

The Effectiveness of Academic Script of Perda Formulation for Goat Glue as an Effort in Minimizing Criminalization of Street Children Indication in Medan

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Abstract: The phenomenon of street children in inhaling goat glue, has been very disturbing for the community. This fact is found in big cities, as in the city of Medan, which has a population of 2,983,868 people. However, the local governments does not have a careful attention in handling this issue. Though we know that the dangers posed by inhalinggoat glue are similar to the effects of drugs, such as convulsions, hallucinations, vomiting and in the long run can lead to death. Considering the impacts, it is assumed that they can increase the crime rate of street children. The argument, under the circumstances of any cruel action, is seen as a lump. One of the preventions to be taken is by making prohibitions and sanctions for the perpetrators through the formulation of a local government regulations. The steptaken by the researchers is by exploring the possibility of formulating regulations on local regulations on the prohibition and sanctions for the inhalers of goatglue. In the first year of this study, the researchers conduct exploration, observation, interview with respondents to get initial data, and then feasibility study to Riau Province which has previously has Area Ran Peratu (PERDA) about legal restrictions for street children. To get the data the method used is exploratory. The second year of formulating the academic script of PERDA goatglue through normative descriptive method, and the third year, the researchers socialize and disseminate the PERDA goatglue to the people of Medan City. The specific targets that are expected to be realized in this study, provide an alternative thinking about the formulation of academic script that is required in giving birth to the substance of PERDA that has never existed in the city of Medan, namely PERDA I. Goat glue. In the long term it is expected that the Government will soon legalize a new policy that is expected to overcome the problem of social vulnerability in street children indicated by triggering high criminalization rate in Medan City.

1 INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropic and other addictive substances (NAPZA) or popularly known by the public as drugs (Narcotics and Hazardous Drugs / Drugs) is a very complex problem, requiring comprehensive mitigation efforts involving multidisciplinary and multisectoral cooperation. All parties, both Government, practitioners, academics, and the wider community are expected to get involved actively, continuously, and consistently in this matter.

But the problem of drugs has often become the talks of everyone though regulations have already been firm. But the urgent problem, which is rampant lately, and has not been touched by the Government

handling is the use of addictive substances, the goat glue (Aica Aibon). The risk caused by inhaling this glue is very dangerous. Long-term impact, damage to health and death may be certain, but during the process of using it the user will experience psychic problems in his personality. The perpetrator will be in the unconscious, underestimating, fearful, wanting to appear as a hero, and worse criminal without guilt (Erwinsyah, 2010, p. 13). Of course this fact cannot be allowed. The prohibition on the purchase and use of Aica Aibon or goat glue should be immediately reinforced by issuing a local government regulation, because so far the goat glue is a drug that is very easy to obtain due to its legal existence (as glue). This causes the abuse of glue is in very rapid development especially in the world of street children. The existence of children who are

stoned due to this glue can be found under the bridge, the corners of the intersection of red lights in the city of Medan. Based on the report of the Directorate IV of Drugs and KT of BARESKRI POLRI in 2007, there were 22,630 cases of narcotics, psychotropic, and hazardous substances, the proportion of narcotics cases 50.28%, the proportion of psychotropic cases 43.43% and the proportion of 6.29% dangerous material cases. North Sumatra is ranked the third most cases after East Java and Metro Jaya (BNN, 2008). Based on BNN data, the number of drug users in North Sumatra Province in 2010 was 2,065 cases and 2,068 cases in 2011 (BNN, 2011).

From the data above, users of addictive substances do not know the negative effects of this glue; they simply feel happy after using the glue. Goat glue contains chemical substances that add to the human body, either swallowed through the mouth, or inhaled through the nose. These chemical substances can change the minds of moods or feelings, and one's behavior and there is a great wish to use the glue continuously.

