



## Implementation of the SALAM Program (Screening of Children at Risk) as an Early Detection Tool for Substance Abuse in the City of Surabaya

Julia Azizah Marshalena<sup>1\*</sup>, Lukman Arif<sup>2</sup>

Public Administration, Faculty of Social, Cultural, and Political Sciences,  
East Java Veteran National Development University

**Corresponding Author:** Julia Azizah Marshalena

[22041010052@student.upnjatim.ac.id](mailto:22041010052@student.upnjatim.ac.id)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Policy  
Implementation, Drugs,  
SALAM Program

*Received :* 28, February

*Revised :* 30, March

*Accepted:* 27, April

©2026 Marshalena, Arif: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



### ABSTRACT

Drug abuse among minors poses a serious threat to social resilience in urban areas such as Surabaya. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the SALAM (Screening for Children in Problems) Program as an effort to detect drug abuse early among students in Surabaya City. The research paradigm used is qualitative with descriptive analysis presentation. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation. The focus of the analysis includes the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure in the implementation of early detection of drug abuse among students. The results of the study generally indicate that the implementation of the SALAM Program as an early detection of drug abuse among students has been carried out in a structured manner with systematic communication, adequate resource support, and the disposition of implementers who show positive commitment, and supported by a clear bureaucratic structure. However, in practice, the program implementation is still not fully optimal because it is influenced by external factors such as school readiness and acceptance, as well as the psychological condition of students as the program targets.

---

## INTRODUCTION

The problem of drug abuse remains a strategic issue with a broad impact on various aspects of life, particularly on the younger generation. Narcotics are substances that act on the central nervous system and can cause altered consciousness and dependence in users (BNN Technical Guidelines, 2025). Regulations through Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics have confirmed that all forms of drug abuse, possession, and distribution are illegal.

Data from the National Narcotics Agency's Indonesia Drug Report shows that the number of drug abusers in Indonesia reached 3.66 million in 2021, increasing to 4.08 million in 2022, then decreasing to 3.03 million in 2023, and increasing again to 3.33 million in 2024 (IDR BNN, 2025). This condition indicates that prevention efforts still face serious challenges, especially in reaching vulnerable groups such as students. Regionally, East Java Province ranks second in the number of drug cases nationally, indicating a high level of regional vulnerability to drug distribution and abuse. More specifically, the city of Surabaya, as one of the centers of economic activity and transportation in East Java, has a relatively high and fluctuating rate of drug abuse cases. Data shows that the number of cases in Surabaya City increased from 921 cases in 2021 to 1,147 cases in 2022, then decreased to 787 cases in 2023, in 2024 it also decreased to 423 cases and increased again to 788 cases in 2025 (BNNK Surabaya, 2025).

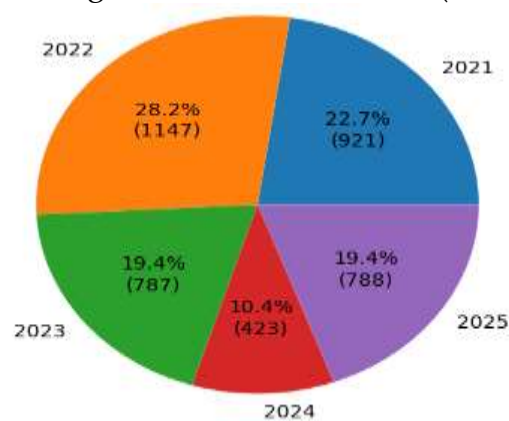


Figure 1. Data on the Number of Narcotics Cases in the City of Surabaya  
Source: BNNK Surabaya, 2025

The phenomenon of drug abuse has spread to students, even at the elementary and junior high school levels. This is reflected in the increasing number of drug suspects among school-age students, indicating that students are a highly vulnerable group to negative social influences. By early 2026, This program has only reached 24 schools including elementary and middle schools with 356 students screened and 20 students undergoing outpatient rehabilitation (BNNK Surabaya, 2025) This indicates a gap between policy targets and actual implementation. In response to this situation, the government, through various policies, has emphasized the importance of a preventive approach based on early detection, particularly in educational settings. This is reinforced by Surabaya City Regulation No. 8 of 2024 and Surabaya Mayoral Regulation No. 1 of 2025, which emphasize that drug abuse prevention must be carried out systematically through education, screening, and ongoing guidance in educational institutions.

