

Priority Variables for Handling Slum Settlements Based on the Tourism Village Concept in Sedau, Singkawang City

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Abstract

The issue of slum settlements in Singkawang City has garnered government attention, with Sedau identified as the third priority area for intervention. However, many revitalization efforts fail due to mismatched methods that do not consider environmental, social, and economic characteristics. This study aims to identify priority variables for addressing slum settlements based on the concept of developing a tourism village to improve residents' quality of life and support local economic development. The research method employed is expert judgment through the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), which helps evaluate relevant variables. The findings reveal four main priority variables: good accessibility, a unique tourism village concept, provision of clean water, and waste management. These findings provide important insights for decision-making in planning interventions. Recommendations are directed at the government, development sectors, and the Sedau community, emphasizing the need for better planning, particularly regarding accessibility and infrastructure such as roads, water supply, and waste management. The study also notes its limitations to provide context for the generalization of results and to guide future research.

Keywords: planning, slum settlement, tourism village, tourism

A. Introduction

The Sedau area is one of the rural areas in Singkawang City, and it has unique characteristics that need to be developed. Not only is it an ordinary organizational area, but the Sedau area is also famous for its area that has beach tourism potential, namely Batu Burung Beach. Local and foreign tourists often visit Batu Burung Beach for tourism activities. Then, the Sedau area also provides trade-in freshwater or brackish water fish seeds and shrimp paste processing, which was built in collaboration between the PUPR Ministry and PT. PLN (Persero), as well as various local culinary delights. Due to its location directly adjacent to the Natuna Sea, the Sedau area is also used as a transit area if people and tourists want to go to Simpang Island in the Natuna Sea area. Another potential that can support tourism activities is the location of the Sedau area, which is close to the Sinka Island Park area and the Pasir Panjang area, both of which are main tourist destinations in Singkawang City.

However, if we refer to the Decree of the Mayor of Singkawang Number 600/294/DISPERKIMTA, PERKIM-A of 2020 concerning Determining the Location of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements in Singkawang City, the Sedau area is designated as an area that has slum organizations with the level of handling being included in Priority 3. This means that the level of slums in the Sedau area is relatively light. No plan document can be used to rejuvenate slum organizations. In the Sedau area, several buildings are seen as inadequate or inadequate due to buildings made from wood (semi-permanent buildings), buildings that are close to each other, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Apart from that, there are problems with poor fire conditions and the provision of drinking water in the Sedau area. Even though the Sedau area has the status of a light slum organization, looking at the existing problems, handling and planning for the Sedau organization area still needs to be done to avoid the severity of slums which can result in environmental and social issues. The impact of the existence of slum organizations can be divided into two, namely physical impacts (such as ecological damage due to random waste disposal, the emergence of disease, and damage to natural beauty) and social impacts (harmonization between individuals) (Saputra et al., 2022).

Handling dirty organizational environments must be able to resolve problems based on environmental conditions and the potential of the area. Geographical and physical, environmental, economic and social conditions are critical considerations for achieving management of slum organizations. Several studies related to slum management have been carried out, including Kurniasari

et al. (2020), which consider environmental factors such as building conditions, regularity, density and quality of buildings, ecological infrastructure, roads, availability of drinking water, waste and waste management drainage, and fire protection. Sutrisno et al. (2019) consider building conditions, environmental road conditions, provision of clean air, and waste management. However, although many indicators for handling slum organizations have been put forward, in fact, handling slum organizations often fail (Kurniasari et al., 2020). The occurrence of transactions in slum organizations is also considered not urgent, and there are biased criteria for measuring the level of slums, so they have the potential to be off-target (Sukiman & Swasto, 2022). Therefore, given the potential and regional problems of the Sedau area, it is hoped that the handling of slum organizations in the Sedau area will pay attention to essential criteria appropriate to the area's conditions.

If you look at the potential of the Sedau area, developing an organization with a tourist village concept is an innovation that suits the characteristics of its environment. A tourist village is a tourism asset based on rural potential, with all its uniqueness and attractions that can be utilized and developed into a tourism product to attract tourists to the village location (Sudibya, 2018). So, tourist villages can be said to be one of the tourist attractions developing in the tourism sector (Masitah, 2019). According to Masitah (2019), tourist villages are created in rural areas with special characteristics such as pristine natural resources, unique villages, and the traditions and culture of local communities. With the concept of a tourist village, it is hoped that it can also encourage local communities to participate in maintaining, preserving and developing sustainably in the village. Tourism villages must involve the community to keep the community's economic success, protect the existing ecosystem, and preserve the cultural values that apply in the community (Syafi'i & Suwandono, 2015).

