

## Legal Socialization For The Prevention Of Narcotics Abuse In Setanggor Village, Praya Barat District, Central Lombok Regency

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### Abstract

*Drug abuse has become a national problem that has spread to rural areas, including Setanggor Village, West Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, which has experienced an increase in drug cases. The low level of legal literacy among rural communities is a major factor that exacerbates this problem, where many people do not yet understand the provisions of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics along with its criminal sanctions. Community service activities in the form of legal socialization were carried out on August 25, 2025 using lecture methods and interactive discussions with the community and village officials. This program successfully increased public understanding of the definition of narcotics, classification of groups, health impacts, and legal consequences that users and dealers can receive. The enthusiasm of participants was evident from active participation in question and answer sessions, demonstrating the effectiveness of the program in increasing public legal awareness about the dangers of narcotics and the importance of early prevention.*

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## 1. BACKGROUND

Drug abuse has become a global problem that threatens various countries around the world, including Indonesia. Recent global data shows that drug abusers have reached 296 million, representing 5.8% of the world's population aged 15-64. Indonesia, as a country with a large population, is not immune to this serious threat. The results of a 2023 national survey on the prevalence of drug abuse showed a prevalence rate of 1.73%, equivalent to 3.3 million Indonesians aged 15-64.

The drug abuse situation in Indonesia has reached alarming levels, leading the coordinating minister for Political and Security Affairs to declare Indonesia a state of emergency due to drugs. Over the past two years, the turnover of money laundered from drug cases in Indonesia has reached Rp 99 trillion. This condition is further exacerbated by the fact that Indonesia is not only a target market, but has also become one of the world's drug producers.

The circulation of narcotics in Indonesia has experienced a very alarming expansion, no longer limited to large cities but has reached remote areas. Data shows a significant increase in drug abuse among the 15-24 age group, dominated by the younger generation. This poses a serious threat to the future of the nation, given that young people are the backbone of national development.

Central Lombok, including Setanggor Village in West Praya District, is not immune to the threat of drug trafficking. The presence of drug networks in the region is evident in numerous

arrests conducted by security forces. The Central Lombok Police Narcotics Investigation Unit's Operational Team successfully arrested four methamphetamine dealers in Bilelando Village, East Praya District, seizing over 9 grams of methamphetamine as evidence.

The Indonesian government has established a strong legal basis for addressing the narcotics problem through Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This law aims to ensure the availability of narcotics for health services, prevent and save the Indonesian nation from narcotics abuse, eradicate illicit drug trafficking, and ensure the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for drug abusers and addicts.

Based on Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 concerning the P4GN (Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) Action Plan, the government has established a comprehensive strategy involving all elements of society. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration has supported P4GN efforts by prioritizing it in the use of village funds through Village Ministerial Regulation No. 7 of 2023.

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has developed the Desa Bersinar (Drug-Clean Village) program as a grassroots prevention strategy. This program aims to create villages and sub-districts free from drug abuse and illicit trafficking through community empowerment. Indicators of the program's success include independent P4GN activities, community awareness of the dangers of drugs, funding through the regional and village budgets (APBDesa), and the presence of anti-drug volunteers.

Setanggor Village, located in West Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, is located in an area vulnerable to drug trafficking. This is evidenced by numerous arrests of drug dealers in the surrounding area, such as the raid on a drug-prone village in Beleka Daye Village, East Praya District, which resulted in the arrest of 25 suspected drug abusers. Central Lombok's strategic geographic location and high population mobility make this area a transit point for drug trafficking.

Given the conditions described above, legal outreach to prevent drug abuse at the village level is both urgent and strategic. Experience from various regions shows that targeted legal outreach can raise public awareness of the dangers of drugs. Outreach programs implemented in various villages, such as Malasan Village in Trenggalek Regency, have demonstrated positive results in building community awareness and participation.

The government has made many efforts to eradicate drug crimes, but the abuse of illegal drugs is still difficult to control. In 2024, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) conducted P4GN outreach to 9,908,291 people across Indonesia. However, given the complexity of the problem and the vastness of Indonesia, this outreach efforts still need to be intensified, especially in vulnerable areas like Central Lombok. The global theme of HANI 2024 is "The Evidence is Clear: Invest in Prevention" emphasizes that preventing drug abuse requires long-term investment in building a superior and healthy future generation without drugs.

The dissemination of narcotics prevention law in Setanggor Village must be carried out with a comprehensive approach, encompassing legal, health, and social aspects. The dissemination material should include an understanding of the types of narcotics, their negative health impacts, the legal aspects related to drug abuse and distribution under Law No. 35 of 2009, and preventative measures that can be implemented within the family and community. The involvement of all elements of society, from village officials and community leaders to the younger generation, is key to the success of this program.

