Migration Letters

Volume: 21, No: 4, pp. 1682-1701

ISSN: 1741-8984 (Print) ISSN: 1741-8992 (Online)
www.migrationletters.com

Repositioning the Concept and Theory of Slum Tourism Development Based on the Biophysical and Architectural Characteristics of Settlements

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Abstract

This study focuses on the characteristics of slums, biophysical architecture, and the slum tourism model. The results of this review are urgent for the development of science, especially for researchers. For this purpose, the contents of this study present current issues as a basis for determining the state of the art and the latest research. Using review studies from journals that focus on discussing the characteristics of slum settlements, architecture, and slum tourism. The analysis results found that both slum characteristics, biophysical architecture, and the slum tourism model need to be updated. This study successfully mapped the points referred to as the latest in future research.

Keywords: *Slum, Characteristics, Biophysical Architecture, Slum Tourism.*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is running smoothly in the 21st century where the growth of world megacities shows relatively the same characteristics. The rapid development of cities today is characterized by improving economic conditions, both in the formal and non-formal sectors. In line with this economic improvement, it also shows that the increasingly diverse livelihoods of city residents and the massive movement of people from villages to cities has become a megatrend increasing the need for housing which in turn forms settlements. Due to dynamic urbanization, the population of large cities is growing rapidly. Population growth is not commensurate with the growth of infrastructure such as settlements, roads, green open spaces, and other public facilities. This causes places, populations, economies, and the built environment to change (Seto et al, 2014).

Urbanization in the dynamics of urban development in developing countries has an impact on increasing land requirements to meet housing and urban infrastructure development needs. This condition is a challenge for society and the government in meeting the needs for housing, infrastructure, transportation, and other socio-economic activities (Gong, et al., 2014; Zeng et al., 2017; and Pratomo et al., 2020). The trend of high population growth is closely related to changes in land use, the complexity of space use, community poverty, and slum settlements (Surya et al., 2020a).

Slum settlements have become a hot issue, both nationally and internationally, where it can be seen that several countries are currently intensively promoting housing policy

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innovations specifically for low-income people (Prayitno, 2020). In the early 1950s, Indonesia's population growth showed rapid growth. Population problems in Indonesia take various forms. This is based on the large population (overpopulation), high population growth rate, uneven population distribution, low education level, and high number of poor people. Some of these problems have given rise to other new problems, namely the emergence of slum settlements in various regions of Indonesia (Sholihah, 2020).

Statistically, population growth shows that the migration of rural residents to cities is driven by economic, political, and psychological factors. Economic factors are driven by the development of job opportunities in urban areas related to progress. Political factors influence local instability which reduces plantation and agricultural production and psychological factors are triggered by the charm of an independent city atmosphere (Surya et al., 2020; and Pramantha et al., 2021).

Wijaya (2016) also further stated that the problem of slum settlements is more complex, namely due to: the increasing proliferation (neglegiance) of the development of marginal urban spaces, city management that is not well monitored, recognition of needs (housing needs assessment) and housing supplies (housing stock evaluation) as a whole and participatory is still low; and development of a complete housing delivery system (housing delivery system) is not yet available. Wijaya (2016) further stated that slum areas are often synonymous with the existence of poor people, but in slum areas, some residents are not in the poor category so this perception is not always true. The housing conditions and facilities in these settlements are things we can see. The characteristics of the dome area can be seen in two ways, namely: firstly, the level of availability of regional supporting infrastructure such as road networks, drainage, etc., so that the area tends to experience environmental degradation. Second; Residential conditions in the area fall into the uninhabitable category and are characterized by a lack of ventilation and lighting, in addition to the quality of the building materials being unfit to be used as building materials for a residence.

This research seeks to reveal and present empirical concepts and theories regarding slum settlements in urban areas. Followed by reviewing the concept and theoretical study of slum tourism as an alternative tourist destination in urban areas to test how effective this approach is in dealing with slum settlements. The results of the analysis then give rise to a conceptual framework that forms the basis of propositions, concepts, and theories that are useful for roadmapping and/or sophistication, as well as potential novelty for future research. At the end of the review, we present facts about settlements and the concept of slum tourism in Indonesia to strengthen the choice of location as a study location.

SETTLEMENT BIOPHYSICAL ARCHITECTURE

Biophilic Architecture is the crystallization of the three principles of green architecture "respect for users, respect for sites, and energy efficiency". It is holistically synergistic and in perfect synthesis with the green building because together it involves natural lighting and ventilation, views, inside and outside air quality, plants, and water, and blurs the boundaries between the building and the landscape. Biophilia is an inherent human tendency to be one with nature that even in the modern world has become important for people's health and well-being both physically and mentally (Kellert & Wilson, 1993; and Kellert, 2012). The idea of Biophilia originates from an understanding of human evolution, where over 99% of the history of our biological species developed in adaptive response to natural nature rather than the artificial nature of human creation (Kellert, 2015; Kellert & Wilson, 1993; Wilson, 1984).

