Deviant behaviour in the slum community of Palembang city

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Abstract. This research aims to describe the phenomenon of social deviation of slum dwellers in the city of Palembang. The research method is a qualitative phenomenological method for 64 informants living in slums and five key informants who came from the related field. The data analysis technique is done through three stages, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The research results show the number of juvenile delinquency, including drugs, breathing hard glue and losing consciousness, getting drunk, fighting, and so on. Adults mostly do thuggery. Factors that trigger thuggery include difficulties in getting a job, low education, and poverty. Environmental events also occur in the slum community.

1. Introduction
Slums are a challenge for big cities scattered throughout the countries that are still developing. The average world population residing in urban areas continues to increase from 5% to 50%, this has happened for the past one to two centuries [1]. Several factors of high slums caused by its total population living in urban areas, and the high urbanization rate [2, 3, 4]. Crowded communities joined in the pace of urban economics in order to sustain life for their families. Some rural communities struggle to move to urban areas to seek new hope for income by offering services or relying on energy. There are also those who come to work as employees either in state-owned offices or in private offices. Working as a trader especially as a street vendor is an entry point for work that is easy to enter [5]. The people in urban areas are not only from migrants, but those who have birthplaces in urban areas also fill the spaces of big cities [6].

The same thing happened in the city of Palembang, where a large population and the growing number of migrants created crowded and slum areas in the corners of the city of Palembang. Palembang is a big city that is able to attract and provide good economic offers. Cheap shopping center, market activity is high, culinary tourism, tourist culture that condensed from several ethnic groups, and many international activities that can provide public appeal to attend, join, stay in urban areas with hedonism activity.

The explanation above illustrates the reasons for the increasing population living in the city of Palembang. They occupy urban pockets to work in large markets such as the 16 Ilir market, recreational areas such as Benteng Kuto Besak, Jakabaring Sport Center and so on. Supported by geographical conditions where the libraries of Palembang City are divided into two parts so as to accelerate the growth of slums. Physical conditions near the water make the quality of the slum environment located on the banks of the Musi River and its tributaries. The description of the slum areas near the river is increasing in number.
because the physical condition of the environment is poor which causes the low cost of renting a house so that it can be occupied by anyone both as migrants and local residents.

Based on the observations of those who live in the slums of Palembang City are those who have low educational characteristics, a low economy. Those who work only as casual daily laborers gather to try their luck. They will gather with a number of regions which comprise their group that is in the same standard of living. But with a low socio-economic situation in living a community life it will cause social problems. These problems become phenomena that often appear among them. The phenomenon of social deviations can be in the form of drug use [7], the birth of disputes due to dissent, high crime, and others as. These problems will continue to grow if not anticipated. Therefore, the important of this research is to disclose conditions surrounding poor quality of life of people living in slums Palembang, particularly in the social life in the form of crime, unemployment and even can cause death if not addressed properly. Departing from the problems above, the author examines how social phenomena perceived picture of slums communities in the city of Palembang.

2. Methods

Research conducted using qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach with the intention to be able to explore the phenomena of social phenomena that occur completely in the people who live in the slums of the city of Palembang. In this study using 64 main informants, namely the people who live directly in the research location and to get better results, the researchers used 5 key informants from the relevant agencies. The way to collect data in this study using purposive sampling method based on predetermined criteria that people who had been staying for a minimum of 10 years, to understand in detail the lifestyle of the people, the level of vulnerability and capacity of communities living in settlements slums, get involved directly in the process and urbanization in the area of settlement slum. Data analysis through three analytical processes, namely by reducing data, display data, and verification/ conclusion.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The phenomenon of social deviation felt by the Slum Settlement Society of Palembang City

Social phenomena that often occur among the slum communities of the city of Palembang, such as drug abuse, especially among adolescents, hard glue abuse, the rise of people who often drink hard so they lose self-awareness, frequent fights between citizens, rampant thuggery and the formation of crime the high level and the deterioration of the low economic conditions in the era of disruptive technology triggered cracks in the household so that the affair was getting higher. The social phenomena that often appear on the surface of the slum community can be explained as follows:

3.1.1. Phenomenon of the Use of drugs

Slum areas have a population that is not small. They gather in an environment that has almost the same characteristics. Low education due to dropping out of school, low economy, the demands of urban living costs that are difficult to reach, high unemployment rates. As a result of not having a job, they spend their time gathering among themselves. Their daily activities are filled with togetherness in a way to get along with each other. Friends are like entertainment who are loyal to spend time together in between empty hours. Feeling failing and getting worse in struggling to navigate economic activities, they feel pressured and try to change their mood by trying and getting to know drugs. Narcotics are a temporary solution for them to try to eliminate mental stress [8].

