Human Needs

Human as social creature has some various needs that is unlimited and various numbers, therefore some experts classify human needs depends on priority, use intensity, characteristic and shape [7]. Necessity that is needed by human it can be shifted from unimportant or major become important need and major in the next period. For example spending leisure time by doing activity or leisure activities; a decade ago it has not been important need. Nowadays, the condition has changed, where leisure time, people will use their time to take holiday or trip, so leisure time, recreation and holiday now are important needs besides other major needs like food, clothes, and house [8]. The need concept of Maslow (*Maslow's hierarchy of need*), need depends on Maslow's theory is arranged based on the lowest until the highest of hierarchy level such as: First, physical need is necessity of food, beverage and residence, it is included need rest, relaxation, holiday and sport can be seen as physical needs [9]. Second, sense of security need; third, need to love each other or affirmation; fourth, social appreciation need or appreciated; fifth, need of self actualization [9]. Physical need in Maslow's concept is the lowest or the most basic of hierarchy level that is needed by human, included relaxation, holiday and sport [10]. The highest need will emerge if the lowest need has fulfilled. Some kinds of human needs can be observed from: 1) Use Intensity of need covers; a) Primary or

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based need, which is necessity that must be fulfilled because it is most important for human survival. Those necessities include foods, clothes, and houses. b) Secondary need is necessity that is needed after all of primary needs are fulfilled well; it is supporting primary need. c) Tertiary need is human need that is luxury; it emerges after primary need and secondary need fulfilled (Gilarso, 2004). 2) Human need is based on its characteristic: a) Physical need is necessity that is needed by physic or body, b) Spiritual need is necessity is needed by spiritually or soul. For example to refresh human's mind so it needs entertainment, to strengthen human's faith needs spiritual. 3) Human need based on shape such as; a. Material need is necessity that forms material things or tangible goods, like; foods, houses, clothes, etc. b. Immaterial need is necessity that is intangible goods, such as scholars' advise, teacher's explanation, entertainment, doctor's instruction, and etc.

B. The Rights of Citizen to Spend Leisure Time

The definition of rights is justified based on law or moral, to have or gain something [12]. So rights is assumed as something that must be claimed by individual or group, in that time it is admitted by others as legitimate thing. Human rights is rights that all of human beings are assumed to be entitled on the base of their own humanity [13]. Statement of human rights is statement of confidence or commitment; therefore it is political and moral [14]. In the 20th century, a number of human rights are admitted widely, especially by government, through several national and international law instruments. In the beginning, in western country has happened debate who is most responsible to provide leisure activities to spend leisure time, recreation and holiday to society or its citizen. It is happened the question; government? Or society? Or private cooperates with private?. For spending leisure time with activities, recreation and holiday for society is the major necessity or it is included into physical need, it is same with eat, etc. According to Marshall & Bottomore (1992), divides citizen's rights become three groups are First rights of civil or law group, it covers rights of people's freedom; freedom to talk, think, have faith, seek sustenance and to have wealthy, it concludes to be right for justice. Second rights of politic covers right to take apart in election process of democratic government [16]. Third rights of social cover rights to get prosperity, economic security; it is rights to share fully in social heritage. To do a civilized life depends on applicable standard in society. Rights of social are the most controversial because its relation with the prosperous country, in the 20th century it becomes the major critized focus from *New Right politic*. In 1970, government of The British Workers Party produces a *White Paper on Sport and Recreation* (Department of Environment, 1975). Parliament accepts the point of view from previous parliament's evaluation, that recreation must be assumed as part of 'general structure of social service' [17]. Government of The British Workers Party adopts prosperous approach for entertainment service, that recreation must be assumed as one of daily activities of society, and it is a need [18]. Recreation service has admitted as rights of each citizen, therefore Secretary General of United Nation states: one of the primary needs of the human person is leisure and such use of it as will provide psychological strength and refreshment [19]. One of major human needs are leisure time and its usage will give refreshing and psychology's power. Leisure time has been major necessity so it is not only become individual's

responsibility, but it has been shared responsibility which is society and government cooperate with private in facilitating public space of place to relax, play with some suitable concepts for children and adults [5]. In law of labors that manages employee's rights for day off, leave, rest hours, duration of working hours are listed in chapter 79 until 85 at Law of Republic Indonesia no 13 of 2003 about employment. The implication of chapter 79 until 85 at Law of Republic Indonesia no. 13 of 2003 about employment relates to rights and leisure so government obliges to provide space and facility that can be used by public society for spending that leisure time.

