

## Implementation of the Policy on the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Drug Trafficking (Shine) in Realizing a Drug-Free Society in Gorontalo City

### Abstract

This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking policy and identify the determinants of its success in realizing a Clean Drug Society (Berliner) in Gorontalo City. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection methods through observation and interviews with key informants. Data were analyzed using the interactive technique of the Miles and Huberman model. The results show that the this policy has been implemented through socialization, rehabilitation, and increased supervision of drug trafficking. The synergy between government agencies, law enforcement officials, educational institutions, and the community influences the effectiveness of the policy. However, challenges such as limited resources, low public awareness, and the existence of drug networks are still significant obstacles. The determinants of success include clarity of policy standards, availability of resources, characteristics of implementing organizations, inter-agency communication, attitudes of implementers, and external environmental conditions. In conclusion, strengthening these factors is essential to ensure policy sustainability and effectiveness. This research is significant in providing evidence-based policy recommendations for improving this programs at the local level.

**Keywords:** *Drugs; Prevention; Eradication; Abuse; Distribution*

### Introduction

The administration is the whole process of cooperative business activities of a group of people to achieve goals that are in line with the vision and mission of the organization that has been previously set. These activities can only be implemented in an organization or government institution known as state or public administration. The importance of public policy studies in public administration science is because public policy is the focus of public administration science. The focus of public administration science is on effectiveness and efficiency. In the science of public administration, public policy originates and is made by the government as a dynamic function of the state aimed at creating effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out government and state tasks. The government bureaucracy will carry out public policy. The primary focus of public policy is public services, so public policy is an essential study in public administration science.

Implementation of a policy is a process to realize the goals that have been chosen and set into reality. Policy implementation is, in principle, a way for a policy to achieve its objectives, nothing more and nothing less. Two steps are available to implement public policy: direct implementation in the form of programs or derivate policies. Public policies in the form of laws or regional regulations require explanatory public policies or are often termed implementing rules. Public policies that can be directly operationalized include Presidential Decrees, Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Decrees, Regional Head Decisions, Head of Service Decisions (Dwijowijoto, 2004).

The development of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is very worrying. Even the president of Indonesia affirmed that Indonesia has entered a Drug Emergency. Based on research by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in collaboration with the Centre for Research on Society and Culture of the Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the lifetime prevalence rate of drug abuse, i.e., those who have used drugs at least once in their lifetime, is 2.40% or about 240 out of 10,000 Indonesians aged 15-64 years or equivalent to approximately 4.5 million people. Meanwhile, the prevalence rate in the last year of use was 1.80%, or 180 out of 10,000 Indonesians aged 15-64 years, or equivalent to 3.4 million. The survey also found that drug abuse has penetrated rural areas, with drug use being very prominent at a very productive age (25-49 years) and a prevalence rate of past year use above 2.5%. (Drug Abuse Prevalence Survey 2019).

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According to the level of dependence, drug users can be classified into trial users 27% or 1.15 million people, regular users (situational) 45% or 1.89 million people (5 to 9 times using in the last year). From the survey data above, it can be concluded that the total number of people with an addiction who need rehabilitation is 1,190,000 people. In comparison, the total number of non-addict users who only need intervention (outpatient) is 3,040,000 people. The development of drug abusers has increased, so the government is trying to overcome this problem by Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors 2020-2024.

The above phenomenon, if not immediately handled correctly and with a strong commitment, will give birth to harmful excesses for the life of this nation. With the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking strategy that BNN RI has launched, it is expected to be able to direct all activities so that they are more effective in carrying out their vision and mission. It needs strong commitment and support from bureaucrats, the community, education, and family. One of the government's efforts to overcome the drug problem to follow up on the mandate of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is by issuing Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention of the Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors in 2020-2024 which is strengthened by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of the Prevention of the Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors which requires Regional Governments, in this case, Governors, Regents, and Mayors to facilitate Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, And Illicit Drug Trafficking in their respective regions.

To implement the law's mandate and presidential instruction, the Gorontalo Provincial Government has issued Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning the Facilitation of Prevention and Countermeasures against Abuse and Illicit Distribution of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Other Addictive Substances. Drug abuse and illicit trafficking are currently not only in urban areas but have spread to remote villages. Most of the abuse occurs in villages, and both the community itself and the village government are not immune from drug problems. Data on drug abuse in Gorontalo Province based on data from BNNP Gorontalo Rehabilitation in 2016-2022 shows an increase in the number of drug abusers.