Initially only looking for instant entertainment until they were able to get a job and become a successful person. However, over time they continue to plunge into a situation that is not getting better. The matter is explained by several informants as follows: I_Ad explains that "If a criminal is often the case because here a lot and drug addicts too much, but not for the robbery". According I_Di say "Yes in here like children often fight, they are also a lot of drugs". Another informant, I_St also added that it also explained the same thing, "Thank God there were no fights, but there were still many drugs, often even". Informants I_Rm also said that "there is still enough drug, instead Goes". According to informant I_Ms also explained that:
"Drugs exist here. If the phenomenon of murlery does not exist, I have never heard anyone dies as a result of murder or some kind of revenge but if the fight is still there. I often see and hear about stories of people fighting. This happens on average due to drunkenness or there are those who don't pay debts" (I_Ms, interview, 2019).

Based on the explanation from key informant Ik_Ku from the local agency, it emphasized, "One of the social phenomena that occur in the slums of Palembang City is the widespread use of drugs among adults and adolescents." Key informant Ik_Ku supports statements from other informants that the presence of drug use in slums is due to the low social and economic status of the residents.

Based on the explanation from the informants above, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of social irregularities in drug use has occurred. The principle of sharing fellow peers in using drugs makes the number of dependents increase even though those consumed are still in small amounts. However, worrying about drugs being a boomerang will be high in the level of dependence that makes candidates for criminal acts increasingly high due to the high risk of fulfilling the drug needs of each individual even though there are still limited funds to obtain these illegal drugs. The use of drugs must still be prioritized in handling it because it can develop into a serious problem. Narcotics is one of the social hazards that must be identified as soon as possible [9].

3.1.2. Phenomenon of Hard Glue Abuse

Slum communities consist of different age compositions, both those who are still children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Different age structures have different behaviors too. Especially in the adolescent age category there are even among those who are still at the age of the children doing behavior in the abuse of hard glue. Glue that is commonly used to glue household appliances, is now able to change functions for children and adolescents in this slum area. A kind of glue namely Aibon and Fox is the most commonly used. This is a glue that has chemicals that can evaporate and if sucked through the sense of smell can provide a sensation of getting drunk or eliminating self-awareness. This activity is often referred to as "Ngelem". Meanwhile, according to informant I_El explained that "These children are on deck, have had fun by mopping about Aibon glue. They like to hang out while sucking glue until their eyes are all red." Supporting the I_El informant's statement, the I_Am resource person described the following:

"The phenomenon that occurs in young people now who like to make us as parents becomes difficult and sad. Those who are still young have begun to glow behind empty buildings near here. They often get together with friends who are not good, so like to join in doing things is deemed deviant. It seems that there is no awareness that such habits are not good. Besides, I am also surprised at their parents, why they are not encouraged to do that" (I_Am, interview, 2019).

Supporting from the above statement I_En said that "Glueness is a scary thing. The act was carried out by young children who were still in school ". The informant I_Ti stated the same statement describing it as follows

"In my opinion based on what I have seen, there are children who like to hang out together. They take turns sucking Aibon glue. I also don't understand why they can do that, even though there is no benefit. Indeed, when they are drunk because they mumble, they only use it and do not disturb the people who pass them. Wonder n yes, what it's doing things that, the use of glue is not to be sucked " (I_Ti, interview, 2019).

Key informants from Ik_Ra from local institutions confirmed the acquaintance of teenagers who were still carrying out the "Ngelem" activities together. The key informant also said that there had been a
socialization of the dangers of adolescent acquaintances that were rife. Informant Ik_Ra stressed that there had been a decline in the community's of “Ngelem” activities.

The above explanations can be concluded that the causes of those groups doing "Ngelem" are caused by low economic factors, feeling depressed about the life they live in, providing comfort for a moment, feeling comforted when using it. "Ngelem" is also usually carried out together with friends in their circles, especially in street children whose prices are cheaper [10]. One glue can be felt by many people. Cheap, practical, easily available everywhere and can be used repeatedly. These reasons cause the hard glue to be affordable according to the pockets or economic conditions of children and adolescents in the slums of Palembang City. The National Institute on Drug Abuse explained that inhalant abuse is carried out on 12-15-year-old structures using lighter materials such as glue, gasoline, paint, etc. [11].