Converted with other types of drugs, glue is very easy to get at a fairly cheap price. Even because its function is very useful, many do not think there is risk behind the glue with acrid vapor. When inhaled, this solvent vapor only takes a short time to reach toxic levels. The organ system that is attacked is the brain and nerves, especially those associated with the heart and breathing. Quoted from Kidshealth. (Taufik, 2002, p. 15), the short-term effects felt when inhaling the solvent vapor are as follows: 1) Heart rate increases, 2) Nausea, vomiting, 3) Hallucinations, 4) Numbness or loss of consciousness, 5) Difficulty in speaking or lisping, 6) Loss of coordination of gestures, and 7) Depression and hallucinations as serious consequences of steam. This impact can kill someone if the person is moved to commit suicide in a chaotic psychiatric condition.

Among street children, *ngelem* activity is often done with the head closed so plastic bags do not spread anywhere. When the body is full of solvent vapor, the street children cannot remove this plastic cover by himself and will suffocate if no friends come to help.

Based on data from the Social Service of North Sumatra Province in 2008 it is identified that there are 2,867 children, the largest number in five cities. Medan (663 children) Dairi (530 children), Tapanuli Tengah (225 children), South Nias (224 children) and Tanah Karo 157 children) (Pemko Medan, 2012). Law violations that often occur in street

children are: pickpocket, stealing, hold-up, extorting (using and selling drugs), robbing, killing and raping (Erina, 2003). Responding to a very alarming phenomenon, of course needs to be anticipated as soon as possible. Efforts that seem and very probably to be done quickly is through the policy of the Local Government of Medan, namely the formulation of academic texts. But in this first phase of research, the ones studied are concerned with the causing root and legal efforts that have been done by the Government of Medan City in minimizing the exchange of criminalization of street children. The results of this study serves as a grid to fill the substance of research on the preparation of academic script of goat glue in Medan City, which will be done on the next researchers. In the end this research will be continued with the ultimate goal of formulation of goat glue script for the city of Medan.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

This research refers to several libraries, journals and preliminary studies that aim to provide operational definition for the understanding of existing variables. The main topic in this research is the academic script of goat glue. Assessing the existing theory, goat glue is categorized into groups of addictive substances that have no restriction on the purchase and use.

2.1 Addictive Substance

Addictive substances are very dangerous substances and if misused can damage the body, cause hallucinations or perhaps a tragic death, for examples: terpineol, rubber glue, aica aibon, thinner, aerosol spray, acetone, etc. Addictive substances belong to the class of drugs (Narcotics, Psychotropic, and other Addictive Substances). So far, what is often considered dangerous is the misuse of Narcotics, so the Government has to give special care of this problem, and so far the law has been fixed. Narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances that enter the drug class have the same impact if left unchecked. The dangers are:

1. To oneself : being able to change personality, give rise to sex, indulgence, not to hesitate to torture oneself, become a lazy and decline learning spirit
2. To the family: stealing things in their own home, defaming the family, and standing against the parents.

3. To the community: violating the norms prevailing in society, committing criminal acts and disturbing public order(BNN, 2013).

2.2 Goat Glue

Ngelem is a term to inhale the scent of glue material usually goat glue generally used to stick bicycle tires or wood materials. The content of this goat glue consists of synthetic rubber materials, resins and solvents called toluene. In addition to the same impact as the above drugs, goat glue (an addictive substance) has a special indication, namely solvent vapor. Solvent vapor can accumulate in body tissues, in the long run and continuous inhalation can provide long-term effects. Among these are as follows: 1. Brain damage (varies, ranging from senile ceat, Parkinson's and difficulty in learning something), 2. Muscle weakening, 3. Depression, . Headache and nosebleeds, 5. Damage to nerves that trigger the loss of ability to smell and hear the noise (National Narcotics Agency Garut regency, 2012, p. 1).

Although only inhaled once, the effect can also be fatal if it has passed the threshold that can be tolerated by the body. Steam glue and thinner can kill in an instant with the following mechanism.

