

Theoretical Construction of Slum Settlement Area Arrangement as an Alternative Tourist Destination in Urban Areas

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Abstract. Urban slums as an illustration of economic and social development gaps in urban areas. Settlements that are synonymous with poverty are generally settlements that are not ready to face urban dynamics. This research aims to examine the concept and theoretical study of slum tourism as an alternative tourist destination in overcoming urban slums, accompanied by empirical evidence that has been successfully carried out in several cities around the world. Then formulate a conceptual framework based on literature studies as a roadmap and/or current challenges for future research. The study produces key novelties for future research in urban slum tourism planning which lies in the scope of studies regarding attractiveness, tourist activities, accessibility, community friendliness, the tourism industry, and tourism organizations.

1 Introduction

Slum settlements have become a hot global issue in developed and developing countries. The trigger is urbanization which causes an increase in population so that cities become increasingly dense (overpopulation), an increase in poor people (low income) which in the end (the poor) form slum settlements [1-4]. Slum settlements in urban areas have far-reaching consequences, making them a challenge for society and the government to meeting the needs for housing, infrastructure, transportation, and other socioeconomic activities [5-7]. In response to this, the international world has taken an approach to dealing with slum settlements through innovation in housing provision policies, especially for low-income people [8,9].

The international imperative for providing affordable and adequate housing is emphasized in article (25) concerning the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", and article (11) of the International Covenant concerning "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights". Both are related to the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being. This agenda is then strengthened by the framework of sustainable development goals to improve the community's quality of life, including through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs are the United Nation's agenda to improve the lives of all human beings in the world, becoming a trigger for several countries including Indonesia [9,1].

The growth of the city population from urbanization is driven by economic factors by the development of employment opportunities. With complete facilities and infrastructure, the city is considered a livelihood enhancement destination. The existence of job vacancies in urban areas, especially in the trade and

service sectors, invites people to try their luck in the city. However, not everyone who moves to the city can adapt to the existing economic sector, especially those who do not have skills. In the end, those who do not meet the criteria for working in the formal sector move to the informal sector, such as street vendors, pedicab drivers, motorcycle taxi drivers, scavengers, and buskers. Environmental degradation such as poverty and moldy slum settlements are a result of the complexity of the impact of spatial planning utilization [2, 10-12].

The area of slum areas in Indonesia continues to increase. Data from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (2023) shows that the area of slum settlements in 1996 reached 38,000 ha, then in 2004, it increased to 54,000 ha. Entering 2009, this situation increased again to an area of 57,800 ha, then in 2019 it became 64,290 ha, and until 2021 it became 86,548 ha. Every year, the average growth rate of slum settlements in Indonesia is around 2.34% per year.

Indonesia is targeting to be slum-free by 2025 through the vision "Indonesia Slum Free by 2025". This goal was initiated in 2011, marked by the publication of a policy package through Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas. Among the policy packages and programs for dealing with slums include the "Kampung Improvement Program (KIP), one successful example is in Jakarta and Surabaya. Then there is the urban poverty reduction program (P2KP), which is a program that is substantially based on a model of empowering communities and local development actors. There is a neighborhood upgrading and shelter sector project (NUSPP) program which is directed at repairing or upgrading slum settlement environments with partnerships between the government, the private sector, and the community. Apart from that, there is also a slum alleviation policy and action plan (Sapola) program, where slum areas are handled using cross-

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sector interventions. Area-based environmental management program for housing and slum settlements (PLP2K-BK) which is realized through the effectiveness and efficiency of planning and handling as well as synergizing actions within a certain period. There is also a National Mandiri Urban Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) by provides physical and non-physical stimulants. Apart from that, a group-based housing development program (P2BPK) has also been implemented which aims to help and encourage low-income communities to be empowered and active in overcoming housing and settlement problems. The green city program and the community-based initiatives for housing and local development (Co-Bild) program are also programs that adopt urban development concepts that adopt progressive, implementable, and sustainable urban planning principles.

Even though slum management programs have been implemented using various approaches, the fact is that slum areas tend not to be able to solve problems comprehensively and effectively, this is indicated by the increase in the area of slum areas from year to year [9]. Answering these doubts [9], this research tries to offer a concept for dealing with urban slums using a slum tourism approach. It is not only trying to deal with slum settlements to make them more orderly and livable but more than that, formatting them to be unique and attractive so that they attract tourists. This approach model has been proposed by previous researchers by [13-15].