There is an increasing trend of drug abusers in the Gorontalo City area; the number is based on the number of clients handled by the BNNP Primary Clinic and BNN Regency / City, and the source of clients is clients who come to report voluntarily (Voluntary) and clients who are delivered by investigators (Compulsory). The data is based on the results of services by the BNNP Primary Clinic and BNN Regency / City; it is predicted that many more drug addicts have not had access to services because they still do not dare to report or the distance between their residence and rehabilitation institutions is too far to be accessed by the community.

To protect the public from the abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Other Addictive Substances, the Gorontalo City Government, in the implementation of the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, And Illicit Drug Trafficking Policy since 2020, still refers to Presidential Instruction Number 02 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors in 2020 - 2024 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12 of 2019 concerning Facilitation of Prevention of Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors. In this case, the role of local governments is needed to participate in facilitating efforts to prevent and overcome the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances so that they can be implemented in a planned, integrated, coordinated, comprehensive and sustainable manner in the regions to protect the community from the threat of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Other Addictive Substances.

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The problem of narcotics in Gorontalo City is getting more serious. This is based on data from 2016 - 2021 drug abusers have reached 603 abusers and the results of researcher observations around the researcher's environment; victims of abuse can be classified into two domains based on demographics and based on the type of substance abused. The first domain is based on demographics; the male gender is the most abusers compared to the female gender, with the age of abusers above 18 years old, the average educational background is high school, and from employment data, it is still dominated by students, self-employed, and private employees. The second domain based on the type of substance abused, Inhalen (Glue), is still ranked first which is most abused by students; ranked second is Amphetamines (methamphetamine), which the age group abuses above eighteen years old, and Sedative Hypnotics (hard drugs) are ranked last in substances that are often abused.

#### Research Methodology

The research was conducted in Gorontalo City, the capital of the Province and the most vulnerable area for drug trafficking and abuse. The research approach used was qualitative with descriptive research, and the research procedure was carried out by observation and interviews with informants. The data analysis technique used is the interactive analysis of the Miles and Huberman model.

#### Research Results

##### 1. Exposure to the implementation of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking policies in realizing the Bersinar (Clean Drugs) community in Gorontalo City

###### a. Drug Prevention

The implementation of a drug prevention policy in order to realize Bersinar (Clean Drugs) society in Gorontalo City has been carried out through various strategies involving many parties. This prevention effort focuses on educative, advocative, and community-strengthening approaches to create an environment that is more aware of the dangers of drugs. Drug prevention efforts in Gorontalo City have been carried out through collaboration between the local government, community, and police. The synergy between the Education Office, BNN, and Gorontalo City Police is key in strengthening education and community-based prevention strategies. Although programs such as anti-drug curriculum integration, advocacy to student councils, legal counseling, neighborhood patrols, and Kampung Tangguh have had a positive impact, there are still challenges in reaching out to the wider community. Therefore, a more participatory community-based approach is a step that needs to be optimized. Involving community leaders, youth, and families in anti-drug campaigns can increase the effectiveness of these programs so that collective awareness of the dangers of drugs can be strengthened. More equitable and innovative preventive efforts must continue to be developed so that the vision of Gorontalo City as a Clean Drugs (Berliner) area can truly be realized.

###### b. Drug Eradication

Drug eradication efforts have been carried out through various strategies, ranging from data collection and analysis and coordination with law enforcement officials to action against drug abuse. However, in practice, several obstacles slow down the effectiveness of these policies. One aspect that must be strengthened is to increase community involvement in drug eradication efforts. In addition, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials, both in terms of the number of personnel, budget, and intelligence equipment, to be more effective in uncovering drug trafficking networks. In addition, eradication strategies must be more innovative and adaptive to the evolving dynamics of drug trafficking. A community-based approach involving community leaders and youth can be a solution to narrow the space for drug trafficking. The anti-drug campaign also needs to be expanded to a broader environment, not only in schools but also at the family level and the community's social environment. With the synergy between law enforcement officials, the government, and the community, drug eradication policies are hoped to run more effectively and sustainably to realize a Bersinar (Drug-Free) Gorontalo City.