Further explained, toluene in the pharmaceutical industry is often used for the manufacture of artificial sweeteners sacharin and local anesthetics. This toluene compound can damage the respiratory tract, causing cancer and also damage the central nervous system. It can even cause death. It is unfortunate, even if it has a very heavy effect, but there is no specific regulation that provides a criminal penalty on inhaling the glue of goat glue. What is set in Indonesia is related to narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Therefore, under the Narcotics Act, there are no specific sanctions for people who use goat glue that contains toluene to be inhaled in aroma.

In some news we can also see that individuals who inhale goat glue, are generally done by students and street children, and not subjected to criminal sanctions. As in the article entitled *Hirup lem kambing*, 5 girls are secured, which we access from Sindonews.com page (Jhonny Simatupang, 2013), Sibolga City *Satpol PP* officers capture five teenage girls from one hotel room , inhaling goat glue. The *Satpol PP* only call the five families of teenagers to guarantee and make a statement not to do the same action in the future.

2.3 Academic Manuscripts of Local Regulations

The purpose of drafting the Academic Draft Bill (Draft) on the Authority Relationship of the Central and Regional Governments is as a scientific basis for the drafting of the Bill, providing direction, and determining the scope for the drafting of the Bill. While its usefulness is other than as an input material for the drafters of the Act which can also be useful for the parties concerned.

2.3.1 Process of Local Regulation

In the implementation of regional autonomy, local governments make a number of local regulations. These local regulations are commonly referred to as local regulations. The law can regulate administrative, environmental, religious, educational, social and other issues. The regulation is basically made for the benefit of the community.

The process of drafting local regulations are through several stages. Preparation of local regulations begins with the formulation of issues to be regulated in the local regulation. The problem in question is social or public issues. In general, social problems can be divided into 2 types, namely as follows:

- A. Social problems that occur because of behavior in a problem society.
For example: the rise of gambling or the distribution of liquor in the community so as to make people's lives disturbed.
- B. Social problems caused by the rule of law are no longer proportional to the state of society.
For example: local regulation on health inspection fees is very burdensome to the small community so that the regulation should be replaced.

The making of a regulation, both central and regional regulations, is essentially almost the same from its principles, its content and so on.

2.3.2 Submission of Local Regulations

The process of submission of regional regulations can be divided into two, namely:

1. Submission of regional regulations from regional heads.
2. The process of submitting regional regulations from regional heads is as follows:
 - a. The draft local regulations concept is prepared by the agency / bureau / work unit related to the local regulations to be made.

- b. The concepts that have been drawn up by the agency / bureau / work unit are submitted to the firm for technical review such as conformity with other legislation and the compliance of the perda format.
- c. The law firm invites the office / bureau / work unit proposing a draft law and other work unit to refine the concept.
- d. The law firm compiles the draft regulations to be submitted to the regional head for examination (assisted by the regional secretary).
- e. The draft of local regulations approved by the head of the local government is changed into a draft local regulation.
- f. The draft local regulations shall be submitted by the regional head to the head of the DPRD with a note of introduction to obtain the approval of the council.

2.4 Street Children

Street children or often abbreviated *asjal* is a general term that refers to children who have economic activities on the street, but still have a relationship with his family. (Sulistiawati, 2004, p. 17). But until now there is no understanding of street children that can be used as a reference for all parties.

In the absence of understanding for street children, there can be grouping of street children based on their relationship with family. Initially there are two categories of street children, the children who come to the streets and the children on the streets. But in its development there are additional categories, namely children from families who are on the streets.

Understanding for the first category is children who have economic activities on the streets that still have a relationship with the family. There are two groups of street children in this category, children living with their parents and always returning home every day, and children who do economic activities and live on the streets but still maintain contact with the family by going home either periodically or with schedules that are not routine. The second category is children who spend all or most of their time on the streets and have no relationship or they break off with their parents or family. The third category is children who spend all their time on the streets coming from families who live or live on the streets as well. The fourth category is children aged 5-17 who are vulnerable to work on the streets, working children, and / or who work and live on the streets spending most of their time doing daily activities. A

child who has ideals not achieved, because there is a family economic factor, so they are looking for extra money snack by way of singing on the street etc.