One form of implementation of this policy is the SALAM (Screening for Children in Problems) Program, launched in 2025 as an early detection strategy for drug abuse among students. This program is designed with a proactive approach through a screening mechanism in schools to identify the risk of drug abuse as well as students' social and psychological vulnerability factors. Furthermore, this program also emphasizes providing early interventions in the form of education, counseling, and rehabilitation referrals if indications of higher risk are found (BNNK Surabaya, 2025). In its implementation, the SALAM Program still faces various obstacles in the field. The program's limited coverage, reaching only a small number of schools, indicates a gap between the policy mandate and its implementation. Furthermore, other obstacles include resistance from schools and parents, and low student openness in the screening process.

From the perspective of policy implementation theory, this phenomenon can be analyzed using George C. Edward III's model, which emphasizes four main variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. These four variables are key factors in determining the success or failure of a policy in achieving its stated objectives. Therefore, it is important to conduct an in-depth empirical study to understand how the SALAM Program is implemented and to identify factors that influence its effectiveness in the educational environment of Surabaya City. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the SALAM (Screening for Children in Problems) Program as an effort to detect drug abuse early among students in Surabaya City, with a focus on the dynamics of implementation, obstacles encountered, and efforts to optimize the policy so that it can run more effectively and sustainably.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Policy Implementation Theory: The George C. Edward III Model*

In public policy studies, the success of a program is not only determined by the quality of its policy design but also depends heavily on the implementation stage. This study uses the framework of George C. Edward III (1980), cited in Anggara (2018), which analyzes implementation through four interrelated variables:

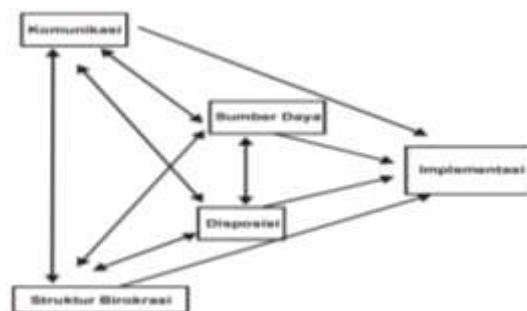


Figure 2. Policy Implementation Model According to Edward III  
Source: Sahya Anggara (2018)

1. Communication: Effective implementation requires that implementers know what they are supposed to do. Information about the SALAM program must be conveyed accurately, consistently, and clearly from the

- Surabaya City Narcotics Agency to schools and parents. Communication barriers often lead to misinterpretations of the screening's purpose.
2. Resources: This includes adequate manpower (Rehabilitation Team, P2M Team, and Schools), authority (BNN and School legal authority), technical facilities (ASSIST Form and BNN Clinic), and supporting information. Without adequate resources, an early detection policy will be merely an administrative tool with no clinical impact.
  3. Disposition: the characteristics, commitment, and attitude of the implementer. In the SALAM program, the attitude of the BNN rehabilitation team and the P2M team, who are able to take a humanistic approach towards students, is crucial in determining their willingness to be honest in completing the screening instrument.
  4. Bureaucratic Structure: Focus on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the division of responsibilities. Clear SOPs ensure the confidentiality of student data and speedy referrals in the event of high-risk cases.

### ***Early Detection of Drug Abuse***

Early detection is a preventive approach focused on early identification of individuals at risk or with indications of involvement in drug abuse. This approach emphasizes proactive efforts as part of a public policy strategy to minimize broader impacts, including health, social, and educational aspects (BNN Technical Guidelines, 2025).

According to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) guidelines (2003), early detection serves as a preventive measure to prevent the emergence or continuation of drug abuse behavior. The principle embodied in the adage "prevention is better than cure" is an important foundation in this practice. Operationally, early detection is realized through screening activities that not only serve to identify indications of drug use but also to map the vulnerability factors underlying such behavior, such as the individual's social, family, and psychological environment. This approach is multidimensional because it considers both internal and external aspects that influence the risk of drug abuse. In the SALAM Program, screening is used as a tool to identify risk levels and as a basis for determining further interventions.

### ***SALAM Program (Screening for Children in Problems)***

The SALAM (Screening for Children in Trouble) program is a policy innovation developed by the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency in response to the increasing vulnerability of students to drug abuse. Launched in 2025, the program utilizes a preventative approach based on integrated early detection within the educational environment, particularly at the elementary and junior high school levels. The program aims to early identify potential risks of drug abuse in students, stemming from individual factors, social environments, and psychological conditions (Juknis, 2025).

