

The Effectiveness of the Drug Free Program (Bersinar) by the National Narcotics Agency of Palu City in Relation to Family Resilience

Tazkia Aulia¹, Taufan², Siti Musyahidah

^{1,2}Graduate Student of the Family Law Study Program State Islamic University Datokarama Palu, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the Drug Free Program or “bersinar” conducted by the National Narcotics Board of Palu City in addressing family resilience dysfunction and to analyze these efforts from the perspective of Maqashid Syariah. Using a qualitative empirical approach with descriptive analysis this study gathers data through in depth interviews observations and documentation involving various stakeholders in Palu City. The results indicate that the “bersinar” program has not yet achieved optimal effectiveness in overcoming family resilience dysfunction due to several inhibiting factors such as inconsistent coordination between agencies limited budget for rehabilitation services and low community participation caused by social stigma. Furthermore many families of drug users exhibit structural and functional disturbances including poor communication and lack of emotional support which hinder the recovery process of addicts. From the perspective of Maqashid Syariah the success of narcotics prevention is deeply rooted in the protection of the five essential elements especially the soul and the intellect which can only be achieved if family resilience is functioning optimally as the primary social defense.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Keywords:

Drug Free
Program, Family
Resilience,
Narcotics, BNN
Palu City,
Maqashid Syariah

1. Introduction

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has not successfully restrained the growth of narcotics distribution. This situation is further exacerbated by increasingly sophisticated advances in information and communication technology which facilitate the wider circulation of narcotics throughout Indonesia. Consequently even regions previously unaffected by narcotics have gradually transitioned into distribution sites. Furthermore ordinary citizens who lack understanding of these prohibited substances have become addicts who are difficult to rehabilitate due to family factors (Hatta, 2022).

In general Islamic teachings prohibit the consumption of food or beverages that may

endanger the physical health intellect and soul of an individual. This is particularly evident in cases of narcotics abuse which poses significant risks as it can lead to death and the loss of consciousness especially among the younger generation and elderly individuals involved in the use of these prohibited substances.

However the current situation is deeply concerning due to various phenomena that increasingly weaken family resilience as evidenced by the declining role of the family. Diverse social issues such as high divorce rates extramarital sexual relations crimes involving children human trafficking radical ideologies and particularly drug use have emerged. These problems should not arise if families could

promptly identify deviant behavior among their members and resolve it before it escalates into a social issue (Setiawan & Jesaja, 2022).

Palu City is the region with the highest drug abuse rates in Central Sulawesi. According to data from the National Narcotics Board of Palu City Palu remains the area with the highest prevalence of drug abuse in Central Sulawesi followed by Parigi Moutong Regency and several areas within Palu City including Tatanga District and Kayumalue Sub District which are known as high risk areas for drug abuse (Rauf, 2020).

Furthermore there is a high prevalence of drug abuse among students and adolescents in Palu City. Recorded data indicates that more than 123 students in Palu City are identified as users of narcotics including crystal methamphetamine mosquito coils and glue. In fact some of them are suspected of having served as drug couriers (Sali, 2019).

In early March 2025 law enforcement agencies successfully uncovered drug cases. The Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Palu City Police managed to investigate three narcotics crimes with evidence of crystal methamphetamine totaling 2335 grams (Polresta Palu, 2025). Coupled with a lack of information and understanding regarding rehabilitation this situation causes the public to feel ashamed and reluctant due to social judgment which remains a primary obstacle in the implementation of rehabilitation programs (Humas BNN, 2019).

By examining this program from the perspective of Maqashid Syariah this research can offer a new perspective on the integration of Islamic values into various drug prevention efforts. It is expected that the results of this study can serve as a foundation for developing more effective policies to strengthen family resilience and prevent drug abuse while enhancing cooperation between the National Narcotics Board the Ministry of Religious Affairs and other related institutions in creating drug free families.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Legal Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the activity efficiency and appropriateness in performing tasks so that the intended goals are achieved. This emphasizes the results obtained (Mayandri & Mashur, 2017). Generally effectiveness can be defined as the extent to which achieved results

align with established objectives. A higher level of goal attainment corresponds to a higher level of effectiveness (Ridwan, 2020). Furthermore legal effectiveness pertains to how far the law can be implemented and function properly within society.