3.1.3. Phenomenon of Liquor
Loss of consciousness due to the influence of drinking (drinks containing alcohol) has occurred among slums community. The social phenomenon is most often done during a celebration or wedding celebration around the neighborhood. This activity takes place when the event ends after the official wedding ends, then the free program, singing "dangdutan", is accompanied by remix music. The atmosphere turned into a place to sing, jog, and get drunk together. The explanation above was supported by the informant I_Ai who described "The social phenomena which are deviant like the rampant drinking done by the residents. They are not ashamed to drink in public. When asked about the definition of "Organ Tunggal", the informant I_Ai explained again that:

"It means if there are wedding ceremonies, circumcisions, August 17 celebrations and so on that will be enlivened by calling on a single organ group to fill out music events during the celebration. It was then that those who drunk used remix music from these organs to be used as a venue for jogging together and giving money to singers or their neighbors. I mean, why are they not ashamed to do something like that " (I_Ai, interview, 2019).

According to the informant, I_Jm explained that "They often find a gathering place and drink, yes we feel safe is not safe too". Supported by other informants I_Mw described that "Social phenomena are like, drunk. That is common but there are not many people who get drunk, only a few people."

The social phenomenon of drinking is not only done during celebration or weddings. In their daily activities they will also do this with their friends. Especially at night when playing cards, then later while drinking alcohol. High levels of stress due to lack of economy is a way of fun for the adult men who live in the slums of the city of Palembang. However, alcohol consumption has also spread to teenagers in slums, although there is not too much use. Just like in Kenya's slums, where alcohol has been consumed by teenagers [12]. For this reason, the need for spiritual education is needed so that this activity can decrease or even be abandoned.

3.1.4. Fighting Phenomenon
The fighting phenomenon still has a connection about the above phenomenon. When people are losing their self-awareness due to alcoholism, drugs, or "Ngelem" they are more emotional and more sensitive. Those who are more temperament in facing something that is sometimes simple, such as accidental touching the body, say one another, insult each other so that the painful feeling without thinking directly resolves violently. This is supported by the explanation of the informant I_HH described as follows:

"Yes, brawls and fights often occur in this region. It usually happens to men who often fight because of a misunderstanding between one another, for example, like to drink hard and then touch each other which eventually becomes a fight. If the fight happens we are often separated, then invited to peace with the RT. If those who fight are children or school children reported to their parents or their place of school " (I_Hr, interview, 2019).
According to another informant, I_Mr said that "Alhamdulillah, there is none, murder does not exist if the fight is often especially if the gathering and liquor for people become angry quickly ". Supported by informant I_Zl stated, " There is no deck of social phenomena that stands out, most fights exist but not too often ". This was also supported by the I_AI informant who said that "As far as I am still like a fight, it has begun to decrease ". According to key informant Ik_Mu also supports by stating the following:

" If the economy is getting lower, the higher the level of crime, tends to be more temperamental, more towards also direction of hold-up and others. Problems related issues of this kind are more prevalent in the slums. This can be distinguished from the economic point of view and their education level also tends to be lower in the population living in slums" (Ik_Mu, interview, 2019)

Qualitative data above can be concluded that fights between residents still occur frequently. Citizens who have low economies and bad habits such as drinking and drugs trigger people to be temperamental and sensitive so fighting can easily occur. This phenomenon also occurs in the slums of Kampala in Uganda where the results of the study stated that nearly 46% of adolescents who had consumed alcohol had an association with acts of violence [13]. Fights occur between the community itself, as well as between the local community and the people who arrive just by stopping or passing through the area. Feeling having a community among them and the lack of a religious approach and knowledge of education increasingly triggered riots between them. The frequent fighting atmosphere illustrates the discomfort and lack of harmony in society. Fights sometimes occur indiscriminately. The dispute can be in the form of an argument, contravening the body physically which can result in minor injuries, serious injuries or death. The principle of revenge sometimes continues until the crime of murder takes place.

3.1.5. Phenomenon of thuggery and high crime

The low condition of education and the failure to get a better job make the slum communities of Palembang City increasingly alarming. On average they work only as casual daily laborers such as builders, grocery marketers, peeled peasants, laborers rolling out cigarettes, unskilled laborers in making household appliances. They earn irregular income. Those who do not have certainty in obtaining money to need their living needs make some people take another path. The association and lack of knowledge of school bench makes some people vulnerable to the economy who inevitably must still be fulfilled to survive. An informant I_Pe explained as follows:

" Crimes have happened here like a lot of thugs, laziness, fights, drugs. Only what makes it difficult for mothers is the phenomenon of motorcycle theft. Sometimes parking in front of the house suddenly the motorbike has just disappeared. We are a difficult person who can buy a motorbike with only installments. Not paid off, bought the motorbike was gone first. There are also people who like to steal clothes, television, and others " (I_Pe, interview, 2019).

