Urbanization philosophical perspective of slum settings in The City Of Palembang

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Abstract. Philosophical urbanization occurs because humans jointly move (migrate) to a destination area in search of a better life than before. Population density in urban areas will give birth to slums in the city of Palembang. Migrants who have a low economy will live in slums. Study was conducted desk study with use a philosophical approach in order to obtain an essential explanation of the process of urbanization to the development of slums in the city of Palembang. The results of this study are that they migrated because they were influenced by important reasons namely employment reasons. The essential truth is that they migrate because they need money to eat, while the place they work in their native area is generally a farmer who earns an income that is uncertain and in accordance with natural conditions. When nature is not supporting, poverty is also affected by each of its citizens, forcing them to immediately go to look for cities with high economic activity. Migrants who have a low economy will occupy slums in the city of Palembang. This migration activity continues to follow the previous family so that it increases urbanization in Palembang City.

1. Introduction
Philosophical knowledge of urbanization is caused by the increasing number of people moving or migrating to their destination areas in search of a more decent life. Migrants will occupy spaces that have high economic activity. Their tendency to live in urban areas continues for years so that urbanization continues to expand. The high rate of urbanization in urban areas is a sporadic phenomenon. This is caused by push and pull factors in the symptoms of Todaro DKK migration [1]. Migration is the movement of people from the area of origin to the destination area to live permanently or semi-permanently. High urbanization can give birth to slums because of poor performance in the development of city transportation, a system of accumulating garbage collection, flood management that is less than optimal [2].
The logical reasoning is that urban areas have their own magnets to target migrants to use as habitable areas in search of hope to try their luck. But their rationale is often not included with the skills they have. Migrants can only rely on energy in making their fortune in search of money. This causes them to only be able to survive and live in areas that have low economic carrying capacity to live.

The slum area is a strategic location to be used as a residence for migrants because it has a low economic value to be used as a residence. Residents who already inhabit slum areas and continue to grow with migrants from various other regions that cause increasing slums [3,4,5].

One area that has a high level of urbanization is Palembang City. Palembang is a city that has experienced very rapid development. This city, which is heading for international level, is the destination of many migrants to migrate to this city. Many international events are often held in Palembang, one of which is the Sea Games and Islamic Solidarity Games. The activities that will be held soon are Moto GP and ASEAN Games. This makes the city which has a high level of urbanization will increase. However, it must be realized that the high level of development will also result in an increase in the number of slums [6]. Based on empirical evidence according to Palembang City BPS data [7-38], it can be detailed through the table below:

| No | sub-district       | Number of Home Buildings in 2014 | Number of Home Buildings in 2015 |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1  | Sukarami           | 110                              | 103                              |
| 2  | Sematang Borang    | 25                               | 0                                |
| 3  | Sako               | 74                               | *                                |
| 4  | Alang-Alang Lebar  | 0                                | *                                |
| 5  | Bukit Kecil        | 52                               | 52                               |
| 6  | Kemuning           | 0                                | 0                                |
| 7  | Plaju              | 97                               | 97                               |
| 8  | Ilir Barat I       | 498                              | 504                              |
| 9  | Opposite Ulu I     | 2,420                            | 2,420                            |
| 10 | Kalidoni           | 80                               | 231                              |
| 11 | Ilir Barat II      | 85                               | 85                               |
| 12 | Ilir Timur I       | 990                              | 990                              |
| 13 | Opposite Ulu II    | 1,838                            | 1,838                            |
| 14 | Ilir Timur II      | 994                              | 994                              |
| 15 | Gandus             | 1,135                            | 1,135                            |
| 16 | Kertapati          | 3,259                            | 3,259                            |

| Total | 11,657 | 11,708 |

Source: Districts in Figures for 2015 and 2016
Note: * data not available

These data describe that empirically shows a significant increase in the number of buildings in slums in the city of Palembang. In the difference between 2014 and 2015 there were an increase in the number of buildings in the slums as many as 51 buildings. To overcome slums that continue to grow, it should be given a habitable area policy, but we need to know, providing policies is not as easy as imagined if it is not seen from the cultural aspect. In many urban areas, we often find that ecology-based settlement design alone is not enough to turn slums into clean and green areas. There are still many slum dwellers who do not accept the changes and move to other slum areas. This causes the failure of a policy in dealing with slums. Learning from these shortcomings, the author will conduct an in-depth study of the historical state of development of settlements in various cultural, social and economic aspects.

