

SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ON DRUG ABUSE IN DONGGALA REGENCY POLICE RESORT, CENTRAL SULAWESI

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Abstract. *Drug abuse has become a global threat affecting legal, social, health, and national security systems, requiring not only strict law enforcement but also comprehensive community participation to ensure effective prevention and control. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing drug abuse at the local level and to examine the role of law enforcement agencies in prevention efforts and suppression of drug abuse in Donggala District. The method applied a socio-juridical approach, which involved exploring existing regulations, such as Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, and relating them to the community's social conditions through interviews, observations, and field studies. The findings indicate that law enforcement still faces challenges such as limited facilities and infrastructure, low public legal awareness, and weak supervision in coastal and border areas that serve as entry points for narcotics. As a novel contribution, this dissertation proposes the concept of a "Drug-Free Resilient Village" (Anti-Narcotics Resilient Village). This community-based model integrates education, early detection, social monitoring, and rehabilitation functions within a single area grounded in local wisdom. This model is expected to strengthen preventive approaches while enhancing the effectiveness of bottom-up law enforcement.*

Keywords: *Community Participation; Drug Abuse; Drug-Free Resilient Village; Law Enforcement; Socio-Juridical Approach.*

1. Introduction

The abuse of narcotics and illicit drugs or narcotics, psychotropics, and additives has become a global phenomenon and poses a humanitarian threat to citizens at the local, national, regional, and global levels (Kušević, 1977; Othman & Idris, 2016). Indonesia is no exception and also faces a serious threat, especially given the increasing prevalence of users. The rapid increase and expansion of drug abuse is also triggered by the development of information technology, where communication between users, dealers, and suppliers can easily take place via the internet. The development of various types of narcotics, if previously only known from natural materials namely opium from opium

flowers (*papaver somniferum*), marijuana from flowers, leaves and resin of cannabis plants (*cannabis sativa*) and coca leaves (*erythroxylum*), now the chemical revolution allows new derivatives of opium and coca in the form of morphine, heroin, and cocaine (new synthetic drugs) which increasingly encourage mass commercialization (Kim et al., 2023). Along with the trend of globalization, drug trafficking is no longer individual but a large-scale network with organizational strength, capital, and trading capacity that is transnational and known as 'transnational organized crime', which is very dangerous

These developments have made the threat of drugs to humanity more complex and require integrated efforts at various levels, including strong cooperation between all elements, namely law enforcement agencies, together with community organizations. Youth must take a role in stopping the growth rate of drug abuse, especially in the Donggala district area at this time. Crimes related to narcotics are regulated by the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009. This law regulates the production, distribution, trade, possession, receipt, delivery, export and import, storage, carrying, treatment, reporting, opening, packaging, labeling, advertising, destruction, and others (Hartono et al., 2023). Eradication of narcotics crimes that violate the provisions of narcotics law, in this case, are efforts made by law enforcement in eradicating the crime of narcotics abuse, as well as the legal consequences of violations of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Narcotics crimes involve a never-ending network (Wodak, 1990; Kulsudjarit, 2004). The narcotics problem has been addressed seriously and comprehensively in collaboration with relevant agencies and must no longer be handled in a piecemeal manner. Furthermore, raising public awareness of the dangers associated with drug abuse is essential to safeguard Indonesia's future generations and maintain the nation's human capital. Without adequate awareness and preventive efforts, drug abuse may undermine social development and reduce the quality of national human resources. Therefore, law enforcement agencies play a vital role in preventing and combating the illicit trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Through effective law enforcement and preventive measures, they are expected to contribute to improving public morality, protecting society, and fostering a healthier and more productive generation for Indonesia's future (Mastrofski et al., 1995; Belfiore et al., 2024; Ridwan et al., 2024).

The narcotics problem is not only related to public health aspects, but also touches the legal, social, cultural, and economic spheres (Stevens, 2010; Ukwubile, 2025). The increasingly massive circulation of narcotics can cripple the younger generation, weaken the competitiveness of human resources, and trigger various other forms of crime that disrupt the stability of security and public order (Campbell & Shaw, 2008). Therefore, law enforcement officers have a strategic role in ensuring the effective implementation of laws. In this regard, the police are at the forefront, expected to function as protectors, guardians, and servants of the community, as well as acting as firm law enforcement officers in handling narcotics crimes.