I_My also supports the above data that says that " There is only the mothers who likes to fret because the goods at home like nothing missing. Missing items such as various motors, chickens, goats, television ". From these explanations above it can be concluded that bullying, fights and other crimes frequently occur in the slum area. I_Ku and Ik_Su explained that in slums in the city of Palembang is still their thuggery and criminality. Crime and fighting rates also occur in the region. An economy that is still difficult to improve is a major cause of these phenomena.

This condition urges them to change the direction of life towards a shortcut to find a community that is able to provide encouragement and assistance which in essence has not been determined by the direction of goodness or even towards the direction of actions that are not according to applicable norms. The impact of this life process has given rise to a phenomenon that is thuggish. The trust and strength gained from the
community that they have due to deviant association gives the essence of the courage to act at will. The profile of the nature of thuggery consists of several groups that control several regions that feel they are in control which can be detrimental to the people they squeeze their assets and wealth even though they are still small but this is quite worrying. The simplest thing to do is to squeeze high parking fees when there are vehicles parked in the area, asking for forced money against passing vehicles.

Events continue to occur until they change to criminal processes such as pickpocketing, theft, fights, and even to murder if they feel they cannot accept the behavior of others who are considered to have exceeded the limits. In the case of theft, for example, which often occurs such as motorcycle theft, loss of livestock, loss of clothes and household furniture. In the case of pickpocketing, it often occurs in slum areas adjacent to public facilities such as markets, bus stops, tourist attractions. Urban areas that are urban areas are places where the spread of crime that is of a very high nature [14].

3.1.6. Phenomenon of the Community that is Entangled in Debt

Community settlements slums who are already married and have children continued to increase from year to year. This phenomenon is directly proportional to the number of family needs that continue to increase. Those who work as casual daily laborers such as builders, laborers in the market as grocery workers, onion peeler and so on get income that does not settle while it is important to know that their daily needs must be fulfilled plus the children's need for school must also be fulfilled. Even though they live a simple life, but still life in urban areas has great demands, it is also indirectly absorbed slowly. Both cheap electronic goods have become a necessity of life. Dependence on life in cities will still affect their life habits.

This phenomenon illustrates the need for additional funds that they must get as soon as possible. Habits such as indebtedness at a loan fund or an unofficial bank that collects from house to house every day are a part of their lives. This loan service is often referred to as "Cooperative". More and more days in borrowing funds to meet the necessities of life so that without feeling the interest that must be paid is getting heavier to pay off. This is confirmed by the main informant I_Hm which explains as follows:

"The social phenomenon that likes to happen is like there are still many poor people. The poor are still unable to meet their daily needs. The only way is to owe. The term is to dig a hole in the hole. Residents can owe directly to the shop but because they are often forced to take money at the cooperative. The cooperative likes to collect it to homes for five thousand a day according to the amount of the loan " (Ihm, interview, 2019).

As for other informants, I_SL supports the opinion of informants as follows:

"Yes, what we feel it's hard to make money. Life is lacking. We are just lacking in fulfilling living needs such as eating and paying for school. So for school children sometimes like borrowing money from “koperasi”. Only if my husband doesn't work anymore, I get dizzy because I have to pay back to koperasi daily. Moreover, the interest is also high" (I_SL, interview, 2019).

According to the informant I_SL also felt the same thing that could be detailed as follows:

"We are not capable people who have become part of poor life. Poor is from childhood. In eating enough is still lacking, so we are forced to owe money to the cooperative. Urgent needs for eating, medical treatment, transportation costs for school children. My husband, who is only a laborer on the market, sometimes gets money, sometimes he doesn't get money. I cannot borrow money from my relatives, they have all difficulties too. Their life were not much different with us" (I_SL, interview, 2019)
Based on the explanation from the informants, it can be explained that in the beginning the phenomenon of loan funds is helpful for those who have not yet gotten an uncertain income, but until finally the job has become increasingly rare and difficult, the debt trap is increasingly accumulating. Anxiety in paying off debts makes a sense of discomfort in their lives. They feel a growing burden of life in facing the challenges of life. Relations with private cooperatives are sometimes resolved by selling items that are still in his house, but there are also parts of the community who move to avoid and escape from the cooperative loan collector. Managers of informal financial institutions have occurred in slums in various countries such as the slum areas in Buenos Aires [15], as well as other examples of one of the slums in India concerning the inability of the population to save and avoid debt [16].

