

Implementation of Policy for Supervision and Control of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages in Jayapura City, Papua Province

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ABSTRACT

The circulation of alcoholic drinks in Jayapura City is increasingly widespread and can even be said to be out of control. Alcoholic drinks are openly sold in shophouses adjacent to housing or residential areas of community members. The implementation of the Regional Regulation on Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City has not been successful in lowering the amount of alcoholic beverages in circulation. The purpose of this study is to determine what factors impede the implementation of the policy for supervision and control of sales of alcoholic beverages in Jayapura City, Papua Province, as well as issues pertaining to its implementation throughout the city. Descriptive and qualitative research methods were employed in this study. Techniques for documentation, interviews, and observation were used to gather data. The findings of the study demonstrate that this strategy may be effective provided it is backed by thorough and unambiguous policy text as well as an environment that is favorable to its implementation, such as agency cooperation, community involvement, and enough funding. However, a number of obstacles prevent the Jayapura City's application of this policy, including economic and political interests that support the sustainability of the alcohol industry, a community culture that considers alcohol to be part of social tradition, as well as limited human resources and budget for effective supervision. Apart from that, the lack of understanding and consistency of implementing officials in enforcing policies is also a big challenge

INTRODUCTION

The circulation of alcoholic drinks in Jayapura City is increasingly widespread and can even be said to be out of control. Alcoholic drinks are sold freely in shophouses adjacent to housing or residential areas. This has a bad influence on the surrounding environment so alcoholic drinks can be easily obtained by people from children to adults. It seems as if alcohol drinkers no longer look at age limits. This is of course very disturbing for society and even worrying, especially for children who are still in school, and also for the nation's next generation of young people.

There are many ways to bring alcoholic drinks into Jayapura City, one of which is via Pelni ships and pioneer ships in Jayapura port. Because shipping services are less expensive, there is less stringent oversight, and ships may easily enter and exit Jayapura, these booze dealers choose to do business by water. This is the reason why there are more alcoholic drink vendors in Jayapura City and more alcoholic beverages are circulated each year.. Based on data from the Jayapura City Police Narcotics Unit, data on alcoholic beverage crimes processed during 2021 last year was 226 cases of alcoholic beverages occurring, this shows that the number has increased in the last 1 year. Since 2020, these cases have increased, from 191 cases to 226 cases in 2021. In 2022, they will increase again to 252 cases. Apart from that, according to this data, the number of victims of alcohol is increasing due to the increasing number of drinking parties held by residents, quite several fatalities at these parties are due to mixed alcohol. (Sat Narcotics Data for 2020, 2021 and 2022).

The problem of alcoholic beverages (alcohol) is increasingly rampant and growing very quickly. This means that wise efforts are needed so that alcoholic beverage distribution can be monitored and controlled so that it does not have a widespread impact and result in high crime rates. Strict law enforcement efforts by the authorities alone are not enough to reduce the spread of alcoholic beverages in society. Apart from that, assistance is also needed from various parties, including community leaders, religion, customs, and all components of society. Apart from that, appropriate steps are also needed to protect the community, both victims and perpetrators.

Papua Province is one of the provinces that focuses on the issue of alcohol use in its area. Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2013 about the Prohibition of Production, Distribution, and Sale of Alcoholic Drinks (henceforth referred to as Regional Regulation concerning Alcoholic Drinks) in Papua Province reflects this issue. The Jayapura City Government then took over, regulating the matter of alcoholic beverages by the Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks (henceforth referred to as the City of Alcoholic Drinks Regional Regulation). Neither the Regional Regulations nor the City Regulations have a significant influence on the spread or development of the alcoholic beverage problem in the Papua Province Region, especially in Jayapura City. Instead of decreasing in number, places selling alcoholic drinks have increased in number, and they openly sell them to anyone who wants to buy these alcoholic drinks.

Implementation studies are policy studies that lead to the procedure for putting a policy into effect. Implementing policies is therefore a crucial step in the creation of public policy. To accomplish the intended aims, a policy program must be put into place. However, because various issues occur in the field when these policies are implemented, it is not unusual for policies chosen by policy-making officials to fall short of expectations by the stated objectives. According to the implementation of the policy of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks, there have been a number of issues in the field, both significant and related to the community's social conditions, which make it challenging to accept and apply the policy 8 of 2014 pertaining to Alcoholic Drink Supervision and Control.