Support from the government, local institutions, and local communities is critical to developing tourist villages (Syafi'i & Suwandono, 2015). If we refer to several documents related to tourism development, regional development with a tourist village concept in the Sedau area has been supported. These documents include (1) Government Regulation (PP) Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010-2025, in which Singkawang City remains the Gateway to Kalimantan; (2) Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Number 9 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations, which states that one of how tourism development can be developed is with a regional development approach

that is community-based and community-empowering which includes various aspects, such as human resources, marketing, destinations, science and technology; (3) The Singkawang City Government's plan as stated in the Masterplan City Development & Investment Opportunities Towards Tourism Special Economic Zone, where the Sedau area becomes the Sedau Coastal Tourism area and the Sedau Tourism Village; and (4) there is a tourism awareness community in Sedau Village, South Singkawang with the name Teluk Ma'Jantu.

This research focuses on the development of the tourism village concept as a solution to address the issues of slum settlements in the Sedau area of Singkawang City. Sedau possesses unique characteristics and significant tourism potential, particularly at Batu Burung Beach, which attracts many visitors. The aim of this study is to identify priority variables for rejuvenating slum areas through the implementation of the tourism village concept. The importance of this research lies in creating sustainable solutions that empower local communities while preventing the deterioration of slum conditions. The research question is: "What are the priority variables to consider in revitalizing slum areas in Sedau using the tourism village concept?" The research gap is evident in the lack of studies linking tourism potential with slum management strategies in this region. The novelty of this research lies in integrating tourism aspects into slum management, a topic that has not been extensively addressed in existing literature.

By focusing on the development of tourism villages, this study aims to contribute positively to the planning and management of slum settlements in Sedau. To achieve success in managing slum organizations by applying the tourist village concept in the Sedau area to the region's characteristics, it is necessary to determine priority variables for rejuvenating slum organization areas based on the idea of the tourist village itself. Therefore, this research aims to determine the priority variables in rejuvenating the slum organization area in Sedau with the tourism village concept.

B. Literature Review

Slum Settlement

In the classic theory of organization put forward by Doxiadis (1967), 'settlement' is defined as housing for humans. The five organizational elements are called Ekistic Elements by Doxiadis (1967): nature, Anthropos, society, shell, network and nature. According to Law Number 1 of 2011

concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, it is part of the living environment outside protected areas (both urban and rural). It functions as a residential/residential environment and a place for activities that support life and livelihoods. Meanwhile, the definition of a slum organization based on the law is an organization that is unfit for habitation due to building irregularities, a high level of building density, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure that do not meet the requirements.

A study conducted by Sukiman & Swasto (2022) defines slum organizations with three conditions including (1) Uninhabitable settlements which are formed due to conditions of high density and building density, giving the impression of disorder; (2) Organizational environmental infrastructure is inadequate or not yet available; (3) Decreased building quality due to ageing or damage, whether physical or mental, natural or human-made.

Several studies have examined the criteria that are important in handling slum organizations. There are general treatment criteria that are often used as measurements, such as those sourced from Kurniasari et al. (2020) and Sutrisno et al. (2019), including (1) coastal disaster risk conditions; (2) coastal environmental conditions, (3) fire protection conditions; (4) waste management conditions; (5) wastewater treatment conditions; (6) conditions for providing clean air; (7) good accessibility conditions; (8) condition of residential buildings; (9) unique tourist village concept; (10) community conditions and organizational structure; and (11) current village conditions.

However, there are quite a few cases where slum organizations are handled with a specific focus, such as social and political conditions. Several vital criteria in handling slum organizations in a social and political context include the absence of coordination and collaboration between society, institutions and government (Hart & King, 2019; Putra & Wardani, 2023); ensuring the voice of vulnerable communities (Hart & King, 2019); there is careful planning before handling (Sukiman & Swasto, 2022); community participation and empowerment (Hart & King, 2019; Sukiman & Swasto, 2022; Surya et al., 2020); supervision and control (Sukiman & Swasto, 2022); improving infrastructure such as roads, access to water and access to health services (Hart & King, 2019; Rashid, 2009); as well as government policies related to handling slum organizations that can be well distributed in the community (Asterix et al., 2021).

