


Consumer Position Theory in Relation to Criminal Law Policies on Glue Abuse

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Addictive substances, consumer standing, glue abuse, criminal.	This study discusses the legal vacuum surrounding the abuse of addictive substances, particularly in cases of illegal glue use among young people, which has become increasingly concerning for society. Across Indonesia, there have been several cases of death resulting from the misuse of addictive substances contained in glue. The main issue examined concerns criminal law policy as part of state legal politics and the theory of consumer position in relation to the abuse of glue containing addictive substances. The research method employed is normative descriptive, utilizing both legislative and conceptual approaches. The results of the study explain that, according to the Consumer Position Theory, a contract is not a prerequisite for imposing an obligation on business actors to protect consumers. This obligation exists regardless of whether a contractual relationship is established. Therefore, with or without a contract between business actors and consumers, the responsibility of business actors to protect their consumers remains. Business actors must not prioritize profit alone. Moreover, even if a business actor has informed consumers about the potential hazards of a product to life or health, this does not automatically exempt the business actor from criminal liability. Each case must instead be examined individually based on its specific circumstances.
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INTRODUCTION

This study analyzes the abuse of addictive substances contained in glue, which is currently widespread among young people (Degenhardt et al., 2016; Hall et al., 2016). The abuse of these substances—commonly known as ngelem (sniffing)—is carried out by inhaling or sucking the vapors from glue to experience certain sensations, such as calmness or pleasure (Rosalina et al., 2019). This act involves inhaling volatile chemical fumes to achieve sensations of intoxication, hallucination, or temporary euphoria. These chemicals quickly evaporate, enter the lungs and bloodstream, and reach the brain, triggering the release of excess endorphins. Such behavior can lead to severe dependence and poses serious health risks (Sinaulan et al., 2025).

Research by the National Narcotics Agency revealed that several glue brands, including Aibon and Fox, contain two highly addictive and potentially lethal substances—toluene and benzene. These ingredients, originally intended as adhesive agents, are extremely dangerous

when inhaled, as they can damage vital human organs including the lungs, kidneys, liver, and brain, ultimately leading to death. The agency emphasized that although Aibon glue does not contain narcotic substances, its chemical composition includes addictive materials that are hazardous when inhaled in large quantities by either children or adults (Rosalina et al., 2019).

When inhaled, the chemical substances in these glues directly affect the nervous system, inducing euphoria followed by hallucinations and paralysis of sensory and motor functions. Users may experience feelings of extreme joy and calm, but their activity levels eventually decrease due to the neurotoxic effects. Children who engage in ngelem often show physical symptoms such as reddened eyes, dizziness, and heightened emotional instability (Rosalina et al., 2019).

In addition to severe organ damage, prolonged glue abuse may cause sudden death. Without serious government intervention to curb ngelem activities, more young victims might die or suffer permanent health consequences. This form of glue abuse often represents an “amateur version” of narcotics use—young individuals who cannot afford drugs turn to glue for similar psychoactive effects. Experts on addictive substances have suggested that glue users may constitute a potential gateway group to narcotic abuse. Evidence shows that this behavior has spread among school-aged children—from elementary through high school—along with dropouts and street children (Anita et al., 2024; Achmad et al., 2017).

This study examines the legal vacuum surrounding the abuse of addictive substances in glue use among youth, which has become a growing public concern due to increasing fatalities. Currently, such abuse is not explicitly regulated under Indonesia’s criminal laws, meaning it does not fall within the category of criminal acts. Relevant regulations, such as the Criminal Code, Narcotics Law (Nurlaelah et al., 2019), Health Law, and other specific statutes (Kesuma, 2024), have yet to address this issue. Therefore, a penal policy is needed as an integrated government effort to combat such abuse through criminal law. This policy would serve as the government’s comprehensive framework to address the misuse of glue containing addictive substances.

In addition, glue manufacturing companies appear indifferent to the societal impacts and fatalities resulting from glue abuse. Despite numerous incidents of poisoning and death, producers have made little effort to prevent misuse or mitigate risks. Legally, however, these companies cannot easily be held criminally responsible since glue is intended as a lawful adhesive product—not for inhalation or consumption. Given the wide range of glue brands circulating in the market—such as Ehabond, Aibon, and Fox—it is challenging for law enforcement agencies to impose liability on manufacturers.