The term "biophilic design" was first put forward by Kellert, who aimed to translate the meaning of biophilia into the design of the built environment, so that a beneficial relationship between humans and nature can be realized in modern buildings and landscapes (Kellert et al., 2009). Biophilic design has two main dimensions, namely an

organic or naturalistic dimension and a place-based or vernacular dimension. This thinking then had a significant influence on design and many planners attempted to implement it in real form.

According to Keller (2008), biophilic is a design theory that begins by studying the phenomenon that humans essentially love the natural environment. Several studies have also proven that humans are at their optimal abilities when they are in a natural environment. The concept of biophilic understanding is an attempt to translate human understanding related to natural systems (nature), a process called biophilia (Kellert & Wilson, 1993). In its understanding, biophilicism is a way in which humans have a biological connection or relationship with nature. Buildings with a biophilic approach concept are expected to reduce psychological stress, improve cognitive function and creativity, and accelerate self-healing. Various research shows that using biophilic design can increase the productivity of humans in the building. The aim of implementing the concept with the biophilic design itself is to create a space that can improve human welfare physically and mentally by fostering a positive relationship between humans and nature.

Architecture that uses a biophilic approach, based on Bright Green Therapy (2014) divides biophilic design into three categories. This category is an effort and strategy in building a design that is by the environment and nature. These three categories are:

a. Nature in the Space

This biophilic design pattern provides a direct depiction of the natural atmosphere in a space. This pattern discusses direct natural connections, especially regarding elements of human movement and interaction with nature. The Nature in the Space category has 7 criteria in design, namely:

1) Visual Connection with Nature, connecting design with natural elements, by presenting these natural elements visually.

2) Non-Visual Connection with Nature, connecting design designs apart from using visual connections also uses other human senses which can foster positive references in the body.

3) Non-Rhythmic Sensory Stimuli, the relationship between nature and design which is analyzed statistically but cannot be predicted precisely, just intuition.

4) Thermal & Airflow Variability, mimicking natural conditions so that air temperature, humidity, and airflow are adjusted in a design that follows nature.

5) Presence of Water, incorporating water elements into the design to gain experiences related to water by seeing, hearing, and touching water.

6) Dynamic & Diffuse Light, creates conditions similar to nature using the intensity of sunlight or artificial lighting and the shadows that occur.

7) Connection with Natural Systems, adapting to natural cyclical processes, especially regarding ecosystems.

b. Nature Analogies

This pattern refers to organic natural forms as an analogy that describes the natural conditions of nature. The Nature Analogies category has 3 criteria in design, namely:

1) Biomorphic Forms & Patterns, implementation of symbolic forms related to existing natural patterns.

2) Material Connection with Nature, using materials that are close to natural elements or reflect natural shapes/colors.

3) Complexity & Order, creating a spatial layout with a hierarchy similar to that found in nature.

c. Nature of the Space

This pattern discusses spatial configuration in nature. This includes desires related to interest in the surrounding environment. The Nature of the Space category has 3 criteria in design, namely:

1) Prospect, freeing up views without interference for monitoring and planning.

2) Refuge, provides a place to escape from the main activity environment.

3) Mystery, a direction that can give the user interest in obtaining information by achieving it, namely a view that has no clear direction so that the user implements it himself.

4) Risk, identified threats, and then added protection to respond to them.

Biophilic Architecture seeks to create a favorable habitat for people as biological organisms in a modern environment that advances society in terms of health, wellness, and well-being. Successful implementation of biophilic design requires consistency with the principles of Biophilic Architecture. There are certain basics representing fundamental conditions for effective practice for the implementation of Biophilic Architecture. The principles of Biophilic Architecture include:

a) Repeated: Biophilic architecture requires repetition and continuity that engages with nature. Time has advanced health, community fitness, and prosperity. Biophilic design encourages emotional engagement with place settings and spaces.

b) Adaptation: Biophilic Architecture focuses on human adaptation to a more evolutionary nature.

c) Emotional: Biophilic design encourages an emotional attachment to a particular setting based on location and space.

d) Interaction: Biophilic design encourages positive interactions between humans and nature. That extends to relationships and responsibilities for people and community design.

e) Mutual / Integrated (Mutually beneficial): Biophilic architecture more naturally encourages mutually strengthening, interconnected, and integrated architecture.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SLUM SETTLEMENTS

Cities were initially small-scale settlements, then experienced development as a result of population growth, socio-economic and cultural changes as well as interactions with other cities and surrounding areas. However, what is happening with cities in Indonesia is that population growth is not balanced with the development of city facilities and infrastructure and improvements in urban services. What is happening is that urban areas are experiencing environmental degradation which has the potential to create slum settlements. Some city dwellers have this principle as a means of seeking maximum income. Thus, their principle must be frugal in a broad sense, namely frugal in obtaining land, financing construction, operation, and maintenance, including in obtaining materials and structural systems (Nursyahbani et al., 2015; Sobirin, 2001).