In its implementation, the screening process in the SALAM Program uses instruments *Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST)* as the primary measuring tool in identifying the level of risk of substance abuse in individuals. ASSIST is a screening instrument developed by *World Health*

*Organization* (WHO) to detect the use of various substances, including narcotics, alcohol, and tobacco, and classify the risk level of users into low, medium, or high categories. The SALAM program also prioritizes a collaborative approach involving various actors, including schools, families, and the community, to create synergy in sustainable prevention efforts. Furthermore, the program emphasizes that screening results are confidential and used solely for the benefit of child care and protection.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a qualitative, descriptive approach to gain a deeper understanding of the implementation of the SALAM (Screening for Children in Problems) Program as an early detection tool for drug abuse among students in Surabaya. The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for comprehensive exploration of social phenomena based on real-world conditions, with the researcher as the primary instrument for collecting and interpreting research data.

The research location was determined at the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency and several elementary and junior high schools in Surabaya City that were targeted for the SALAM Program. This location selection was based on the strategic role of the Surabaya National Narcotics Agency as the program implementer and the high rate of drug abuse cases among students in the area. The research focused on policy implementation using the policy implementation model by Edward III in (Anggara, 2018), which includes four main variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. These four variables were used as analytical tools to assess the extent to which the SALAM Program supports early detection of drug abuse in educational environments.

Data sources consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews and observations with program implementers, such as the Surabaya National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) (rehabilitation team and P2M team), schools (guidance counselors and class teachers), and students. Secondary data were obtained from official documents, activity reports, and laws and regulations related to the drug prevention program. Data collection techniques included interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis used an interactive model. (Miles et al, 2014) which includes data reduction, data presentation, and continuous drawing of conclusions. Data validity testing is carried out through source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation to ensure the validity and consistency of research data (Sugiyono & Lestari, 2021).

## **RESEARCH RESULT**

The results of this study are empirical findings obtained directly at the research location through observation, interviews, and documentation related to the implementation of the SALAM (Screening for Children in Problems) Program as an effort to detect early drug abuse among students at the National Narcotics Agency of Surabaya City. This study focuses on how the program is implemented in the school environment and the extent to which the program is

able to achieve its stated objectives as a preventive measure against drug abuse among school-aged children. The implementation of the SALAM Program has generally run in accordance with its initial objectives, namely as an instrument for early detection of potential drug abuse among elementary school (SD) and junior high school (SMP) students. This program is implemented through a proactive approach with a direct screening mechanism in schools, which begins with the coordination stage, licensing, and the implementation of assessments for students indicated as at risk. In its implementation, this program not only focuses on identifying drug use, but also explores social, environmental, and psychological risk factors that can influence student behavior.

Interviews with the Surabaya National Narcotics Agency (BNN) revealed that one of the main obstacles to program implementation lies in obtaining permits and school support. The screening process can only be carried out with school approval. Therefore, if the school fails to support or grants permission, program implementation is hampered and cannot run optimally. Furthermore, student openness is also a significant obstacle, with some students tending to be dishonest or reluctant to disclose their true circumstances due to fear of social stigma or potential consequences.

For the SALAM program implementation research, the George C. Edward III policy implementation model was used, which includes four main variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Based on the research results, the communication aspect shows that the delivery of program information has been carried out through formal channels such as official letters and coordination with schools, but there are still obstacles in the consistency of understanding between implementers and schools. In terms of resources, the number of implementing staff and time constraints are factors that influence the intensity of program implementation in the field. Meanwhile, in terms of disposition, program implementers show a high commitment in carrying out their duties, despite facing various challenges in the field. As for the bureaucratic structure aspect, the existence of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) has become a guideline in program implementation, but its implementation still requires adjustment to the conditions in each school.

## **DISCUSSION**

### ***SALAM Program Communication***

Information dissemination was carried out in stages and continuously, starting with internal coordination, issuing instruction letters to schools, hearings, and technical communication with guidance counselors. Communication continued through discussions and WhatsApp to ensure readiness for implementation. This pattern demonstrates that message delivery was not one-way, but iterative and continuous. This aligns with the view that effective communication requires structured communication channels to minimize misinterpretation (Anggara, 2018). However, obstacles remained, particularly at the licensing stage. Not all schools responded openly due to lingering concerns about the psychological impact on students. From the student perspective, openness during screening was also suboptimal due to fear, shame, and concerns about stigma.