Tourism and Tourism Villages

Tourism is a social, cultural, and economic phenomenon that involves people's movement to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal, business, or professional purposes (UN Tourism, 2008). One of the tourism products is a tourist village. Several definitions of a tourist village are part of a tourism product that considers several aspects including: (1) Based on rural potential with all its uniqueness and attractions that can be utilized and developed into a tourism product so that it can attract tourist visits to the village location (Sudibya, 2018); (2) Has unique characteristics such as pristine natural resources, village uniqueness, traditions and local community culture (Masitah, 2019); (3) Having a community that interacts directly with each other under management and has the care and awareness to participate together by adapting the skills of different individuals (Aminuddin et al., 2022); (4) Has good access, has exciting objects, the community and village officials accept and supports the concept of a tourist village, guaranteed village security, availability of accommodation, adequate workforce and good telecommunications, has a calm or relaxed climate , related to tourist areas that are already known to the public (Syafi'i & Suwandono, 2015).

C. Research Methods

This research uses quantitative research methods. Sugiyono (2010) states that quantitative methods are research methods used to examine a population or a particular sample to test existing hypotheses. Furthermore, data collection techniques were carried out by observation and interviews. Field observations are made regarding the area's physical condition and potential problems in the research area. The variables observed in this study are explained in table 1 below:

Table 1. Priority level of essential variables in handling village-based slum organizations

Variable	Sub-variable
Coastal disaster risk conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a disaster gathering point 2. Planting mangrove trees 3. Rejuvenation of wave barrier walls
Coastal environmental conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a suitable pier for fishing boats and passenger ships 2. Clean up trash on the beach

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Variable	Sub-variable
Fire protection	3. Piling of sand at several points
	1. Creation of a fire station
	2. Procurement of hydrants at several points
	3. Procurement of fire extinguishers in each building
Waste management conditions	4. Fire handling training
	1. Addition of waste transportation facilities
	2. Construction of integrated polling stations
	3. Socialization of the 3R program
Wastewater treatment conditions	1. Provision of communal showers, washing and toilets (MCK).
	2. Procurement of adequate private toilets
	3. Procurement of liquid waste
	4. Provision of integrated waste processing
Conditions for providing clean water	1. Connect/install the PDAM pipe
	2. Construction of clean water wells
	3. Provision of rainwater storage
Good accessibility conditions	1. Providing street lighting along the tourist village access road
	2. Repaving
	3. Road Widening
Condition of residential buildings	1. Redevelopment of the area
	2. Repairs to inadequate buildings
	3. Regulate the distance between buildings
Unique tourist village concept	1. The concept of a fishing tourism village
	2. The concept of a natural beach tourism village with stretches of granite rocks and green hills
	3. The concept of a tourist village managing marine products
The state of society and organizational structure	1. Hold training for the community in terms of managing tourist villages
	2. Establishment of a tourist village management institution

Variable	Sub-variable
	3. Formation of tourist village community organizations
Current condition of the village	1. Creation of information centres around villages 2. Creation of village social media accounts 3. Making applications for villages

Source: Kurniasari et al. (2020) and Sutrisno et al. (2019) which has been modified

Interviews with experts in the field of slum management and in the tourism sector, especially in the field of tourism village planning expertise. In determining the sample for this research, a non-random or non-probability technique, namely a purposive sampling technique, was used, because it can be used or accepted in particular situations (Awwabin, 2021) and calls for the expertise needed in the research. A research instrument assisted the implementation of this interview in the form of a questionnaire which was distributed to 14 respondents, including five expert representatives from the Singkawang City Housing, Settlement and Land Service; five expert representatives from the Singkawang City Tourism, Youth and Sports Department; one expert representative from Sedau Village; one representative from the community living in the research area, namely the Head of RT 039; one topic in the field of tourism; and one study in the field of Regional and City Planning.