The urgency of this research is multidimensional. From the juridical perspective, there exists a clear *rechtsvacuum* (legal vacuum), as the Narcotics Law and Psychotropic Law do not explicitly regulate addictive substances found in glue. This absence leaves law enforcement without a legal basis for repressive measures against both users and producers. From the sociological aspect, the rising number of addicted and deceased children—who should be protected under the Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of the Child—constitutes a pressing social emergency. From the political perspective, while some local governments have issued regional regulations, these remain partial and ineffective without supporting national legislation. Hence, intervention through a comprehensive criminal law policy is imperative.

The proposed criminal law policy involves formulating new legislation suited to societal realities, supported by legislative, administrative, and judicial measures to prevent and address glue-related crimes. Moreover, the theoretical framework of the Consumer Position Theory is relevant to ensuring consumer protection while recognizing the accountability of glue manufacturers. The ultimate goal is to protect the public and promote national welfare in line with principles of justice and human rights. Several legal instruments may serve as references for criminalizing glue abuse, including the Criminal Code, the Human Rights Law, the Child Protection Law, and the Health Law. In addition, the Consumer Position Theory provides a framework for assessing producer responsibility, given that glue itself is not an illegal product but can be misused as a harmful substance.

The central problem in this study, therefore, concerns how criminal law policy—as an extension of state legal policy—can effectively address glue abuse, and how the Consumer Position Theory can be applied to determine the legal accountability of producers and users involved in the misuse of glue containing addictive substances that endanger human health and life.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is normative descriptive, employing both legislative and conceptual theoretical approaches. The normative descriptive method aims to describe and analyze legal norms and applicable legal rules, and to relate them to existing social practices or phenomena (Tan, 2021). This method emphasizes the analysis of secondary data—such as legislation, books, and academic journals—utilizing a qualitative approach to systematically and comprehensively describe legal problems from theoretical and legislative perspectives.

Data for normative legal research consist of secondary data obtained through literature studies and are categorized into primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials (Ariawan, 2013). Primary legal materials include legislation, constitutions, and jurisprudence; secondary legal materials consist of books, journals, and prior research; while tertiary legal materials encompass legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. All materials are analyzed using qualitative methods to systematically process and classify data, and to provide a descriptive explanation of the research subject or object (Rijali, 2018). This analysis does not rely on numerical data or frequencies but instead focuses on identifying patterns, theoretical comparisons, and logical legal reasoning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Addictive Substances in Glue According to Indonesian Law

Glue, which functions as an adhesive, is produced by various companies and is widely available on the market under different brands and types such as Ehabond, Aibon, and Fox. This glue contains organic solvents called toluene and benzene which, when inhaled, can cause severe long-term damage to the nervous system and even death. Glue is classified as an inhalant, a type of addictive substance that induces euphoria, intoxication, and dependence (Kuna et al., 2025).

According to Dr. Susilawati, inhaling or “smoking” glue is categorized as a form of drug use. This involves chemical substances entering the human body—whether swallowed, inhaled, or injected through the veins. Solvent vapors from glue can accumulate in body tissues, and prolonged inhalation can cause long-term effects such as brain damage (including early-onset dementia, Parkinsonism, and cognitive decline), muscle weakness, depression, headaches, nosebleeds, and nerve damage leading to loss of smell and hearing. Even a single episode of inhalation can be fatal if it exceeds the body’s tolerance threshold (Yunus, 2018).

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) conducted research on Aibon and Fox brand glues, confirming that these products have similar content and effects to other adhesives and can cause death when inhaled. This poses a significant dilemma: while glue products serve legitimate industrial and household purposes, their potential for abuse makes them highly dangerous. The situation remains complex because existing regulations have not effectively deterred misuse or provided adequate legal consequences. The BNN has consistently stated that glue abuse—as an inhalant—is extremely harmful, with effects comparable to narcotics abuse. Although glue is sold freely in stores, it contains addictive substances capable of triggering fatal psychoactive effects when misused (Sahabuddin & Fitrah, 2025).