This study aims to reveal and explain the concepts and theories of current problems regarding slum settlements in urban areas. Followed by reviewing the concept and theoretical study of slum tours as an alternative tourist destination as an approach to dealing with slum areas, followed by evidence of the success of implementing slum tours. At the end of the review, create a conceptual framework based on the review study as a roadmap and/or challenging state-of-the-art for future research.

2 Methods

This study uses a normative empirical study approach based on review studies. Use more secondary data from various literature sources, generally in the form of research journals. These data were then analyzed using a descriptive (qualitative) paradigm to reveal social phenomena [16], namely the concept of structuring urban slum settlements as alternative tourist destinations.

Quoted from [17-20] that review studies in some cases are often called systematic reviews with a metanalysis model. The implementation stage refers to the steps mentioned by [18], namely: 1) identification of developing topics or empirical facts that researchers are studying; 2) search for relevant literature; 3) selection of relevant research results; 4) selecting quality research results (screening and selection); 5) extraction of research data; 6) Synthesis of research results; and 7) Presentation of research results in research reports.

This research involved around 61 reputable journals with a study focus that is relevant to this research topic. The search technique is to search for journal topics based on online publications with the keywords "Slum Areas and Slum Tourism".

All journals are then analyzed starting from tabulation, reduction, and conclusions. The analysis process is carried out systematically, explicitly, and reproducibly to identify, evaluate, and synthesize issues and themes that are commonly discussed. The output of the analysis is to explain this issue as a theme for the study of slum management, as well as review the concepts and theoretical studies of slum tourism as an alternative tourist destination. The two focuses of the study then gave rise to an approach model which was illustrated in the form of a conceptual/theoretical framework.

3 Results and discussion

The main topics discussed in this study start from the basic concept of slum settlements. Then it continues with the main discussion regarding empirical or current issues in repositioning the theme of slum management studies, as well as concepts and theoretical studies regarding slum tourism as an alternative tourist destination. The results of this analysis then gave birth to a conceptual model for handling slum settlements using a slum tourism approach as an alternative tourist destination in urban areas.

3.1 The Slum

According to CSU's Urban Studies Department, a slum area is an area that has poor environmental conditions, dirty, densely populated, and limited space (ventilation, lighting, ventilation, sanitation facilities, and open space). In current conditions, negative impacts on people's lives (such as fires and crime) are often caused by a combination of several factors [21]. A slum settlement is also referred to as an area that consists of a form of housing that is unstructured and does not have a pattern (irregular location of houses and roads, lack of general facilities and infrastructure), and has an unsuitable physical form [1].

The government is responsible and must deal with urban slum settlements so that every citizen can live and protect and improve the quality of their settlements and environment. Lloyd-Jones & Rakodi [22] stated that three things are priorities for poor people, namely survival, security, and finally quality of life. The poor themselves are divided into three groups, namely very poor, middle poor, and poor.

According to [23], the characteristics of villages/slum settlements can be seen from several environmental conditions. First, the population is very dense, between 250-400 people/ha. The opinion of urban experts states that if the density of an area has reached 80 people/ha then problems arise due to this density, it is no longer possible for the housing being built to meet the physiological, and psychological requirements and protection against disease.

Second, drainage facilities are very inadequate, some roads do not have drainage, so if it rains this area is easily flooded. Third, dirty water/feces disposal facilities are very minimal. Some immediately throw their waste into the channel close to the house. Fourth, the facilities for providing clean water are very minimal, whether using shallow well water, rainwater, or canned water. Fifth, the layout of the buildings is very irregular, and generally, the buildings are not permanent and many are even very emergency. Seventh, the conditions mentioned above are very susceptible to disease transmission [24-28].

According to [29-31] the causes of slum settlements are; a) Building character, namely the building is too old, and disorganized, ventilation, lighting, and sanitation do not meet the requirements, and b) Environmental character, namely there is no open space (green open space) and no facilities for family recreation, overcrowding high levels, infrastructure that is not well planned. According to them, the slum condition reflects the economic, social, and cultural conditions of the residents of the settlement. The characteristics of slum areas can be reflected in; a) The physical appearance of the buildings is increasingly under construction, namely the number of temporary buildings standing and appearing neglected or without maintenance; b) Low income reflects their economic status, usually people in slum areas have low income; c) High building density, it can be seen that there is no distance between buildings and an unplanned site plan; d) High population density and heterogeneous society; e) The sanitation system is poor or not in good condition; f) Social conditions that cannot be seen well by the number of crimes and criminal acts; and g) The number of migrant people who live by renting houses [32-38].