Effective law is not merely contained within statutory regulations but is also characterized by acceptance respect and compliance from the public. Legal effectiveness plays a role in creating order upholding justice and protecting individual rights. Additionally legal effectiveness relates to the ability of law enforcement officers to apply regulations fairly and consistently as well as the extent to which imposed sanctions can create a deterrent effect for violators. The level of legal effectiveness can be measured through the consistency of its application in the field.

Regarding the definition of legal effectiveness according to experts Soerjono Soekanto in his book *Sociology of Law* states that legal effectiveness is strongly influenced by four factors (Pratiwi, 2024):

- a. Elements that form the law (clear regulations)
- b. Legal structure elements (institutions and law enforcement officers)
- c. Legal culture elements (values that grow within society)
- d. Social elements of society (level of legal understanding)

This means that legal success is not only determined by the law itself but also by the culture and legal understanding within society. Lawrence M. Friedman suggests that legal success can be assessed through three main elements: legal substance legal system and legal culture (Amalin Firdany Putra et al., 2025). Law will function well if its content aligns with the values respected by society if the positive legal system supports the application of the law and if there is a strong legal tradition in society that respects and follows the law. This focus emphasizes that legal success is closely linked to public acceptance of and obedience to legal regulations. Obedience to the law is referred to as legal justice (*Justitia legalis*). This justice emphasizes that complying with rules established by authorities is essential for maintaining an orderly and fair society (Tanya et al., 2013).

2.2 *Conception of the Bersinar Program*

Drug Free Village or Desa Bersinar is a regional unit at the sub district or village level that meets certain criteria where the implementation of the P4GN program occurs in a massive planned implemented and evaluated manner together by the community local government non governmental organizations and the private sector which play a role in assisting accompanying and providing guidance (Badan Narkotika Nasional Sukabumi, 2023).

The Bersinar Program is an initiative that deeply reflects the commitment of the National Narcotics Board to create villages or sub districts that are resilient against drug issues. This initiative aims to increase community capacity in the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking known as P4GN with a focus on prevention efforts and community involvement rather than solely legal action. Drug Free Villages are designed implemented and assessed by and for the community the government local governments village governments as well as private and non governmental institutions. The primary functions of the BERSINAR Program include:

- a. Massive and integrated implementation of P4GN
- b. Building commitment and synergy among stakeholders
- c. Formation of volunteers and anti drug community agents
- d. Socialization education and independent urine testing
- e. Empowerment and entrepreneurship
- f. Enforcement of social and customary sanctions
- g. Local and participatory approaches
- h. Reducing drug abuse and trafficking. (Imfyan & Amri, 2022)

The Bersinar Program was officially launched by the National Narcotics Board in 2019 with a budget allocation reaching 1.5 trillion Rupiah for implementation in every village across 34 provinces in Indonesia (Ramadhan, 2019). One of the early implementations of this program took place in Banjar West Java in February 2021.

Family resilience is the ability of a family to endure adapt and recover from various

challenges conflicts crises or difficulties encountered in life (Dian et al., 2023). According to Froma Walsh (2006) family resilience is the capacity of the family system as a functional unit to withstand and rebound from challenges by becoming stronger and more resourceful. Walsh emphasizes that a resilient family is not one free from problems but rather a family that can manage issues in an effective and adaptive manner.

Walsh (2003) divides family resilience into three primary dimensions which include: (Hasneni, 2023)

- a. Family belief system: encompassing spiritual meaning optimism and hope for the future.
- b. Family organizational patterns: including the flexibility of the family structure mutual support and the stability of family member roles.
- c. Communication and problem solving: namely the ability for open communication collective decision making and healthy conflict resolution.

In the Indonesian context BKKBN (2020) states that family resilience encompasses several aspects: physical resilience (health and economy) psychological resilience (emotional and mental support) social resilience (relationships between families) and spiritual resilience (internalization of religious values) (Sari, 2023). Family resilience becomes crucial in facing social threats such as drug abuse. The BERSINAR program initiated by the National Narcotics Board aims to strengthen the role of the family in preventing drug abuse. This indicates that the concept of family resilience serves as an important foundation in family based interventions to build internal endurance and protection against negative external influences.

