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Analysis of Containment Theory on Drug Abuse in a Drug Prone Subcultural Environment : A Study Case of Kampung Muara Bahari

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Abstract: This research discusses the phenomenon of drug abuse in a drug-prone subculture environment, namely in Kampung Muara Bahari. Subculture values and norms in Kampung Muara Bahari influence individual decisions that affect their self-restraint. The purpose of this research is to analyze the factors that can attract or encourage individuals which lead them to be involved in drug abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari. Viewed through the perspective of Criminology Containment Theory, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach through data collection techniques with non-participatory observation, semi-structured interviews, and literature study. This research has informants as many as three buyers and drug abusers in Kampung Muara Bahari, one victim, and one North Jakarta BNN staff member. The results showed that the perpetrators were involved in drug abuse because of their weak self-restraint factor so that the perpetrators could easily get involved in illegal drug activities. This phenomenon shows that the perpetrators have weak self-restraint due to the absence of a strong self- concept, material-oriented and short-term goals, subculture, low tolerance for frustration, peer groups, neglect of values and norms to weak supervision in the Kampung Muara Bahari environment.

Keyword: Drugs, Kampung Muara Bahari, Containment Theory

INTRODUCTION

The rapid sophistication of technological developments is the impact in the era of globalization. Characterized by openness for other countries to enter the domestic market. This has a significant effect on the ease of human activities in accessing information and communication networks that are widespread throughout the world. In addition to the rapid development of digital technology that can facilitate access to information and communication, another impact is to encourage the existence of transnational crime threats. Wesley explained that organizations can take advantage of globalization to conduct and execute illegal actions across national borders (Rahmawati et al., 2023). Transnational crimes have a massive potential to infiltrate countries due to the borderless nature of information and communication access. Various types of black-market crimes, especially those related to the illegal trade in medicine

or psychotropic substances (commonly referred to as drugs), are influenced by openness and freedom, which have the potential to damage the market (Oktaviani & Yumitro, 2022). According to the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC), Illicit Drug Trafficking is a form of transnational crime that is run in an organized manner (Raja Gukguk & Jaya, 2019). Drug crime is a polemic for the Indonesian Nation and is a real threat that must be opposed. Therefore, the development of digital technology in the era of globalization is used by a group as an impetus for the development of drug crimes, so that it has the potential to damage a country and its generation.

Based on data from the Indonesia Drug Report in 2024, social polemics in the neighborhood of drug abusers based on the area of residence and gender are highest in theft at (53.1%), followed by drugs at (50.7%), alcohol at (48.5%,) and so on. This shows that the social problems caused by drug trafficking trigger an increase in the number of crimes in the community. Drug use against a person can potentially encourage other criminal behavior if the person is under the influence of drugs, but the use of certain types of drugs does not mean that it can change a person to have criminal behavior. From the abuser's perspective, the urge to commit crimes such as theft and robbery is a result of economic pressure in order to afford the expensive drugs (Fazizullah et al., 2022). The Special Capital Region of Jakarta has 132 drug-prone areas, which are an accumulation of the five municipalities of Jakarta. Among all the cities in Jakarta, North Jakarta is the area that is closer to the port. North Jakarta has several locations as the largest drug-prone areas in Jakarta, one of which is Kampung Muara Bahari which located in Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta. Kampung Muara Bahari is an area with a danger status that has been determined by the National Drug Agency because it is prone to drug trafficking and drug abuse. The Kampung Muara Bahari area is considered to have a high level of vulnerability when viewed through its strategic location, access that is not far from Tanjung Priok Port and passes through toll access to Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Tanjung Priok station, Tanjung Priok Terminal, all of which can be a potential route for drug entry (Rahmawati et al., 2023). The main criteria met by Kampung Muara Bahari are: the existence of drug crime cases, crime and violence, the existence of drug dealers, drug abusers, drug evidence, as a drug entry and courier route. In addition, the supporting indicators met by Kampung Muara Bahari include massive entertainment locations, high poverty rates and no public facilities (Rahmawati et al., 2023). It is known that the majority of people living in Kampung Muara Bahari are involved in illicit trafficking and drug abuse, ranging from teenagers to adults with various backgrounds. Based on the description of the background that has been described, this research will examine and see how individual factors tend to be involved in drug abuse in a drug-prone environment, especially Kampung Muara Bahari, North Jakarta, viewed through the perspective of Containment Theory.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research method by aiming of describing in depth the phenomenon of drug abuse in the neighborhood of the drug-prone sub-structure of Kampung Muara Bahari. By specific case study, the research explores problems with detailed limitations, has data collection, and has a case study approach (Rahardjo, 2017), as well as using a criminological theory perspective, namely Containment Theory as the main analytical tool.