###### c. Drug Abuse

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The rehabilitation and reintegration of former drug users or abusers in Gorontalo City has been going quite well but still needs improvement in several aspects. One of the things that need attention is strengthening skills training programs and increasing access to employment for former users so that they do not return to their old lives. In addition, socialization on the protection of witnesses or whistleblowers should also be improved so that people are not afraid to report drug abuse activities in their neighborhoods. The government and law enforcement officials also need to strengthen cooperation with communities in providing education and assistance to ex-users, including through community-based activities that can increase public awareness of the importance of rehabilitation and social integration for ex-drug users. Thus, Gorontalo City can be more effective in realizing a Bersinar (Clean Drugs) society with a more holistic and sustainable approach.

#### d. Drug Trafficking

Although there have been various efforts made by the government, medical personnel, and law enforcement officers to eradicate drug trafficking in Gorontalo City, there are still various challenges that must be overcome. On the health side, although rehabilitation and education programs have been conducted, a more intensive and sustainable approach is needed to ensure the successful recovery of drug users. On the community side, the fear factor in reporting drug trafficking activities is still a major obstacle, so a clearer and more effective witness protection program is needed. On the law enforcement side, despite good cross-sectoral coordination, technological limitations still hamper the monitoring and detection of drug trafficking.

Therefore, to achieve the goal of a Berliner (Clean Drugs) society, stronger synergy is needed between the government, law enforcement officials, and the community. Eradication efforts must be more aggressive by tightening supervision and tightening sanctions against drug dealers. In addition, the government needs to develop economic empowerment programs for vulnerable communities so that they have a better alternative life. Strengthening education, protection for whistleblowers, and improving technology in law enforcement are also important factors that must be considered so that the implementation of this policies in Gorontalo City can be more optimal and effective in the long term.

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## **2. Exposure of determining factors in the implementation of policies for the Prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking of drugs in realizing a Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City**

### **a. Standard Factors and Policy Objectives**

The standards and objectives of the policy for the Prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking of drugs in Gorontalo City have been established concerning national regulations. However, there are significant challenges in its implementation due to budget constraints and a lack of consistency in implementing programs at the local level. Although success indicators have been clearly defined, budget constraints hinder the achievement of more specific objectives, particularly in the areas of rehabilitation and eradication of illicit drug trafficking. In addition, although coordination with various parties has been carried out, the effectiveness of policies still needs to be improved to reduce drug abuse in the community effectively. Therefore, adequate budget allocation, strategies that are more adaptive to local conditions, and increased community involvement are needed so that this program can run more optimally in Gorontalo City.

### **b. Resources**

The implementation of the Policy on Prevention, Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking in Gorontalo City still faces significant challenges in terms of resources, particularly regarding human resources and budget. However, various strategies have been implemented to address these challenges, including optimizing the role of counselors, collaborating with other stakeholders, and leveraging technology in prevention and eradication programs. The sustainability of this policy is highly dependent on the joint commitment of the local government, law enforcement agencies, the private sector, and active community participation. Therefore, it is necessary to increase budget allocation, strengthen human resource capacity, and develop innovative strategies in policy implementation so that this program can run more effectively and achieve its desired goal, namely to create a Gorontalo City community that is genuinely 'Bersinar' (Drug-Free).

### **c. Characteristics of Implementing Organisations**

Organizations that implement Prevention, eradication, and control of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in Gorontalo City have a strong foundation in human resource competence, performance evaluation systems, and internal supervision and coordination mechanisms. However, the challenges that remain are how to ensure the continuity of training and guidance for officers and improve the effectiveness of cross-sectoral coordination so that this policy can be implemented more optimally. By strengthening these aspects, it is hoped that this policy will be more effective in creating a drug-free community (Berliner) in Gorontalo City.