The SALAM program focuses on early detection and prevention, rather than negative labeling. This clarity of purpose is crucial because it can increase program acceptance, as emphasized by the fact that clear prevention program objectives significantly determine school and student participation (Sari & Wibowo, 2020). Some schools still need time to align internal perceptions. Furthermore, students have not yet fully grasped the program's message. Psychologically, they tend to withdraw when discussing sensitive issues due to fear of social judgment, resulting in a lack of comfortable acceptance of the educational message (Rahmawati, 2021).

If associated with Shannon & Weaver's (1949) communication model, the main problem lies not in message delivery, but in disruptions in the communication process (Nurdin et al., 2013). These disruptions manifest in the form of school concerns about stigma and student discomfort during screening. As a result, messages that are supposed to be educational and preventative are received with anxiety. This situation indicates a difference in meaning between the sender and recipient of the message.

Thus, the implementation of the communication side of the SALAM program can be said that the program is being implemented systematically and structured, but it is not yet fully effective in ensuring a shared understanding between implementers and target groups. Although the communication flow has been designed in a layered and continuous manner, from the institutional level to the technical level in the field, obstacles remain in the form of differing perceptions, resistance from school institutions, and limited student openness. This situation demonstrates that communication success is determined not only by the intensity of message delivery, but also by the ability to manage the message's meaning so that it is fully understood by the recipient. Therefore, strengthening communication strategies that are more persuasive, adaptive, and based on psychological approaches is necessary, so that the preventive messages delivered do not cause anxiety, but instead can build a sense of security, trust, and active participation from all parties involved in the SALAM Program implementation.

### ***SALAM Program Resources***

The implementation of the SALAM program involves an internal BNN team consisting of a rehabilitation team and a Community Prevention and Empowerment (P2M) team. Both have a clear and complementary division of tasks. The rehabilitation team focuses more on the screening process and analysis of results, while the P2M team plays a role in outreach activities in schools. The SALAM program is supported by a fairly clear and structured information system, as seen from the standard operating procedures (SOPs), technical instructions, and the use of the ASSIST instrument as a standardized screening tool. Information conveyed to schools also tends to be consistent, because before the activity was carried out, the BNN team had prepared uniform outreach materials to ensure that the messages received by both schools and students were appropriate. From the results of interviews, schools also admitted to having a sufficient understanding of the flow of activities and the objectives of the

program, thus minimizing the potential for misunderstandings in its implementation. As emphasized in research (Pratama, 2019), clear technical guidelines can reduce misinterpretation at the implementation level. The SALAM program can be said to have adequate support in terms of facilities and infrastructure. The Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has prepared various needs, such as screening instruments, assessment sheets, outreach media, and rehabilitation clinic facilities to support the follow-up process. Meanwhile, schools have also contributed by providing implementation spaces such as halls, guidance counseling rooms, or classrooms tailored to the needs of the SALAM program's outreach and screening activities.

Thus, the resource implementation of the SALAM program can be said to have been quite optimal and supported program implementation in the field, particularly in terms of the availability of competent human resources, clear division of tasks between teams, and adequate support from facilities and technical instruments. The existence of SOPs, technical instructions, and the use of standardized screening instruments demonstrates that this program has a systematic and directed operational foundation. Furthermore, support from both the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and schools has strengthened the effectiveness of outreach and screening activities. Although resources are relatively adequate, optimization is still needed, especially in expanding the program's reach and ensuring equitable implementation across all schools.

### ***SALAM Program Disposition***

The SALAM Program implementers, including the National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) (rehabilitation team and P2M team), should understand the objectives and mechanisms of the SALAM Program, which is an early detection method for drug abuse among students in Surabaya. This understanding is evident in the communication and commitment between program implementers and recipients. However, some schools are reluctant to accept or implement the SALAM Program in their environments. The licensing process at schools also takes time, thus affecting the smooth implementation of the program. When faced with resistance, the BNN team does not stop, but instead increases communication and uses repeated persuasive approaches. This strategy emphasizes dialogue and education as a way to build trust, which is indeed key in policy implementation (Anggara, 2018).