This research was conducted in May 2025 by field observation, involving three main informants who were drug abuse suspects in Kampung Muara Bahari. In addition, other supporting sources are staff of the National Narcotics Agency of North Jakarta City to be able to support and complement data related to drug abuse cases in Kampung Muara Bahari. The instruments used in this research are non-participatory observation and semi- structured interviews to obtain the data to be studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing the Phenomenon of Drug Abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari through Containment Theory

Drug abuse is considered an illegal activity and has an impact on the welfare of the community, especially in Kampung Muara Bahari. This phenomenon is a reflection of the polemics in the economic and social fields that must be experienced by residents living in Kampung Muara Bahari. The community's stigma of Kampung Muara Bahari as a drug-prone village is a barrier for local residents to get job opportunities outside their area so that many of them prefer instant work as drug dealers. The massive drug trafficking and abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari also attracts residents outside the area to join the illegal activities there. This becomes a chain that never breaks if we do not know the factors that cause a person to be involved in an illegal drug activity in Kampung Muara Bahari .

Illegal activities related to drugs are carried out by local residents as an activity that produces and benefits several parties involved. The benefits obtained are not only due to necessity, but have developed into a habit to be carried out instantly for these illegal activities so that it is difficult for individuals and groups to let go. This habit creates a value that will be absorbed by local residents to be used as a standard of normalization for drug trafficking and abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari. The values and norms that are absorbed and used as a standard of normalization by local residents encourage the emergence of a subculture or dominant culture in society. Culture plays an important role in shaping social norms and values that become the basis for interaction in society (Mardian et al, 2024).

The existence of illegal activities against drug abuse tends to push oneself to get involved by going through internal conflicts within oneself first. In addition to internal encouragement, the external environment also has the potential to attract individuals to engage in crime or normative deviance. Kampung Muara Bahari has been used as a location for illicit transactions and drug abuse. Drug abuse is not only carried out by residents who live in Muara Bahari, but the large demand for drugs from outside Kampung Muara Bahari often attracts these buyers to make transactions inside or outside the Kampung Muara Bahari area. Some residents from outside Kampung Muara Bahari are known to have "acquaintances" with residents who live in Kampung Muara Bahari, making it easier to buy drugs because there is an entrance to the location.

The phenomenon of drug abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari is an accumulation of the impact of social, cultural, environmental factors and weak law enforcement. Residents who are involved in this illegal activity are a way to fulfill their desire to try as well as make drugs a tool to be able to help relieve pressure from the perceived economy. The social environment, such as peer groups and family demands, plays an important role in helping individuals join illegal drug abuse activities. This is also supported by weak supervision from the authorities and the lack of positive solutions that are owned, making drug abuse activities in Kampung Muara Bahari more massive and continuing.

Reckless (1973) divides the factors in this theory into four concepts, environmental pushes, environmental pulls, inner containment and outer containment. Inner containment consists of components of the self, such as a good self-concept, self-control, well- developed ego and superego strength, high frustration tolerance, high sense of responsibility, goal orientation, and high resistance to diversion. Outer containment represents structural buffers in the environment that are able to withstand social boundaries, such as poverty, minority groups, inequality, and so on (Janssen, 2021). Therefore, the massive number of people involved in drug-related criminal activities needs to be examined, whether there are strong reasons to engage in crime and whether individuals tend to have weak or strong self-control in maintaining their temptations. Individuals who have weak self-defense tend to have a high

potential to be involved in illegal activities, on the other hand, if their self-defense is strong, they have very little potential to participate in crime.

Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, the three informants revealed that the main reason for their involvement in illegal drug abuse activities in Kampung Muara Bahari is due to pressure and urgent economic conditions, as well as social aspects that support the informants to get involved, such as a social environment that supports drug abuse activities and the influence of peer groups. This has a connection with the factors put forward by Reckless (1973) regarding the urge to get involved and the pull to follow normative deviations of drug abuse, namely: self-concept, goal orientation, frustration tolerance, norm retention (inner containment) and the influence of the social environment outside the individual (outer containment).