However, the reality shows that the challenges in enforcing narcotics laws remain highly complex (Madsen, 2012; Bachmaier Winter & Demleitner, 2018). The disparity between normative provisions and practical implementation often presents obstacles. For example, limited facilities and infrastructure, the involvement of certain officers in narcotics networks, and weak coordination between law enforcement agencies and community figures contribute to suboptimal control effectiveness. This situation is further

exacerbated by socioeconomic factors, such as high unemployment rates, low legal literacy, and weak family resilience, which make communities vulnerable to drug abuse.

In the context of Donggala Regency, drug distribution and abuse are showing a worrying trend. The annual increase in cases indicates that this problem is no longer incidental but has developed into a structural issue requiring serious attention (Mckirnan & Peterson, 1989). Law enforcement by the local police plays a crucial role, not only in eradicating drug offenders but also in developing a prevention and rehabilitation system based on the sociocultural conditions of the local community (Galvão et al., 2018; Annamalah et al., 2025). The abuse of drugs is often associated with local community sociocultural and economic conditions. Drug abuse from an economic perspective has been widely addressed in previous studies (Taneja et al., 2023; O'Mahony, 2025). According to the studies, economic factors such as poverty and unemployment have played major roles in many cases of drug abuse among communities. However, sociocultural factors also play roles in drug abuse within the community, but limited studies have been conducted on how sociocultural factors play roles in drug abuse. Lack of studies on sociocultural factors in drug abuse might cause ineffective law enforcement toward drug abuse prevention and eradication. Therefore, this study will investigate how sociocultural factors play a role in drug abuse within the Donggala regency to support effective law enforcement by local police. The results of this study can also help local leaders, such as districts and regency leaders, in preventing drug abuse within their community.

We argue that the study of drug abuse from a sociocultural perspective can effectively help law enforcement actors, such as police and local leaders, to understand the root problem of drug abuse within communities. As such, they can take appropriate actions in accordance with the community's sociocultural context during law enforcement. This research aims not only to assess the effectiveness of legal implementation but also to understand the social and institutional dynamics surrounding drug countermeasures in the region. Through an academic approach, this research is expected to make a tangible contribution to strengthening legal policies and practical strategies for addressing the drug problem in Indonesia, particularly in Donggala Regency.

Based on the introduction outlined above, this study addresses two research questions:

1. How do sociocultural factors influence drug abuse in Donggala Regency?
2. How can a sociocultural approach strengthen law enforcement against drug abuse?

2. Research Methods

This study employed a qualitative research method to obtain an in-depth understanding of the sociocultural factors influencing drug abuse and the effectiveness of law enforcement in Donggala Regency (Sandelowski, 2000; Lucas et al., 2007). A qualitative design was considered appropriate because the research sought to explore social phenomena, institutional practices, and community experiences that could not be adequately explained through quantitative measurement alone (Vaismoradi et al., 2013). The study adopted a socio-juridical approach, integrating legal analysis with empirical investigation to examine the interaction between statutory regulations and their implementation within the local sociocultural context (Christiani, 2016). This approach

enabled the research to assess not only the normative framework governing narcotics control, particularly Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but also the practical realities of law enforcement and community participation in preventing drug abuse.

The research utilized both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with key informants, including officers of the Donggala Police Narcotics Investigation Unit and other relevant stakeholders involved in narcotics prevention and enforcement. Field observations were also conducted to understand the social conditions and community dynamics associated with drug abuse. Secondary data consisted of statutory regulations, government reports, official statistics, scientific journal articles, books, and other relevant legal and academic publications concerning narcotics law, criminology, and sociocultural perspectives on law enforcement. These complementary data sources allowed the study to compare legal norms with empirical findings and to produce a comprehensive analysis of the issues examined.