Furthermore, Acharya (2010) defines slum areas as inadequate housing due to the absence of physical facilities (green open space/RTH, drainage, clean water supply, communication networks, etc.), and social facilities (organizational, social, Health, and so on). Meanwhile, according to UN-Habitat (2009), slum areas have indicators in terms of basic services, namely access to clean water, sanitation, quality of house structures (roofs, floors, walls), and floor area density per capita where the house will be classified as a slum (unfit for habitation) if the floor area is smaller or equal to 7.2 m^2. Furthermore, the

Alliance Action Plan Cities Institute (2008) also defines slum areas are neglected parts of the city, resulting in the housing and living conditions of the people being in poor status. This area can be located in the middle of a city with high density or developed spontaneously on the outskirts of the city (Sinulingga, 2005).

A settlement consists of the content, namely humans and the container (the physical place where humans live which includes natural and man-made elements). The two elements of a settlement, namely content (people) and place (container), can be divided into five main elements called the five existing elements. Settlements are the totality of the environment formed by five main elements, namely nature, humans, society, shells, and networks. The concept of five elements proposed by Doxiadis (1974) is an indicator of the sustainability of a settlement. Natural Container (nature with its systems) and Manmade Container are containers for humans (Man and Society) with all their complex activities. Therefore, to achieve sustainability both in the dimensions of houses and large urban scale settlements, these five elements must reach a balance point. Humans use things from nature and humans should protect nature. In this way, the quality of life of the community itself is created (Arawanda & Viking, 2003).

Based on the definitions and opinions presented above, it can be concluded that the criteria for slum settlements can be described, namely:

a. Lack of Basic Facilities and Infrastructure

In this case, residents of slum areas have limited or even no access to basic settlement services, such as clean water facilities, dirty water networks, electricity networks, drainage, and waste collection and processing systems.

b. Uninhabitable Housing

An uninhabitable housing condition can be defined as a residence that is built with non-permanent materials, the floor is not hard, the walls fall easily, and cannot be protected from disasters that strike. Furthermore, it can also be identified from the size of the residence that does not meet the standard requirements for the area of the occupants.

c. High-Density Settlements

Settlements that are categorized as high density are the number of residences in one area totaling >100 residences/ha with a population density of >200 people/km2.

d. Unhealthy Living Conditions

Slum areas are also synonymous with unhealthy community conditions. In this case, it is interpreted as a residential environment that does not meet health standards, thus having an impact on the health vulnerability of the population. On the other hand, this area was also built in a location that poses quite a risk to the health and safety of its residents, such as riverside areas, areas located close to land that is prone to landslides, and this is of course also dangerous for the safety of its residents. Inadequate housing conditions, lack of good air exchange, and lack of good sanitation are what cause unhealthy conditions for the residents.

e. Absence of Guaranteed Right to Settle

The development of slum areas according to their occurrence consists of several types. However, in general, the condition of these slum areas develops spontaneously, unplanned, and wildly so that the areas they occupy become illegal. This is of course a weakness for the community because they will live for a long time but do not have legal certainty regarding their residence. There is no guarantee of the right to settle, which can result in eviction at any time due to problems that violate city spatial planning or administrative standards for building construction.

f. Low Economy and Social Exclusion

One of the important things to pay attention to is also related to social problems that occur in slum areas and their relationship to low economic status and social exclusion from outside slum areas. The image of slum areas has always been an area that is synonymous with negative activities and crime.

SLUM TYPOLOGY

Based on physical characteristics and legal aspects, there are two types of slum settlements, namely: a) Slum settlement category, namely slum areas that are legally recognized as residential areas; and b) Squatter Settlement category, namely illegal slum settlements that occupy land that is not intended as a residential area, for example: along the edge of railway tracks, on river banks, under bridges, in markets, in cemeteries, in rubbish dumps, and others. In terms of legality, illegal settlements in this category generally occupy land that is not within their control rights, for example on empty land abandoned by the owner or on empty land belonging to the state.

According to the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works (2016), handling slum areas can be divided into three, namely:1) Restoration is carried out by repairing and/or rebuilding public infrastructure, facilities, and/or utilities so that they can function optimally, to create a healthy and livable residential area; 2) Rejuvenation, carried out by carrying out comprehensive restructuring, including the construction of new infrastructure, facilities, and/or public utilities to create a healthy and livable residential area; and 3) Resettlement is carried out by relocating/relocating people in slum areas who occupy areas that are not designated as residential areas, to new locations to create healthy and livable residential areas.