## **2. SOLUTIONS AND OUTPUT TARGETS**

### **Comprehensive Solutions for Drug Abuse Prevention**

#### **Strategic Approach in Legal Socialization**

Legal outreach to prevent drug abuse in Setanggor Village requires a comprehensive and structured approach. Based on research into the effectiveness of drug awareness programs, the most effective method is a promotive and preventive approach involving various community components. The main strategies to be implemented include community empowerment,

information dissemination, legal advocacy, and the establishment of a continuous monitoring system.

This legal outreach program will utilize lectures, interactive discussions, and the distribution of educational materials tailored to the characteristics of rural communities. Effective implementation of legal outreach will also involve the use of social media and information technology to expand the reach of information. These activities will include outreach, seminars, group discussions, and various other engaging and accessible activities.

One key solution is the establishment of a development institution and potential cadres responsible for sustainably implementing drug abuse and illicit trafficking prevention activities. This program will involve the formation of Drug Awareness Community Groups (GMPN), which will function as agents of change in disseminating accurate information about drugs within the community. GMPN members will be involved in various activities ranging from outreach, monitoring, to providing assistance to those who need rehabilitation.

According to religion, drugs are just as detrimental to the mind, memory, heart, soul, mental, and physical health as alcohol. Due to the lack of faith and piety from childhood, religious and spiritual education in schools and communities can help prevent drug use. Empowering community leaders, such as religious leaders, traditional leaders, and village youth, is key to the program's success. They are expected to serve as role models in preventing drug abuse. Religious leaders can deliver messages through sermons at mosques, while traditional leaders can convey local values that emphasize the importance of maintaining morality and public health.

The information dissemination strategy will be implemented through various platforms to ensure optimal reach. P4GN information dissemination activities will include face-to-face outreach, interactive dialogues, and talk shows. Print media such as banners, billboards, and leaflets will be used to reinforce the anti-drug message. Furthermore, the use of social media platforms like Instagram, YouTube, and Facebook will expand the reach of information, especially to the younger generation.

Narcotics or in terms referred to as *drug* is a type of substance that has certain characteristics. The outreach program will integrate materials on types of narcotics, their negative health impacts, the legal aspects of drug abuse and distribution, as stipulated in Law No. 35 of 2009, and preventative measures that can be implemented within the family and community. A participatory approach will be implemented, providing the community with opportunities to discuss and share experiences.

The implementation of the P4GN advocacy program will involve coordination with various relevant agencies, including the police, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and local government agencies. Advocacy activities will include ongoing supervision and coordination with various educational institutions. The program will integrate outreach activities with educational institutions such as schools and Islamic schools by integrating drug-related materials into their curricula. Community empowerment strategies will include the formation of anti-drug volunteers and the training of volunteers who will act as driving forces at the grassroots level. Anti-drug volunteers will be empowered by being authorized to carry out prevention and early detection activities for drug abuse.

### **Program Output Targets**

#### **Short Term Target (3-6 Months)**

Prevention of NAPZA (Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances) abuse is a high priority among young people that needs full attention, as recorded by the United Nations. The UN found that young people in this country use drugs more often and in more dangerous ways than older people. The short-term goal of this legal outreach program is to increase public understanding and awareness of the dangers of drug abuse. Based on the experience of similar programs, the target increase in public knowledge is expected to reach 18.5%, similar to the outreach program in Pasirkiamis Village. This target will be measured using pre- and post-test methods to evaluate the effectiveness of the outreach program.

Expected concrete outcomes in the short term include implementing outreach to at least 200 families, establishing one drug awareness community group with 20 active members, and training 15 anti-drug cadres. This target also includes raising public awareness to report suspicious drug-related incidents to law enforcement.

#### **Medium Term Target (6-12 Months)**

The medium-term target focuses on improving institutional capacity and program sustainability. The expected outcome is the establishment of a participatory monitoring system involving all elements of the village community. The program will generate real, factual data on all village potential that can be mobilized to support the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Specific targets include the implementation of efforts, initiatives, support, and utilization of village programs/activities and funds to support the prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. It is also hoped that interventions will improve the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of village residents regarding drug issues through ongoing activities.

#### **Long Term Target (1-3 Years)**

P4GN is the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking, which is an effort to strengthen by inviting the public to help and support the BNN in its efforts to break the chain of illicit narcotics trafficking. The long-term goal is to realize Setanggor Village as a Shining Village (Drug-Free) with measurable success indicators. These include independent P4GN activities, community awareness of the dangers of drugs, funding through the Village Budget (APBDesa), and the presence of active anti-drug volunteers.