Research on street children with all its characteristics, has been done by researchers in 2012. In the study, the problem is studied about the identification of street child problems Medan city and the solution. The problems and results obtained are described in the following road maps:

Table 1: Road Map Research.

2012	2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of street children of Medan city • Types of criminalization by street children • Normative review of street children law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of indications of criminalization that occurred in street children Medan City as the impact of goat glue, • The legal effort that has been done by Medan City Government so far, in minimizing the indication of criminalization of street children sucking goat glue, • Ideal formulation of academic script of appropriate goat grazing regulation for Medan City, in handling criminalization indications by children, street and • The effectiveness of academic script of goat glue in formulating a local government policy for handling street children

3 THE PURPOSE AND BENEFIT OF RESEARCH

3.1 Purpose

1. Knowing the existence of indications of criminalization that occur on street children Medan City as the impact of goat glue,
2. Exploring what legal effort has been done, by Local Government of Medan City in

- minimizing indication of criminalization of street children inhaling goat glue,
3. Formulating ideally the academic script formulation of appropriate glue grazing regulation for Medan City, in handling the indications of criminalization by children, street and
 4. Analyzing the effectiveness of academic script of goat glue law in formulating a PEMDA policy for handling of street children.

3.2 Benefits

1. Obtaining the concept of the existence of indications of criminalization that occur on street children Medan City as the impact of goat glue,
2. Finding a legal alternative of what has been done by the Local Government of Medan City in minimizing indications of criminalization of street children inhaling goat glue,
3. As a contribution of thought to the Regional Government of Medan on ideally formulating academic manuscripts of the appropriate glue grazing regulation for Medan City, in handling the indications of criminalization by children, street and
4. As input to Medan City Government to know the effectiveness of academic script of goat glue law in formulating a policy of local government for handling of street children.

4 THE RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses different methods, each year of research, based on the problems and research objectives to be achieved. In year I, the method used is exploratory. This method is fundamental and aims to obtain information, and data about things that are not yet known or preliminary data (Muhammad, 2004, p. 49). In the next stage (Year II) the descriptive legal method is chosen to describe the exploratory results of legal events that occur on street children, then formulated as an academic draft script from legal symptoms found in street children. Year III, researchers conduct dissemination and dissemination of academic texts to the Medan Mayor's Law Bureau. This study is a follow-up of previous studies, which researchers have done.

Year 1

1. Identifying the problem, that is finding the root of street child problem and the legal aspect that arrange it.

2. Arranging the option question as a guide to obtain primary data in the form of information about street children and local goat glue. Questions asked:
 - a. How many street children are there in Medan City?
 - b. What is their livelihood?
 - c. How do street children know about the health effects caused by the effects of goat glue inhaling?
 - d. Has the possibility of formulation of academic script of goat glue in Medan City ever been explored?
3. Observation to groups of street children based at vulnerable locations.
4. Interviews with local government officials, community leaders, street children, practitioners of social and legal issues
5. Archive study, conducted by taking census data in the Bureau of Statistics, and visiting the Medan Mayor's Law Bureau to track whether this draft has ever existed.
6. The survey is carried out by the Government of Riau which has previously issued a policy on the ban on the use of goat glue. With the cultural characteristics and heterogeneity of livelihoods, education level, lifestyle, culture of Medan City more complex than Riau Province, then academic script as a reference to the birth of PERDA will have a specific difference.

4.1 Population and Sample

4.1.1 Population

The population in this study is all districts in Medan City, amounting to 21 districts.

4.1.2 Sample

The sample used is purposive sampling, that is drawing the samples based on the purpose and characteristics of the research (Sugiyono, 2009, P. 104). Therefore, this study examines street children, so the sample is only directed to the location of street children in the sub-districts in Medan City, including Medan Maimun sub-district, Medan Amplas, Medan Petisah, West Medan and East Medan.