In this study, it is expected to be able to understand and study in depth the characteristics of the population living in the slums of Palembang in order to make the design of the distribution of settlement
development is an appropriate design and can be used as an example in various other urban areas. The urgency of this study is theoretically carried out in order to eliminate the threat of sporadic slums that can have an impact on environmental degradation [39,40,4], unemployment, crime, and can develop into causes of death so can be anticipated by mitigating slums disaster [41,42]. The urgency of the study in practically reducing social inequalities and relocating slums to become habitable with a political ecology approach [43] which must be investigated in order to be able to to revitalize slums [44]. This is what caused the author to conduct a study that titled "Perspectives of Philosophical Urbanization Slum Settlements in the City Palembang ".

2. Methods
In a study desk study uses a philosophical approach in order to get an explanation about the process of urbanization is essential to the development of slums in the city of Palembang. This literature study is based on various sources of literature such as journals, books, articles, secondary data from the profile of the city of Palembang and administrative data from the Central Statistics Agency relating to this study. On the philosophical approach that will be used with methods [45]:
1. Verstehen method, it can be explained that the method of using thinking through symbols or signs from the data that already exists in this study.
2. The method of interpretation, namely the author's way of providing concepts and meanings to an objective data that is essentially in accordance with the truth of urbanization so that the emergence of slums in the city of Palembang.
3. Hermeunetic method, is a way to explain study data to be rational. In this study, it can be seen that a rational explanation of the urbanization of slums in the city of Palembang.
4. Inductive methods, the analytical method of a data study then concluded so as to form a clear construction and in accordance with the logic associated with the study on the value of the resulting urbanization of slums in the city of Palembang.
5. Heuristic method, the way this study is used for the purpose of finding a new perspective. The views and thoughts from the results of the study can then be drawn synthesis conclusions about urbanization and slums in the city of Palembang.

3. Results and Discussion
3.1. Philosophical Urban Design
Philosophy is an activity of reflection from a science to find the ultimate truth. Philosophy is also an activity of thought, observation, contemplation, and reflection contained in a concrete nature that is holistic with the aim of finding true solutions and truths [46].

The philosophy of urbanization is related to the theory of migration, where the migrant population tends to fill many urban areas (urban) so as to make the process of urbanization more widespread and rapidly developing. High urbanization will unwittingly give positive and negative impacts for every city that experiences it. The positive impact is that it can increase economic activity that can provide welfare for its residents. Residents in urban areas can also feel and enjoy the facilities and infrastructure and the progress of the city that is always at the fore front making it easier for humans to carry on their lives. It should be worried that a positive value can also end up reversed with other conditions.

The population density that is spread everywhere and the varying social structure of the population will adversely affect those who have economic difficulties. They will fill slums to survive in urban areas. This urbanization philosophy provides a description of the development of urbanization and the philosophy of urban design that can be elaborated by Elshater. The philosophy of urban design can be described as follows [47]:
Figure 1. Urbanization Design Philosophy according to Elshater (2013)

Elshater argued that the philosophy of the urban area could be elaborated through aspects: methods, approaches, flows, theories, using understanding from Gestalt and Deconstruction, trends, displacement, and scholarship. Elshater was able to explain in detail the philosophy of urbanization design in the Egyptian city area.

Palembang is the capital of South Sumatra Province with a high level of economic growth and rapid growth in urban development. Palembang is the second biggest city after Jakarta which is often used in international activities such as Sea Games, Asia Games, and so on. This has an effect on rapid changes in urbanization.