2.2 Leisure Time

Time is the most valuable things for everyone, as statement from Benjamin Franklin about *time is money* means that time has passed by can not be repeated again. Everyone has same time opportunity which is 24 hours, but the use of time of everyone is different. The division of time of everyone, and time that can be used to do activities such as: time to work; everyone has time of different working hour, but generally people in the average use their time of 8 hours/ day or more to work. When they arrived at home time is used to take rest as leisure time outside of working hours. According to Meeras (2010) "freedom from constraint", "opportunity to choose", "time left over after work" or as "free time after obligatory social duties have been met". Everyone has freedom to choose leisure time, or remaining time, as leisure time after finishing to do social obligations that must be fulfilled. The definition of those leisure time does not give a tight limitation, because every group worker has different time and office hour, therefore every group is free or it is agreed for how long, and when to spare time can be adjusted with their profession [21]. Leisure time is remaining time, it is free from employment obligation paid or not paid, and the duty needed to eat and sleep, the use of free time and constructive [10].

2.3 Leisure Activities and Leisure as State of Mind

Activity that is done by someone during their leisure time is activity which does not oriented on work or it does not involve life maintenance tasks, like cleaning home or sleep [22]. Activity covers all of activities that involves us of some variation, such as relaxation, competition, or growing, it is included reading for pleasure, meditation, painting, and participate in sport. For ensuring what activities that can be done to leisure time is very relative. According to Hurd, Anderson, & Denise (2011), therefore, with this definition the line between work and leisure is not clear in that what is leisure to some may be work to others and vice versa. It is difficult or more relative to be defined firmly about leisure time, for some people leisure time is free time from all of works, while many may view free time as all nonworking hours (Hurd, Anderson, & Denise, 2011). But for some people it is a chance to seek other work, as additional income of temporary acting as substitution, or it replaces someone who is taking holiday. Leisure time as state of mind is more subjective, because it assumes individual's perception toward an activity [24]. Concept as freedom perception, intrinsic motivation, competency perceived, and positive impact that is most important to determine what an experience is leisure activities or it is not. State of mind, relates to someone's choice taste, or someone's feeling when they have control for related process to experience [25]. Positive impact depends on enjoyment,

and this enjoyment derives from sense of choice. According to Veal (2002) Leisure is a state of mind which ordinarily is characterized by un-obligated time and willing optimism [5]. It can involve extensive activity or no activity. The key ingredient is an attitude which fosters a peaceful and productive co-existence with the elements in one's environment.

2.4 Types of Leisure Activities

Leisure time is owned by everyone that is actually different; children, teenagers, adults with some professions, particularly teenagers should be directed and facilitated to use leisure time to constructive cases, so those leisure times are not abused for destructive case [27]. Activity that can be done to spend leisure time such as: 1) Relaxation activity, there are three kinds of relaxation activity a) active relaxation, like repairing something exist at home; repairing motorcycle, precarious leaking and etc. b) Productive relaxation is doing activity that can add knowledge or skill with course, like make dishes or cake, and etc. c) Passive relaxation, like reading, listening to music, writing, and etc. The benefit of spending leisure time is it can improve physical fitness, mental and emotional freshness, recognizing oneself, supporting self-concept and self-esteem [8]. As learning tools and ability development, impingement expression and physical balance, mental, intellectual, spiritual, or aesthetics, do appreciation of what is liked without, or ignoring material aspect. Besides that, spending leisure time also has function as social needs fulfilling, such as: improving work power so it emerges achievement and productivity, adding consumption, so it improves employment, reducing crime and delinquency, and improve social life [28]. Another activities that can be done to fulfill leisure time is 2) entertainment activity, which is in form of exhibition activity that gets attention and audience's interest, and it gives pleasure or entertainment for audience, the major factor in entertainment is audience. The study of Mirah (2015) definition of entertainment is everything both in form of words, places, things or behavior that can be entertainer or solace of heart that is difficult or sad; entertainment is subjective, and it depends on its lovers. Now, the development of entertainment activity is very rapidly and it is often related to the night entertainment.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative research method, with the reason that leisure time and leisure activities were social and cultural in Bandung City. It aimed to describe problems systematically, factually and accurately with using some sciences and multidisciplinary theories [30]. To analyze social-cultural problems needed to involve some perspective of another sciences, like method, theory and other characteristic that could be used to analyze social-culture phenomenon. Qualitative research did not emphasize on number, data obtained was in form of words or pictures [31]. Data collection technique, the researcher as observation participant was the key instrument, to get accurate data in the study so the researcher could give a right conclusion. Boeije (2010), stated that "researcher not only aim describe what is happening but also want to explain how it work that way." Data collection technique that was used like: participant observation, indept interview, documentation, and data triangulation technique. Bachri (2010) stages of data analysis was conducted such as; data reduction, data display, triangulation technique analysis, and data verification

(conclusion).