Sutanto (1995); and Titisari & Kurniawan, (1999) further explained that slum settlements are divided into three types based on their origin or process of occurrence, namely: a) Slum buildings (created), namely residential areas of economically weak communities with physical characteristics: (1) Buildings are easy to move; (2) Built with minimal materials; (3) Most of them were built by the residents themselves (slums from the start); b) Derivative (generated) slums; with the following characteristics: (1) The house which was originally built with permission, in the old city area, is increasingly in disrepair to the point where it becomes a slum house; (2) Old villages besieged by rapid urban development; (3) Buildings and infrastructure are damaged due to lack of maintenance; and c) Slum settlements in housing projects (in project housing) with the following characteristics: (1) Groups of housing projects provided by government agencies for economically weak communities; (2) The construction of houses carried out by residents themselves with very poor maintenance resulted in a decline in infrastructure services.

SLUM TOURISM

Slum tourism has other names, such as “poverty tourism”, “slums”, “favela tours”, “township tours”, and “reality tours”. Supporters of this type of tourism argue that this type of tourism can contribute to change both in slum environments and for their residents. Slum tourism is a reconstruction of the thinking of a global community that is driven to produce cultural development from the tourism sector so that a diaspora is formed, namely a marginalized global community whose commercial side is deconstructed (Loftus, 2009; Selinger & Outterson, 2009; and Koven, 2006). The identity displayed by slum tourism is about the bourgeois origins of urban society which comes from marginalized communities in slum areas (Frenzel, 2018; Monroe & Bishop, 2016; Chege & Mwisukha, 2013; Frenzel et al., 2012b; Obrien, 2011; Jaffe & Dürr, 2012; Dyson, 2012; Rolfes, 2010; Klepsch, 2009; and Klepsch, 2009).

Slum tourism is not a general concept regarding the type of tourism that many people may know, initially, slum tourism was called slumming. Slumming was first recognized in the Oxford University dictionary in 1884. This word was used to describe trips made

by people who visited the slum area in the city of London, England, to observe their way of life and habits. Slum tourism can be categorized as cultural tourism, where cultural tourism is a type of tourism that is classified as special interest tourism. The culture referred to in slum tourism is different from what has so far become a special standard for cultural tourism. Cultural tourism which is synonymous with certain ethnic groups or ethnicities that still have a way of life based on the customs and traditions of their ancestors is made different from slum tourism.

Slum areas themselves are settlements that are unfit for habitation because they do not meet the requirements for housing both technically and non-technically, and are characteristic of a developing country (UN-Habitat, 2007). Slum areas or slum areas can also be called slum settlements, namely areas where the houses and residential conditions of the people in the area are very bad. Slums are a general impression or description of low attitudes and behavior in terms of the living standards and income of the middle class.

Slums can be placed as a cause and can also be placed as an effect. Placed anywhere, the word slum still leads to something negative. A slum settlement can be said to be an embodiment of poverty because generally, it is in slum settlements that poor people live and are often found in urban areas (Griffin & Muldoon, 2020; Corburn & Sverdlik, 2017; Nuissl & Heinrichs, 2013; Steinbrink, 2012; Jaffe & Durr, 2012; Meschkank, 2011; Kurniasih, 2007).

Slumming was initially not considered a tourist trip and was more considered an observation and observation of styles and ways of life from other sides of the city of London, which later expanded to cities in America. However, in the 1990s, academic studies on slumming as part of a tourism activity began to emerge, due to the increase in travel activities to slum areas in Brazil and South Africa and organized by tour operators for a fee (Dondolo, 2002). Of these two countries, much research has been directed to Brazil, with Rio de Janeiro being the center. Favelas and Rochina (two slum centers in Brazil) have succeeded in attracting tourists, even though these two areas are real contexts of dense settlements that are synonymous with poverty, crime, and the dens of addicts (Cardoso, 2005).

Slum tourism is considered to be a breakthrough in the conventional tourism paradigm (Ooi, 2002), the concept of conventional tourism development which is packaged in a luxurious and recreational form is replaced with a type of tourism that is more mural, experience seeking, individual and free without requiring the construction of star-rated facilities, has damaged existing standards, especially conventional tourism. Ma (2010), who studied tourists' motivations for slum tourism activities in India, found that tourists' interest in slum tourism was because they wanted to see something original and different from the presentation of tourism they generally do. (In another sense, slum tourism can be said to be more based on individual interests and is classified as special interest tourism, namely cultural tourism (Roy et al., 2014; Singh, 2014; Sori, 2012; Dovey & King, 2012).