2.4 *Narcotics*

Narcotics is an abbreviation for narcotics psychotropic substances and other addictive materials. Narcotics are drugs or substances classified as dangerous or prohibited for use production supply trade and distribution outside legal provisions. Narcotics refer to types of substances that can produce specific effects on individuals who consume them by introducing them into the body. Narcotics can also be defined as substances that can damage human physical

and mental health because they can harm the central nervous system. These effects include sedation pain relief increased energy and hallucinations or the emergence of unreal imaginations.

Based on pharmacology narcotics are compounds that primarily reduce pain originating from internal areas of the body and can produce a state of confusion being conscious but requiring stimulation as well as dependence (A.W. Wijaya, 1985). Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Article 1 Paragraph 1 states that: Narcotics refer to substances or drugs derived from plant sources or synthetic origins which can affect levels of consciousness eliminate sensations relieve or even erase pain and potentially cause dependence. Narcotics abuse occurs when an individual uses these substances without right or illegally.

The legal basis of narcotics in Islam indicates that the narcotics we recognize today did not actually exist during the early period of Islam. In fact there is not a single verse in the Quran or the Hadith of the Prophet that explicitly discusses this matter. Discussions at that time were limited only to the issue of intoxicants. According to Yusuf Qardhawi marijuana heroin and various other forms whether solid or liquid are interpreted etymologically in Islam through the Arabic term *al mukhaddirat* which originates from the words *khaddara yuhaddiru takhdir* or *muhaddirat* meaning to eliminate sensation cause dizziness sedate or render unconscious (Munawwir, 1997). It also implies covering darkness and intoxication (Ma'luf, 1995). Narcotics are substances prohibited according to Sharia without any debate among religious scholars. In Islamic religious terms drugs are known as *mukhaddirat*. This term was only recognized by the Muslim community around the end of the 6th century Hijriyah and at that time it was limited only to the use of marijuana.

3 Methodology

This study utilizes an empirical legal research design which is a research approach that focuses on primary and secondary data obtained directly from society as the main source. The data are collected through field activities such as observation and interviews (Efendi & Rijadi, 2022). A research approach is the perspective of the researcher in selecting the spectrum of

language space expected to provide clarity to the description of a scientific work substance. Through this approach the author obtains information from various aspects regarding the matters being investigated (Yunus, 2021).

The approaches used in this study are the interdisciplinary approach and the Maqashid Syariah approach. An interdisciplinary approach is a method for solving a problem by using reviews from several viewpoints of relevant and appropriate related sciences in an integrated manner (Choi & Pak, 2007). The viewpoints used in this research are those of positive law and Islamic law. In problem solving the interdisciplinary approach achieves synergy through integrated knowledge. Meanwhile the Maqashid Syariah approach refers to the goals or intentions that Islamic law (sharia) aims to achieve in establishing rules to ensure the creation of benefit (*maslahah*) and the avoidance of harm (*mafsadah*) for humanity.

The location of this research is Nunu Sub District Tatanga District Palu City while the data collection was conducted at the National Narcotics Board Office of Palu City. The reason for selecting Tatanga District as the research site is that this region is one of the focal areas for the implementation of the BERSINAR Program by the National Narcotics Board of Palu City.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 *The Effectiveness of the Drug Free Village (BERSINAR) Program by the National Narcotics Board of Palu City in Relation to Family Resilience Dysfunction*

The BERSINAR Program (Drug Free) is an initiative by the National Narcotics Board (BNN) aimed at fostering a community environment that is clean and responsive to the dangers of narcotics particularly at the village or sub district level. This program consists of various activities designed for prevention community empowerment and early detection. The following are the series of the BERSINAR program:

- 1) Advocacy and Coordination
 - a) Socialization to local governments sub districts neighborhood units community leaders and educational institutions.
 - b) Signing of a joint commitment (MoU) between the National

- Narcotics Board and the sub district government.
- 2) Mapping of Drug Prone Areas
 - a) Identification of red zones (areas with a high risk of drug trafficking and abuse).
 - b) Surveys of social conditions and patterns of drug abuse within the community.
 - 3) Formation of Anti Drug Task Forces or Volunteers
 - a) Formed from community elements (religious leaders youth PKK activists teachers students etc).
 - b) Provision of basic training on P4GN and environmental monitoring.
 - 4) Community Socialization and Education
 - a. Counseling activities conducted directly and through media (banners leaflets social media).
 - b. Activities such as "drug alert villages" or "drug responsive neighborhoods."
 - 5) Mass Urine Testing and Early Detection
 - a. Urine testing for the community students employees sub district officials and specific communities.
 - b. Initial handling if drug users are identified.
 - 6) Community Based Rehabilitation (RBM)
 - a. Humanistic handling of drug users based on local contexts.
 - b. Involving cadres and volunteers for assistance and rehabilitation referrals.
 - 7) Guidance and Alternative Empowerment
 - a. Skills training entrepreneurship or positive activities for the community or former drug users. The objective is to reduce factors causing drug abuse (such as unemployment and unhealthy environments).