#### **d. Attitude of Implementers**

The attitude of implementers in implementing the policy on Prevention and eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Gorontalo City is greatly influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include individual commitment, work motivation, and the appreciation and incentive systems provided to implementers. External factors include pressure from the community, resistance to the program, and limited available resources. To ensure the success of this policy, a comprehensive strategy is required, including capacity building for implementers through training and certification, strengthening the reward system for optimal performance, and implementing strict monitoring mechanisms to prevent potential deviations. In addition, a community-based approach to socialization and education is key to reducing community resistance to this program. In the long term, the success of the THIS policy depends heavily on synergy between various parties, including local government, health institutions, and law enforcement agencies. With good coordination and strong support from all elements of society, this policy can be implemented effectively to create a safer, healthier, and drug-free environment.

#### **e. Communication between Implementing Organisations**

Communication between implementing organizations in the Prevention and eradication of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Gorontalo City has been ongoing but still faces various challenges. The success of coordination depends heavily on the commitment and synergy of all stakeholders. Differences in priorities among agencies are the main obstacles that require a strategic approach through the formulation of joint policies, optimization of the role of coordination forums, and using more effective communication technology. Cross-sectoral communication forums ensure that information is appropriately conveyed, policies are implemented synergistically, and existing obstacles can be overcome collectively. By strengthening coordination through regular meetings, cooperation agreements, and a more structured communication system, the effectiveness of THIS policy implementation can be continuously improved. Therefore, the active role of all parties, especially the local government, in supporting cross-sectoral communication is crucial to achieving the ultimate goal of this program, which is to create a truly drug-free (Berliner) community in Gorontalo City.

#### **f. External Environment (political, social, economic)**

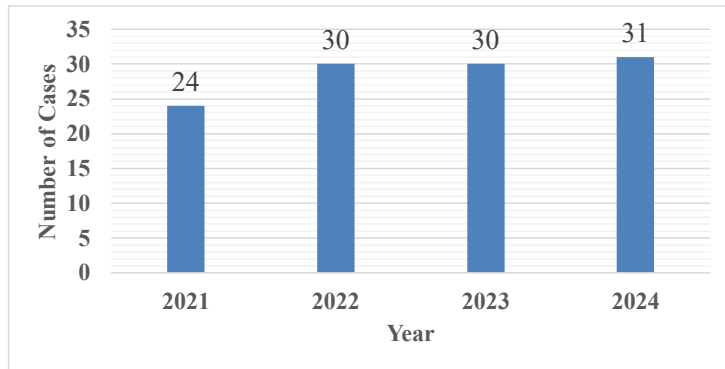
External environmental factors have a direct impact on the implementation of policies for the Prevention, eradication, and control of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in Gorontalo City. Economic factors influence the level of vulnerability of the community to drug abuse, while social factors determine the extent to which the community can accept and support this program. Meanwhile, political support plays a role in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of the policies implemented. Therefore, implementing this policy must be carried out holistically, considering these three external factors. An approach based on economic empowerment, social education, and strengthening political support needs to be continuously improved to create an environment conducive to drug prevention and eradication so that the Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City can be realized optimally.

### **3. Research Findings**

The following graph shows an overview of drug cases in Gorontalo City from 2021 to 2024:

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**Figure 1: Drug Cases in Gorontalo City 2021-2024**

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the trend in the number of drug cases in Gorontalo City between 2021 and 2024 shows a relatively stable increase. 2021 there were 24 cases, which increased to 30 cases in 2022 and 2023 and slightly increased to 31 cases in 2024. Although this increase is not significant, it still indicates that drug trafficking and abuse remain a serious problem that requires attention. This increase could be attributed to various factors, including the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in uncovering cases, increased public awareness in reporting suspicious activities, or even increased drug circulation in the area. Therefore, it is essential to understand the factors contributing to this trend to design more effective prevention and enforcement policies.

Additionally, the relatively stable number of cases from 2022 to 2024 indicates that drug eradication efforts have had an impact, although insufficient to reduce the number of cases significantly. This suggests that prevention programs implemented by authorities such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the police, and various social institutions have achieved a certain level of effectiveness. However, the increase of one case in 2024 remains an indication that drug trafficking has not been completely controlled. Social and economic factors also play a role in the dynamics of these cases, with vulnerable groups, such as the unemployed and those with limited access to education, being more susceptible to drug abuse. Therefore, in addition to law enforcement, a community empowerment-based approach is needed to further reduce the number of cases.