Inner Containment

Individuals have triggers that cause them to engage in normative deviant behavior. The triggers of a person's behavior involved in illegal activities can be influenced by pressures or pulls from outside the individual that have an impact on a person's internal decisions. The factors that trigger and the initial symptoms of the cause of this occurrence are a driving force in the individual to engage in an illegal activity, such as drug abuse.

This relates to an individual's inner control to make a choice to engage or not engage. However, while individuals may be potentially exposed to external pulls, strong internal restraints can prevent an individual from engaging in bad behavior. Internal containment includes the ability from within to fortify against the pull towards normative social deviance. According to Reckless (2010), the stronghold in internal containment in Containment Theory is to resist the pull or pressure from outside the individual, be able to handle conflict, avoid tempting risks, and be able to control themselves to stay away from problems. Containment also tends to be dominant because individuals can control their internal behavior regardless of the individual's external environment. Inner Containment in this theory has four important elements, including self-concept, goal orientation, frustration tolerance and norm retention (Cardwell, 2013). The elements that have been mentioned are part of the prevention that can be done by individuals to exercise internal self-control to prevent someone from engaging in a normative deviation.

Self Concept

An individual's self-concept is necessary in preventing deviant behavior in order to provide a positive identity for a person so that it will become a containment so that individuals are not easily tempted to participate in crime. Self-concept is considered the core of inner containment because it will play an important role for individuals in carrying out daily life activities. A strong self-concept includes individual awareness of moral values upheld in life, having responsibility for choices and risks, and being independent in making a decision. The sense of guilt possessed by individuals is a reflection of the individual's awareness of having a positive identity. If criminal behavior brings positive results such as an award or reward, the individual will continue to maintain the wrong action so that the mistake is no longer a wrong action (Utami & Asih, 2016).

Based on the interview results from the three informants as drug abusers, the perpetrators tend to make drugs a tool that can help them in their daily lives and the perpetrators know the negative risks of using these goods. This is evidenced by perpetrator M's statement that nothing will happen if drugs are not consumed excessively. Another statement was expressed by perpetrator S who said that he had previously received an appeal to stay away from drugs when he was at school, but perpetrator S continued to use drugs to avoid the problems that were happening. The existence of awareness within the perpetrator if not

accompanied by practice will encourage unwanted deviant behavior. Limited access to education and opportunities to get a job have an impact on individual decisions so that individuals use drugs as part of their life without having a sense of guilt left in them. This is also related to the moral values of the perpetrators, where moral awareness must be used as a guideline owned by individuals to prevent individuals from engaging in illegal activities and other deviant behaviors. In the context of Kampung Muara Bahari, which is known as a drug-prone subculture environment, awareness of social values and norms owned by a person will be eroded if individuals begin to follow the flow of existing drug crimes because groups with high solidarity will undermine the social values that have been formed. This is evidenced by the statement of the perpetrator who said that the beginning of the perpetrators getting the goods came from their friends, where the environment supported each other to engage in normative deviant behavior. The pressure that comes from the environment accompanied by a lack of social support causes the perpetrators to be less independent in making a decision. The perpetrators also tend to participate in following the flow of their environment who are involved in drug abuse and are supported through areas that have a drug-prone stigma. This affects the responsibility owned by the perpetrators, where the perpetrators have low awareness in thinking and acting and know the consequences of drug abuse, but the perpetrators continue to commit and engage in illegal activities. The low level of responsibility is also evidenced by the perpetrators' statements, which tend to use the economy as an excuse and have an impact on ignoring the risks they will face. The perpetrators also knew the risks of drug use for their lives, but still ignored what they knew. Thus, the perpetrators have low awareness to take responsibility for the future owned by themselves and the applicable law.

Goals Orientation

Everyone must have goals, either short-term or long-term. A clear goal orientation will direct individuals to every positive process and plan they have so that individuals have a commitment to achieve it. Someone who has a purpose in life will always feel that they have a direction in living their life and have a feeling that current and past lives have targets to be achieved in life (Wulandari, 2016). A person's ability and willingness to have a life purpose will become a foundation in making decisions so that they are able to increase their resilience to avoid deviant behavior.