As part of the data collection process the researcher accompanied employees of the National Narcotics Board of Palu City specifically from the Counseling and Rehabilitation Sub Division in visiting community members who had not yet received rehabilitation services through the BERSINAR Program particularly in the Ulujadi District Kabonena Sub District. This activity was conducted to directly observe the approach process used by officers toward the community while understanding the field challenges in providing education and invitations to participate in voluntary

rehabilitation programs. During this assistance process the researcher also had the opportunity to observe how communication strategies and family based approaches were applied by officers especially in building trust and motivating drug users to undergo rehabilitation willingly. Furthermore the researcher recorded community responses to these invitations including acceptance rejection and the social obstacles encountered. This experience provided a real representation of the implementation of the BERSINAR Program at the sub district level and the extent to which collaboration between the National Narcotics Board and the community can function effectively.

Based on data regarding the number of drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation over the last five years from 2020 to 2024 it is recorded that as many as 605 individuals received rehabilitation services. In 2020 there were 187 people equivalent to 30.91 percent who underwent rehabilitation making that year a period with a high number of participants. This figure increased in 2021 to 206 people or 34.01 percent which represents the highest number during the five year period. Nevertheless a significant decrease occurred in 2022 where the number of rehabilitated addicts was only 52 people equivalent to 8.60 percent. This decline indicates the possibility of obstacles in the implementation of the rehabilitation program whether from technical budgetary or social aspects. In 2023 the number increased again to 87 people or 14.38 percent and slightly decreased in 2024 to 73 people or 12.07 percent. These fluctuations illustrate the dynamics of rehabilitation implementation influenced by various internal and external factors which require further attention to optimize the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention and management programs in the community.

Rehabilitation whether medical or social is conducted with the hope that victims will be free from all physical and mental disorders especially dependence on prohibited drugs. Simultaneously it aims to provide motivation for a healthy clean and drug free life. If programs such as BERSINAR are accompanied by adequate legal education and persuasive approaches from officers then public trust will increase and the number of reports for rehabilitation may grow. As a concrete example the National Narcotics

Board has implemented free outpatient and inpatient rehabilitation programs for users who report voluntarily.[1] Many other regions have proven the effectiveness of this approach however in Palu City the implementation remains uneven. This serves as an important note that preventive and rehabilitative efforts must be strengthened further compared to repressive approaches as emphasized in the BERSINAR program. The Ultimate Goal of the BERSINAR Program is the formation of a social environment free from drug abuse. It aims to increase family and community resilience against narcotics threats. It also seeks to create a sub district or village model that can be replicated in other regions. It strives to realize a community environment that is clean from drug abuse through participatory educative and sustainable approaches.

4.2 Challenges Faced in the Implementation of the BERSINAR Program in Relation to Family Resilience Dysfunction

The implementation of the BERSINAR Program (Drug Free) initiated by the National Narcotics Board fundamentally aims to establish a social environment free from drugs by strengthening the roles of families and the community. However in practice this program faces various significant obstacles particularly within the context of families experiencing resilience dysfunction.

a. Limited Family Participation

One of the primary obstacles is the lack of active participation from families especially those already in a state of dysfunction. Families that are disharmonious experience internal conflict or lack good communication tend to ignore counseling or assistance programs. In fact the success of the BERSINAR Program relies heavily on family involvement as the smallest unit in drug prevention. The following are several inhibiting factors in the implementation of the BERSINAR program in relation to family resilience dysfunction.

b. Low Levels of Drug Literacy

Many families in the community still do not fully understand the dangers of drugs their types or their impact on family resilience. This low literacy causes resistance toward the program and even leads to the perception that

drug prevention is solely the responsibility of the government.