Substantially, the existence of the Regional Regulation and Perkot on Alcoholic Drinks seems to have different substances from each other (contradicting each other). According to Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Regional Regulation on Alcoholic Drinks, the Governor and Regent/Mayor set rules pertaining to the Prohibition on the Production, Distribution, and Sale of Alcoholic Drinks. In accordance with Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2016 regarding Amendments to Regional Regulations governing Alcoholic Drinks, the content of this item was removed. In the meantime, Article 7 of the City of Alcoholic Drinks Regional Regulation stipulates that: any individual or corporate organization engaged in the activities and trade of alcoholic beverages must have an SIUP-MB. Based on Article 7, it can be said that every person or business entity may trade alcoholic beverages.

Socially, the existence of alcoholic drinks in Jayapura City itself is still very easy to find and many sellers can be found at around 22.00 WIB, many consumers are starting to be found and looking for alcoholic drinks and consuming them together. So that the alcoholic drinks they buy are not visible, consumers of alcoholic drinks usually cover them with black plastic bags so they can be consumed casually on the side of the road or in public places. Apart from nightlife venues, kiosks and houses in Jayapura City also sell alcoholic drinks. "The perpetrator sells in an unlicensed place, on the side of the road, and offers it during small hours, when the official shop is closed. The code used is Ada-Ada,".

As a guardian of the implementation of To amend regional regulations pertaining to alcoholic beverages, Satpol-PP and PPNS Korwas are responsible for implementing Regional Regulation Number 22 of 2016., however, if a criminal act occurs resulting from alcoholic drinks, it will be the authority and duty of the police.

This requires seriousness and joint commitment from the government and society. Starting from raising awareness and improving the mentality of government officials, both from the highest to the lowest implementing levels, as well as from the community. The nature, attitude, and commitment of professional bureaucrats and society towards good governance that is free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism for the sake of the public interest are very important to be implemented in society in the current era.

This research intends to explore the process of "Implementation of Policies for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province" by looking at various factors that support and hinder this implementation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

According to William N. Dunn (Inu Kencana, 2006: 106), public policy is a set of interrelated decisions made by government agencies, individuals, or departments that deal with issues like public welfare, crime, energy, defense, security, health, education, and urban areas, among others. Thomas R. Dye, on the other hand, asserts that public policy is anything the government decides to do or not do (remain silent) regarding a particular issue (Inu Kencana 2006: 106).

According to Anderson (Wahab 2005:3), policy is defined as the intentional actions done by one or more actors in response to a certain issue. The commonality is that government decisions are what make up public policy. Officials or people who have the authority to handle public problems.

Everything the government decides to do or not do is considered public policy. Everything the government decides to do or not do is considered public policy. The government actions are always oriented toward fulfilling the public interest.

Policy Implementation

According to Winarno (2007:144), Many people define implementation as the process by which different actors, organizations, processes, and strategies collaborate to carry out policies in order to accomplish policy objectives. On the other hand, implementation is a multifaceted phenomenon that can be viewed as an impact, process, or output.

According to Ripley and Franklin, "Implementation is what happens after a law is enacted that authorizes a program, policy, benefit, or type of real output" (Winarno 2007:145). The phrase "implementation" describes a number of actions taken after government representatives have made a declaration outlining the objectives of the program and the results they hope to achieve.

Public policy implementation can be viewed from a variety of angles or perspectives. Among these is Edwards III's implementation problem approach (1984: 9-10). In order to address implementation issues, Edwards III initially offered two key queries, which are as follows: (i) What elements contribute to effective policy implementation? and (ii) what elements make policy implementation less successful? Four factors—communication, resources, the mindset of the bureaucracy or implementers, and organizational structure, including bureaucratic workflow arrangements—were developed based on these two questions and were the primary prerequisites for the implementation process' success. These four elements are crucial requirements for putting a policy into action.

Three factors are involved in policy implementation, according to Agustino (2012:139): the presence of policy objectives or targets; the availability of activities or actions to accomplish objectives; and activities have outcomes.