Continuing this drug case trend could also indicate that the implemented eradication methods need to be evaluated and adjusted to the conditions on the ground. Despite prevention and enforcement efforts, there is a possibility that drug trafficking networks are evolving in more sophisticated and difficult-to-detect ways. Therefore, the use of technology in law enforcement, increased surveillance at high-risk areas, and inter-sectoral collaboration are strategic steps that must be continuously strengthened. Additionally, community education, particularly among young people, must be intensified to raise awareness about the dangers of drugs. With a more comprehensive combination of strategies, it is hoped that the number of drug cases in Gorontalo City will decrease significantly in the coming years.

The dominance of unemployed individuals among drug suspects in Gorontalo City indicates a correlation between economic conditions and involvement in drug-related crimes. Unemployment is often associated with financial instability, social pressure, and limited access to decent job opportunities. In such situations, many individuals seek shortcuts to earn income, one of which is through drug trafficking. Additionally, psychological conditions resulting from unemployment, such as stress, frustration, and feelings of helplessness, can drive individuals to abuse drugs as an escape. Without productive activities, they also become more vulnerable to harmful environmental influences, especially from drug trafficking networks that often exploit vulnerable individuals to become couriers or small-time dealers. Therefore, interventions in the form of increased employment opportunities and economic empowerment programs are crucial to reduce the number of unemployed individuals involved in drug-related cases.

In addition to unemployment, the educational level of drug suspects in Gorontalo City also shows an interesting pattern. The majority of suspects come from groups with a high school or junior high school education, reflecting that educational factors also play a role in determining a person's

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exposure to drugs. Lower education levels can limit awareness of the dangers of drugs, reduce skills needed to obtain decent employment, and restrict access to information that could help them avoid negative influences from their surroundings. Additionally, adolescents and young adults with secondary education often find themselves in a phase of social exploration, making them more susceptible to negative peer influence. Therefore, strengthening character-based education, improving access to vocational programs that enhance job skills, and conducting drug awareness campaigns in schools are crucial steps in reducing drug-related cases among communities with lower educational levels.

#### **Discussion**

### **1. Implementation of policies on prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking of drugs in achieving a drug-free community (Berliner) in Gorontalo City**

The analysis found that the Implementation of policies on the prevention, eradication, and illicit trafficking of narcotics in Gorontalo City aims to create an environment free from narcotics abuse and illegal trafficking through various strategies involving law enforcement agencies, government institutions, and the community. The programs implemented include preventive efforts such as awareness campaigns and education, rehabilitation for users, and law enforcement against drug trafficking networks. The Gorontalo City Narcotics Control Board (BNN) collaborates with the police and local government in conducting patrols, raids, and early detection of vulnerable groups such as students and workers. Additionally, community-based rehabilitation programs are being strengthened to ensure former users can reintegrate into society with adequate skills and support.

The success of these policies depends heavily on the synergy of various parties, including the active role of the community in monitoring and reporting suspicious activities related to drugs. However, challenges remain, such as limited resources for law enforcement, insufficient rehabilitation facilities, and socio-economic factors that contribute to the continued use of drugs. Therefore, this policy in Gorontalo City must continue to be strengthened with a more comprehensive and data-driven approach to reduce drug abuse rates effectively. Collective awareness and more adaptive policies are needed to achieve a truly Bersinar (Drug-Free) community.

The results of each sub-focus on the Implementation of policies for the prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking of drugs in realizing a Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City are outlined below:

#### **a. Implementation of drug prevention policies in realizing a Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City**

The findings of this study align with public policy theory, which states that the success of policy implementation heavily depends on good coordination among various stakeholders and the availability of adequate resources (Dunn, 2019). Additionally, a community-based approach in drug prevention policies is consistent with research indicating that community involvement can enhance the effectiveness of prevention and rehabilitation programs (Sari, 2021). Therefore, for drug prevention policies in Gorontalo City to be more optimal, synergy is needed between the government, law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, and the community in building a more comprehensive and sustainable prevention system.