- c. Social Stigma and Shame Families that have members who are or have been involved with drugs often experience stigmatization from society. This makes them reluctant to be open or to accept intervention from outside parties including the BERSINAR program. Consequently the process of restoring family resilience becomes hindered.
- d. Suboptimal Coordination Between Institutions

At the village or sub district level synergy between the National Narcotics Board local government community leaders and other supporting agencies has not yet functioned effectively. This lack of coordination results in a non comprehensive approach toward troubled families thereby failing to address the root causes of family dysfunction related to drug abuse.

- e. Resource Limitations

The National Narcotics Board at the regional level including Palu City often experiences limitations in terms of budget personnel and facilities. As a result not all regions or families in need can receive maximum intervention from this program. Meanwhile the management and eradication of narcotics require sufficient budget allocation because the cases of narcotics trafficking in Palu City remain high making this issue extremely critical. Adequate funding would allow the National Narcotics Board of Palu City to reach all drug prone areas by providing rehabilitation services for victims and P4GN educational counseling for the community. Furthermore there are limitations in supporting equipment namely the lack of facilities and infrastructure such as counseling tools operational vehicles and rehabilitation centers.

Based on the findings in the field and the interviews conducted the researcher assesses that the BERSINAR program is still not functioning optimally or effectively as intended. This is not solely caused by a single factor but is rather the result of various interrelated obstacles from both the government and the community side.

First from the perspective of program implementers there appears to be inconsistency among government agencies in drug eradication efforts. The coordination and synergy that should

be the primary strength in implementing the BERSINAR Program have not been solidly established. There is an impression that each party operates in different directions and manners so that the program objectives are not achieved comprehensively. This inconsistency is evident from the lack of follow up on preventive and rehabilitative activities previously launched. Furthermore weak budgetary support is a serious obstacle in program implementation. The lack of funding allocation from the Social Services Agency local government and the National Narcotics Board itself directly impacts the limited accessibility of rehabilitation services for the community. Consequently many drug users who actually wish to receive rehabilitation assistance remain untreated optimally worsening their condition and the surrounding environment. This emphasizes that without adequate financial support even the best program will not function effectively.

Second the community which is the primary target of this program has not yet demonstrated the expected collective awareness. In several cases the community tends to be closed or reluctant to get actively involved especially regarding reporting and support for addict rehabilitation. This attitude may be influenced by the social stigma toward drug users fear or even ignorance of the fact that rehabilitation can actually be conducted for free and without legal sanctions if through the designated mechanisms. Additionally many drug users experience deeper deterioration because they do not receive support from their immediate environment particularly the family. When the family is not present as a support system whether emotionally or socially they tend to experience frustration and lose direction which then reinforces drug dependence. In many cases the primary factor driving individuals into drug abuse is rooted in family disharmony and the failure of the family to function properly. The absence of figures capable of providing attention affection and social control within the family environment creates a gap easily exploited by negative influences including drugs. Therefore without strong family based intervention any rehabilitation program will find it difficult to achieve optimal results.

These two factors government inconsistency and the lack of active community

participation are the main elements hindering the BERSINAR Program. If there are no significant improvements it is feared that this program will only operate as a formality without providing a real impact on drug prevention at the sub district or community level. Thus a more comprehensive and integrated approach is required in terms of both policy and community engagement so that the grand vision of the BERSINAR Program to create a clean and responsive environment against the dangers of drugs can truly be realized.

From the research results obtained it is evident that many families of drug users in the study area specifically in Ulujadi District Kabonena Sub District demonstrate a significant dysfunction in family resilience. The absence of emotional support weak communication between family members and permissive or authoritarian parenting styles serve as factors that weaken the family structure and function. In the perspective of Walsh this indicates a weakness in family organizational patterns where the protective and supportive functions that a family should possess do not operate as they should.

Furthermore the family belief system also appears fragile. Many families perceive drug abuse as a disgrace that must be hidden rather than a problem that needs to be resolved openly and collectively. This perspective leads to a low effort in seeking assistance or participating in rehabilitation programs such as those offered in the BERSINAR Program. When family values actually reinforce stigma family resilience becomes increasingly eroded. In terms of communication and problem solving this research also found a tendency among family members to avoid confrontation not provide space for dialogue and lack collective strategies for conflict resolution. This condition indicates that families do not possess effective internal recovery mechanisms.