The addictive substances found in glue are chemically similar to those regulated under Indonesia’s Narcotics Law and Psychotropic Law. However, while the abuse of addictive substances under those laws can be criminally prosecuted, the substances contained in glue have not been concretely or explicitly regulated. Glue is legally categorized as an adhesive product used for binding objects and does not fall within the scope of materials for medical or therapeutic purposes as defined by the Narcotics Law or Psychotropic Law. Consequently, the addictive chemicals in glue are not included in the classification of narcotics or psychotropics, meaning the legal provisions of these laws cannot be directly applied to persons engaged in glue inhalation. As a result, the regulation of addictive substances in glue remains dilemmatic—since it is not classified as a narcotic, its control is instead managed through Peraturan Daerah (Perda) (regional regulations) and child protection measures that focus more on abuse prevention rather than a total product ban (Imani & Sunarti, 2018).

Due to the absence of specific and comprehensive national legislation governing the production, distribution, and sale of glue as an inhalant, several local governments have introduced Perda to address the issue of glue abuse (Putri, 2020). Some of these local regulations aim to restrict the sale and misuse of glue, particularly among minors, as a preventive action to mitigate its widespread abuse:

1. Regional Regulation (Perda) of South Barito Regency Number 3 of 2017 concerning Supervision of Sales and Abuse of Glue Containing Addictive Substances. This Regional Regulation explicitly regulates supervision of the sale and misuse of glue.
2. Regional Regulation (Perda) of Banjarbaru City Number 7 of 2014 concerning Prevention and Countermeasures of Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Other Addictive Substances. This Regional Regulation includes the regulation of inhaling addictive substances in glue.
3. Regional Regulation (Perda) of East Kalimantan Province. These regional regulations also cover the prevention of inhalant abuse.

Actually, many local governments have made regional regulations to regulate the control of glue abuse, and these three regulations are just examples of how many local governments have made local regulations. These regional regulations generally stipulate administrative sanctions (such as reprimands, warnings, and revocation of business licenses) for parties who are proven to sell glue unreasonably or allow abuse to occur, as well as rehabilitation efforts for their users (Irna & Simamora, 2024).

Consumer Position Theory

The abuse of glue under various brands—including Ehabond, Aica Aibon, and others—has raised significant legal issues, particularly concerning the criminalization of individuals who misuse the addictive substances contained in glue. Although several regional regulations (Peraturan Daerah or Perda) have been enacted to address this issue, they still fail to impose criminal sanctions on perpetrators of glue abuse. Likewise, for business actors or manufacturers, there is currently no specific legal instrument capable of criminalizing producers directly. The regional regulations issued by several local governments, as noted earlier, primarily focus on controlling and reducing glue abuse rather than prescribing criminal penalties. These regulations govern supervision over the sale and use of glue containing addictive substances (Robby, 2019). Violations of these local rules generally result in administrative sanctions, such as verbal or written warnings, fines, or revocation of business licenses for sellers. Consequently, a rehabilitative approach is typically pursued through regional public order regulations (Perda Ketertiban Umum), with an emphasis on social welfare and prevention rather than prosecution (Suprayetno, 2017).

Manufacturers that produce glue are business entities engaged in legitimate production activities for industrial, household, educational, artisanal, and other adhesive-related needs. Therefore, glue is designed solely for bonding objects and has no medical or physiological use. However, consumers retain the right to accurate information regarding marketed products to prevent misuse. From the perspective of the Consumer Position Theory, this relationship can be examined through several sub-theories concerning the legal standing and protection of consumers, including their rights and the responsibilities of business actors to ensure product safety and accurate labeling:

- a. The abuse of glue with various brands including the ehabond brand, aica aibon and other brands has caused legal problems, especially in terms of criminalization for perpetrators of abuse of addictive substances in glue. This is even though there are regional regulations to deal with it, but it is still not able to take criminal action for the perpetrators of the abuse of glue. Likewise for business actors as glue producers until now there is not a single legal product that is able to criminalize specifically.
- b. Regional regulations made by several local governments as described above do not regulate criminal threats for glue abuse, but only the control and reduction of glue abuse. The local government makes a regional regulation that only regulates the supervision of the sale and abuse of addictive substances, which are contained in glue (Robby, 2019). Violations of local regulations are usually subject to administrative sanctions, such as reprimands, written warnings, fines, or revocation of business licenses (for sellers). Thus, a rehabilitation approach can be carried out through government regulations in each region such as regional regulations of public order or society (Suprayetno, 2017).

