

## Factors Related to the Implementation of Facilitation Policies in the Prevention, Eradication, and Countermeasures of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) by the North Sumatra Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNN)

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### ABSTRAK

Effective policy implementation is crucial in combating drug abuse and trafficking, influenced by various complex factors beyond technical and administrative aspects. These factors include the policy's size and objectives, communication, resources, disposition, characteristics of implementing agents, and social conditions. This study, focused on the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in North Sumatra Province, employs a cross-sectional design involving 70 respondents through total sampling. Using structured questionnaires, multivariate analysis identifies the policy's size and objectives as significantly impactful, with a value of 12,821 times. In conclusion, refining and optimizing policy size and objectives, enhancing communication, ensuring resources, fostering positive dispositions, and aligning agents' characteristics with policy goals are recommended for effective implementation. Further research should explore specific optimization strategies and the dynamic interaction of factors in drug policy implementation.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Narcotics abuse is a growing global concern. According to the United Nations, around 35 million people suffered from drug use disorders in 2020, and over 70,000 people die annually from drug overdoses. This highlights the importance of prevention efforts worldwide. In Indonesia, drug circulation and abuse have become increasingly alarming, with narcotics-related deaths rising each year. In 2022, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) reported 851 drug cases, an 11.1% increase from the previous year, involving 1,350 suspects, a 14.02% increase. BNN also dismantled 49 drug networks, seizing 1.904 tons of meth, 1.06 tons of marijuana, and 262,789 ecstasy pills (Indonesia Drugs Reports, 2022). In 2021, Indonesia had 41,084 drug cases, with North Sumatra contributing 6,077 cases and leading in drug prevalence, with 7% having used narcotics.

A preliminary survey of 30 respondents, including BNN officers and stakeholders, revealed that poor coordination (70%), limited resources (80%), and lack of commitment (60%) hinder effective policy implementation. This study seeks to explore the factors affecting the implementation of the facilitation policies of P4GN by BNN in North Sumatra, as these insights are critical for improving future prevention efforts.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Sumatra's local regulation No. 1 of 2019 aims to provide a foundation for preventing and addressing narcotics abuse and offering services to victims. Lack of awareness about public health is a significant issue. According to Nasrianti and Muhibbuddin (2021), drug abuse significantly affects the physical and mental health of Indonesians. To address this, the regional government introduced facilitation policies to aid the prevention, eradication, and countermeasures of drug abuse, including financial support, infrastructure, and mediation.

Although efforts have been made, the 2020 rise in drug-related crimes from 6,542 to 7,353 cases indicates that the policy's implementation is still inadequate (waspada.id, 2021).

## **METODOLOGY**

This study employs an analytical cross-sectional design aiming to examine the relationship between the implementation of facilitation policies in the prevention, eradication, and control of narcotics abuse and trafficking by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of North Sumatra Province. The research was conducted at the BNN office in North Sumatra, with a population of 70 individuals, including stakeholders and patients. The sample was taken using the total sampling method, where the entire population was included. Primary data were obtained through questionnaires, designed with validated and reliable instruments from previous studies, while secondary data were gathered through a review of relevant documents.

The collected data were analyzed using univariate analysis to describe the variables, bivariate analysis (Chi-Square) to determine the relationship between independent and dependent variables, and multivariate analysis (logistic regression) to identify the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The research was conducted from May to December 2023..

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents are male (68.5%) and under the age of 35 (75.7%). Most respondents are self-employed (32.8%), followed by those who are unemployed (27.2%). In terms of education, 57.2% have a college education, while the remainder are high school, junior high school, elementary school graduates, or did not finish elementary school.