It can be concluded that the success of the BERSINAR Program is heavily influenced by the extent to which families possess resilience in facing drug issues. When family resilience is low rehabilitation efforts conducted by external parties including the National Narcotics Board will find it difficult to achieve optimal results. Therefore strengthening family resilience needs to be an integral part of community based

rehabilitation strategies particularly within programs such as BERSINAR.

5 Conclusion

The BERSINAR Program by the National Narcotics Board of Palu City has not yet functioned effectively as it continues to face various obstacles in the field. Some of these include the low level of active family participation in supporting the rehabilitation process the low level of community literacy regarding drug dangers and voluntary rehabilitation mechanisms as well as the strong social stigma toward drug users which causes the public to be reluctant to report or be open. Additionally coordination between government agencies is not yet optimal compounded by limitations in human resources facilities and budgets from both the National Narcotics Board and other related institutions.

Institutionally the function of the National Narcotics Board of Palu City in implementing the BERSINAR Program has not reached its maximum potential. This is caused by weak collaboration between the National Narcotics Board and other government stakeholders. The program performance has not been able to address the surge in the number of drug users which continues to increase whether from voluntary reporting or from arrests made by the City Police or the National Narcotics Board. The imbalance between the capacity of rehabilitation services and the number of users that must be handled indicates that the implementation system of the BERSINAR Program is not yet solidly and sustainably established.

REFERENCES

- A.W. Wijaya. (1985). *Masalah kenakalan remaja dan penyalahgunaan narkotika - A. W. Widjaya - Google Buku*. Amrico. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Masalah_kenakalan_remaja_dan_penyalahgun.html?id=VahWAAAAMAAJ
- Amalin Firdany Putra, H., Arnold Christian Bangun, J., Sandi Pradipta, F., Kartika Sari Membangun Budaya Hukum Yang Kuat Untuk Mendukung Supremasi Hukum Haekal Amalin Firdany Putra, E., & Kartika Sari, E. (2025). Membangun Budaya Hukum Yang Kuat Untuk Mendukung Supremasi Hukum. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 3(2), 983-990. <https://doi.org/10.61104/ALZ.V3I2.1256>
- Badan Narkotika Nasional Sukabumi. (2023). Desa Bersih Narkotika (BERSINAR). *Sibenar BNN*. <https://sibenar.bnn.go.id/>
- Choi, B. C. K., & Pak, A. W. P. (2007). Multidisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity, and transdisciplinarity in health research, services, education and policy: 2. Promotors, barriers, and strategies of enhancement. *Clinical and Investigative Medicine*, 30(6). <https://doi.org/10.25011/cim.v30i6.2950>
- Dian, Agnes, & Yunita, V. (2023). Ketahanan Keluarga dalam Serial Drama "My Unfamiliar Family." *Jurnal Kajian Strategik Ketahanan Nasional*, 6(1), 4. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jkskn.v6i1.10074>
- Efendi, J., & Rijadi, P. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris: Edisi Kedua - Dr. Jonaedi Efendi, S.H.I., M.H., Prof. Dr. Prasetyo Rijadi, S.H., M.Hum.* - Google Buku (Cet. V; edisi 2). Kencana. https://books.google.co.id/books?id=j1W6EAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id&source=gbs_atb#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Hasneni. (2023). *Family Resilience Pada Keluarga Tenaga Kerja Indonesia, (Studi Berdasarkan Penghayatan Istri Yang Menjalani Commuter Marriage Tipe Established Couple) = Family Resilience in Indonesian Labor Families (Study Based on Wife's appreciation Undergoing Commut....*
- Hatta, M. (2022). *PENEGAKAN HUKUM PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOBA DI INDONESIA Karya MUHAMMAD HATTA, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D.* Prenada Media. <https://ebooks.gramedia.com/id/buku/pe-negakan-hukum-penyalahgunaan-narkoba-di-indonesia>
- Humas BNN. (2019, October 10). Rehabilitasi Sentuh Langsung Masyarakat Menuju Desa Bersinar. *Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia*. https://bnn.go.id/rehabilitasi-sentuh-langsung-masyarakat-menuju-desabersinar/?utm_source=.com
- Imfyan, H. D., & Amri, K. (2022). EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM DESA BERSINAR DI DESA SANGAU KECAMATAN KUANTAN MUDI KABUPATEN KUANTAN SINGINGI. *Cross-Border*, 5(2), 1296-1304. <https://journal.iaisambas.ac.id/index.php/>