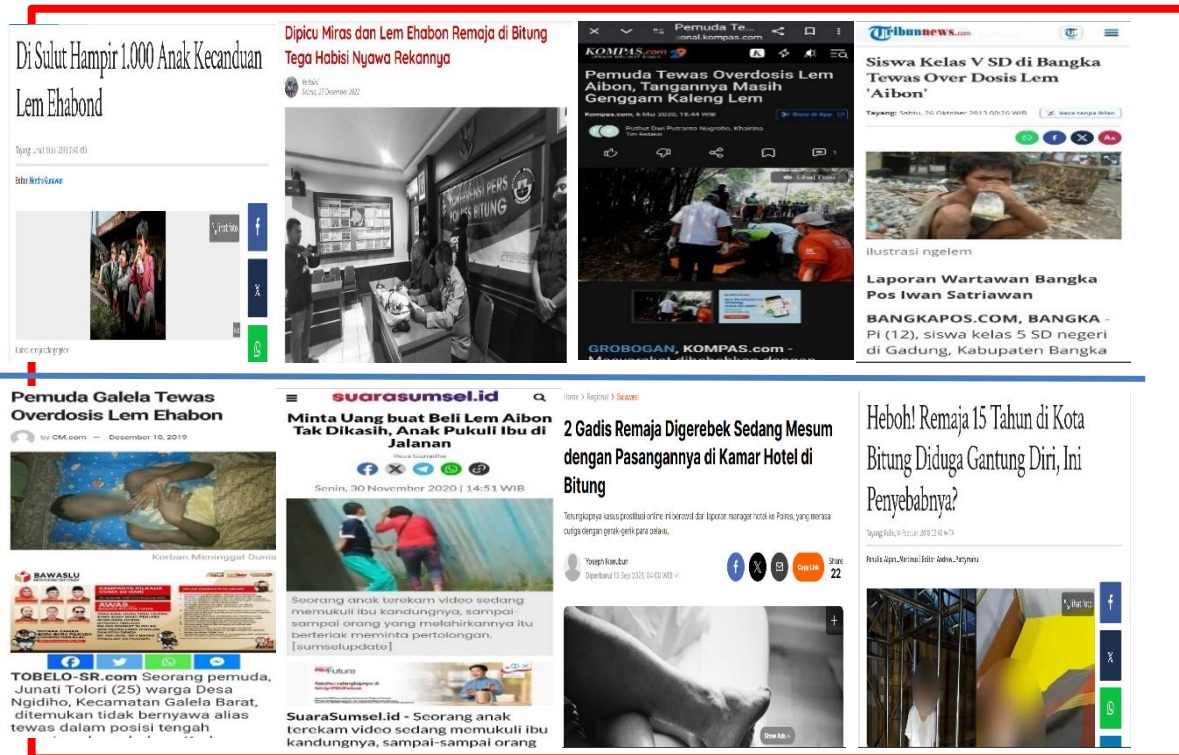
- c. Manufacturers who produce glue are companies that do produce glue with its uses both for industry and other purposes such as household needs, schools, purification, professions and other needs that require adhesive tools. Therefore, glue is used only to glue objects that have nothing to do with health problems or with the human body. This, however, consumers have the right to know the products being marketed, so that consumers do not make mistakes in using the products produced. If this is studied from the perspective of the theory of the position of the consumer, it can be described in several sub-theories of the position of the consumer, including:
- d. The contract is not a condition. The meaning of this theory is that a contract is not a condition, namely that business actors have an obligation to protect consumers, where this obligation does not require the existence of a contract. So whether there is a contract or not between business actors and consumers, what is certain is that business actors are obliged to protect their consumers, not just prioritize profits. This theory shows that "a contract is not a condition" even if the business actor has informed consumers about the danger of a product to life/health, but does not automatically release the business actor from criminal responsibility, but must be reviewed case by case of the fall of victims in the region.