3.2 Evidence of the Development of Slum Tourism

Several opinions as expressed by [39-45], that special tourism also known as special interest tourism is directed at efforts to develop tourism activities based on unique attractions with a special conceptual approach, different from tourism in general such as natural tourism or other artificial tourism. When linked to slum tourism as a special tourism alternative, the target of tourists is aimed at those who travel and are interested in the attractiveness of developing slum areas, by shifting slums into attractions [43,46]. Thus, as stated by [47,43,48,36], slum-based tourism can be a way to formulate social characteristics and differences between other communities in society in slum areas that are organized as tourist destinations.

Further to that, quoted from [49,47] many terms close to slum tourism are used in several countries, including poverty tourism, township tourism, and philanthropic travel, which are special activities in tourism. Slum tourism with the object of poverty (handling poor people's settlements) is a tourism pattern that is interested in traveling to underdeveloped (poor) zones to witness people who previously lived in poverty being "transformed" into attractions [50,49,51,47].

Among several cities that have successfully implemented slum tourism as an alternative urban tourism destination is Rocinha, which is a poor neighborhood in Rio de Janeiro and the largest slum area in Latin America [52,48] is an example the world's leading slum tourism destination. Rocinha has now transformed from a slum area into a tourist destination which has played a significant role in increasing the number of tourism in Rio de Janeiro, as a result, many travel agents have emerged to tour Rio de Janeiro and Rocinha destinations [53,48].

Another example is It can also be found in Mexico and the United States. Even European cities first implemented the concept of slum tourism. They package slum areas into tourist destinations, especially along the coast [54-56,35]. Next are in Mumbai India, Thailand, Nairobi Kenya, and South Africa [57]. This evidence and facts further strengthen that slum tourism can be considered a type of visit with a special attraction to areas where poverty, poverty, and social violence can be converted into tourism products [58,36].

3.3 Empirical Issues in Slum Management (Future Research Updates)

In the last decade or so, studies regarding the management of urban slum settlements have continued to be carried out with mixed findings. The results of the analysis (review study) obtained nine (9) main study themes which were widely discussed by researchers. For example [59,4,3,34,60-68,28,69,70]. The latest comes from the study of [71,26,72,27,73,24,74,1]. The nine topics in question are shown in Figure 1.

Referring to suggestions [9], the approach to the slum tourism concept is something new to investigate. The slum tourism concept approach is also a research position (state of the art) that researchers offer as a new chapter in the analysis of slum settlement management.

To deepen the object/variable analysis of the slum tourism concept approach in handling slum residential areas, further analysis is needed to determine the scope of analysis in implementing slum tourism as an alternative tourism destination in urban areas. When referring to several studies such as [47,75-79] found that there are analytical indicators that are missing from analysis (voids) for the development of slum settlements as alternative tourist destinations, namely regarding the aspects of attraction, tourist activities, accessibility, community friendliness, tourism industry, and tourism organizing. These six analysis indicators are also in line with the concept offered by [46,80-84].

Analytical indicators for handling slum settlements using the slum tourism approach as alternative tourism are used as basic data in planning tourism. Five (5) aspects are the key to successful tourism planning, namely allocative planning (resources), innovation, goals with alternatives, imperatives, and initiatives, and regional carrying capacity.

Finally, a conceptual model was obtained for handling slum settlements using the slum tourism approach as an alternative tourist destination which became a reference for research. As an important point, it is emphasized in the state of the art as a basis for

updating further studies. What is produced can position the latest research (novelty) in the future which is expected to become a reference conceptually,

theoretically, and practically for the government to implement the model and results revealed later.