PROPOSITIONS AND CONCEPTS TO BUILD THEORY FOR FUTURE RESEARCH IN HANDLING SLUMS WITH THE CONCEPT OF SLUM TOURISM

Mapping Future Studies Regarding the Characteristics of Slum Settlements

This mapping involved eleven studies (journals) with study locations spread across several countries. Nine variables explain the characteristics of slum settlements, but not all of them are highlighted by research. The mapping of previous studies for the sake of state-of-the-art and the latest future studies is presented in Table 1 below,

Table 1. Mapping of Future Studies Regarding the Characteristics of Slum Settlements

Year	Researcher	Variable								
		Population density	Distribution of	Residential conditions	Infrastructure	Land use	Disaster mitigation	Socio-[illegible]	Economy	Education
2012	Mekawy (2012); Torres (2012)	√			√				√	
2014	Frenzel (2014)			√					√	
2015	Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf (2015)				√			√	√	
2017	Noorsetya et al., (2017); Nisbett, (2017)			√				√		
2018	Akbar & Alfian (2018); Michiani & Asano (2018); and Sunarti et al., (2018)			√	√			√	√	√
2019	Booyens & Rogerson, (2018)			√						
2021	Hammad (2021)							√	√	
Future research updates (State of the art and novelty)			√			√	√			
Future research suggestions		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

It was found that future studies that will be researched should take all the characteristics, with the current position in three analytical variables, namely; distribution of settlements, land use (pattern and shape), and disaster mitigation.

Mapping Future Studies Regarding the Biophysical Architecture of Slum Settlements

Mapping of slum settlements according to biophysical architecture. Summarized by Therapy Bright Green (2014), there are seven objects of analysis regarding residential biophysical architecture, namely: natural dimensions, artificial dimensions, natural forms, patterns and processes, light and space, spatial relationships, and the relationship between humans and nature. Until now (see Table 2) there has been no research that specifically analyzes these seven variables in the case of slum settlements. In this way, these seven variables become the state of the art and become a second innovation opportunity for future research.

Table 2. Mapping of Future Studies Regarding the Biophysical Architecture of Slum Settlements

Year	Researcher	Variable						
		Natural dimension	Artificial dimension	Natural shape	Patterns and	Lighting and space	Relationship between spaces	The relationship between humans and nature
2012-2023	-							
Future research updates (State of the art and novelty)		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Future research suggestions		√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Mapping Future Studies Regarding Slum Tourism

The issue of slum tourism has been widely discussed since 2012, only from 2022 to early 2024 there has been no new information. Complete information regarding the latest information for future researchers regarding slum tourism is presented in the mapping of previous studies as shown in Table 3 below,

Table 3. Mapping Future Studies Regarding Slum Tourism

Year	Researcher	Variable												
		Color attraction	Tourist amenities	Accessibility	Community activities	Branding	Alternative attractions	Creativity	Marine tourism	The role of government	Participative	Area carrying capacity	Physical environment	Environment modification
2012	Mekawy (2012); Torres (2012)				√	√	√				√		√	√
2014	Frenzel (2014)				√		√				√		√	
2015	Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf (2015); Aseye et al., (2015); Frencel & Blakeman (2015)	√			√	√	√	√		√	√		√	√
2017	Noorsetya et al., (2017); Nisbett, (2017)						√						√	√
2018	Akbar & Alfian (2018); Michiani & Asano (2018); Sunarti et al., (2018); Booyens & Rogerson, (2018)				√		√	√	√	√	√		√	√
2019	Booyens (2019)						√	√					√	
2021	Hammad (2021)												√	√
Future research updates (State of the art and novelty)			√	√								√		
Future research suggestions		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Future research should analyze all variables as mentioned in the mapping results in Table 3 above. As a research position to reflect the latest developments, it is based on three variables, namely; tourism amenities, area accessibility, and area carrying capacity so that tourism can be sustainable without causing environmental damage.

Mapping Future Studies Regarding Analysis Approaches (Methods)

This mapping is intended to determine what research approach should be used. The assumption used is that the recommended research approach used is based on the increasing number and latest analytical tools used by previous researchers. The results of mapping the use of research approaches or methods are presented in Table 4 below,

Table 4. Mapping Future Studies Regarding the Research Method Paradigm Used

Year	Researcher	Method						
		Qualitative Descriptive	Quantitative	Exploratory Investigation	Tentative Analysis	Comparison (Mixed Methods)	Empirical Study	Positivism (Pure Quantitativ
2012	Mekawy (2012); Torres (2012)	√	√					
2014	Frenzel (2014)	√					√	
2015	Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf (2015); Aseye et al., (2015); Frencel & Blakeman (2015)	√			√	√		√
2017	Noorsetya et al., (2017); Nisbett, (2017)	√			√			
2018	Akbar & Alfian (2018); Michiani & Asano (2018); Sunarti et al., (2018); Booyens & Rogerson, (2018)	√	√	√				
2019	Booyens, (2019)	√						
2021	Hammad (2021)	√	√					
Future research updates (State of the art and novelty)								
Future research suggestions		√	√					

The mapping results indicate the use of methods for future research using two approaches, namely qualitative descriptive and quantitative descriptive. Operations and analytical tools used are special (subjective) considerations for researchers.