#### **b. Implementation of drug eradication policies in realizing a Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City**

This study's results support the law enforcement theory, which states that the effectiveness of crime eradication is highly dependent on an intelligence-based approach and synergy between various related parties (Jones, 2020). In addition, the rehabilitative approach applied in drug eradication policies is also in line with research findings that emphasize that rehabilitation is an important part of an effective drug eradication system (Rahman, 2022). Therefore, to improve the effectiveness of drug eradication in Gorontalo City, it is necessary to improve the coordination system between agencies, increase the capacity of law enforcement officials, and strengthen regulations that are more stringent in handling drug cases.

#### **c. Implementation of drug abuse policies in realizing a Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City**

The findings of this study align with the theory that the success of drug prevention and rehabilitation policies is significantly influenced by the involvement of various stakeholders, including the government, rehabilitation institutions, and the community itself (Rohman, 2020). Additionally, the community-based approach applied in drug abuse policies is consistent with research indicating that

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community empowerment is a key factor in addressing drug-related issues sustainably (Sundari, 2021). Therefore, the Implementation of drug abuse policies in Gorontalo City requires synergistic efforts among various stakeholders, as well as enhanced capacity and resources to achieve optimal results in creating a drug-free community.

#### **d. Implementation of illegal drug circulation policies in realizing a Bersinar (Drug-Free) community in Gorontalo City**

This study shows that efforts to eradicate drug circulation can be more effective by strengthening collaboration between law enforcement and the community in detecting and reporting drug circulation (Nugroho, 2021). This is also consistent with the theory that drug trafficking eradication requires a systematic approach involving various parties and strengthening intelligence and prevention efforts through education and community participation (Fajriah, 2022). Therefore, the Implementation of drug trafficking policies in Gorontalo City needs to be balanced with increased cross-sectoral cooperation and community empowerment to create a safer and drug-free environment.

These results are consistent with the opinion of Astuti (2021), who states that the effectiveness of drug prevention policies is determined not only by the commitment of law enforcement officials but also by allocating adequate resources for each policy implementation stage. On the other hand, research by Salim (2020) emphasizes that without adequate rehabilitation facilities, the recovery process for former drug users will be hindered, which will affect the success of this policy in creating a drug-free community. Therefore, greater attention to providing adequate infrastructure is an important factor that needs to be addressed in this policy in Gorontalo City.

Additionally, another major challenge is the presence of socio-economic factors that exacerbate drug trafficking. Research by Mahfud (2022) states that unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, such as high poverty rates, often serve as a backdrop driving individuals to engage in illicit drug trafficking. Limited access to economic opportunities and quality education forces some individuals to resort to drugs as a means of obtaining quick income. This aligns with the analysis by Mulyani (2021), who revealed that poverty and lack of economic opportunities are the primary causes of high drug use rates in areas with low levels of welfare. Therefore, to strengthen this policy, a more holistic and integrated approach is needed, including improving the socio-economic conditions of the community and reducing drug trafficking in Gorontalo City.

The importance of the community's role in implementing this policy cannot be overlooked. According to Simamora (2019), community involvement in monitoring and reporting drug-related activities can accelerate early detection and further prevention. This is relevant to the findings by Wijayanti (2020), which indicate that communities that are well-educated about the dangers of drugs play an important role in reducing drug abuse rates. Therefore, public awareness campaigns and education about the dangers of drugs must be intensified to enable the community to be more proactive in supporting these policies. Collaboration between the government, law enforcement agencies, and the community is essential to ensure that the THIS program runs effectively and achieves significant changes in creating a drug-free society.

## **2. Determinant factors of policy implementation on prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking in realizing Bersinar (Clean Drugs) community in Gorontalo City.**

The analysis results found that the successful implementation of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and trafficking policy in Gorontalo City is influenced by several primary factors, one of which is clear standards and policy objectives by local conditions. Without strong standards, policy effectiveness in tackling drug abuse and trafficking will be challenging to realize. In addition, the availability of resources such as personnel, budget, and supporting infrastructure is also a crucial factor. If resources are limited, prevention, rehabilitation, and law enforcement programs cannot run optimally. Therefore, increasing budget allocations and optimizing resources must be a priority in strengthening this policy.