**Table 1. The Distribution of Research Respondents is based on Policy Size and Objectives, Communication, Resources, Disposition, Characteristics of Implementing Agents, Social Conditions, and Policy Implementation**

Characteristics	Total Respondents	Percentages
Gender		
Male	48	68,5
Female	22	31,5
Occupation		
Self-employed	23	32,8
Unemployed	19	27,2
Other	28	40,0
Ages		
Less than 35 Years	53	75,7
More than 35 Years	17	24,3
Education		
Not graduated from elementary school	1	1,4
Graduated from elementary school	4	5,7
Junior high school graduate	7	10,0
High school graduate	18	25,7

From the table, it is evident that out of 19 respondents with good policy size and objectives, 84.2% rated the implementation of P4GN policy facilitation as good, while 15.8% rated it as less effective. The statistical test result showed a p-value of 0.001, indicating a relationship between policy size and objectives with P4GN policy facilitation.

For communication, 52.5% of the 21 respondents with good communication rated the facilitation as good, and 47.5% rated it as less effective. The p-value of 0.001 indicates a relationship between communication and policy facilitation. Regarding resources, 84.2% of the 16 respondents with good resources rated the implementation as good, while 15.8% rated it as less effective, with a p-value of 0.001, showing a relationship between resources and P4GN facilitation.

For disposition, 21.4% of the 26 respondents with good disposition rated the implementation as good, while 92.9% rated it as less effective. The p-value of 0.001 indicates a relationship between disposition and P4GN facilitation. For the characteristics of implementing agents, 95.2% of the 20 respondents with good agent characteristics rated the implementation as good, and 4.8% rated it as less effective, with a p-value of 0.001, indicating a relationship between agent characteristics and P4GN facilitation. Regarding social conditions, all 18 respondents with good communication rated the implementation as good, with 0% rating it as less effective. The p-value of 0.001 shows a relationship between social conditions and policy facilitation.

**Table 2. The Distribution of Research Respondents is based on Policy Size and Objectives, Communication, Resources, Disposition, Characteristics of Implementing Agents, Social Conditions, and Policy Implementation**

Variabel	Number of Respondents	Persentase
Policy Measures and Objectives		
Good	51	72,9
Not good	19	27,1
Communication		
Good	40	57,1
Not good	30	42,9
Resources		
Good	51	72,9
Not good	19	27,1
Disposisi		
Good	42	60
Not good	28	40
Characteristics of the implementing agent		
Good	49	70
Not good	21	30
Social conditions		
Good	52	74,3
Not good	18	25,7
Policy implementation		
Good	41	58,6
Not good	29	41,4

This table provides a significant overview of the relationship between key variables such as policy size and objectives, communication, resources, disposition, characteristics of implementing agents, social conditions, and policy implementation in the context of drug prevention, eradication, and control. For the policy size and objectives variable, the majority of respondents who rated it positively showed a high level of policy implementation (84.2%), with statistical significance ( $p = 0.001$ ), indicating that a clear understanding of policy size and objectives positively influences the success of policy implementation.

Similarly, the communication variable showed that respondents who rated it positively reflected high implementation levels (26.6%), with a statistical significance ( $p = 0.001$ ), emphasizing the importance of effective communication in supporting drug policy success. In terms of resources, the majority of respondents with positive ratings had high implementation levels (84.2%), and the statistical significance ( $p = 0.001$ ) highlights that adequate resource allocation plays a critical role in drug policy implementation. The disposition variable followed a similar pattern, where positive ratings led to higher implementation (21.4%), and the statistical significance ( $p = 0.001$ ) underscores the importance of a positive disposition in achieving policy success.

The characteristics of implementing agents showed significant results, with the majority of respondents rating it positively also reflecting high levels of implementation (95.2%), and statistical significance ( $p = 0.001$ ) showing that the positive characteristics of implementing agents are crucial in supporting drug policy implementation. Regarding social conditions, respondents who rated them positively had 100% high policy implementation, with statistical significance ( $p = 0.001$ ), affirming the vital role of supportive social conditions in successful policy implementation.