Conceptual Framework for Future Research

Starting from the mapping results as shown in Table 1 to Table 4, it is simply shown in the conceptual framework as shown in Figure 1. The conceptual framework presented becomes a reference for future researchers, or can also be constructed according to the results of the latest studies and existing factual conditions. happening around the researcher.

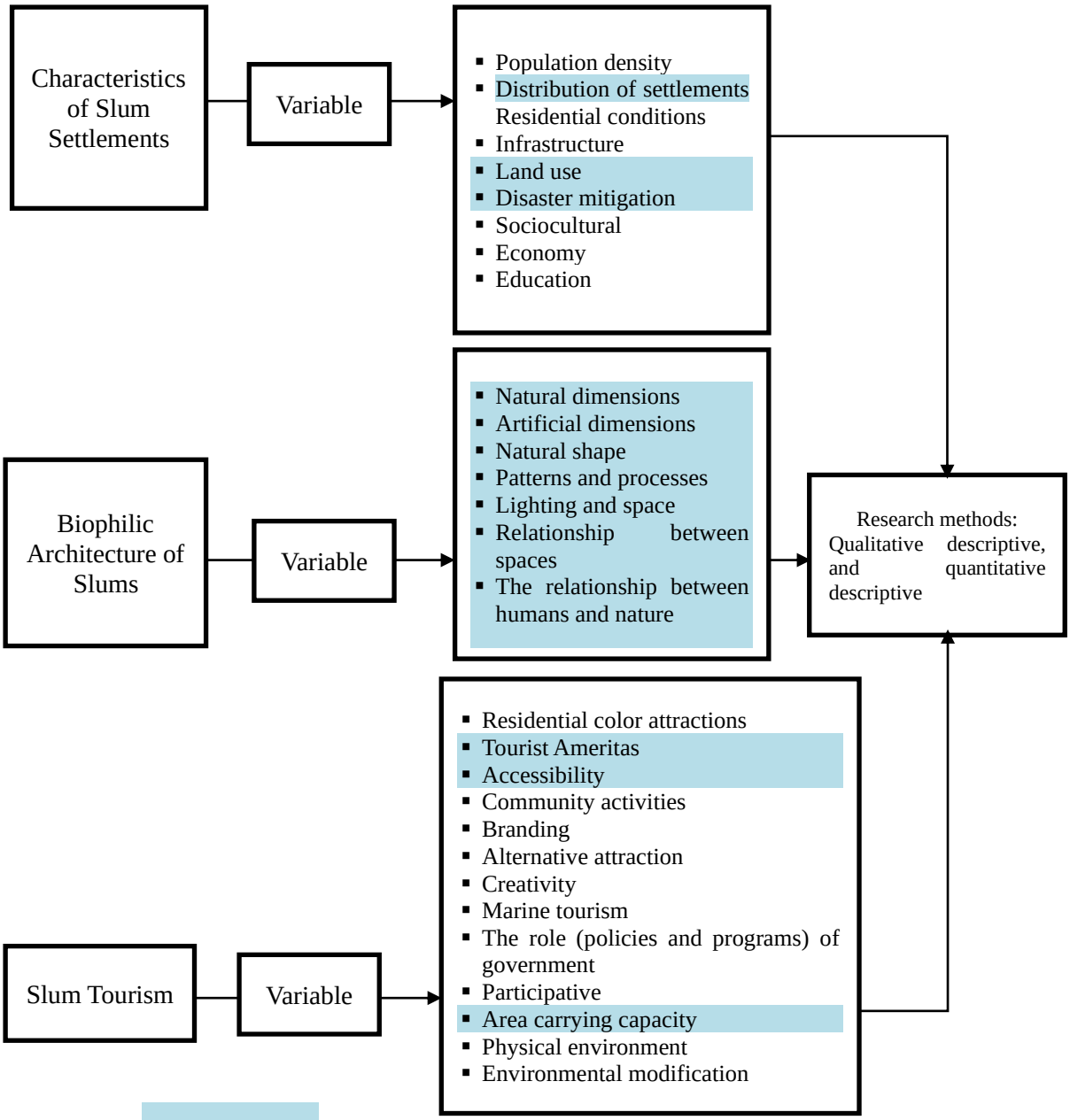

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework for Future Research Regarding Characteristics, Biophysical Architecture, and Slum Tourism

FACTS ON SLUM SETTLEMENTS IN INDONESIA

The area of slum areas in Indonesia in 2009 was 57,800 ha, then showed an increase in 2021 to 86,548 ha, with an average growth rate of 2.34% each year. The increase in slums is driven by three factors: economic, geographic, and psychological. In slum areas, most low-income people look for homes close to work. However, affordable land is still not available. According to Ramadlan (2014), the reason for the high resistance of slum residents to remain in their original location is because of the close distance between the settlement and the employment center they will occupy. Psychological factors can also be seen in the character of people who are open and do more activities outside the home (Rindarjono, 2012).