The long-term strategic outcome is to achieve an increase in the Community Resilience Index against drug abuse at the village level. This target is measured through the Youth Resilience Index, the Family Resilience Index, and the Community Participation Independence Index, which are all in the high category.

### **3. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

#### **Methodological Framework**

##### **Comprehensive Approach to Implementation**

The legal outreach program for drug abuse prevention in Setanggor Village will employ a comprehensive approach integrating various communication and community empowerment strategies. The program will employ lectures, interactive discussions, educational materials, and a participatory approach that allows participants to actively participate in all activities. The methodology will be cognitive but packaged with engaging information, utilizing seminars or direct delivery of materials to participants Library

The implementation framework will refer to the National Narcotics Agency's (BNN) Guidelines for the Implementation of P4GN through the Participation of Village Heads, Sub-district Heads, Community Police Officers (Babinkamtibmas), and Community Development Centers (PLKB). The program will involve various parties, including village governments, non-governmental organizations, the educational sector, religious leaders, and the general public, in efforts to prevent, treat, and rehabilitate drug abusers.

##### **Program Implementation Strategy**

The implementation strategy will utilize a multi-sectoral approach involving cross-agency coordination and community empowerment. Program implementation encompasses four key aspects: effective communication, adequate resource allocation, disposition or commitment from implementers, and a supportive bureaucratic structure. Activities will be implemented through direct outreach, visual media such as banners and billboards, and the use of digital platforms to expand information reach.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Implementation of Legal Socialization Activities**

The implementation of community service activities in Setanggor Village, West Praya District, Central Lombok Regency was carried out on Monday, August 25, 2025 by implementing a direct socialization method to the community and village officials. The selection of the socialization method was based on its effectiveness in increasing public knowledge about the dangers of drug abuse, especially in rural areas that have their own socio-cultural characteristics. This socialization activity was designed to provide a comprehensive understanding to the community and village officials about the dangers and legal consequences of drug abuse, as well as an early prevention effort so that the community does not fall into drug abuse, the impact of which is very dangerous, especially for the vulnerable young generation.

### **Opening Phase and Team Introduction**

The socialization activity began with participant registration, followed by an introduction of the community service team. This introductory stage is crucial as an icebreaker to build rapport and create a conducive atmosphere for knowledge transfer. Before the presentation began, the team employed a participatory approach by asking basic questions about participants' understanding of narcotics. This strategy had two purposes: first, to gather participants' ideas and responses before the presentation; second, to gauge participants' basic knowledge capacity related to narcotics as *abaseline assessment*.



**Figure 1. Community Service Team Introduction Process**

Approach *pre-assessment* method has proven successful in arousing participants' enthusiasm and curiosity about narcotics, creating an interactive and responsive learning environment. This method aligns with the principles of andragogy in adult education, where active participant involvement from the outset increases learning effectiveness.

### **Substantial Material Delivery**

#### **Background and Urgency of the Problem**

The first presentation included a comprehensive explanation of the background and importance of raising the topic of narcotics as a national priority. The speaker explained that in Indonesia, the number of drug abuse victims is increasing and is no longer limited to the upper-middle class, but has spread to all levels of society, including the lower class. This phenomenon indicates that drug trafficking has experienced widespread geographic penetration, extending beyond large cities to villages and even to remote areas.



**Figure 2. Material Delivery Process**

### **Definition and Classification of Narcotics**

The second topic provides an in-depth understanding of the definition of narcotics based on the national legal framework. According to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are defined as substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, that can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of sensation, reduction or elimination of pain, and can lead to dependence.

The speaker continued with a detailed explanation regarding the classification of narcotics based on their group:

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Class I Narcotics:</b>   | Narcotics that can only be used for scientific purposes and not for therapeutic purposes, and have a very high potential for addiction. Examples include heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and opium.               |
| <b>Class II Narcotics:</b>  | Narcotics with medicinal properties, used as a last resort, and can be used in therapy and/or for scientific purposes, have a high potential for dependence. These include morphine, pethidine, and fentanyl. |
| <b>Class III Narcotics:</b> | Narcotics that have medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and/or for scientific development purposes and have a low potential to cause dependence, such as codeine and buprenorphine.           |

### **Impact and Manifestation of Abuse**

The following presentation describes the impacts of drug abuse which are categorized into three large groups based on their pharmacological effects:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Depressants:</b>   | Substances that depress the central nervous system, causing decreased mental and physical activity, such as alcohol, barbiturates, and benzodiazepines.                              |
| <b>Stimulants:</b>    | Substances that stimulate the central nervous system, increasing alertness and energy but can cause anxiety and paranoia, such as amphetamines, cocaine, and caffeine in high doses. |
| <b>Hallucinogens:</b> | Substances that alter perception, thoughts, and feelings, causing visual or auditory hallucinations, such as LSD, PCP, and marijuana in certain doses.                               |

The presenter also provided practical guidance on physical, behavioral, and emotional characteristics that can indicate drug use, which is very useful for the community in conducting early detection in their environment.