Data collection was conducted through library research, interviews, and direct field observation. Library research was undertaken to identify and examine relevant legislation, legal doctrines, previous studies, and official policy documents. Interviews were carried out using open-ended questions to obtain detailed information regarding law enforcement practices, challenges, and community involvement in combating drug abuse. Field observations complemented the interview data by providing contextual evidence regarding local social conditions and patterns of narcotics abuse within Donggala Regency. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis. The analysis involved organizing, classifying, interpreting, and comparing legal materials with empirical findings obtained during fieldwork. Legal provisions were examined alongside interview results and observational data to identify patterns, challenges, and relationships between sociocultural conditions and law enforcement effectiveness.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Drug Abuse in Donggala Regency

Donggala Regency, a region in Central Sulawesi Province, faces serious challenges related to drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Its strategic location, long coastline, relatively open land routes, and limited surveillance make it vulnerable to being used as a transit route and distribution area for narcotics. Data from the Central Sulawesi National Narcotics Agency (Badan Narkotika Nasional/BNN) and the Donggala Police Department show a significant increase in drug abuse cases over the past five years, particularly for methamphetamine and marijuana.

Drug abusers in the Donggala Police jurisdiction come from various ages and social backgrounds. However, there is a tendency for the majority of perpetrators to be adults and involved in economic activities such as fishing and self-employment, and also drug abusers with social and cultural problems such as low education and unemployment status. A participant from the police resort stated as follows:

"Drug abusers in the Donggala Police jurisdiction come from various ages and social backgrounds. However, the majority of perpetrators are adults involved in economic

activities such as fishing and self-employment. However, information regarding the perpetrators' social background, such as law education and unemployment, and socioeconomic status, also makes a major contribution among drug abusers. The Donggala Police remain committed to eradicating drug trafficking and urge the public to actively provide information to create a safe and drug-free environment by considering the social, cultural, and local community context."

Despite limited socioeconomic data, the Donggala Police remain strongly committed to eradicating narcotics, both through law enforcement and by encouraging active public participation. The police consistently encourage the public to provide information regarding drug distribution and abuse, as the success of creating a safe and drug-free environment depends heavily on collaboration between law enforcement and the community (Sabijon, 2025). When analyzed using rational choice theory, the tendency for perpetrators to be from mature age groups and certain economic professions can be understood as part of a rational decision-making process. Perpetrators choose to engage in drug abuse or trafficking because they perceive the economic benefits or satisfactions that outweigh the risks of legal sanctions. At the same time, the perpetrators also used drugs due to social and cultural pressure where they live in bad social conditions, such as low education and unemployment. This aligns with the assumptions of rational choice theory which emphasizes that every criminal act is the result of a calculation of profit and loss by the perpetrator (Sung, & Richter, 2007; Paternoster et al., 2017; McCrudden, 2017).

On the other hand, the findings of these interviews are also relevant to the theory of legal compliance (Boeken, 2024). The persistence of people involved in drug abuse indicates that legal compliance has not yet been fully established, both instrumentally and normatively. Instrumental factors (fear of criminal sanctions) appear to be insufficient to deter individuals from drug abuse. Meanwhile, normative factors (belief that the law is legitimate and just) and social factors such as environmental encouragement to obey the law are also not functioning optimally (Gass & Seiter, 2022). Thus, the interview with the Head of the Donggala Police Narcotics Unit demonstrates that the problem of drug abuse extends beyond law enforcement and is also closely linked to individual motivation and social conditions. Therefore, the drug control strategy in Donggala Regency requires a more comprehensive approach, emphasizing not only repressive measures but also building public legal awareness and strengthening social factors that can foster legal compliance, such as increasing social cohesion among the community, as found by Muchtarom and Budianto (2025).

The Head of the Donggala Police Narcotics Unit stated that throughout 2024, several significant cases of uncovered narcotics distribution were uncovered in the Donggala Police jurisdiction. In August 2024, for example, the Narcotics Investigation Unit successfully uncovered the distribution of methamphetamine in Rerang Village, with major poverty and unemployment, Dampelas District, by finding two packages of methamphetamine hidden in a resident's house. Furthermore, in October 2024, a larger disclosure was made in Talaga Village and Ujumbou Village, with evidence of methamphetamine weighing 224.92 grams. These findings indicate areas within major social problems, such as poverty and unemployment, show that the distribution of drugs is not only carried out on a small scale, but also involves a community network with a fairly large amount of evidence.