Consumer Position in the Contract Is Not a Condition

The four theoretical frameworks described above emphasize that consumers have the right to be fully informed about marketed products to avoid misuse, particularly concerning products manufactured by glue producers. The researcher further elaborates on one of these four theories, namely the theory that "a contract is not a condition." This theory underlines the need for legal certainty regarding glue abuse, asserting that the misuse of glue constitutes a punishable act. This is based on Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, which provides safeguards for consumers in the event of harm resulting from product use. Products marketed to the public must ensure comfort, safety, and health, as well as uphold consumers' right to be heard and to file complaints. These principles reflect a symbiotic relationship in which both the producer and the consumer benefit through mutual responsibility and accountability.

However, if a product—whether intentionally or unintentionally—causes mass harm, including serious health issues or fatalities, there is a clear imbalance and failure in consumer protection. Even if a business actor has informed consumers of a product's potential dangers to health or life, this does not automatically absolve them from criminal liability, particularly when widespread harm has occurred, resulting in permanent health damage or death among users across Indonesia. This condition should serve as a benchmark for evaluating successive cases of victims who have suffered from glue abuse in various regions, as further described below.

Gambar 1.

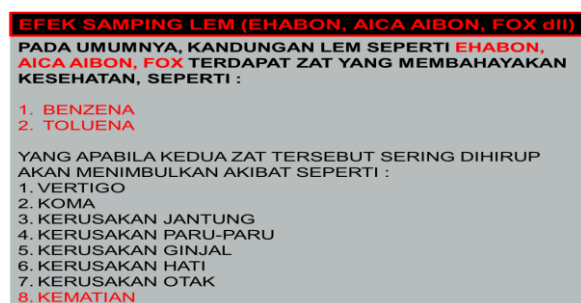


The problems described show that the abuse of addictive substances in the glue is massive. In addition, it is also necessary to pay attention to the production of glue contained in the glue packaging photo below, namely there are weaknesses that result in a lack of public understanding of the dangers of glue.

Gambar 2.



Gambar 3.



Paying attention to the image of the brand's glue packaging which is often misused, there are weaknesses that result in a lack of understanding of the public, especially children, about the dangers of glue, namely:

1. The composition of the substance content in the glue is not listed, this results in people not understanding the dangerous content of the glue.
2. The warning sign on ehabond glue is very clear a danger sign on the product packaging, but on aibon glue there is only one writing and it has no impact on public understanding.
3. Judging from the packaging, the two glue products are very easy for school-age children to open and close the glue cans, it doesn't take a lot of hard work to open it, the level of difficulty in opening it is also non-existent, this is one of the factors that make it easy for elementary school children to use the glue
4. The smell effect of glue products that are indeed distinctive and have an aroma that makes people comfortable to breathe them, such as making them calm like inhaling the aroma of therapy, this is very influential because children and adolescents use glue a lot because they are tempted by the characteristic smell.
5. Judging from the way of marketing, glue can be easily bought 1 (one) pcs or 1 piece, this is one of the school-age factors to easily get the glue product which is relatively cheap and easy, just by setting aside from pocket money.
6. The shape of the glue packaging in the can gives an opportunity, the easier it is for children and teenagers to abuse it, the easier it is to open the can with a wide diameter of the can, it is another thing when the packaging is replaced with a sachet and odol model, so that when people are going to inhale the glue is a little difficult because the shape of the sachet when opened or torn is possible to inhale it is a little difficult because it is easy to spill, And the odol model with small edges is also difficult to inhale, unlike glue packed in a can when opened, the diameter of the glue is clearly visible in the glue, pulling with the wide angle to be inhaled.

Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection also provides protection for consumers, especially for children who abuse glue. This is explained in Article 4 letters a, d, e, f, and i, which read as follows: a) the right to comfort, security, and safety in consuming goods and/or services; d) the right to be heard and to have complaints about the goods and/or services used; e) the right to obtain advocacy, protection, and efforts to resolve consumer protection disputes appropriately; f) the right to consumer guidance and education; and i) the rights regulated in the provisions of other laws and regulations.