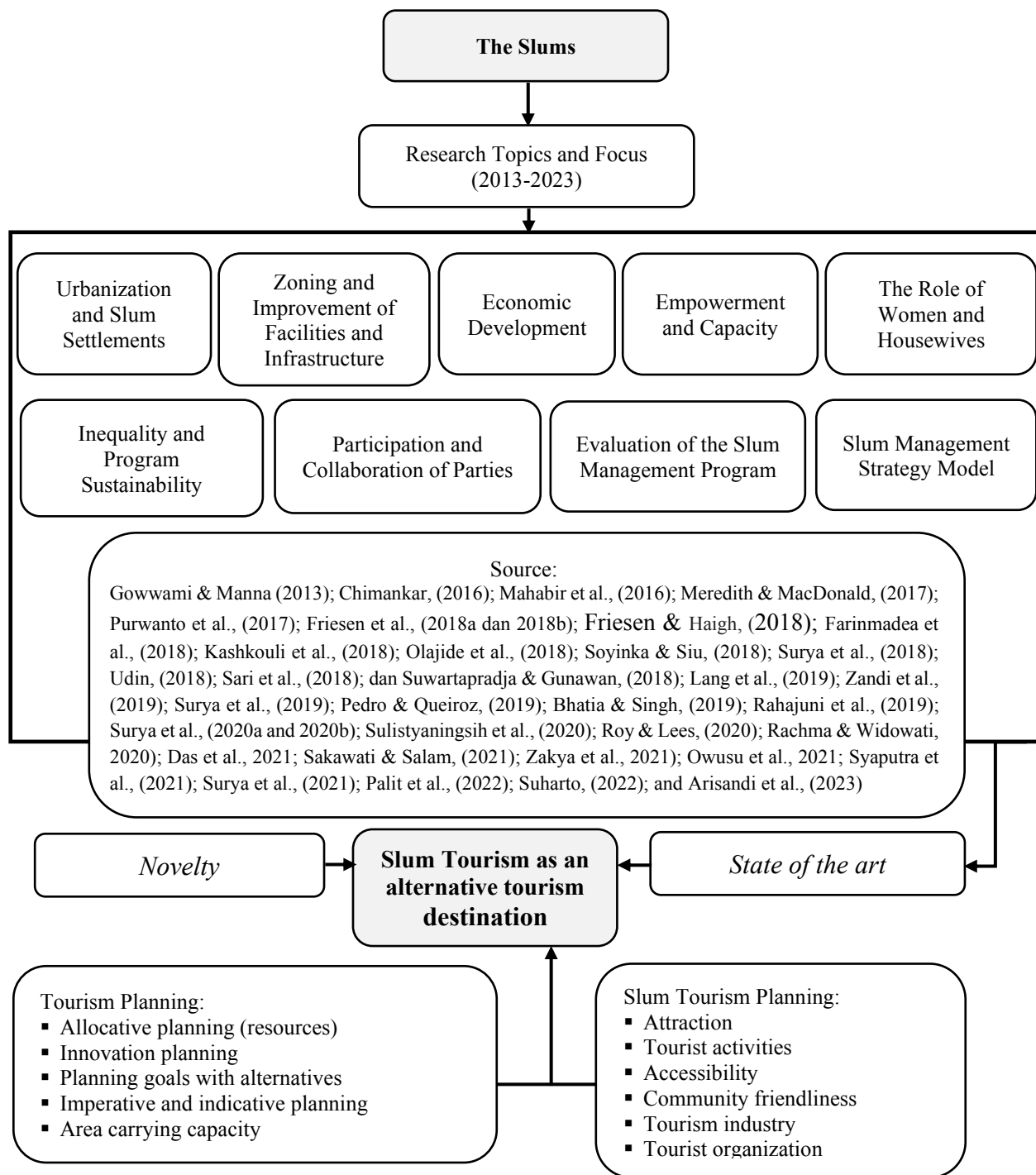


Fig. 1. Conceptual Framework for Future Slum Area Research

4 Conclusion

This study found that slum management is currently no longer seen as simply "slum and poor", the approach of slum management is starting to shift or be developed as a tourism potential which is packaged into the concept of slum tourism. There is evidence that success has changed (innovation) slums and poverty into alternative tourism (slum tourism) such as in Rocinha in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, including in Mexico. Other proof is in

Mumbai in India; in Nairobi City in Kenya, South Africa, to Thailand, the Netherlands, and the United States.

Such evidence provides a new basis and enthusiasm for reconstructing new approaches to slum management in other cities in the world. Complementing the success of developing slum tourism, this study offers several concepts for implementation. The researchers suggest that planning should begin by determining aspects of

attractions, tourist activities, accessibility, community friendliness, the tourism industry, and tourism organizers. To support the successful development of slum tourism, there are key factors that need to be integrated, namely resource allocation, innovation, objectives with alternative scenarios, imperatives, and initiatives, as well as regional carrying capacity.

In scientific terms, such concepts need further exploration to strengthen and/or present challenges in their implementation. Therefore, mass research can be recommended to investigate these matters.

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