3.2. Philosophical Urbanization of Slums in Palembang City

The high level of urbanization in the city of Palembang is the first step in the formation of slums in the city of Palembang. Essentially humans only want to find a more decent life for their future. Daily conditions that are increasingly difficult with income not permanent in meeting their daily needs provide new thinking for migrants to migrate residents from their home territory to areas that can meet their daily needs. These migrants who come from economics, low education are looking for a gap in urban life that can give him a little space to get a chance to enjoy a life that is able to get his family to get daily food.

Migrants in the city of Palembang come from various cities which of course consist of various ethnicities. They came from Ogan Ilir, Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ilir, Banyuasin, Musi Banyuasin, and some even came from the regions of Java such as Kuningan, Majalengka, and so on [6]. They will live in groups according to the existence of family and friendship networks. Metateknik mindset that they see the experience that has been done by family, friends and neighbors who have first migrated and lived in the slums of Palembang City [48]. Although metaphysically their lives in the new residence are no better than the old residence. The physical phenomenon can be sensed through the following picture:
The philosophical picture above symbolically becomes empirical evidence that can be sensed with the eye that water sanitation is not running smoothly. Garbage everywhere worsens the environment in slums. Migrants continue to live in such conditions due to economic factors. Special abilities (skills) they have not gotten in expanding the type of work they get. Rely on muscle strength such as grocery service workers, domestic helpers, onion peeler, etc. who only make a small amount of money, but still do it because the money earned is paid every day so they can eat and survive. In their work in the place of origin work as farmers whose income is uncertain always experience shortages in meeting their daily needs.
Figure 3. The State of the Migrant Residence in the Settlement Palembang City Slum

Figure 2 is the condition of the environment in migrant dwellings in the slums of Palembang City. The poor management of waste in this environment has a natural semiotics where environmental quality decreases due to high urbanization, giving birth to slums and continues to be populated by migrants. The slums of this settlement are also supported by the location of settlements on the banks of the river so that difficulties in accessing waste management [49]. Facilities and infrastructure for the public interest are difficult to build because they require substantial funds. Narrow roads, congested residents make those who live there in throwing garbage directly into the river which then returns to its settlement when the tide.
The philosophy of figure 4 which describes the condition of migrant houses in the slums of Palembang City which are generally made of non-durable building materials. Wood and zinc materials are building materials that are mushrooming in the area. This flammable building material is a threat for those living there. This very dense residential situation worsens the situation if there is a fire.

It is these housing conditions that they are only able to reach with very low rental costs, located near urban areas, close to schools for their children. They have also compared with settlements that have better environmental quality but are not affordable for them. This gives birth to informal settlement patterns such as slums [50]. Only this place is the only way out for them to shelter to live their lives.

4. Conclusion

Essentially urbanization formed by migrants entering and living in the slums of the city of Palembang. They migrate because they are influenced by important reasons namely work reasons. The essential truth is that they migrate because they need money to eat, while the place they work in their native area is generally a farmer who earns an income that is uncertain and in accordance with natural conditions. When nature is not supporting, poverty is also affected by each of its citizens, forcing them to immediately go to look for cities with high economic activity.

Palembang City has a large number of job opportunities. The high attractiveness of migrants is because the process of economic growth and development in this region is very high. Many important activities held in the city of Palembang have resulted in increased economic activity. One of them is like SEA GAMES activities.

Another reason is that they are close to their children's schools, low cost of living, easy to occupy because of affordable rental fees [51], they also come to the slums in the city of Palembang because they are invited by friends, besides that they have also feel comfortable because there have been many families who have migrated and lived there since long ago which became social capital for them [44], this is what led to the birth of family values and close kinship, close to the banks of the Musi River is one of the reasons they live there is because it is easy in cooking, washing, bathing, and disposing garbage practically even though it results in damaging the quality of the environment, close to urban
areas, another reason when they compare with other places about the price of land to be occupied is much more cheap in the slum area, temporary living, is their reasons when they just settled there.

The formation of informal settlements in slums should be immediately anticipated and revitalized using a vertical approach [51] which can be spatially analyzed [42, 52]. In the revitalization process, the most important factor is the political ecology approach [43]. The political ecology approach is carried out in order to be able to run well culturally and the characteristics of slum areas in the city of Palembang.

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