Business actors as glue producers also have obligations as stated in Article 7 letters a and e, Article 8 paragraph (1) letters a, b, d, i, and Article 62 of Law Number 8 of 1999. Article 7 states that the obligations of business actors are: a) to act in good faith in carrying out their business activities; and e) to provide opportunities for consumers to test and/or try certain goods and/or services and to provide guarantees and/or warranties for goods produced and/or traded. Article 8 paragraph (1) states that business actors are prohibited from producing and/or trading goods and/or services that: a) do not meet or do not comply with the required standards and legal provisions; b) do not conform to the net weight, net content, or count stated on the label of the goods; d) are not in accordance with the conditions, guarantees, privileges, or efficacy as stated on the label, etiquette, or description of the goods and/or services; and i) do not include a label or explanation of the goods containing the name of the goods, size, weight or net contents, composition, instructions for use, date of manufacture, side effects, name and address of business actors, and other information as required by law. Article 62 specifies criminal sanctions for business actors who produce goods and/or services that violate these laws and regulations.

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights provides protection for children as stated in Article 65, namely that every child has the right to obtain protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, kidnapping, child trafficking, as well as from various forms of abuse of narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances. Article 65 of Law Number 39 of 1999 is also related to Article 149 paragraph (1) of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, which states that the production, distribution, and use of addictive substances shall be regulated so as not to disturb or endanger the health of individuals, families, communities, or the environment.

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, particularly Article 7, stipulates that any person who knowingly and deliberately neglects a child in an emergency situation as referred to in Article 60—such as children in conflict with the law; children from minority or isolated groups; children who are economically and/or sexually exploited; children who are trafficked; children who are victims of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic, and other addictive substance abuse; children who are victims of kidnapping, trafficking, or violence as referred to in Article 59—shall be sentenced to a maximum of five (5) years' imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of Rp100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection also regulates protection in Article 67, Article 76J paragraph (2), and Article 89 paragraph (2). Article 67 of Law Number 35 of 2014 states that special protection for children who are victims of the abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics, and other addictive substances—as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter e—and for children involved in their production and distribution shall be carried out through supervision, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. Article 76J paragraph (2) of Law Number 35 of 2014 states that everyone is prohibited from deliberately placing, allowing, involving, or instructing children to participate in the abuse, production, or distribution of alcohol and other addictive substances. Article 89 paragraph (2) of Law Number 35 of 2014 provides that any person who violates the provisions referred to in Article 76J paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of

two (2) years and a maximum of ten (10) years and fined at least Rp20,000,000.00 (twenty million rupiah) and at most Rp200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah).

In addition to the protection and rights of children against the abuse of addictive substances in glue, in relation to the theory that contracts are not a requirement, the theoretical framework can be juxtaposed with the articles contained in the Criminal Code, specifically Articles 204, 205, 492, and 536. Article 204 of the Criminal Code refers to *delictum dolus* (an intentional crime), which states in paragraph (1): whoever sells, offers, delivers, or distributes goods that they know to endanger the life or health of others, even if the danger is not disclosed, shall be subject to a maximum prison sentence of 15 years. Paragraph (2) provides that if the act results in death, the offender shall be subject to life imprisonment or a fixed-term imprisonment of up to 20 years.

Article 205 of the Criminal Code refers to *delictum culpa* (a crime committed due to negligence) and reads as follows: paragraph (1) whoever, through their negligence, causes goods dangerous to life or health to be sold, handed over, or distributed without the buyer or recipient knowing their dangerous nature, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of nine months, confinement for a maximum of six months, or a fine of up to 4,500 rupiah. Paragraph (2) states that if the act causes death, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of one year and four months or confinement for a maximum of one year. Paragraph (3) stipulates that the goods involved may be confiscated.