- Cross-Border/article/view/1282
- Ma'luf, L. (1995). *Al Munjid Fi Al Lughah Wa Al I'lam*. Dar al-masyriq. <https://id.scribd.com/document/471238399/Al-Munjid-fi-al-Lughah-wa-al-I-lam-by-Louis-Ma-luf>
- Mayandri, F. (Febri), & Mashur, D. (Dadang). (2017). Efektivitas Fungsi Terminal Gerbangsari Kecamatan Rengat Barat Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Riau*, 4(1), 1-10. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/201155/>
- Munawwir, A. W. (1997). *Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia Terlengkap* (Cet. XIV). Pustaka Progresif. <https://ia903106.us.archive.org/22/items/etaoin/KamusAl-munawwirArab-indonesia.pdf>
- Polresta Palu. (2025, March 7). Sat Resnarkoba Polresta Palu Ungkap Tiga Kasus Narkoba di Awal Maret 2025. - TribraNews. *TBNews Sulteng*. https://tribranews.sulteng.polri.go.id/2025/03/07/sat-resnarkoba-polresta-palu-ungkap-tiga-kasus-narkoba-di-awal-maret-2025/?utm_source=com
- Pratiwi, N. P. (2024, November 5). Efektivitas Hukum dalam Masyarakat: Pengertian, Perspektif Para Ahli, dan Tantangan Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia Halaman 1 - Kompasiana.com. *Kompasiana*. https://www.kompasiana.com/nadilaputri2857/67298b1434777c0f87458ee2/efektivitas-hukum-dalam-masyarakat-pengertian-perspektif-para-ahli-dan-tantangan-penegakan-hukum-di-indonesia?utm_source=com
- Ramadhan, D. (2019, July 3). BNN siapkan anggaran Rp1,5 triliun untuk program Desa Bersinar. *Antara*. https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/939509/bnn-siapkan-anggaran-rp15-triliun-untuk-program-desa-bersinar?utm_source=com
- Rauf, A. (2020, December 28). BNN: Kota Palu Tertinggi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Sulteng | Celebesta. *Celebes*. <https://www.celebesta.com/2020/12/28/bnn-kota-palu-tertinggi-penyalahgunaan-narkoba-di-sulteng/>
- Ridwan, A. (2020). *Efektivitas Kinerja Pegawai Lapangan Dinas Perumahan Rakyat Kawasan Pemukiman dan Pertanahan Dalam Kebersihan Jalan Ahmad Yani Kota Palangka Raya*.
- Sali, S. (2019, July 15). BNNP sebut ratusan pelajar di Palu terindikasi konsumsi narkoba - ANTARA News Sulteng. *Antara*. https://sulteng.antaraneews.com/berita/68675/bnnp-sebut-ratusan-pelajar-di-palu-terindikasi-konsumsi-narkoba?utm_source=com
- Sari, E. S. (2023). Hubungan Partisipasi Keluarga dengan Pengasuhan Tumbuh Kembang Balita di Desa Sukolilan Kecamatan Patebon Kabupaten Kendal. *Repository Universitas Islam Sultan Agung*. <https://repository.unissula.ac.id/33397/>
- Setiawan, I., & Jesaja, C. P. (2022). Analisis Perilaku Korupsi Aparatur Pemerintah Di Indonesia (Studi pada Pengelolaan Bantuan Sosial Di Era Pandemi Covid-19). *Jurnal Media Birokrasi*, 33-50. <https://doi.org/10.33701/JMB.V4I2.2744>
- Tanya, B. L., Simanjuntak, Y. N., & Hage, M. Y. (2013). *Teori Hukum: Strategi Tertib Manusia Lintas Ruang dan Generasi* (C. Yuniyanto (ed.); Cet. IV; Edisi Revi...). Genta Publishing. https://repository.ubaya.ac.id/25084/6/Yoan-Nursari-Simanjuntak_Teori-Hukum.pdf
- Yunus, I. A. (2021). *Penelitian Hukum Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel: Ed. Rev*. Mirra Buana Media.