Policy Implementation Model

The process of reaching ultimate results, or outcomes, such as whether or not the desired goals are met, can be used to gauge how well a public policy was implemented. "Implementation as a political and administrative process" is the term used to describe Grindle's method of putting public policy into practice. According to Grindle (2011:93), two significant factors – the policy's text and its implementation – have an impact on how well a policy is implemented. environment.

Policy content variables include:

- a. The degree to which the policy's content takes the target group's interests into account;
- b. The kinds of advantages that the target group has; 3) The degree of change that a policy is intended to bring about;
- c. Is a program's location accurate?
- d. Has a policy that specifically names the implementer;
- e. Does a program have the resources to support it?

In the meantime, factors affecting the policy environment include:

- a. The extent of the actors' interests, power, and tactics in carrying out the policy;
- b. Features of the ruling system and its institutions; And 3) The target group's degree of response and compliance

The phenomenon of Grindle Theory policy content includes six things, namely:

- 1) Target group interests. The interests of the target group need to be considered, this is one of the variables that must be considered in a policy program.
- 2) Benefits received. This is pertaining to the target group's interests. The best possible outcomes that the target group can experience will be achieved by elucidating their interests.
- 3) 3) Desired modification. Every program that is put into place tries to make things better and can benefit everyone involved, including the community as the target group and the government as the implementer.
- 4) 4) It is anticipated that the established program will accurately target the parties that the current program should target.
- 5) Clarity of the implementer, the implementer is the party who carries out or is the actor in implementing a program. With clarity, implementers will speed up the implementation of existing programs.
- 6) Adequate human resources. Implementers who implement the program must meet good quality standards. Adequate in this case is adequate in terms of quality and quantity so that existing human resources are sufficient for the implementation of the program being created

Meanwhile, the implementation environment includes three things, including:

1. Power, interests, and implementation strategies. The strength and importance of an existing implementation are supposed to be able to fulfill the community's aspirations. The program being implemented will be successfully implemented thanks to the implementation technique.
2. Features of the governing administration. This will have an impact on the government's policies. The wellbeing of the populace will be readily achieved if the ruling regime puts the interests of the people first because such a regime will do just that.
3. The target group's degree of response and compliance. Since this will have a significant impact on how government programs are implemented, it is anticipated that the target demographic will actively participate in government initiatives. In essence, the programs implemented serve the public interest. Therefore, it is assumed that the populace will comply with the administration. In order for the community to evaluate the government's performance, they must be able to work together as partners.

Oteng Sutisna (1983) defined supervision as an administrative function method to observe what is occurring. according to what should happen. In other words, supervision is an administrative function to ensure that what is done is in accordance with plans that have been made previously.

According to Nawawi (2000:115) supervision or control is defined as the process of measuring and evaluating the level of effectiveness and efficiency in the use of work facilities in contributing to the achievement of organizational goals.

Meanwhile, In his book *Principles of Management*, George R. Terry states that control can be defined as the process of identifying what needs to be done, such as implementing standards, evaluating implementation, and, if required, making adjustments to ensure that implementation proceeds as planned. That is, in line with standards.

Control is corrective action in the execution of work so that all activities are in accordance with the plan and instructions that have been defined so that the goals that have been set can be reached, according to Harold Koontz in the book *Principles of Management*.

Drinks that contain ethanol are considered alcoholic. Consuming ethanol results in unconsciousness because it is a psychotropic substance. Sales of alcoholic beverages in a number of nations are restricted to specific demographics, usually those who have reached a particular age limit. Alcohol is the most common substance.

Often abused by humans, alcohol is obtained by fermenting honey, sugar, fruit juice, or tubers. From this fermentation, up to 15% alcohol can be obtained, but the distillation process can produce higher alcohol levels, even reaching 100%. Maximum blood alcohol levels are reached in 30-90 minutes. Once absorbed, alcohol/ethanol is distributed throughout the tissues and body fluids. With increasing blood alcohol levels, a person will become euphoric, but if it decreases, a person will experience depression (Hartati Nurwijaya, 2010:18).

Alcohol in chemistry is the general name for organic compounds that have a hydroxyl group (OH) attached to a carbon atom, which is then bonded to a hydrogen atom and/or another carbon atom. The alcohol in this liquor is also called ethyl alcohol or ethanol. Another type of alcohol is methanol or methyl alcohol, a compound that is used as fuel for spirits and can cause blindness.