Article 492 of the Criminal Code regulates criminal sanctions for persons who are intoxicated in public and commit offenses such as disrupting traffic, disturbing public order, or threatening the safety of others. The penalty is imprisonment for up to six days or a fine of up to three hundred and seventy-five rupiah. If the offense is committed within one year of a previous conviction for a similar act, the penalty may be increased to imprisonment for up to two weeks. Article 492 of the Criminal Code provides that: (1) whoever, while publicly intoxicated, obstructs traffic, disturbs order, threatens others' safety, or performs actions that must be carried out with caution or certain precautions to avoid endangering others' life or health, shall be subject to imprisonment for up to six days or a fine of up to three hundred and seventy-five rupiah. Paragraph (2) states that if one year has not elapsed since the conviction for the same offense or for similar conduct under Article 536, imprisonment for up to two weeks shall be imposed.

Article 492 of the Criminal Code is related to Article 536 of the Criminal Code, which regulates punishment for individuals found to be intoxicated on public roads. The penalty is a fine of up to two hundred and twenty-five rupiah. If the same violation is repeated within one year of a final conviction, the penalty may be replaced with imprisonment for up to three days. Article 536 of the Criminal Code provides: paragraph (1) whoever is found to be drunk on a public road shall be punished with a fine of up to two hundred and twenty-five rupiah. Paragraph (2) provides that if one year has not passed since a final conviction for the same violation or as formulated in Article 492, the fine may be replaced with imprisonment for up to three days. Paragraph (3) states that if there is a second repetition within one year after the first sentence becomes final, imprisonment for up to two weeks shall be imposed.

Temporary Solutions for Governors/Regents/Mayors

To address the legal vacuum concerning glue abuse among children, adolescents, and adults, regional heads can implement several temporary measures, including:

Local governments should issue regional or mayoral regulations imposing strict sanctions on distributors, sellers, and consumers who misuse glue, such as business closures, social sanctions, and other forms of punishment. The glue distribution system can be regulated through the “one-tap” method, which involves gathering business actors under the supervision of local or city governments to provide policy direction, appoint a single authorized distributor with proper licensing and supervision, and maintain data on the entry and exit of goods. Sanctions for unofficial distributors should include business license suspension for at least one month or permanent closure for repeated violations. If abuse continues, the perpetrators should be detained, the source of purchase traced, and a confrontation with the seller conducted; if proven, the seller’s business should be closed.

The sale of glue should also be restricted, especially to school-age groups, by requiring a certificate from schools or parents. Public facilities, particularly lighting, must be improved, and areas prone to glue abuse should be made active through community-based programs, including the reactivation of *pos kamling* (community security posts). Individuals caught or recorded engaging in glue abuse more than twice may face administrative sanctions such as parental BPJS revocation, restrictions on SKCK issuance, and termination of social assistance, while first-time offenders may face social sanctions such as cleaning houses of worship with their families.

A reward-and-punishment mechanism should be established for village heads and sub-districts, where areas designated as “red zones” for glue abuse are subject to strict sanctions by the regent or mayor. Provincial, district, and city governments must establish permanent rehabilitation centers as part of their public health responsibilities, in accordance with Health Law Number 17 of 2023 and various Minister of Social Affairs regulations on social rehabilitation. The government should also provide a hotline or complaint channel, conduct joint patrols, and implement public education (P4GN) campaigns through outdoor media. If rehabilitation facilities are unavailable, offenders may be temporarily placed in military barracks to receive guidance from the TNI–Polri.

CONCLUSION

In the explanation above, there are references to the Criminal Code (KUHP), Consumer Protection, Human Rights (HAM), Child Protection, the Health Law, as well as the Theory of Consumer Standing, all of which can serve as legal bases for prosecuting cases of glue abuse and its producers; however, further study is required. Thus, among the aforementioned articles, several are relevant to efforts to criminalize the abuse and the producers of glue products. The Theory of Consumer Standing, particularly Article 4, states that a contract is not a prerequisite for a business actor’s obligation to protect consumers, as this obligation exists regardless of any contractual relationship.

Therefore, whether or not there is a contract between the business actor and the consumer, the business actor is still obliged to protect consumers—not merely to prioritize profit. Even if the business actor has informed consumers about the potential dangers of a product to life or health, this does not automatically exempt them from criminal responsibility; each case

resulting in harm must be reviewed individually. Likewise, consumers must act wisely in using a product. It is also time for the government to issue regulations governing the misuse of addictive substances contained in glue products.

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