Other factors that contribute to the success of this policy are coordination between implementing organizations, institutional characteristics, attitudes of policy implementers, and external environmental influences such as social, economic, and political conditions. The synergy between BNN, the police, local government, and related agencies must be strengthened to avoid overlapping

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policies and ensure more effective implementation. In addition, support from the community is crucial in creating a supportive environment for drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking programs. A social environment that is permissive towards drugs will hinder the success of this policy. Therefore, a more inclusive and community-based communication strategy needs to be implemented to increase awareness and active involvement of the community in drug eradication efforts in Gorontalo City.

The results of each sub-focus on the determinants of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking policy implementation in realizing the Bersinar (Clean Drugs) community in Gorontalo City are described below:

**a. Policy standards and objectives**

Public policy theory states that the success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the achievement of clear and measurable objectives, as well as standards that have been set by the authorities (Wahyudi, 2020). In this case, the prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking policy implemented in Gorontalo City is in line with this principle, where clear standards and measurable objectives guide every step of implementation (Hasan, 2021). By having clear and measurable objectives, this policy can be objectively evaluated and further developed to achieve optimal results.

**b. Resources**

This research is in accordance with the theory that successful policy implementation is strongly influenced by the availability and optimal utilization of resources (Nugroho, 2020). Limited resources can hinder the achievement of policy objectives, especially in drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking policies that require various resources to support rehabilitation, prevention, and eradication programs (Zainal, 2021). By strengthening resources, both in the form of human resources, funds, and facilities, it is hoped that this policy can run more effectively and efficiently and provide more optimal results.

**c. Characteristics of the implementing organisation**

According to public policy theory, the effectiveness of policy implementation is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the implementing organization, including organizational structure, inter-agency coordination, and availability of resources (Suyanto, 2020). In this case, the implementation of the prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking policy in Gorontalo City shows relevance to the theory, where poor coordination and weaknesses in organizational structure affect policy outcomes (Amirullah, 2021). Therefore, it is important to strengthen the implementing organisation by improving human resource capacity and ensuring better coordination between agencies to support the achievement of this policy objective.

**d. Implementers' attitudes**

According to public policy theory, the effectiveness of policy implementation is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the implementing organisation, including organisational structure, inter-agency coordination, and availability of resources (Suyanto, 2020). In this case, the implementation of this policy in Gorontalo City shows relevance to the theory, where poor coordination and weaknesses in the organisational structure affect policy outcomes (Amirullah, 2021). Therefore, it is important to strengthen the implementing organisation by improving human resources capacity and ensuring better coordination between agencies to support the achievement of this policy objective.

**e. Communication between implementing organizations**

In policy implementation theory, Communication between implementing organizations is an important aspect that determines the smooth running of a policy (Giddens, 2019). Research conducted by Hakim (2021) also confirms that poor Communication between agencies will hinder the effectiveness of public policy implementation, especially regarding drug prevention and eradication. Therefore, improving Communication between implementing organizations is needed so that the policy

of preventing, eradicating, misusing, and trafficking drugs can run more effectively and by the desired goals.

#### **f. External environment (political, social, economic)**

In public policy theory, the external environment is the primary determinant factor affecting policy implementation (Bachri, 2020). Research by Kurniawan (2022) also shows that unfavorable political and social factors can hinder policy effectiveness in the field. Therefore, it is essential for the Gorontalo City government to not only pay attention to political and social aspects but also develop policies that can address the economic factors underlying drug abuse and trafficking. By strengthening economic policies and improving the social conditions of the community, drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit trafficking policies will be more easily accepted and well implemented.

This result is in line with the opinion of Putra (2020), who states that policies designed without considering the specific conditions in the region will face difficulties in achieving maximum results. For example, policies implemented in urban areas with high access to information may have a different approach compared to remote areas with low education levels. Therefore, the existing drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and trafficking policy in Gorontalo City must be adjusted to the socio-cultural characteristics of the local community to be more effective. Research by Hadi (2021) also states that the suitability between policy standards and local socio-economic conditions strongly influences policy success. Without adaptation to local needs, this policy cannot be implemented effectively and can even cause a mismatch between expectations and reality in the field.