## Legal Aspects and Criminal Sanctions

A crucial part of the socialization is a comprehensive explanation of the legal aspects and criminal sanctions regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009. The speaker explained in detail the various articles and the threats of punishment:

### Article 111 (Class I narcotics in plant form):

Anyone who plants, maintains, possesses, stores, controls, or supplies Class I narcotics can be sentenced to 4-12 years in prison. If the weight is more than 1 kg or more than 5 trees, the penalty can be life imprisonment.

### Article 112 (Class I narcotics that are not plants):

Possession, storage, possession, or supply of Class I narcotics is punishable by 4-12 years in prison. For possessions exceeding 5 grams, the penalty increases to 5-15 years in prison.

### Section 117 (Class II Narcotics):

The threat of imprisonment is 3-10 years, and for a weight of more than 5 grams it becomes 5-15 years in prison.

### Article 122 (Class III narcotics):

The threat of imprisonment is 2-7 years, and for a weight of more than 5 grams it becomes 3-10 years in prison.

The speaker also emphasized the threat of the maximum penalty in the form of the death penalty for drug dealers and distributors in accordance with Articles 113 and 115 of Law No. 35 of 2009, which shows the government's seriousness in eradicating the circulation of narcotics.

## Prevention and Response Strategies

The final material focuses on prevention strategies that can be implemented at the village level:

<b>Education and Counseling:</b>	Implementation of ongoing socialization about the dangers of narcotics to various community groups.
<b>Information Media:</b>	Creating and installing posters and banners in strategic locations such as village halls, mosques, and schools to strengthen the anti-drug message.
<b>Strengthening the Role of Youth:</b>	Activating youth organizations in activities with the theme "Healthy Generation Without Drugs" as agents of change at the grassroots level.
<b>Cross-Sector Cooperation:</b>	Coordination with law enforcement officers and related institutions for the prevention and handling of narcotics cases.
<b>Monitoring System:</b>	Continuous monitoring of the condition of village communities to avoid drug abuse through <i>early warning system</i> .



## Discussion and Interaction Session



**Figure 3. Participant Q&A Process**

The event continued with a highly interactive discussion session, with five questioners posing substantive questions. The questions reflected the public's high level of enthusiasm and need for information, including:

- Impact of Drug Abuse:** An in-depth look at the short-term and long-term consequences of drug use on physical, mental, and social health.
- Types of Narcotics:** Clarification regarding the various types of narcotics circulating in society and their level of danger.
- Legal Sanctions:** A deeper understanding of the gradation of punishment based on the type and quantity of narcotics involved.
- User Identification:** How to recognize the characteristics of someone who consumes narcotics from physical, behavioral and psychological aspects.
- Prevention Strategy:** Practical methods that can be applied by the community to avoid the trap of narcotics.

The team provides comprehensive responses to each question by reviewing the material explained in a more concrete and applicable way. This approach uses problem-based learning, enabling participants to understand the practical application of the knowledge they have acquired ejournal journal of social service

## Documentation and Closing



**Figure 4. Group Photo with the Community**



The activity concluded with a group photo session between the community service team, the community, and Setanggor village officials. This documentation not only serves as evidence of the activity's implementation but also serves as a symbolic moment of shared commitment to combating drug abuse at the village level.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Community service activities in the form of legal socialization about the dangers of drug abuse in Setanggor Village, West Praya District, Central Lombok Regency were successfully implemented on August 25, 2025, using lecture and interactive discussion methods. This program effectively increased the legal literacy of village communities regarding the definition of narcotics according to Law No. 35 of 2009, classification of narcotics groups, health impacts, and legal consequences ranging from 2-15 years' imprisonment to the death penalty for dealers. The enthusiasm of the participants was seen from their active participation in the question-and-answer session with 5 questions asked, indicating that this program was successful in increasing public awareness and understanding of the dangers of narcotics and the importance of early prevention in the village environment.

## 6. SUGGESTION

For the sustainability of the drug abuse prevention program, it is recommended that village governments hold regular socialization sessions every six months, create permanent information media such as posters in strategic locations, and integrate anti-drug programs into village activities. Communities are expected to optimize the role of families in supervising adolescents, involve religious leaders to convey messages about the dangers of drugs in religious activities, and form anti-drug awareness groups at the neighborhood level. Law enforcement needs to conduct routine patrols, provide training on safe reporting to the community, and coordinate with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) for rehabilitation programs. Meanwhile, for further program development, it is recommended to focus on training youth as agents of change and evaluating impact through community awareness surveys.

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