Based on the statements of the three informants as perpetrators, their involvement in illegal drug abuse activities is closely related to the economic pressure experienced. This economic pressure encourages the perpetrators to continue working to fulfill their needs. The statements from the perpetrators that their goal orientation is to get money to cure their economic conditions. Drugs are chosen as a tool to achieve the perpetrators' goals because they are considered instant and cheap compared to working only for a small wage. Drugs are considered to be a means of life support because the side effects of using methamphetamine can make the perpetrators not easily tired and enthusiastic so that the perpetrators can freely work without stopping and without feeling tired. In relation to the social environment, the perpetrators tend to get indirect support from their friends and the location of their purchase because the perpetrators are supported by their environment to get money instantly and cheaply. The crisis of goal orientation also influences the perpetrators not to fear the future, they tend to go against the law for reasons of economic pressure. This is a sign that the offenders' social environment is pessimistic and apathetic, which does not support the offenders' self-development.

Frustration Tolerance

A person's ability to control their emotions in every condition is part of inner containment. High frustration tolerance is characterized by being able to deal with and manage

one's emotions in response to conditions that are not in line with one's expectations. Someone who has a low frustration tolerance will tend to find it difficult to deal with a condition or failure so that they will potentially engage in deviant behavior. This perspective shows that crime is caused by factors related to psychological or psychiatric factors, such as mental illness, incomplete personality, mental disorders, low intelligence, inner conflict, inability to control oneself and roles, lack of affection and so on (Soraida et al, 2022).

Based on the statements of the three informants as perpetrators, economic and social pressures drive the reasons for perpetrators to engage in drug abuse because dissatisfaction arises so that perpetrators experience psychological pressure. The tolerance to frustration possessed by the perpetrators shows that they easily give up and get angry with the conditions they are experiencing. The drug abuse committed by the perpetrators is also a reflection of the perpetrators' inability to tolerate the low frustration they experience. The emotional management of the perpetrators tends not to be able to overcome the problems they experience, it is a difficult condition or failure that does not match the expectations of the perpetrators so that the perpetrators take shortcuts drugs which are likened to the support of their lives at that time in order to get more stamina to be able to work more with a long duration and be able to get a better economy. Drugs are considered an instant escape because of the impact felt by the perpetrators when they start using these goods as if they do not feel the problems they are facing.

Norm Retention

Norm retention is very important to have as a form of strengthening self-defense. Norm retention is part of the ability possessed by individuals in remembering and maintaining the teachings of values, social norms and existing rules so that they are used as a guide in their daily lives. Norm retention is seen from how strong individuals are to remember, implement and maintain existing values, norms and social rules in order to shape their behavior in accordance with applicable values and norms. In other words, when the urge to deviate or aggression is at its peak, self-control can help individuals reduce aggression by considering aspects of applicable social rules and norms (Aroma & Suminar, 2012). Strong norm retention forms an internal prevention system to be able to prevent from being involved in deviant behavior, otherwise if someone has weak norm retention, they will tend to be more easily involved.

Based on the statements of the three informants as perpetrators, the abuse committed by the perpetrators is a form of distorted values, norms and social rules. This is evidenced by perpetrator A's statement that he is aware of the negative risks that will be faced if he is involved in drug abuse, but awareness of these norms is not accompanied by internalization of these norms into his behavior. Perpetrator A admitted that during a situation where he was offered drugs by his friend, he did not show a response of refusal and instead followed what his friend had directed him to buy to a predetermined location and started abusing drugs. Perpetrator A also admitted that he had received the cultivation of values and morals provided by his family, but he did not remember what he was told and could not maintain the values and norms obtained. In addition, the neglect of social values and norms by the perpetrator is evidenced by the perpetrator's self-awareness of going against the law, but still doing it because it is related to his personal interests and urgent conditions. This shows that the internal self-restraint possessed by the perpetrator is weak.

The social environment in Kampung Muara Bahari tends to assume that the area normalizes the existence of drugs. The massive number of residents involved in drug trafficking and abuse has caused existing values, norms and social rules to be eroded due to these illegal activities. Drugs are considered a habit and a choice of local residents to be able to survive from drug consumption and the benefits obtained. The activity becomes a deep-

rooted habit that is referred to as a subculture because Kampung Muara Bahari is dominated by residents who change their social norms depending on drugs. The social values and norms derived from the subculture eventually impacted the local residents involved to feel innocent. This shows that the retention is weak due to the absence of cultivation of values, norms and social rules that are not firmly embedded in the minds and consciousness of the residents involved.

Outer Containmentment

The environment from outside the individual has a great influence on the decision-making process. This influence also has implications for how a person exercises self-control over himself so as not to easily accept the temptations that exist outside himself. Reckless revealed that there are several pull factors from outside the individual that can eventually be involved in a normative deviation, including deviant peer groups, subcultures in the environment that indicate crime, influence from the mass media and opportunities to commit criminal acts (Reckless, 2011).