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Bandung City and its Development

Bandung is as the capital of West Java Province, the location is about 140 km from Jakarta as the capital state of Indonesia, it can be accessed through the road with three hours of time, if it does not get traffic jam, it can be also use air transportation which is about three minutes only. When the Dutch era, Bandung City is known by Parijs van Java (Dutch language). Bandung City has a memorable historical journey all the time, because Bandung is known by fighting spirit "Bandung Lautan Api" [34]. Bandung is also known as venue for the first Asian African Conference, which is held on 19th April 1955. Bandung City is also known as Student City because there are some famous state colleges like Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Universty of Padjajaran (UNPAD) and Indonesia University of Education (UPI). There are some institutions of higher education like Institute of Domestic Government (IPDN) and Bandung Tourism School (STPB). And many private colleges that are quite famous and qualified. Therefore, Bandung City becomes destination of the youth from several regions in Indonesia to study [35]. Geographically, Bandung City is a basin and it is located at altitude ± 768 above sea surface and it is surrounded by mountains. Because of the highlands and surrounded mountains, Bandung city has cool air and it has very beautiful natural scenery. In the mountains area of Bandung laid out a green tea plantation rug that covers almost every foot of the mountain that exists in Bandung City [36]. Therefore, Bandung City becomes attractiveness and tourism destination, especially culinary and shopping tourism and it becomes the central of creative industry development. Based on Central Bureau of Statistic that number and population growth rate in Bandung City for 2016 is 2490622 with the growth rate is 0,37% and population density is 15713. Heterogenity and those Bandung City population are challenge for Bandung City in managing a great population number, particularly its relation to society happiness index in Bandung City. Research finding and Development of Bandung City have released the survey result of Happiness Index that is conducted together with Quality Control Laboratorium of Statistic Department of Padjajaran University. It shows that happiness index in Baandung City at 2017 is 73,42 that means it is above from rate of happiness or it can be categorized to be very happy. That number goes up 0,15 from the previous year. There are ten variables used in that survey which are work, family income, condition of house and asset, education, healthy, family harmony, and social relation, availability of leisure time, condition of environment, and security condition. The availability of leisure time is everyone's rights after they finish their work, everyone can be different in getting leisure time chance, because each of them has different office hour and profession. The major focus is how we use leisure time by doing useful activities, which can give comfortable and spirit so it provides happiness for all of family members particularly and happiness of Bandung City society generally.

4.2. The Development of Public Space in Bandung City

In the latest decade, Bandung City is seen to keep build and repair facility and infrastructure of public space, especially with the aim to provide facility for leisure activities [34]. It is expected that public space is built in order to make enjoy