**Table 3. The Relationship Between Policy Size and Objectives, Communication, Resources, Disposition, Characteristics of Implementing Agents, Social Conditions, and Policy Implementation**

Variabel	Implementation of facilitation policies in the prevention, eradication, and control of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking				Total		p
	Good		Not good		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Policy Measures and Objectives							0,001
Good	16	84,2	3	15,8	19	100	
Not good	13	68,4	38	74,6	51	100	
Communication							0,001
Baik	8	26,6	22	73,4	30	100	
Not good	21	52,5	19	47,5	40	100	
Resources							0,001
Good	16	84,2	3	15,8	19	100	
Not Good	13	25,4	38	74,6	51	100	
Disposition							0,001
Baik	26	21,4	2	7,14	28	100	
Kurang baik	3	7,1	39	92,9	42	100	
Characteristics of the							0,001

implementing agent							
Good	20	95,2	1	4,8	21	100	
Not good	9	18,3	40	81,7	49	100	
Social conditions							
Good	18	100	0	0	18	100	0,001
Not good	11	21,1	41	78,9	52	100	

The final multivariate analysis shows that the most dominant variables influencing the implementation of policy facilitation in drug abuse prevention, eradication, and control are policy size and objectives, communication, and disposition. The results show policy size and objectives with OR = 12.821, communication OR = 1.983, and disposition OR = 5.432. This means that poor policy size and objectives are 12.821 times more likely to result in policy failure, poor communication is 1.983 times more likely to lead to failure, and poor disposition is 5 times more likely to result in failure in the implementation of the facilitation policy for drug abuse prevention and control.

**Table 4. Multivariat Analysis**

	Variabel	Koefisien (B)	p - value	Exp (B)	95% C.I for exp (B)	
					Lower	Upper
Seleksi I:						
1	Policy measures and objectives	2,507	0,001	12,262	6,080	24,728
2	Communication	0,641	0,083	1,897	0,919	3,917
3	Resources	0,266	0,459	1,304	0,646	2,635
4	Disposition	1,577	0,001	4,839	2,438	9,606
5	Characteristics of the implementing agent	0,367	0,516	1,444	0,477	4,370
6	Social conditions	0,482	0,333	1,619	0,610	4,269
	Constant	-7,807	0,001	0,001		
Selection II:						
1	Social conditions	0.477	0.133	1.611	0.865	3.001
2	Policy measures and objectives	2.668	0.001	14.408	6.992	29.689
3	Communication	0.593	0.112	1.809	0.871	3.758
4	Disposition	1.751	0.001	5.759	3.084	10.756
5	Constant	-8.533	0.001	0.001		
Selection III:						
1	Size and purpose policy	2,551	0,001	12,821	6,403	25,673
2	Communication	0,684	0,041	1,983	0,969	4,059
3	Disposition	1,692	0,001	5,432	2,937	10,046
	Constant	-7,718	0,001			

Clear and measurable policy standards and objectives are crucial to avoid misinterpretation and conflicts among implementers. According to Van Metter and Van Horn, policy implementation success can be evaluated by assessing performance based on these standards and objectives. A well-defined policy framework ensures that all stakeholders understand their roles and can operate uniformly, reducing confusion.

Clear standards and measurable objectives provide a foundation for evaluating the effectiveness of a policy. Policies with ambiguous goals or unclear actions often face implementation issues, as seen in Calista's (1994) statement: "Unclear or confusing policy objectives or actions may be one reason why some policies are not implemented. "In drug abuse prevention and countermeasures, having precise and measurable objectives is key. Multivariate analysis confirms that respondents who rated the policy's objectives highly had a 12.821 times higher likelihood of successful implementation ( $p = 0.001$ ). This underlines the importance of clear standards in reducing interpretation risks and enhancing collaboration among implementers.

Communication is a critical factor for the successful implementation of public policies. Effective transmission, clarity, and consistency in communication help in ensuring that policy information is accurately conveyed to all stakeholders. Miscommunication can lead to resistance or failure in policy execution. Communication between implementing organizations is vital in preventing errors. As per multivariate analysis, good communication was associated with better implementation, with an Odds Ratio of 1.983 ( $p = 0.001$ ). Research shows that coordination and effective communication improve the implementation of drug abuse prevention policies.