Based on the results of interviews and observations, the external pull factor that caused him to choose to get involved in drug abuse was the influence of his workmates (peer group) who also consumed drugs. Often preferences for actions are also related to tastes, which can unconsciously influence several choices of individual actions, including having friendships and social environments (Soraida et al, 2022). The influence of peer groups in the perpetrator's work environment indirectly impacts the individual's decision to choose to engage in normative deviance. This is based on the existence of intense interaction and communication relationships between individuals in their work environment. The process of interaction and communication with peer groups can be "transmitted" so that individuals have a high probability of being "infected" in the same actions as their group. The absence of the perpetrator's participation in positive social programs and not joining the community in the environment where he lives affects the perpetrator to have weak moral control because the community that is followed by positive programs will help the perpetrator to strengthen outer containmentment.

The social environment has values and norms that are absorbed by the people who live in it. Values and norms can be formed by the existence of a habit or culture that is used as a guide by the local community, including negative habits that are used as activities by its citizens. This is related to the way social practices have been carried out by individuals or groups through the social context. According to Giddens (1948), social practices include routine activities carried out in daily life in a structured manner, with these social practices a structure can be carried out by producing or reproducing (Hutabarat, 2024). Based on the phenomenon of drug abuse cases in Kampung Muara Bahari, culture plays an important role in the construction of social structures in the area because people carry out routine activities carried out daily related to forms of drug crimes such as illicit trafficking and drug abuse. A habit carried out by the community will produce activities that will increasingly develop into values that are used as guidelines by residents in Kampung Muara Bahari. The existence of social groups that arise in Kampung Muara Bahari tends to promote norms and deviant values that are normative in the community environment so that it will attract individuals to be involved in drug crimes, such as drug abuse.

Supervision carried out by the authorities in the red zone area of Kampung Muara Bahari is considered lax by local residents. This was revealed by one of the RW heads who is also a victim through an interview. Local residents complain about weak supervision and law enforcement in drug-prone locations and assume that there is interference between syndicates and unscrupulous officials. The pattern known by local residents on the involvement of unscrupulous officials with the syndicates is that they play a role as back-up

when a sting operation occurs. Supervision and law enforcement that are not firm and consistent have led to massive drug trafficking and abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari, which will potentially lead to more drug abuse by residents. With lax legal supervision, drug abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari will become stronger and local residents will gradually begin to ignore existing positive laws.

Inner and outer containment in drug abuse cases in Kampung Muara Bahari shows the results of self-control owned by residents involved are weak. The weakness of one aspect will have an impact on other aspects, for example, if the internal self-containment is weak, individuals will seek external self-containment. If both inner and outer containment are weak, then this will affect individuals involved in normative deviance. In the context of drug abuse in Kampung Muara Bahari, it proves that the weakness of inner and outer containment can lead to normative deviance.

Containment (lack of self-restraint on values and norms) will create bad conditions due to weaknesses driven by outer containment (peer group influence, indifferent family, poor social environment, weak law enforcement). This becomes a combination to worsen the existing conditions and people will be motivated in normative deviations.

CONCLUSION

The era of globalization brings rapid development and change in the international arena, encouraging technological sophistication that facilitates various human activities, including drug crimes. Drugs have been present in Indonesia and have had an emergency status since 2009 due to their massive circulation. The massive drug trafficking and abuse in Indonesia has created areas that are indicated to be drug-prone, such as Kampung Muara Bahari located in Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta. According to the Indonesia Drug Report 2024, Kampung Muara Bahari has a danger status because the area is included in the red zone sequence in the report of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia. This research wants to describe how drug abuse in a drug-prone subculture environment through the perspective of Containment Theory in Kampung Muara Bahari.

Based on the results of the research, drug abusers in Kampung Muara Bahari tend to engage in illegal activities due to internal urges, such as continuing to fight the law even though they are aware of their behavior involved in drug crimes, frustration with economic conditions, goals that are only materially oriented and ignore social values, social norms and positive laws in Indonesia. As for the things that attract themselves to follow drug abuse, such as the influence of peer groups, not being involved in social programs and the absence of strict supervision in vulnerable environments. Thus, weak internal and external self-control causes individuals to easily get involved with illegal activities, such as drug abuse, which is allowed to spread more massively in the community.

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