5 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

5.1 The Root Problem of Street Children Emergence in the City of Medan

Based on the observations, the number of street children in Medan city is 448 in 2008 and the number of beggars 105. The researchers get information about the background of the emergence of street children: first the existence of economic factors. Basically street children arise because of the compulsion in meeting the needs of life, which is usually backed by the lack of income parents who cause limitations in the fulfillment of daily needs. This characteristic is also inseparable from the family economic category, where the average income of the respondent's parents is in the range of Rp. 500.000 - Rp. 1,000,000. The average income of the respondent's parents is included in the category below the number of Decent Living Needs (KHL), where the number of decent living needs in the city of Medan currently amounts to Rp. 1.415.578. It is clear that the lack of income of respondent's parents in meeting the needs of a family raises the risk of participation of other family members in finding other income opportunities or additional inputs for daily and domestic daily needs. Another reason for this is that by going down the street. The second is the strong influence of the social environment in which the respondent lives, this is seen in the reasons of choosing to do street activities, as many as 67.87% of respondents answer following peers. This result is strengthened in the serving of peers working on the street, stating that a child in Aur Village chooses to take to the streets due to the influence of their peers who also work on the streets. According to Santrock (Ruhidawati, 2005), through peer groups the children receive feedback from their friends about their abilities. Children judge what they do, whether he is better than his friends, the same, or worse than what the other kids do. Such a thing would be difficult in the family because siblings are usually older or younger (not the same age). In other perspective, teenagers also provide insight into adolescents who actively study the interests and perspectives of peers in order to smooth their integration into sustainable peer activities. They can gain the freedom to actualize with the outside environment, entertain themselves, and interact with children who share the same background. From both of these reasons, there arise a motivation (desire) for street children to have their own money. That way they can minimize the burden

of everyday needs that should be fulfilled by their parents. The third factor is the environmental factor. The surrounding environment becomes a trigger that can affect the thoughts of a child in general. In this case, street children usually work in the streets because of the influence of peers, so they feel they have friends who share the same background. The fourth factor is the emergence of street children is a very minimal education. Most of them assume that higher education is important but less necessary. Mostly, street children have the same ideals as their parents; they do not find it complicated to continue with the work of their parents, such as singing, scavengers, and so on. Very few street children have high hopes, so it is very difficult to give them an awareness of the importance of education, because they shut down about it. The fifth factor is the violence carried out by family members to the child, consequently the child does not feel the protection and become abandoned.

Furthermore, the life of street children in Medan City is mostly based on the existence of very limited economic factors and is categorized as "poverty" (Interview with Cation Rehabilitation of Social Affairs of Medan City, May 27, 2015). There are various activities carried out on the streets, among them are singing, becoming hawkers, looking for used goods, and even begging. In this field, the system is alternating; some work in the morning, afternoon, and evening. So, basically the system of singing in Medan is structured (organized), so it can minimize the occurrence of violence among the street children. This assertiveness is put forward by Mr. Zailan SH, MAP: there has never been criminalization of street children in Medan City, even though its presence has been very disturbing to the public. There is something more unique than Mr. Zailan's statement: *"that some street children in Medan City have professions as beggars, street singers, sellers, shoe polisher, and cleaners of public transportation (interview on May 25, 2015).*

5.2 Type of Goat Glue That is Often Used by Street Children Medan City and the Impact Caused

The glue of Aica aibon is a drug that is very easy to obtain because of its legal existence. This causes the abuse of glue is in very rapid development especially in the world of street children. We often see street children inserting one hand into the shirt, and closer to the nose, meaning the child is inhaling glue of Aica aibon.