Then, the interview results were processed using the expert judgment analysis method through the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). The AHP analysis process will be assisted using Expert Choice software. In reading the expert judgment analysis results, there is a reference to the maximum inconsistency value achieved as the limit of the decision support system, namely where the inconsistency value is no more than 0.1% (Kusrini, 2007). Based on the results of calculating the inconsistency value in the interview results, four respondents' answers did not meet the requirements, so only ten were obtained.

D. Result and Discussion

Physical Conditions, Potential and Problems of the Sedau Region

The Sedau area has an area of 0.33 Km² or the equivalent of 0.38% of the total area of Sedau Village (Figure 1). The Sedau area has a population of 515

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people, divided into 256 men and 259 women. The Sedau area has 111 heads of households and 139 heads of families.



Figure 1. Sedau Regional Administrative Boundaries
Source: Results Processed by Researchers (2022)



Figure 2. Batu Burung Beach and Bridge to Bird Island
Source: Field Survey Results (2022)

Of the above number, 87 households are classified as low-income communities (MBR). As many as 60 people in the Sedau area make their living in trade/services, while 35 people make their living as fishermen. Apart from fishermen and trade/services, 7 people make their living in agriculture, plantations, forestry, or animal husbandry, and seven people work in mining, industry/factories, and government employment.

The Sedau area has a tourist destination: Batu Burung Beach (figure 2). Batu Burung Beach is a tourist spot that local and international tourists often visit. Currently, the Sedau Region still needs an official database that can be accessed regarding locations, surrounding areas and ecosystems that can help or support activities in the area. The Sedau area has various community activities, namely fishermen. Processing marine products, colonizing typical beachside culinary delights, and breeding freshwater fish. In terms of culture, Singkawang City has Tidayu, Chinese, Dayak, and Malay cultures.



Figure 3. Unsuitable Residential Buildings and Waste Conditions
Source: Field Survey Results (2022)

The condition of the waste in Figure 3 shows that the people of Sedau still throw their waste into holes and/or burn it. In other words, the Sedau area does not have facilities for transporting waste to Temporary Disposal Sites or Final Disposal Sites (TPA).

Priority Variables in Handling Slum Settlements with the Tourism Village Concept

Determining the priority variable for rejuvenating slum organizational areas in Sedau as a tourist village is expected to be used as a direction variable for rejuvenating slum organizational areas in Sedau as a tourist village. This aims to ensure that the organization of slum organizations is based on the characteristics of the local area. Handling a slum organizational environment must be able to resolve problems by environmental conditions and the potential of the region such as environmental factors such as building conditions, regularity, density and quality of buildings, ecological infrastructure, roads, availability of drinking water, drainage, waste and waste management, and fire protection (Kurniasari et al., 2020; Sutrisno et al., 2019). Based on the

results of the analysis, it is known that the prioritized variables in handling slum organizations with the tourist village concept are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Priority level of essential variables in organizing tourist village-based slum organizations

Priority levels	Variable	Value range variable
Priority	Good accessibility	> 0.1
	Unique tourist village concept	
	Providing clean air	
	Wastewater treatment	
Second priority	Waste processing	0.05 – 0.1
	Residential building	
	Coastal environment	
	Fire protection	
	Coastal disaster risk	
Third priority	The state of society and organizational structure	< 0.05
	Current condition of the village	

Source: Analysis results (2022)

The results of the expert judgment scoring in Table 2 show that the variables 'good accessibility', 'unique tourist village concept', 'clean water provision', and 'wastewater treatment' are the priority variables. This means that these variables are the primary considerations in rejuvenating slum villages with a tourist village concept in the Sedau area. In helping organizations achieve solutions to problems, the most important thing is to improve infrastructure, such as road networks, to ensure access for low-income communities (Hart & King, 2019; Rashid, 2009). It would be better if building roads were not only intended for private cars but instead aimed at providing public transportation that was integrated and user-oriented so that it was fair to residents who were vulnerable to opportunities (Hart & King, 2019). Then, within the variable 'good accessibility', sub-variables consist of 'provision of street lighting along tourist village access roads', 'repaving', and 'road widening'.