The following case occurred in November 2024, when a methamphetamine dealer was arrested in Boneoge Village, Banawa District. Police recovered seven packages of methamphetamine and the smoking device used in the case. According to authorities, the perpetrators' *modus operandi* was to sell methamphetamine for financial gain and friendship connections. This confirms that economic and social motives are a dominant factor in drug abuse and trafficking cases in Donggala Regency (Shahrabadi et al., 2020; Wieczorek & Dąbrowska, 2025). The use of drugs is also caused by the community habits that have been practiced for a long time. Habit theory argues that drug use is often caused by long-term use of the drug, which makes it difficult for users to quit (Buabang et al., 2025). The Head of the Narcotics Unit stated that the Donggala Police are not only dealing with users, but also with frequent drug trafficking, involving a network of dealers with a relatively organized *modus operandi*. While successfully uncovering these cases demonstrates the authorities' commitment to eradicating narcotics, it also indicates that drug trafficking has spread to various areas with bad social and economic problems within Donggala Regency. This fact further reinforces the urgency of a law enforcement strategy that is not solely repressive but also includes preventive and preemptive efforts using social and cultural approaches, such as increasing public legal awareness and strengthening synergy between law enforcement agencies and local community figures.

The information provided by the Head of the Donggala Police Narcotics Unit provides sample evidence that methamphetamine is the most frequently abused narcotic in the Donggala Police jurisdiction and is the primary focus of enforcement. Numerous case disclosures indicate that methamphetamine dominates drug trafficking in the area. The types of narcotics most frequently abused in Donggala Regency are as shown in the graph below:

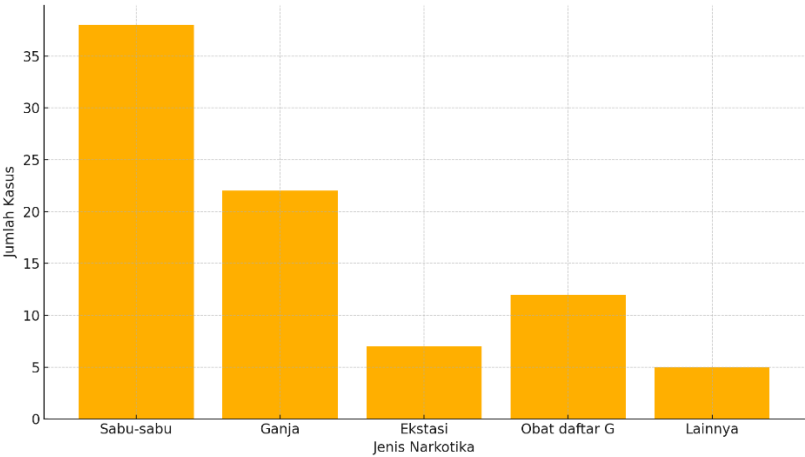


Figure 1. Types of Narcotics Abused in Donggala Regency

Figure 1 shows that methamphetamine is the most frequently abused narcotic in Donggala Regency, with approximately 38 recorded cases, followed by marijuana (22 cases), Category G prescription drugs (12 cases), ecstasy (7 cases), and other narcotics (5 cases). The predominance of methamphetamine indicates that it remains the primary substance circulating within the region and constitutes the main target of law enforcement efforts. This pattern suggests that narcotics control strategies should prioritize methamphetamine trafficking through stronger law enforcement, preventive

programs, and active community participation, while continuing to monitor the circulation of other narcotic substances to reduce the overall prevalence of drug abuse.

The local law enforcement agency, the Donggala Police, consistently uncovers drug trafficking cases. In January 2025, the Donggala Police Narcotics Investigation Unit successfully arrested a methamphetamine dealer in Lombonga Village, Balesang District, Donggala Regency, with 25 packages of methamphetamine as evidence. Previously, in November 2024, a similar discovery occurred in Boneoge Village, Banawa District, Donggala Regency, involving a man with 7 packages of methamphetamine and a smoking device as evidence. Furthermore, in March 2024, in Batusuya Village, Sindue District, a suspect was also arrested for drug abuse.