The existence of children who are stoned due to this glue can be encountered under the bridge, the corners of the intersection of red light, at Simpang Mayestic, Tax Aksara, Simpang Marelan etc in Medan City. Children who tend not to know the negative effects of this glue, feel happy after using it. Shortly after usage they will feel "fly", happy, free from their problems. According to the street children's acknowledgment, quoted from the Social Service staff statement: *"whatever is in our bones, which is difficult to obtain in the real world, by inhaling the glue of goat glue that reality is as it were"* (May 28, 2015).

Drugs that have an understanding of narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances are chemicals that are inserted into the human body, either swallowed by mouth, inhaled through the nose or injected through the veins. These chemicals can change the minds of moods or feelings, and one's behavior. Continuous use will result in physical and / or psychological dependence. The exact risk is damage to the nervous system and other important organs like heart, lungs, and liver. This is the consequence of the emergence of a moment of quiet for the users. The burdens of life seem to be forgotten, with the emergence of beautiful dreams in their imagination.

Poor life causes street children to choose Aica glue aibon as a remover of their stress. For children who want to refuse to wear also tend to follow-up because of pressure, or because they do not want to look "weak" in the eyes of fellow street children. Inhalants are inhaled substances. One example of Aica Aibon glue is widely used by children and adolescents because the price is cheap and intoxicating. Substances in Aica glue aibon is a chemical that can damage brain cells and make us become abnormal, sick and even dead. One of the substances contained in Aica aibon glue is Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD). This type is often used by street children in the city of Medan, because this type of trust makes them able to forget all the problems no matter how heavy they are. Instead of interviewing street children: "with goat glue, all our needs appear as if they are in sight, without the need to buy them" (Nirwan, May 20, 2015). Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is a psychedelic semisynthetic substance of family ergoline. LSD can be distributed intramuscularly into the body or intravenous injection. Doses that can cause psychoactive effects in humans are 20-30 mg. Negative effects of LSD are loss of emotion control, disorientation, depression, dizziness, acute panic and feelings of

invulnerability, leading users to put themselves in physical danger.

The body systems that are attacked are the brain and nerves.

Preventing abuse of glue aibon can be done by increasing the capacity of cross-related areas, by improving the quality of individual security personnel (police) and fostering awareness and active participation of all components of society through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), religious Institutions, and community organizations. In the city of Medan, efforts to eradicate and control the use of the glue are often carried out, but the street children community continues to grow. This is also the curiosity of researchers: Is there any cooperation between Medan City Social Service with Police and other related institutions regarding the handling of street children. Answers received from the Social Service are 4 agencies are involved in the city of Medan for street children, in addition to the Social Service are: Police, Satpol PP, And Pom, Department of Education.

The preemptive effort has been done by Polrestabes Medan by cooperating with the National Narcotics Board of Medan City to provide enlightenment by conducting counseling about the dangers of drugs and addictive substances in several schools in Medan and also supervision and understanding about how to protect children with religion and education, in line with the vision of its mission of creating a good young generation through the empowerment of human resources. Preventive efforts undertaken by the Polrestabes Medan is assisted by the Civil Service Police Unit by supervising areas that are considered vulnerable to users of glue aibon as a substitute for narcotics so it needs a routine patrol. One of the main weaknesses in Medan city government, in terms of street children is the officers cannot find a solution. Some are arrested but then released after certain counsellings. This will not lessen the phenomena of goat glue inhaling.

5.3 The Effectiveness of Goat Glue Scripts in Minimizing Criminalization of Street Children in Medan City

Prohibition of local regulation number 6 year 2003 about consuming goat glue does not necessarily eliminate the existence of beggar and vagrant in Medan city, hence a strict legal sanction which can be imposed for violation of existing law provision needs to be arranged. The legal sanction

needs to be formulated in a Regional Regulation, and the Regional Regulation must start with the preparation of Academic Paper. The effort done by the local government is to realize the achievement of Medan City to be City of *Bestasi*. With that it is necessary to increase the implementation of the prevention of homeless and beggars and the practice of prostitutes. This handling effort must immediately be realized in order to avoid social vulnerability and increase the number of criminal behavior.