Most schools, especially guidance counselors and homeroom teachers, responded positively by assisting students and helping explain the objectives of the activity. Some schools still expressed concerns about stigma, indicating that the policy's acceptance was not yet optimal. This finding aligns with Sari & Nugroho (2020), who stated that consistency of direction and the attitude of implementers significantly influence positive perceptions of the target group.

Thus, the implementation of the SALAM program's disposition can be said to have shown a positive direction, particularly in terms of the implementers' commitment and seriousness in carrying out the program in accordance with the established objectives. This is evident in the active efforts of the Surabaya National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) team, which not only carries

out administrative tasks but also adapts to conditions in the field through a persuasive and educational approach to schools and students. The responsive and consistent attitude demonstrated by the implementers is an indicator that the implementers' disposition is strong enough to support the program's success. This disposition has not been fully balanced by an even level of acceptance from all target parties, especially some schools that still have concerns about negative stigma. This condition indicates that despite the implementers' high commitment, the success of implementation is still influenced by the perception and readiness of the policy recipient environment. Therefore, a more intensive and sustainable strengthening of the communication approach is needed to build a shared understanding, so that a positive attitude towards the SALAM Program can be formed comprehensively and support optimal policy implementation.

### *SALAM Program Bureaucratic Structure*

The SALAM program is already on a fairly clear path in terms of bureaucratic structure. This is evident in the existence of written Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that serve as the official reference for the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in conducting screening activities in schools. These SOPs are crucial because they help align perceptions among implementers, from the BNN team, schools, and guidance counselors, allowing each stage of the activity, from licensing, screening, and follow-up, to more focused implementation. This situation reflects Edward III's statement that SOPs serve to ensure consistency and order in policy implementation (Anggara, 2018).

Interestingly, however, the reality on the ground shows that the existence of SOPs alone is not enough to ensure smooth implementation. In the implementation of the SALAM Program, obstacles still arise related to the permitting process from schools and parents. This demonstrates that although the bureaucratic structure is formally well-organized, in practice it is still influenced by external factors beyond the bureaucracy's direct control. In other words, the workflows stipulated in the SOPs often have to "negotiate" with social conditions on the ground, such as concerns about stigma or rejection from schools.

Thus, the implementation of the SALAM program's bureaucratic structure can be said to have a strong administrative foundation, but it has not yet been fully implemented optimally in practice. While the existence of SOPs can provide clear direction and work standards for implementers, their effectiveness still depends on the bureaucracy's ability to adapt to the evolving social dynamics within the school environment. This demonstrates that the bureaucratic structure within the SALAM program cannot be understood solely as a rigid and procedural system, but must be flexible and responsive to conditions on the ground. Coordination between actors, such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), schools, and parents, is a key factor in bridging the gap between formal regulations and the reality of implementation. Furthermore, strengthening the persuasive approach and ongoing socialization is necessary so that the SOPs that have been developed are not merely administrative documents but can actually be implemented effectively.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, the SALAM Program implementation has actually gone quite well in terms of planning and implementation. The communication pattern established by the BNN team appears to be continuous and not one-way, ranging from formal coordination to informal communication to ensure school readiness. However, the main obstacle arises in how the message is received. School concerns about stigma and students' fear and shame make the message, which should be educational, not fully received comfortably. Based on the research focus using George C. Edward III's policy implementation theory, the following conclusions can be explained:

First, from a communication perspective, the SALAM Program has demonstrated a fairly systematic flow of information delivery, starting with the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to schools through official letters, coordination, and screening. The information provided is relatively clear and adheres to existing guidelines. However, in practice, obstacles remain in the transmission and reception of information, particularly regarding obtaining permission from schools and parents, as well as a lack of understanding among some school staff regarding the program's mechanisms. Furthermore, communication consistency is also suboptimal due to differing perceptions between parties, which results in less than optimal student openness during the screening process.

Second, in terms of resources, the SALAM Program is supported by competent implementing staff, such as the rehabilitation team and the Community Empowerment and Development (P2M) team. Furthermore, technical guidelines and screening implementation methods are available as work guidelines. However, the program's limited coverage, which has only reached a small number of schools, indicates that existing resources, both in terms of personnel and operational reach, are still inadequate to cover all target groups. Facilities and support from schools are readily available.

Third, in terms of disposition, the Surabaya City National Narcotics Agency (BNN) team demonstrated a strong commitment to implementing the SALAM Program, as evidenced by their persuasive approach to students, non-judgmental language, and emphasis on the program's purpose as a help, not a punishment. Responsiveness and empathy from the implementers were crucial in building student trust. However, challenges still arose from the beneficiary side, namely students who tended to be reluctant to open up due to fear, stigma, and concerns about social and legal consequences.