Based on the conditions in the Sedau area, the existing environmental roads in Sedau only have one lane and one track, are made from paving blocks, and do not have good street lighting, similar to the condition of the main road on Jalan Malindo, which only has one lane 2.5 meters wide in each lane. Meanwhile, Malindo Road, which already has asphalt material, has been revitalized in the form of repaving in 2021. This condition is the basis for experts in determining the sub-variable 'road widening', and 'providing street lighting along village access roads tourism' is the second priority, while 'repaving' is the last priority. Furthermore, in the variable 'unique tourist village concept', there is a sub-variable 'fishing tourism village concept', which is the priority. In contrast, the next priority is in the sub-variable 'natural beach tourism village concept with expanses of granite rocks and green hills' and 'the concept of a tourism village managing marine products'. This decision was considered because most people in the Sedau area work as sea fishermen. Community participation and empowerment are essential variables to resolve the incidence of slum organizations (Hart & King, 2019; Sukiman & Swasto, 2022; Surya et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the variable 'condition of clean water supply' shows that the most critical sub-variable is the sub-variable 'connecting/procuring PDAM pipes'. Access to clean water is essential (Hart & King, 2019; Rashid, 2009). More than the availability of clean water alone is required; it requires distribution or access that can serve the community. Based on the existing conditions of clean water supply in the Sedau area, only one head of household uses standardized and measured clean water from a regional company. In contrast, most other households use healthy water without being standardized and measured. This is the basis for experts prioritizing the PDAM pipe connection/procurement sub-variable. Apart from that, many households still have clean water needs that are only met in certain months. This is the basis for experts to make the sub-variable 'creating clean water wells' or 'rainwater harvesting' the second priority. Then, in the variable 'wastewater management conditions', it can be concluded that the main priority sub-variables are 'procurement of adequate private toilets' and 'provision of integrated waste processing'. The existing condition of wastewater treatment in Sedau is that one head of household does not have a private MCK or a shared MCK (< 5 heads of household). This is the basis for experts to prioritize the sub-variable of Procurement of Appropriate Private MCK. Apart from that, there are 2 heads of households whose waste disposal

is not in private septic tanks, communal septic tanks, or IPALs, so this is the basis for experts to make the sub-variable providing integrated waste processing the second priority.

In contrast to Kurniasari et al. (2020) and Sutrisno et al. (2019), which prioritizes the condition of residential buildings as the management of slum organizations, the Sedau area makes the variable 'condition of residential buildings' the second priority. Although the concentration of the sub-variable emphasized 'repairing inadequate buildings'. Another interesting thing also emerged from the variable 'community condition and organizational structure' in which the focus on providing community training, community empowerment, and the formation of management organizations and tourist village communities is not the main priority but is the last priority.

However, in the context of running slum organizations, social and political aspects are also needed. In a social context, for example, there is coordination and collaboration between society, institutions and government (Hart & King, 2019; Putra & Wardani, 2023), ensuring the voice of vulnerable communities (Hart & King, 2019); community participation and empowerment (Hart & King, 2019; Sukiman & Swasto, 2022; Surya et al., 2020). Meanwhile, important political and institutional considerations include supervision and control, as well as planning before rejuvenation (Sukiman & Swasto, 2022), and government policies regarding the implementation of slum organizations that can be well distributed in the community (Asterix et al., 2021).

D. Conclusion

Based on the discussions and deliberations, several variables are the main priority in handling slum organizations in the Sedau area, using a tourist village development approach. First, the variable good accessibility is the primary concern, where the sub-variable that is prioritized is road widening. Furthermore, the unique tourism village concept variable is also the focus, with the priority sub-variable being the development of the fishing tourism village concept. Providing clean water is also very important, where the procurement or connection of PDAM pipes is the main sub-variable. No less critical is wastewater management, which emphasizes providing adequate private toilets and an integrated waste treatment system. Even though other variables are not a top priority, exceptional attention to sub-variables is still needed, especially in pre-rejuvenation planning and the importance of organizational structures and collaboration between institutions.

As a recommendation, it is suggested to the government and the development sector, both from the private sector and the Sedau community, to prioritize planning for handling slum organizations, especially regarding accessibility and provision of infrastructure such as roads, clean water, waste management systems, and the unique concept of tourist villages. Other variables, considered second and third priorities, can be distributed in subsequent planning stages. In completing this series of research, suggestions for further research include a more in-depth review of sub-variables and determining the direction of rejuvenation of slum organizations in Sedau as a tourist village. Apart from that, efforts are also needed to sharpen the variables used in planning so that the results are more optimal and on target.

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