In Indonesia, the number of households living in urban slums (under 40%) shows that the number of households living in urban slums will increase to 13.86% in 2021 (Pramantha

et al., 2021). The emergence of urbanization is one of the causes of the emergence of slum settlements and occurs in various cities in Indonesia, causing various problems. Environmental problems, such as high population density, are inversely proportional to improvements in public infrastructure and housing. The implication is that many slum settlements on the outskirts of cities grow spontaneously (unplanned) and irregularly.

Slum settlements in Indonesia are a social problem that is not easy to solve. Various efforts and programs have been made to overcome slum settlements, but we still find slum settlements in almost every corner where social life in urban areas is not organized. Slum areas are found to be areas with unhealthy, dirty, densely populated, and limited environmental conditions (Andika, 2012).

Nawagamuwa & Viking (2003) also said that the causes of the emergence of slum areas can be seen from several characteristics such as the character of the building, namely its old age, and the condition of the surrounding environment. Another characteristic is the unavailability of facilities according to the number (density) of the population. The condition of slum settlements can also show the economic, social, and cultural conditions of the residents as a reflection of the poor condition of community housing. The formation of slum settlements often called slum areas is often seen as having the potential to cause many urban problems. For this reason, Wijaya (2016:4) adds that slum areas are areas consisting of housing that is unstructured and uninhabitable (every year it is flooded).

Currently, Indonesia is experiencing an increase in slum areas, so it is necessary to organize the management of slum areas through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the implementation of the national agreement "Slum Free Indonesia 2025". This is also strengthened by the legal basis in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Article 40 which states that "every person has the right to life and a decent living". In the international arena, this is also reinforced in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights where this is related to the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being. welfare (the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being). It is not only the government that is carrying out slum eradication but sectors and NGOs based in the housing and settlement sector are also playing an active role in improving the quality of slum settlements in several areas. To improve the quality of life of people without exception, the SDGs target which is the United National agenda as an effort to improve the standard of living of all humans in the world has become a trigger for several countries, including Indonesia (Prayitno, 2020).

According to Prayitno (2020), the approach taken in dealing with slum settlements so far tends to be negative input variables which are seen as current welfare, not as future welfare. so that slum areas are better understood as places of refuge. which is not worth it. This is the basis that the problem of slum settlements is only limited to physical spatial (spatial problem-based), but must be based on an outcome variable approach so that other potentials can be seen that can be developed as strategies for dealing with slum settlements. This gives rise to the understanding that slum areas are called "gold dust" which shows the contribution that slum areas can make in the rapid movement of the urban economy due to the presence of the informal sector. However, due to poor management, the phenomenon of slum settlements has emerged. It is this perspective that can be explored, its status, condition, and potential as a basis for determining criteria for slum area management in the future. De-Soto (2000) stated that slum areas have enormous assets to improve the quality of life and develop capabilities, even though shack-shaped residences can still be called assets. One approach to dealing with the spread of slum settlements can be done by repairing or increasing the physical quality of the quality of areas and settlements along with public facilities, infrastructure, and utilities (Prayitno, 2020).

SLUM TOURISM IN INDONESIA

As a country that also has slum areas, Indonesia cannot be separated from the phenomenon of slum tourism. Slum tourism in Indonesia can be found in Jakarta and Malang which have succeeded in changing slum residential areas to be more suitable resulting in an increased number of tourist visits (Ramadhany, 2017). This can be seen through the increase in the number of visits based on data collected through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (2022) in 2018 to 15,239 tourists, then in 2019 there was a decrease of 2,670 tourists, then in 2020 there were only 2,773 tourists due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and it increased again in 2021 there were 5,852 tourists, and in 2022 it will start to increase again to 9,440 tourists in the new normal era.

Currently, there has been a lot of development in dealing with slum settlements, known as slum tourism. In general, tourism is often associated with travel activities from home to places that have beauty or natural scenery to enjoy (Hammad, 2019; Rouby, 2019; Lew, 2011; and Honey & Giplin, 2009). This phenomenon of slum tourism occurs efficiently and effectively because the initial development concept planning pays attention to sustainability aspects so that improvements in the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the community are also paid attention (Yousaf et al., 2018; and Njagi et al., 2017).