The history of alcohol throughout the history of human civilization. Archaeologists say that alcoholic drinks first appeared in ancient Egyptian civilization. Then its development continued during the times of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. From here, alcoholic drinks continue to develop and become part of human civilization (Hartati Nurwijaya, 2010:20).

From this history, various types of alcoholic drinks have emerged in various parts of the world, each of which has its characteristics that cannot be separated from local culture. From a sociological point of view, drinking alcoholic beverages in several places in Indonesia is part of local community customs. For example, the culture of the people of Irian Jaya, Manado, Sulawesi, North Sumatra, Java, Bali, and several other areas uses alcoholic drinks in their traditional rituals. This traditional ritual motivates community members to consume alcoholic drinks.

Even though alcohol is not yet a scourge for most Indonesians, it is time for us and our parents to share knowledge with all family members about alcohol, especially regarding its dangers. For this reason, this section explains in detail the dangers and their impact on social life. The findings of scientific studies on the effects of alcohol consumption are added to the risks and hazards to physical health. As a complement, we also write about various studies and laboratory experiments from medical experts who discovered many new things about the dangers of alcohol.

Meanwhile, alcoholic drinks are defined as those that contain ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C₂H₅OH), which are made from agricultural products that contain carbohydrates through fermentation and distillation or fermentation without distillation, in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Drinks. Traditional alcoholic beverages are those that are created in a traditional manner, handed down from one generation to the next, packed simply, produced as the need arises, and utilized for religious events or traditional purposes.

According to Sallika (2010) in Rinanda (2016), the effects of pleasure shortly after consuming alcoholic drinks, the body will experience a series of changes. Alcohol that enters the body will immediately be absorbed and distributed throughout the body's organs through the bloodstream and the remainder will enter the digestive tract starting from the esophagus, stomach, to the intestines and then distributed throughout the body through blood circulation. The heart will pump blood mixed with alcohol to all parts of the body, up to the brain. In the final process, the liver will burn or destroy the alcohol, assisted by special enzymes to be excreted through urine or sweat. Consuming excessive alcoholic drinks will most likely cause effects on the body such as vomiting, loss of consciousness difficulty reacting to external stimuli, and fainting. The impact of alcohol on the body does not only occur in the short term.

Consuming excessive alcohol in the long term is very detrimental to health. The bad effects of alcohol consumption include brain disorders, liver problems, heart problems, digestive disorders, kidney problems, reproductive disorders, and carcinogens (Sallika, 2010 in Rinanda, 2016). The habit of consuming alcohol can influence social actions, such as addiction to alcoholic drinks, promiscuous sexual behavior, drug consumption, and disturbing people around them (Sumarlin, 2012).

Drinking large amounts of alcohol can cause liver problems which can lead to fatty liver parenchyma (*fatty liver*) which can progress to cirrhosis of the liver. Pancreatitis can occur in the pancreas and blood sugar metabolism disorders can occur which can cause diabetes. Risk of esophageal, stomach, colon, and lung cancer. In the heart, it can cause cardiac infarction and thrombosis. Alcohol drinkers tend to have relatively higher blood pressure than non-drinkers and are also at greater risk of stroke and heart attack. Apart from that, it can cause impotence, difficulty sleeping, brain damage, personality and mood changes, and difficulty remembering and concentrating. Chronic drinkers can also experience a variety of neurological disorders ranging from dementia, confusion, difficulty walking, and memory loss. In addition, excessive alcohol consumption can cause a deficiency of thiamin, a component of the vitamin B complex in crystal form that is important for the proper functioning of the nervous system. (Sarwono, 2011).

Factors Inhibiting Policy Implementation

According to Darwin (1999), 5 aspects hinder policy implementation, namely:

1) Importance

Conflicts frequently emerge during the implementation of public policies from the target group or society, which means that while some groups may benefit (gainers), other/lesser groups may suffer as a result of the policy's implementation (Agus Dwiyanto, 2002).

It is implied that those who feel disadvantaged are the source of the issues that follow. Obstacle attempts, grievances, and even physical altercations are frequent. To put it briefly, the process of implementing public policy will be more challenging the more conflicts of interest arise, and vice versa.