Data from the Donggala National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) shows an increase in drug abuse among youth aged 15–24. The number of “ever users” increased from 1.44% in 2021 to 1.52% in 2023. In 2024, the Donggala BNNK conducted 21 urine tests on 537 individuals, and 23 tested positive for methamphetamine. The number of drug abuse cases in Donggala Regency from 2021 to 2024 is shown in Figure 2.

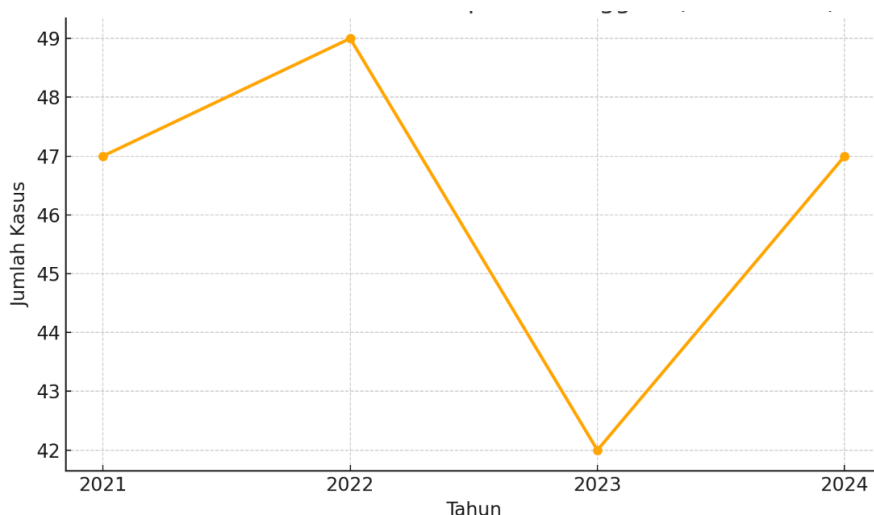


Figure 2. Number of drug cases abused in Donggala regency (2021-2024)

The graph on Figure 2 above shows the fluctuation in the number of drug cases in Donggala Regency from 2021 to 2024. In 2021, 47 cases were recorded. This number increased in 2022 to 49, the highest number during the four years. However, in 2023, the number of drug cases decreased to 42, marking the lowest point during the period observed. This decrease could be due to various factors, such as increased law enforcement efforts, rehabilitation programs, or preventive activities by relevant agencies. However, this trend increased again in 2024, with the number of cases recorded reaching 47, returning to the same level as in 2021. Based on field research and data processing on drug abuse cases in Donggala Regency and its surrounding areas, it is known that drug abuse is no longer limited to certain social groups but has affected almost all levels of society. However, there is a dominant trend among certain groups as the largest users. In this study, the largest users of drugs are productive-age groups and informal workers, as well as low-education and unemployment groups. This is an important indicator that drug prevention efforts need to be based not only on law

enforcement but also involve social, economic, and educational approaches that directly target vulnerable groups. Community-based interventions and increased collective awareness are essential for early prevention.

3.2. Sociocultural Perspective of Law Enforcement Against Drug Abuse

Law enforcement against drug abuse cannot rely solely on the application of criminal sanctions, as the effectiveness of legal measures is closely influenced by the sociocultural conditions of the community in which they are implemented (Muchtarom & Budianto, 2025). Factors such as family environment, educational background, economic circumstances, social relationships, and local cultural values shape individual behavior and public compliance with the law. Consequently, understanding these sociocultural dimensions is essential for developing more effective and sustainable strategies to prevent drug abuse. Within this context, Donggala Regency provides an important case for examining how local social conditions influence both the prevalence of drug abuse and the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.

Donggala Regency, as one of the regions in Central Sulawesi Province, is not immune to the threat of drug abuse. In recent years, drug cases in this region have shown a worrying trend, both in terms of the number of users and illicit trafficking, as well as deteriorating community social life in the regency. The Head of the narcotics countermeasure's unit stated the following:

"I think current law enforcement is not yet effective in suppressing drug cases because the trend of drug abuse cases is increasing, and every year, the number of cases handled by the Donggala Police increases. This situation has resulted in decreasing community social life because of an increase in social conflict, which creates an unsafe community environment."