The formulation of the goat glue script is very urgent, based on philosophical, juridical and sociological grounds. The goat glue script will be the initial step for the foundation of the Law of the Local Government on the prohibition of consuming goat glue for the community without permission.

5.3.1 Philosophical Foundation

The use of the goat glue as addictive substance in the long run is very dangerous to the physic and personality of the younger generation. Medan street children aged 12 years and above, and the majority come from outside the region, and this must be integrated, and controlled for handling the street children.

By the increasing and growing number of homeless and beggars and the practice of prostitutes, pickling in public places, liquor and exploitation of goat glue in public areas along busy streets in Medan City, the urgency of academic texts needs to be applied by making the concept draft. The researcher will divide the draft into the early stage, the continuation stage and the discussion phase. The initial phase is: preparation of academic manuscript; public discussion of academic texts; and refinement of academic texts to LGs and DPDs as inputs in the formation process of local regulations.

- A. Continuation stage: academic draft in accordance with standard pattern and systematics commonly used in the preparation of academic texts; and the right choice of norms making the academic text a legal product.
- B. Discussion phase: public discussion by drawing information and opinions of the community and related parties; and collecting inputs from various parties in order to enrich and improve the academic script. Activities that researchers do are through the discussion in the form of a focused discussion, workshops, seminars, capture public aspirations, consultation meetings, and publications in the mass media.

If the above stage is done, an academic script will be realized as the first step in preparing a product of the Regional Government Act. Therefore it is very effective if preparation of an academic script is done.

5.3.2 Juridical Foundation

- A. Law Number 8 (Drt) of 1956 on the establishment of the Autonomous Regions of big cities within the Province of North Sumatra;
- B. Law Number 6 Year 1974 on Basic Provisions on Social Welfare;
- C. Law Number 8 Year 1981 on Criminal Procedure Law;
- D. Law Number 23 Year 1992 on Health;
- E. Law Number 22 Year 1999 regarding Regional Government;
- F. Law Number 25 Year 1999 concerning the financial balance between the central and regional governments;
- G. Government Regulation No. 31/1980 on dealing with homeless and beggars;
- H. Government Regulation No. 25/2000 on the authority of the government and the authority of the province as an autonomous region;
- I. Presidential Decree number 40 of 1983 on coordination of countering homeless and beggars;
- J. Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 86 of Menkes / 4/77 on liquor.
- K. Medan City Government, which is by issuing Local Regulation of Medan City Number 6 Year 2003 about prohibition of vagrant and begging and Practice of ethics in Medan City.

5.3.3 Sociological Foundation

Preventing abuse of aica aibon glue ne could be dby increasing cross-related capacity of the security apparatus and raising awareness and awareness and active participation of all components of society through non-governmental organizations, religious institutions and community organizations.

This is a social phenomenon that has a negative tendency for the continuity of mental development and threatens the future of the younger generation of Medan City. Social problems that occur in an urban community, not only affect the perpetrator and his family, but comprehensively endanger the safety and comfort of urban living. They are street children with their behavioral deviations that become the burden of the surrounding community and the State extensively. Preventive and refresive action should

be taken as soon as possible by issuing a provision that provides assertiveness to the perpetrator of the criminal. Policies undertaken so far in the form of coordination between related institutions are not able to eliminate the disease of young people of Medan City in consuming goat glue. Behavior contrary to social norms, religious and even criminal slowly will be able to be minimized by issuing a product Act that can force the offender to leave it.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Social Services do not have experts to do coaching,

1. The root of the problem of street children in Medan city is caused by economic, social, religious, educational, and environmental factors.
2. The goat glue, a type of inhaled substance widely consumed is very dangerous to the physical condition of street children in Medan. Aica Aibon glue could be widely used by children and adolescents as the price is cheap. Substances in Aica glue aibon can damage brain cells and make us become abnormal, sick and even dead. One of the substances contained in Aica aibon glue is Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD).

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