2) The principle of benefit

Because of its limits, the government cannot be considered to be able to address every problem. However, in order to tackle problems that develop in society, the government must first empower the community or work with NGOs and other groups.

In terms of "problem-solving," this means that policies as attempts at government involvement must help society both directly and indirectly, with the government itself benefiting greatly from the latter. Examining whether a public policy is beneficial or not, the more beneficial it is to execute, the simpler the procedure will be in the sense that implementation does not take too long, on the other hand, if it is not useful, it will make the subsequent implementation process difficult.

3) Culture

Another aspect that must be considered in implementing public policy is changes in the behavior of the target group or community, which means that the group or community acts in a way that follows the pattern of prior policy execution before the policy is implemented. Changes happen in procedures, finances, and other areas when new policies are put into place. The intended audience will oppose this move.

The issue is that enforcing additional rules necessitates behavioral changes of any size, thus policymakers must select substitute measures that have the least effect on target group behavior changes.

or society.

1) Implementing apparatus

Implementing or implementing officials is An additional determinant of the difficulty of implementing a public policy. Implementing officials must be committed to acting in a way that advances the goals of the policy. According to Darwin (1999), in order to avoid the likelihood of official behavior that is at odds with public objectives, it is vital to establish clear regulations as well as an efficient and transparent monitoring and control mechanism. In addition, the public must be given the authority to react more critically to cops who engage in abnormal behavior.

In order to guide officer behavior, program selection must also be practiced in an effort to develop embedded policy procedures that ensure openness and monitoring. In addition, authorities' performance in carrying out the implementation procedure is also a common challenge, especially regarding the implementation of policies that foster special skills.

2) Budget

A program that has sufficient resources, in this example money, technology, and other facilities and infrastructure, will be able to be carried out successfully. The final few factors are intimately linked to program implementation challenges; if current resources do not support the program, implementing it will encounter difficulties.

Based on the opinion above regarding factors inhibiting Policy Implementation, the author uses Darwin's (1999) opinion as factors inhibiting Policy Implementation, namely: Interests, Principles of Benefits, Culture, Implementing Apparatus, and Budget.

In research on The author employs the policy implementation model put forth by Grindle (2011:93) in the Implementation of Policies for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province. This model is impacted by two significant variables: the policy's content and the implementation environment. Among the variables affecting policy content are The degree to which the policy's substance takes into account the target group's interests; the kinds of benefits that the target group receives; the degree of change that the policy is intended to bring about; Is a program's location accurate? Has a policy addressed the implementer in detail? Does a program have sufficient resources to support it?

In the meantime, factors affecting the policy environment include: To what extent do the actors involved in policy possess power, interests, and strategies? implementation; the traits of the governing regime and institutions; and the degree of receptivity and compliance of the target audience.

The next step is to examine the obstacles to the enforcement of Jayapura City's Policy for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks., Papua Province, researchers used the opinion of Darwin (1999) as factors inhibiting Policy Implementation, namely: Interests, Benefit Principles, Culture, Implementing Apparatus and Budget.

METHODOLOGY

In order to gather detailed information about the description of the Supervision and Control Policy for the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province, a qualitative descriptive research design was employed in this study. Study informant Ten individuals have been identified, including two members of the Jayapura City Regional Secretariat Legal Section, two members of the Japura City Regional Secretariat Public Relations, two members of the Jayapura City Satpol PP, and Japura City community members 4 people.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to regulate alcohol consumption and its effects on society, Jayapura City, Papua Province, has implemented a policy of monitoring and controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages. This policy's primary goal is to lower the negative impacts caused by alcohol consumption, such as traffic accidents, crime, and social and public health disturbances.

Implementation of Policies for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province

The success of Researchers will use Merilee S. Grindle's theory of policy implementation, Implementation as a Political and Administration Process, to evaluate Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City. This study's focus is founded on two studies dimensions of Merilee S. Grindle's implementation model, as follows:

1) Policy Contents (*Content of Policy*)

Policy Content Dimensions (*Content of Policy*) includes 6 (six) indicators, including:

a) Influencing Interests

Influencing interests according to Grindle in Agustino (2016: 142) states that "relates to interests that affect how a policy is implemented." This indicator contends that a policy's implementation necessitates the involvement of several interests and the degree to which these interests impact that implementation.