In addition, the availability of adequate resources plays a vital role in supporting the success of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking policies. Without trained personnel, a sufficient budget, and supporting infrastructure, prevention and rehabilitation programs will experience limitations in implementation. According to Sari (2022), a limited budget can limit the reach of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking programs in reaching a wider community, especially in areas with high drug vulnerability. Likewise, limited rehabilitation facilities can hamper the recovery process for former drug users. Research results from Aditya (2023) emphasize that the allocation of sufficient resources is crucial to support the long-term success of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and trafficking policies. Therefore, there needs to be a greater commitment from local governments to allocate budgets to strengthen policy and increase the capacity of personnel involved in its implementation.

The importance of coordination between implementing organizations is another significant factor in the implementation of drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and illicit drug trafficking policies. Poor coordination between BNN, the police, local government, and other agencies can hinder the achievement of policy objectives. Research by Prasetyo (2021) shows that a lack of coordination can lead to overlapping policies, reducing the effectiveness of implementing programs related to prevention, rehabilitation, and law enforcement. In line with this, Susanti (2020) added that alignment between implementing organizations is crucial in preventing the growing drug problem. For drug prevention, eradication, abuse, and trafficking policies to be effective, there needs to be a more formalized communication forum and coordination mechanism between agencies. This also includes collaboration with the community, which must be more deeply involved to support the success of drug eradication.

#### **Conclusions**

Implementing the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Drug Trafficking policy in Gorontalo City plays a vital role in realizing a Clean Drug Society. Various strategies have been implemented, such as socialization, rehabilitation, and increased monitoring of drug trafficking. The synergy between the government, law enforcement officials, educational institutions, and the community is a significant factor in the effectiveness of this policy. However, challenges such as limited resources, lack of public awareness, and rampant drug trafficking networks must be addressed. Therefore, strengthening regulations, improving inter-agency coordination, and community empowerment are key to ensuring the sustainability of the policy to create a drug-free Gorontalo City.

**Commented [gb41]:** The conclusions, although well-structured, need to be improved because they could be strengthened in clarity and connection to the research findings. Therefore, I suggest reworking them with an emphasis on: clarity in the relationship with the results. Currently, the conclusions present general statements about the importance of policies without direct reference to the specific findings obtained in the research. I suggest the author connect these statements to the data obtained in interviews and observations. I suggest avoiding general statements without evidence: the influence of synergy between various entities and the need to improve regulation are mentioned, but it is unclear whether these points derive from the study's results or are general interpretations. On what data are these conclusions based? And refining the structure: it might be useful to separate the conclusions into main findings and recommendations, ensuring that each aspect presented is supported by solid data and analysis. I believe they should be reworked.

The successful implementation of the Drug Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Trafficking policy in Gorontalo City is strongly influenced by several determinant factors, including policy standards and objectives, resources, characteristics of the implementing organization, inter-agency communication, implementing attitudes, and external environmental conditions. The clarity of policy standards and objectives determines the direction of the program, while the availability of resources, both financial and personnel, plays a role in the effectiveness of its implementation. The characteristics of the implementing organization, such as inter-agency coordination, are also influential in creating synergistic policies. In addition, the professional attitude of the implementers and the support of a conducive political, social, and economic environment determine the success of this policy. By strengthening these factors, efforts to realize a society clean of drugs in Gorontalo City can be more optimal.

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**Commented [gb42]:** The document presents a mixture of citation styles, which can generate inconsistencies in the academic presentation. To improve consistency, it would be advisable for the author to standardize all references under a single standard, such as APA, verifying that each element is included correctly. Inconsistencies were detected in the citation format, as some references appear to follow APA, but others are presented in a less structured style. In APA, the year should always appear in parentheses after the author, but this is not the case in several references. Similarly, a lack of editorial information was detected because some references lack the publisher's name, a requirement in standards such as APA. Also, details were omitted in translations, since in APA, if a work is translated, the translator must be properly cited. The lack of italics in book titles is noticeable; in APA, book titles must be italicized, which is not the case here. We also found confusing information in regulatory references "Regulation of the Head of the BNN Number 3 of 2015 and Law Number 35 of 2009, need greater clarity. In APA, legal rules require the country or jurisdiction in which they apply. Finally, incomplete or disordered editorial data was detected, some references such as BNN Annual Report 2021 do not specify an institutional author or place of publication and the reference of Wahab, S. A. (1997) has confusing information about repeated copyrights.

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