However, tourism today has moved beyond its boundaries. Mass tourism, which is synonymous with beauty and recreation, is starting to receive criticism because it does not support social, economic, and environmental welfare (Ilhami, 2017). Tourism activities that initially developed patterns of mass tourism or conventional tourism have developed into tourism with patterns such as alternative tourism, non-conventional tourism, or special interest tourism which has emerged as an alternative to large-scale tourism development that hurts the environment. specifically. However, the development of tourism patterns certainly hopes that tourism will become an industry that supports society and continues to support social, cultural, and environmental values.

SLUMS IN MAKASSAR CITY

Makassar City is one of the big cities in Indonesia where slum areas are still a city problem. through determining the location of slum housing and slum settlements under provincial authority in South Sulawesi province in 2020 covering an area of 1,183.79 ha and Makassar City specifically 77.92 ha. This slum area is located in 5 sub-districts, namely in Tamalate District, Panakkukang District, Tallo District, Ujung Tanah District, and Tamalanrea District. Tallo District, as a slum area, apart from its problems, also has potential. Socio-cultural potential where daily activities are still natural, residential areas located on land and water, located right in the coastal area of Makassar City and directly adjacent to the Tallo River. Apart from that, there is also a Mangrove area which also provides natural vegetation which also plays a role in mitigating disasters that often occur in the area.

The potentials described can be used as potential attractions that can invite tourists to come to visit. Furthermore, according to the Head of the Makassar City Housing and Settlement Area Service in 2017, in dealing with slum areas, there is a strategy to accelerate the handling of slum areas in Makassar City which is packaged in the 8 (eight) ways of the future acceleration strategy program as a concept for managing slum areas so that they become more example for the district/cities throughout Indonesia. This concept is divided into 3 (three) parts, namely "Reconstructing the fate of society to become a world-class prosperous society", second, "Restoring city planning to become a world-class comfortable city", and third "Restoring urban planning to become a world-class comfortable city", and third "Reforming government governance to become a world-class public service that is free of corruption, this is also carried out considering that slum tourism is also considered to have new impacts, where residents become lazy, do not want to try and depend on the help of visiting tourists. Apart from that, the facilities and infrastructure supporting tourism activities are still very minimal and inadequate, so a

study is needed regarding the arrangement of slum settlements as an initial stage for new tourism destinations to support the government's success in improving the quality of the area. slum area in Makassar City.

Looking at the handling of slum areas in the context of slum area planning will be closely related to the level of sustainability of this slum tourism phenomenon. So it is necessary to carry out a separate assessment of the sustainability of handling slum areas. Putri & Subekti (2021) in their study report that to create a positive relationship between humans, the natural surroundings, and the environment to improve the welfare of human life physically and non-physically by integrating nature both by applying natural materials and by carrying out the process of transforming various forms of nature into in design through the concept of biophilic architecture. This concept will not only build a sustainable settlement, but an area can also be developed to be more sustainable and will attract tourists to visit so it can be a good solution, especially for slum areas.

CONCLUSION

It was found that slum settlements are still a current and future challenge in urban areas, even though this is very important, this content is a goal of achieving Sustainable Development (SDGs). The results of the study show that three main points are the focus of discussions regarding slum settlements in the future, namely: characteristics of slum settlements; biophysical architecture; and slum tourism. The slum tourism approach model is considered the main alternative in dealing with slum settlements. However, its development requires strengthening the characteristics of slum areas and the biophysical architecture of residences. These three concepts must be integrated as a new chapter in the current slum area management approach model.

To deepen the study regarding the future development of science (novelty), the study suggests reviewing the characteristics of slum areas. What has been said so far, for the author, there is a need for critical adjustments regarding the characteristics to re-examine its application. The first criticism is regarding the distribution of settlements that do not yet have standard standards, which so far have been in the form of areas, so what if they are in groups or partially scattered? Second, regarding land use, especially building areas and other types of use, here there is also a need to emphasize the concept of livable settlements and inclusive public spaces. Third, integration of disaster mitigation.

The next insight for future scientific contributions is regarding the study of biophysical architecture. Analysis of this is quite challenging scientifically because research on this matter is still limited to be used as a reference. With a more in-depth study, the resulting study will be very useful in developing new concepts and theories to then be used as a basis for formulating a model for handling slum settlements using a slum tourism approach.

The next criticism and analysis is regarding slum tourism. Discussion of this concept as a key alternative for dealing with contemporary slum settlements will be very interesting if the current model is reconstructed by including analysis objects (variables) regarding tourist attraction, accessibility, and carrying capacity of the area.

Acknowledgement And Conflict of Interest

Thanks are expressed to the Chair of the Architectural Engineering Department, the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, and the Chancellor of Hasanuddin University for providing facilities to the author during the training process in the Engineering Doctoral Program.

This study was based on the author's initiative and funding. It can be ensured that the contents of the manuscript are free from conflicts of interest.

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