The comment above reflects decreasing social community life due to increasing drug abuse within the regency community. The increasing drug use phenomenon has almost become a new habit that ties drug users in an endless cycle. A former user described the drug usage in the community as initially presented as a "social bonding activity" and subsequently evolved into a routine aspect of daily life (Djalal et al., 2025). Such routinization in drug usage, then, becomes a social culture that is deeply rooted in community life. As such, law enforcement actors should consider the importance of assessing sociocultural factors at the outset of drug users in the community (Seely et al., 2025). In other words, law enforcement in drug abuse is no longer merely concentrated on strong law itself, but it also requires a sociocultural approach. Current trend of law enforcement toward drug abuse is considered ineffective due to continual increase in drug abuse cases, as stated by the following participant:

"We have been fighting drug abuse for a long time through strong law enforcement, but the cases are increasing every day. We think there is something wrong with our current law enforcement approach. We did not consider sociocultural conditions in our policy, for example, we did not involve local leaders and community figures to understand the sociocultural aspects of drug users. In fact, considering the community sociocultural can help us to understand the root problem of drug abuse."

The participant comment above reflects the importance of considering sociocultural aspects in law enforcement to eliminate drug abuse because most drug users are those who live at the bottom of social and economic conditions. As such, these findings highlight the need for involving sociocultural aspects in drug abuse law enforcement because most drug users are those who have been marginalized and traditionally underserved in their lives (Seely et al., 2025). The drug users also include those with limited knowledge and utilization, difficulties with service access, and discrepancies in social care across the most at-risk community within Donggala regency. These findings also reflect that there is a strong connection between drug abuse and education (Javed et al., 2024). In other words, there is a need to consider a new approach in law enforcement towards drug abuse, in particular by considering the sociocultural aspects of the local community.

As is evident from this study, the trend of drug abuse cases continues to increase from year to year, despite law enforcement officers taking various actions. This indicates a gap between the implementation of law enforcement and the desired goal to reduce drug abuse. The gap is the lack of sociocultural consideration in law enforcement/. When it is linked to Lawrence M. Friedman's law enforcement theory, the failure or suboptimality of law enforcement can be traced through three main elements: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture (Siagian, 2023). The legal structure concerns law enforcement officers and institutions; legal substance relates to the rules governing drug crimes; and legal culture refers to public awareness and attitudes towards the law. The increasing number of drug cases in Donggala indicates that although the legal structure has been working, the legal substance has not yet fully provided a deterrent effect, and the community's legal culture remains weak in preventing drug abuse.

Previous scholars have found that law enforcement is influenced by five factors: law, law enforcement officers, means and facilities, society, and legal culture (Worden et al., 1995; Tomkins, 2005; Armstrong et al., 2021). The informant's statement also indicates that societal factors and legal culture are significant obstacles, as there is still a tendency for low legal compliance in society. This can also be analyzed using Tom R. Tyler's theory of legal compliance, which states that compliance is driven not only by fear of sanctions (instrumental), but also by belief in the legitimacy of the law (normative) and the influence of social norms (social) (Tyler, & Jackson, 2014). In the Donggala regency context, the community's continued low legal compliance with narcotics regulations indicates that normative and social factors are not optimal. Many individuals still see the benefits of drug abuse as greater than the lurking legal risks.

The results of this study emphasize the importance of law enforcement that focuses not only on repressive measures, but also takes into account structural, substantive, and sociocultural factors. The strategy for combating narcotics in Donggala Regency should focus on strengthening public legal awareness, increasing the legitimacy of regulations in the public eye, and fostering greater synergy between law enforcement officers and the community to enhance compliance with the law. Law enforcement efforts have been carried out by relevant authorities, such as the Donggala Police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), but their effectiveness still faces various challenges. The government and law enforcement officers in Donggala Regency have implemented a number of measures to combat narcotics abuse, including routine operations and raids, prosecution of drug dealers and users, and collaboration with the community.