All current stakeholders, including the City Government, community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and organizations with an interest in drink distribution, have an impact on the implementation of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City. alcohol in Jayapura City, beginning with the manufacturers, distributors, merchants, and consumers of these alcoholic beverages.

This is supported by research findings derived from observations and interviews that demonstrate the substance of the supervision policy and Producers, sellers, retailers, and the general public as customers have all been impacted by Jayapura City's control over the sale of alcoholic beverages in order to ensure that the policy's implementation goes well good, although not optimal.

b) Type of Benefits Obtained

On this indicator *Content of Policy*, Merilee S. Grindle claims that the policy's content aims to demonstrate or clarify that a policy must address a number of issues. Compared to less advantageous policies, it is simpler to execute benefits that demonstrate favorable effects from adoption for several players.

Government policies, whether they be laws, rules, or programs, must be able to produce beneficial outcomes, have a good influence, and improve the outcomes of their execution. Naturally, every policy is an effort by the government to improve things, find solutions to current issues, and accomplish something beneficial.

This is based on Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 for Jayapura City regarding Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks was established to address the distribution of alcoholic beverages, which has up until now been deemed to be highly upsetting by the community, particularly in the Jayapura City area.

This is consistent with study findings that indicate the impact of the policy of monitoring and controlling alcoholic beverages in the Jayapura City area is felt by all groups, particularly by Jayapura City residents who have been concerned about the distribution of alcoholic beverages in the city.

c) Degree of Desired Change

According to Merilee S. Grindle The desired degree of change indicator explains that there needs to be a clear scale for how much change is to be accomplished through the execution of policies (2016: 142). It is anticipated that a policy would consistently yield positive results. Effective implementation will consistently and consistently produce positive results in the short and long terms.

The goal of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks is to improve social harmony and general security for the city's residents.

This is consistent with research findings that indicate the community and policy implementers in Jayapura City perceive the level of supervision and control of alcoholic beverages to be quite high overall.

d) Stop Decision Making

The location of the decision-making process for a policy that will be implemented must be addressed in this section since it plays a significant influence in its implementation. Naturally, stakeholders play a major role in the decision-making process, where all decisions made in the implementation of a program policy must adhere to current laws and regulations and be made with the best interests of all parties in mind.

The success of policy objectives can be determined by the location of decision-making in Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks; if the decisions made are successful, the policy objectives can also be successfully accomplished. This decision-making process's location is connected to the circumstances and conditions that are present in the region in order to ensure that there are no major barriers when the policy is decided upon and put into effect.

According to the findings of the study, stakeholders were consulted in order to decide on Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014, taking into account the circumstances and circumstances of the Jayapura community City.

e) Program Implementer

Because program implementers are the key to accomplishing the success that was decided upon at the outset of policymaking, program implementation is a crucial component of a policy. It is possible to consider these implementers to be community service providers.

A program or policy cannot be implemented successfully unless it is backed by capable policy implementers. Regardless of whether a policy has specified how it will be implemented in detail, this needs to be appropriately disclosed or documented.

According to the researcher's findings, a team appointed by the Jayapura mayor with a decree known as the Control of Alcoholic Drinks is responsible for implementing Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks. Police and Satpol PP are members of the Supervision Team, which is led by the Department of Trade and Industry and associated organizations. The Control and Supervision Team's responsibility is to appropriately implement the requirements set forth in Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014.

According to research findings, the Control and Supervision Team, which was established by the Mayor's Decree and comprises the relevant Services, the Police, and Satpol PP, is responsible for implementing Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks Resources Used

In implementing For a policy or program to be implemented successfully, it must be backed by resources that can positively impact and be helpful. Naturally, having enough resources is quite beneficial when putting a strategy into action so that it can function properly, optimally, effectively, and efficiently.

Implementing a policy will go more smoothly if it is handled by sufficient and, of course, excellent human resources (HR). Naturally, competent and sufficient human resources are required to implement these policies in order to accomplish this.

Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2014 of Jayapura City pertaining to the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks. Naturally, resources have been prepared to support the execution of Jayapura, including financial, human, and other resources. The supervision and control of alcoholic beverages is governed by City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014, which can operate smoothly.

This is in line with research findings that demonstrate that sufficient funding, human resources, and other supporting facilities have been provided to enable the successful implementation of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks.

Policy Environment (*Context of Policy*)

Policy Environment Dimensions (*Context of Policy*) consists of 3 (three) indicators, namely:

- Power, Interests, and Strategies of the Actors Involved

According to Grindle, Merilee S. (2016:142) The actors' plans, interests, and power. According to Merilee S. Grindle, it is evident that while creating a policy, consideration must be given to the actors' interests, power, and tactics in order to make the policy easier to implement.

In order to facilitate the implementation of a policy, it is also vital to take into account the interests, strategies, and strength or power of the parties involved. It is highly probable that the program that will be put into place will have outcomes that are very different from what was anticipated if this is not thoroughly thought out.

Regarding the oversight and management of alcoholic beverages in Jayapura City, Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 has been effectively formulated by considering political power, specifically through DPRD approval, and the benefit of the community by involving traditional, religious, and community leaders in the policy-making process.

According to the research findings, political power and the good of the community were taken into consideration when drafting Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City

Characteristics of Institutions and Regimes in Power

The environment in which a policy is implemented also influences its success, so in this section, we want to explain the characteristics of an institution that will also influence a policy. So in this section, we will explain the characteristics of the institution that will also influence the success of the policy. In implementing policies that have been made, the implementation will be regardless of the characteristics or role of the policy implementer himself.

Good institutional characteristics and authority in implementing the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks policy in Jayapura City are not only needed by program implementers but also have strength and can provide a sense of peace and comfort for the entire community. The Jayapura City Government emphasizes a good attitude towards the community, especially with interested parties in implementing the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks policy in Jayapura City, so that implementation is expected to run well and smoothly.

This is in accordance with research results which show that the characteristics of the institution implementing Jayapura the community, particularly those involved in putting Jayapura City's Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks policy into effect, in order to ensure a successful and seamless implementation.

This is consistent with research findings that indicate the attributes of the organization putting Jayapura into practice City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City have emphasized humanist and persuasive policy implementation so that policy implementation can run smoothly and well.

Level of Compliance and Response from Implementers

Level of implementers' responsiveness and compliance. Merilee S. Grindle asserts that implementers' responsiveness and compliance are also seen as crucial during the policy-implementation process. The degree of adherence and reaction of implementers to a policy for the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks is therefore at this point.

This time, we want to discuss the degree of compliance and responsiveness from implementers in reacting to a policy, as this is another factor that is seen to be significant in the process of putting a policy into action. It will be feasible to determine whether policy implementers are taking a policy stance once the activities involved in policy implementation are impacted by the environment or context of implementation. are as anticipated, it is also possible to determine whether an environment has an impact on a policy in order to determine the degree of change that takes place.

In order for program implementers to carry out the implementation of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City with high commitment and responsibility –because a lack of these qualities can become a barrier to the implementation of policies in the field –the Jayapura City Government has requested this.

According to the study's findings, implementers' response and degree of compliance with Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City are generally satisfactory.

- **Factors That Inhibit the Implementation of Policies for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province**

Factors that hinder The adoption of regulations in Jayapura City, Papua Province, to monitor and regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages is predicated on Darwin's (1999) assertion that obstacles to policy implementation include 5 (five) aspects, namely:

Importance

In Conflicts frequently emerge during the implementation of public policies from the target group or society, which means that while some groups may profit, other groups may suffer as a result of the policy's implementation (Agus Dwiyanto, 2002).

The manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of alcoholic beverages who stand to lose from the enforcement of this policy are the parties interested in putting Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City into effect.

According to study findings, the interests of some groups are among the barriers to the enforcement of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City target groups, such as retailers and sellers of alcoholic beverages, who feel negatively impacted by this legislation

The Principle of Benefit

In Because of the government's limits, community empowerment is implemented through NGOs and other organizations to address issues that develop in society. In the context of successful governance, the government must handle problems, however it cannot be said to be all the problems.

The Jayapura City Government has taken this action to regulate the distribution of alcoholic beverages. in Jayapura City by issuing Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks which of course can have benefits for the community.