everyone, it covers from children, teenagers, parents and also disability community. Some of tools and facility development for society to do leisure time, as follows 1) Public space, some public spaces has been built, and it gets renovation, there are 24 of public spaces that has theme like; Vanda Park, it is kind of orchid, it is located on Merdeka street. Tepian Anak Sungai Cikayang Park, it is near with Vanda Park that located in Balaikota area, the place is shady because it is surrounded by Banyan Tree, and it is provided seating to relax while enjoying river flow of Cikapayang. Pustaka Bunga Cilaki Park, is planted with one hundred of several kinds flowers. Photography Park is located on Gandapura Street, it is completed with photography facility equipments, and there is photo spot and playground for children and it is also completed with wifi. Jomblo Pasupati Park is located on underpass Pasupati which is completed by seating facility that loads for one person (single seat), as casual place for teenagers. Film Park is located on underpass Pasupati, it is near Tamansari. It is provided facility to watch film and it has 1300 m² wide area and it loads 500 audiences. Music Park is located on Belitung Street and it is near Senior High School of 3, it is specialized for society that has hobby in music, so they can express their musical skill in that park with asking permission from local area. Lansia Park, is located on Cisangkuy Street and it is specialized for the elderly, family for sport or sidewalk. Skateboard Park, is located on underpass Pasupati and it is not far from Jomblo and Film Park. It is specialized for teenagers that have hobby in playing skateboard. Superhero Park is located on Bengawan Street, there is Gatotkaca statue that is made from metal, as superhero in art of wayang. Balaikota Park is located on inside of Balaikota area, there is Dewi Sartika statue as Heroine from West Java. There is white rhinoceros statue that is special animals from West Java, dove statue and Labirin park that is lock of love. Scout Park is located on Riau Street, this park is used to gather and do scout activities. Lalulintas Park is located on Belitung Street and it is near with Senior High School of 3 and Kodam III Siliwangi, there is playground for children. Cibeunying Park is located on Cibeunying Street, there are transformers statues of Macherobo characters or transkotmer is robot city transport. Inklusi Park is located on Aceh, it is near Maluku Park and it is specialized for disability community who is designed exclusively. Avtive Park is located on Supratman which is collaboration from CSR Cocacola with regional overnment and IDI. Alun-Alun Park Ujung berung is located on Alun-alun Ujung Berung and it is near Mosque and Ujung Berung market. Pers Park is located on Malabar Street as a gathering place of journalists to discuss and it is completed by facilities like saung joglo, toilet and wifi. Gesit Park is located on Dipatiukur Street, Alun-Alun Bandung Park is located in front of big mosque Bandung, it is used as selfie spot area. Pet Park is located on Cilaki Street, it is near Lansia Park becomes gathering place of pet lovers. Teras Cikapundung Park is located on Siliwangi Street and it is on river flow Cikapundung area, it becomes trend for Bandung City society as gathering place in the evening or in holiday time; it is concept of urban and ecology. Cikapundung River Spot is located in Ir.Sokarno Street or East Cikapundung, it is near Merdeka building as selfie spot area with the arrangement of sidewalks with a sitting bench to relax in the night. Tegalega Park is located face to face with Sribaduga Museum, it is doing revitalization as Conservation Park. Development of public space that is specialized for society as a place to do leisure activities, with

the expectation that society can use leisure time as well as and effectively, to eliminate fatigue, saturation routines, and also it gives back spirit and motivation in working and facing future. 2) Development that is perceived is sidewalk revitalization in along the way of Ir H Juanda that is repaired and expensed, it is provided table and chair to relax in the evening or in day off. 3) In some street corners, there is bicycle facility, and for bicycle parking, for society who wants to do bicycle.

4.3. Hapiness Index of Bandung City

It has been stated that happiness index result of Bandung City in 2017 is 73,42, those cases are proven significantly that one of determining variables, the correlation of leisure time and leisure activities to spending time, society who has enough leisure time, and also availability tools and facilities to use that leisure time as well as. The availability of tools and facility that has been built and revitalized by regional government of Bandung City and it has been cooperated with State-Owned Enterprises or private company give significant impact toward happiness index that has reached by Bandung City. Those happiness indexes have not been covered all of West Java; if it is observed per province of West Java is under happiness index rate. Based on Central Bureau of Statistic released happiness index of West Java Province that ranked 29th out of 34 province. With the number is 69,58, happiness index of West Java is under Indonesia Happiness index rate that reaches 70,69. Those cases can be compared with seven regions in Indonesia that has reached happiness index in up-average which is North Maluku (75,68), Maluku (73,77), North Sulawesi (73,69), East Kalimantan (73,57), North Kalimantan (73,33), Gorontalo (73,19), and Riau Islands (73,11). Research of Fitra, Ikhsanu, Herdiani, Anisa, & Nungki (2016), society happiness can be parameter to determine goal of a country, in smaller scope, it can be applied to a city. Therefore, the existing city in West Java area needs to do action together to create a supportive atmosphere in gaining happiness index of each city. So it will reach happiness index cumulatively thorough happiness index from existing cities in West Java areas. Citizen's happiness can be parameter to know how far city, province, and those country developed, that is supported from society's life satisfaction. Indonesia in the world happiness index of 2016 is included in 82th rank with the score is 5.262. Those cases are reflected or represented by those seven provinces above that reach happiness index is above average, from thirty four of existing province in Indonesia [38]. Variable used by world happiness to support happiness index level is: caring, freedom, friendliness, honesty, healthy, income, and good governance, included provision of adequate public space.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on research finding and discussion, so it can be concluded that Bandung City has gained happiness index up the average is 73.42 but if it is obserevd overall on the region of West java province, society happiness index is in under the average 69.58. If it is observed globally, happiness index for Indonesian people is under the average 5.262 included in 82th Rank of worldwide. To improve happiness index of Indonesian people generally so it needs to be comprehended together paradigm of people oriented, country develops and services for society's happiness. Happiness index of a country is a parameter of country's success in managing government and

their society.

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