The availability of human, financial, and facility resources plays a crucial role in determining the success of public policy implementation. George Edward emphasizes that competent human resources are essential for ensuring effective policy implementation. Both the quantity and quality of resources, especially personnel, are critical for overcoming challenges in policy execution. Van Metter and Van Horn also highlight that successful policy implementation depends on adequate support from both human and non-human resources. High-quality personnel are crucial to achieving optimal policy implementation. Thus, ensuring sufficient and skilled resources is essential for policy success

Disposition in this study refers to the attitudes and commitments of policy implementers, which significantly influence the effectiveness of anti-narcotics policies. The goal of these policies is to promote healthy lifestyles and prevent the use of harmful substances like narcotics. The attitudes, comprehension, and responses of the implementers toward these policies determine their success. A positive and committed disposition enhances the likelihood of successful implementation. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), cited by Rahmawati (2020), an implementer's attitude, whether supportive or resistant, plays a critical role in determining policy success. This includes three key aspects: understanding of the policy, response to the policy, and the intensity of this response. For example, the City of Surabaya supports anti-narcotics efforts by

providing necessary infrastructure, while the central government allocates funds to sustain these policies.

Several studies (Adellia, 2023; Destia, 2023; Nurmalita, 2022) reinforce the importance of the implementers' disposition in the success of narcotics control policies. Positive attitudes, adequate resources, and strong collaboration between governmental bodies are crucial in executing these policies. In Surabaya and Tanjungpinang, the success of narcotics control was attributed to the strong commitment of implementers, supported by infrastructure and comprehensive understanding of the policies. The study concludes that the success of narcotics control policies, such as P4GN (Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Traffic of Narcotics), relies on various factors, including the disposition of policy implementers, social and economic conditions, and the collaboration between government and society. Effective implementation is achieved when all these elements align to support the overarching goal of narcotics prevention.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION**

There is a significant relationship between policy size and objectives, communication, resources, disposition, characteristics of implementing agents, and social conditions with the implementation of facilitation policies for the prevention, eradication, and control of narcotics abuse and trafficking at BNN North Sumatra Province. Among these variables, the most dominant factor influencing the success of policy implementation is the policy size and objectives. Poorly defined policy size and objectives increase the risk of failure in implementing the facilitation policy by 12.821 times.

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that BNNP enhance communication and public education efforts to raise awareness about the dangers of narcotics, engage the community through targeted campaigns, and strengthen collaboration with the central government to secure necessary budgetary support for more effective policy implementation. Additionally, expanding rehabilitation and prevention programs should be prioritized to minimize narcotics abuse. For narcotics abuse patients, BNNP should ensure adequate psychosocial support and improve rehabilitation efforts through tailored programs that maximize patient recovery. Lastly, future researchers are encouraged to explore factors that influence public awareness and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, as well as evaluate the social, economic, and political impacts of P4GN policies. Continuous research will help provide relevant recommendations for improving drug prevention strategies both locally and nationally.

## **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

For further study, it is recommended to conduct in-depth research on the long-term impact of narcotics prevention, eradication, and control policies (P4GN) on different social and economic groups within the community. Future research could focus on evaluating the effectiveness of various intervention methods, including public education campaigns, rehabilitation programs, and law enforcement strategies, to determine which approaches yield the best outcomes in reducing narcotics abuse.

Additionally, studies exploring the role of technology, such as mobile apps or digital platforms, in supporting narcotics abuse prevention and rehabilitation efforts could provide valuable insights. Further exploration of psychosocial factors that affect the rehabilitation process, such as family support, mental health, and socioeconomic status, would also be beneficial. Lastly, examining the implementation of P4GN policies across different regions and comparing their effectiveness can offer a comprehensive understanding of policy success and areas that require improvement, ensuring better policy development and adaptation at local and national levels.

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