The results of this study also indicate that drug abuse prevention efforts are not only implemented through enforcement measures, but also through educational and outreach activities (Hapsari et al., 2023). The Donggala Police regularly conduct outreach programs in schools and within the community. The main objective of these activities is to provide an understanding of the dangers of narcotics while increasing legal awareness so that the community, especially the younger generation, has the ability to resist drug abuse. In addition to outreach programs, the Donggala Police also establishes partnerships with community leaders, religious leaders, and youth to strengthen social support in drug prevention. Such partnerships have been addressed in previous studies (Kim et al., 2010; Barrows, 2025). This community-based approach is considered important because the authorities recognize that drug eradication cannot rely solely on repressive measures but must be accompanied by active community participation. These efforts reflect a preemptive and preventive strategy oriented towards increasing legal awareness and creating a social environment that is more aware of the threat of narcotics.

However, the findings of this study also show that the prevention efforts carried out by the Donggala Police are still general and have not been conceptualized into a comprehensive and sustainable program. This is where the novelty of this study lies, namely, offering the idea of a Resilient Anti-Drug Village as a more structured, participatory, and long-term community empowerment model. The Resilient Anti-Drug Village concept promotes community self-reliance in preventing, identifying, and reporting potential narcotics-related activities while strengthening social resilience at the grassroots level. In Donggala Regency, the Police Resort has implemented drug prevention programs through community-based education and awareness campaigns. These initiatives are further reinforced by the establishment of the Resilient Anti-Drug Village, which is intended to serve as an innovative and sustainable model for enhancing local drug prevention and control strategies.

In general, law enforcement in Donggala has successfully suppressed drug trafficking in several vulnerable areas. However, it has not been fully effective, as data shows that despite numerous operations, the number of new users continues to increase, particularly among teenagers. Furthermore, a lack of public trust in the authorities and their fear of being targeted has led to many cases going unsolved in the local community. To ensure optimal law enforcement against narcotics, measures have been taken, including strengthening police officers' capacity, adding specialized narcotics personnel, improving investigation quality, and providing rapid drug-testing kits at checkpoints. Furthermore, a preventive and rehabilitative approach has been implemented, including increasing the number of rehabilitation centers with support from the local government and intensive outreach in schools and vulnerable communities. Another strategy for preventing drug abuse is building cross-agency synergy and closer collaboration with the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), Customs and Excise, and village governments to monitor border areas. Furthermore, religious and traditional leaders have been involved in the anti-drug campaign.

4. Conclusion

Law enforcement against drug abuse in Donggala Regency remains ineffective because the law enforcement against drug abuse lacks sociocultural consideration. Although the National Police, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and the Prosecutor's Office have

implemented preventive and repressive measures, drug trafficking remains high. The role of law enforcement agencies in prevention remains suboptimal, as efforts focus more on repressive measures than prevention and rehabilitation. However, new opportunities to reduce drug abuse within the community in Donggala regency have shown a slowing trend in drug abuse cases because a new approach in law enforcement has been adopted. Sociocultural factors have been integrated into law enforcement policy, which not only focuses on repressive strategy but also on prevention strategy through the involvement of all local actors. Furthermore, the implementation of the Drug-Free Resilient Village highlights the importance of community participation, support from local leaders and educational institutions, and cross-sectoral coordination in strengthening drug prevention and law enforcement efforts.

From a theoretical perspective, this study enriches socio-juridical scholarship by demonstrating that the effectiveness of narcotics law enforcement is closely connected to sociocultural dynamics within local communities. It emphasizes that legal compliance cannot be achieved exclusively through punitive measures but should also incorporate preventive and participatory approaches. Practically, the findings provide useful guidance for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and local governments in strengthening community-based prevention programs, improving institutional coordination, and enhancing public legal awareness as integral components of narcotics control policies.

This study is limited to the sociocultural conditions and law enforcement practices in Donggala Regency, which may not fully represent the characteristics of other regions in Indonesia. Furthermore, the qualitative design focuses on the perspectives of selected stakeholders and therefore does not provide broader statistical generalization. Future research is encouraged to employ comparative studies across different regions or mixed-method approaches to evaluate the effectiveness of community-based anti-drug programs and to examine the long-term impact of the Drug-Free Resilient Village model on reducing narcotics abuse and strengthening public participation in law enforcement.

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References in this article use APA (American Psychological Association) REFERENCE STYLE, all references must be in the same format as those at the end of this document and the reference list must include all cited literature. We recommend authors to use a management reference system (Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote, etc.)→ examples:

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