Fourth, in terms of bureaucratic structure, the SALAM Program has a clear Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and implementation flow, from planning and coordination to screening and follow-up. This structure helps the program run in a focused and systematic manner. However, administrative barriers remain, particularly in the permitting process, which involves multiple parties (schools and parents), slowing program implementation and limiting the reach of interventions.

Thus, the general conclusion presented, in line with the research problem, is that the implementation of the SALAM Program as an early detection of drug abuse among students in Surabaya City has been running quite well procedurally

and structurally, but not yet optimal substantively. This is due to social and psychological factors such as stigma, fear, and limited openness from the target group, which are the main obstacles to the program's effectiveness in the field.

Judging from the methodological approach used, qualitative research is able to describe the reality of program implementation in a more contextual and in-depth manner, particularly in capturing the perceptions of implementers, schools, and students as actors directly involved in the policy process. Empirical findings indicate that although the SALAM Program has been running according to guidelines, its implementation is not always linear due to the influence of dynamic social, psychological, and institutional factors in the field.

Overall, the SALAM Program needs to further strengthen its relaxed, persuasive, and easy-to-understand communication approach to reduce stigma and fear among both schools and students. Furthermore, closer and more flexible relationships with schools need to be built, involving them as partners, not simply as program participants. In terms of implementation, maintaining a comfortable and relaxed screening environment is crucial to encourage students to be more open. The program should also be expanded to more schools with more organized and sustainable planning.

#### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

Future research is recommended to develop a more comprehensive approach, focusing not only on policy implementation but also on quantitative program effectiveness. For example, by measuring the extent to which the SALAM Program is able to reduce the risk of drug abuse among students through measurable indicators such as behavioral changes, knowledge levels, and a decrease in cases among the target group.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Anggara, S. (2018). PENGANTAR KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK (T. Redaksi (ed.); 2nd ed., p. 317). CV pustaka setia.
- Badan Narkotika Nasional. (2003). Pedoman pelayanan terapi dan rehabilitasi korban penyalahgunaan narkoba berbasis masyarakat: Deteksi dan intervensi dini korban penyalahgunaan narkoba. Badan Narkotika Nasional.
- Firrizqi, M., & Arif, L. (2023). Implementasi kebijakan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia tentang peraturan Taruna Siaga Bencana dalam penanggulangan bencana Kabupaten Gresik. *JPP: Jurnal Administrasi Publik dan Pembangunan*, 5(2), 144-153.
- Indonesia Drug Report. (2021). *Pusat Penelitian Data, Informasi, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia*.
- Indonesia Drug Report. (2022). *Pusat Penelitian Data, Informasi, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia*.
- Indonesia Drug Report. (2023). *Pusat Penelitian Data, Informasi, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia*.
- Indonesia Drug Report. (2024). *Pusat Penelitian Data, Informasi, dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia*.
- Indonesia Drug Report. (2025). *Pusat Penelitian Data, Informasi, dan Informasi*

*Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia.*

- Juknis BNN. (2025). *PETUNJUK TEKNIS REHABILITASI RAWAT JALAN BAGI PENYALHGUNAAN NARKOBA BNN 2025*. Edisi Revisi. Direktorat Penguatan Lembaga Rehabilitasi Komponen Masyarakat Deputi Bidang.
- Nurdin, A., Moefad, A. M., Zubaidi, A. N., & Harianto, R. (2013). Pengantar ilmu komunikasi. IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Pratama, A. (2019). Kejelasan informasi dan pedoman teknis dalam implementasi kebijakan publik. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 5(3), 328–336.
- Rahmawati, A. (2021). Keterbukaan anak dalam pembahasan perilaku berisiko di lingkungan sekolah. *Jurnal Psikologi Pendidikan Indonesia*, 10(2), 115–123.
- Sari, D. P., & Wibowo, A. (2020). Implementasi program pencegahan narkoba di lingkungan pendidikan dalam meningkatkan partisipasi siswa. *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik Indonesia*, 6(2), 145–154.
- Sari, R., & Nugroho, A. (2020). Implementasi kebijakan publik dan faktor penentu keberhasilannya. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik Indonesia*, 6(2), 120–130.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika (2009).