However, in its implementation, there are still some people who feel they have not experienced the benefits of the Alcoholic Drinks Supervision and Control Policy.

This is in line with research results which show that another obstacle in implementing Regarding the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 is the lack of benefits from this policy because some people are still disadvantaged.

Culture

Another aspect that must be considered in implementing public policy is changes in the behavior of the target group or community, which means that the group or community acts in a way that follows the pattern of prior policy execution before the policy is implemented.

When Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 on the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks was put into effect, this is what occurred. There are still persons in Jayapura City who believe that drinking alcohol at festivities or events is a custom or tradition of the Papuans.

According to research findings, the cultural issue is one of the barriers to the enforcement of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City. of the people in Jayapura City.

Implementing Apparatus

According to Darwin (1999), in order to avoid the likelihood of official behavior that is at odds with public objectives, it is vital to establish clear regulations as well as an efficient and transparent monitoring and control mechanism.

About this, the Jayapura City Government is very adamant that authorities in charge of enforcing Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 about the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura adhere to it consistently and responsibly. City. However, it cannot be denied that there are still officials who are not consistent in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, so this becomes an obstacle in implementing policies.

This is in accordance with research results that inconsistent and The implementation of policies, such as Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, which is a cultural issue for the residents of Jayapura, might be hampered by careless implementing officials City.

Budget

A program that has sufficient resources, in this example money, technology, and other facilities and infrastructure, will be able to be carried out successfully. The final few factors are strongly linked to program implementation challenges; if the program's current resources are insufficient to sustain it, implementation will be challenging.

This is what occurred when Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 regarding the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks was put into effect. The implementers felt that this regulation was still insufficient given the amount of work that implementing officials had to do.

The findings of the study indicate that the regional government's budget for the execution of the Jayapura City regional regulation Due to a lack of funding, the Alcoholic Drinks Regional Regulation was implemented. Number 8 of 2014 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City is a cultural issue for the city's residents.. to be less than optimal.

Starting from the research objectives and combined with research results through interviews and observations in the field, the achievements of this research include:

- It is hoped that this research can enrich the literature related to the Implementation of Policies for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province.
- This research can be a reference source for the government, in this case, the Jayapura City Government, Papua Province, and related parties.
- The output, in the form of an academic text, can be input for local governments regarding the Implementation of the Policy for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of alcoholic beverages in Papua Province's Jayapura City.

This study can help local governments, particularly specific agencies, create laws that will monitor and regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages in Jayapura City, Papua Province.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

Implementation of policies for monitoring and controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages in Jayapura City, Papua Province, requires a holistic approach, involving various sectors, and paying attention to social, cultural, and economic factors. With stricter supervision, intensive education, and strict law enforcement, it is hoped that the negative impacts of alcohol consumption can be minimized. However, this also requires support and active participation from local communities, government, and related organizations.

Although it is still regarded as suboptimal, the Policy for Monitoring and Controlling the Sales of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, Papua Province, has been implemented successfully thanks to two key factors: the policy's content and the implementation environment. In addition to influencing interest groups such as producers, sellers, retailers, and the general public as consumers, the Jayapura City Supervision and Control of the Sales of Alcoholic Beverages policy has been bolstered by sufficient budgets, human resources, and other supporting facilities to ensure its successful implementation. Factors impeding the execution of regulations aimed at overseeing and regulating the sale of alcoholic beverages in Jayapura City, Papua Province include the existence of interests, the principle of benefit, community culture, implementing officials, and the lack of fencing.

Recommendation

1. The government of To ensure that the public is fully aware of the provisions of Jayapura City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2014 Governing the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Drinks in Jayapura City, the city should keep up its more vigorous public outreach efforts.
2. To ensure that implementation in the field is carried out consistently and responsibly, always give implementing officials guidance and encouragement.
3. In terms of funding, the Jayapura City Government ought to allocate extra funds to enable the establishment of the Jayapura Alcoholic Drinks Supervision and Control Program. City can reach remote villages and sub-districts.

Since every study has limitations, you can quickly outline them below and offer ideas for additional research.

FURTHER STUDY

Since all research has limits, you can quickly discuss them here and offer ideas for additional studies.

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