3.1.7. Phenomenon of Infidelity or Household Cracks

Economic difficulties in household life are a common phenomenon in various slum areas in urban areas. The choice of marriage is a part of living the life of every individual's desires. Even though having a low economy the desire to get married still must be sustainable, but the readiness in birth and mind in difficult and happy situations is the part that must be fully covered in marriage.

In the case of the slums in the city of Palembang, each family has undergone a change of concept in interpreting a married life. This is marked by the occurrence of cases of infidelity between husband and wife in the region. This social upheaval is caused by low economic, educational and religious knowledge. There are other additional factors, namely since the proliferation of technology and the desire to live in urban areas continues to increase.

Technology that is capable of disrupting household life in some groups in the slums is by using mobile phones and being able to access social media. Among households who are still young and already have the ability to use mobile phones and the internet. They feel easily bored with the situation now and feel the need for entertainment and the development of urban life. The information needs he considered entertainment provided a sense of addiction to keep telling complaints, sharing experiences with friends from his home environment and from outside their home environment like friends at school.

The desire to be noticed and cared for by someone who has a good economy is devoted to social media that is very easily connected. These desires are increasingly developing into the desire to break away from slums into ordinary people who can taste good food, good clothes, better women or ideal men. Relationships that initially were confiding and counseling each other, as well as a picture of the magnificent world of the city gave birth to the turmoil of the affair. Household cracks begin to occur if they reach that phase.

According to the informant, I_Tu explained that:

"Nowadays strange events often occur. Maybe the sign will end. A da residents here who are pregnant outside of marriage. Some like drugs. There are also those who cheat on cellphones. What is like to see pictures of friends through mobile like facebook that if I am not mistaken said. They are more easily cheated by getting acquainted with cellphones. Indeed, there must be a lot of worship to see the present era that has lost its shame" (I_Tu, interview, 2019).

Informant I_Tu explained that social media is one of the means to open the door of infidelity to the relations of neighboring families. Furthermore, the informant I_Bj also explained a similar thing, namely "There is also an affair, there are also fights but not often". When asked again why there were people who could cheat, informant I_Bj explained again that:

"Yes, women also sometimes want to be like a rich person. So looking for someone who has a lot of money. Sometimes the woman is also the wife of someone who is still having an affair. They think that the important thing is to get money, it's up to you if the man is rich or poor, the important thing is that the man gives money. Moreover, nowadays, sophisticated people can chat using the internet and make an appointment to meet. Sending nude photos is also easier" (I_Bj, interview, 2019).
The occurrence of infidelity in slums that often happens is not a new thing. In other developing countries it has also happened like Nairobi [17]. Hoping their new life is to leave the past in poverty to urban life better. Feeling too bored with conditions that are all lacking and they feel less happy in establishing relationships with their partners. Coupled with the use of technology in communication have increasingly sophisticated, so that a less expensive and effective. Communication technology can have a positive impact, but can also have a negative impact on the era of Disruptive Innovation. Humans can more easily use the latest technology on social media to communicate. However, technology on social media can also disrupt the socio-cultural order in human relations with the use of technology [18].

4. Conclusion
The phenomenon of social deviation felt by the slum communities in the city of Palembang is that it occurs in juvenile delinquency on drug use, inhaling hard glue so that it loses consciousness which is feared to damage the future of adolescents there, another phenomenon of social irregularities that occurs in adult men namely drunk due to drinking alcohol, fighting and the birth of the phenomenon of thuggery caused by the difficulty of getting a job that causes a high number of crimes such as theft. Other social deviation phenomenon that people are indebted to the great interest burden as well have happened it the phenomenon of infidelity on the family in the slum dwellers on technological advances in the era of Disruptive Innovation.

The results of this study can be recommended suggestions that are divided into two, namely theoretical advice and practical advice. The theoretical advice in this study is that further research should add case studies to other social irregularities and further deepen case studies such as new social deviations in cases of infidelity in the era of Disruptive Innovation. Next, the practical range is divided into two. First, the slum communities of the city of Palembang have increased their religious knowledge to have a better life and life motivation and slum communities can play an active role in taking a role in jobs in the informal sector by utilizing online technologies such as trading or offering services by learning first through relatives who have higher education or understand the use of applications from smartphones so that they can improve the family economy. Secondly, the related agencies such as the Manpower Office have increased socialization and training to the slum communities of the city of Palembang. The socialization can be in the form of free loans without interest or bailouts that can be paid in installments to provide capital so that the slum community can see employment opportunities in the informal sector which certainly do not have special requirements in the field of education. It is expected that these activities can create startup jobs in the new informal sector so as to reduce vulnerability in overcoming the phenomenon of social irregularities felt by the slum communities in the city of Palembang.

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