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INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NARCOTICS REHABILITATION: CHALLENGES AND STEPS OF BNN GORONTALO CITY

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ABSTRAK

This study aims to determine the inhibiting factors of the effectiveness of social rehabilitation by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Gorontalo City. The type of research used is Descriptive using a qualitative approach method, which refers to three Focus indicators, namely, Policy, Awareness of Former Users and Socialization. Research results show that: The social rehabilitation program carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Gorontalo City has not been optimal. This is due to weak policies or programs related to social rehabilitation procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic, forcing patients to be unable to conduct direct counseling with BNN Gorontalo City Counselors, Lack of Awareness Level by Former Users in participating in social rehabilitation which has an impact on the patient's health level declining, and Lack of Maximum Socialization carried out by counselors to patients which has an impact on weak control over patients Social rehabilitation. Through this research, it is recommended to implementors to be able to further optimize the implementation of this rehabilitation program so that in the future the level of awareness of former drug users will increase. So that what is the goal to be free from narcotics is realized.

Keywords: *Effectiveness; social rehabilitation; Narcotics*

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is increasingly difficult to control and has even greatly worried all elements of the community, both adults and children. This cannot be denied along with the development of information that we can find in the media. When viewed from the medical side, narcotics have benefits in medicine, many doctors use them for the benefit of medicine, as well as science and scientific research. Law No. 35 of 2009 article 9 paragraph (1) concerning Narcotics, which explains that " *narcotics are drugs or materials that are useful in the field of medicine, and the development of science*". Where it will lead to a level of dependence which will certainly be detrimental if not supervised and incorrectly used.

Rasdinah (2018) the implementation of rehabilitation programs becomes hampered when there is no active participation from the community, especially addicts and drug abuse. Where they feel able to quit or control and self-medicate, this is based on concerns when dealing with

the law, as well as for the sake of considering the work environment and good image of the family. Furthermore, Misbahudin Djaba (2019) in his research thinks that BNN Gorontalo City lacks confidence in eradicating and building communication with the community in the hope of capturing information from the community.

Gorontalo Province, is one of the many regions in Indonesia that is also inseparable from narcotics, and even Gorontalo Region itself has entered a drug emergency. According to BNNP Gorontalo, it was recorded that in 2017 as many as 6,700 people had undergone rehabilitation in various special rehabilitation areas, both outpatient and inpatient. Where the Tombilato Regional General Hospital is an inpatient and outpatient center, there are health centers that become referrals. Based on data from BNN Gorontalo city, since the last 3 years, the number of patients Social rehabilitation has experienced a significant number. In 2020 Social Rehabilitation Patients by BNN Gorontalo city amounted to 15 people consisting of 11 men and 4 women, this figure experienced a considerable increase in the following year, namely in 2021 there were 39 people consisting of 29 men and 10 women who were Social Rehabilitation patients. Meanwhile, in 2022, there was a decrease of 25 people, consisting of 22 men and 3 women. The following is a list of Social Rehabilitation Patients by BNN Gorontalo city in 2020-2023.

Tabel 1
Social Rehabilitation Patients
National Narcotics Agency Gorontalo City

JENIS KELAMIN	TAHUN		
	2020	2021	2022
Laki-Laki	11	29	22
Perempuan	4	10	3
Jumlah	15	39	25

Sumber : BNN Kota Gorontalo (2023)

However, since the outbreak of the Covid-19 virus hit Indonesia, the rehabilitation program has been hampered, this is due to the form of virus spread, one of which is through direct interaction. Of course, the prohibition of ongoing activities, and the implementation of social distancing make it more difficult for BNN to carry out rehabilitation programs. The process of social rehabilitation in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic is concerning, where

social rehabilitation cannot be carried out because patients cannot interact directly, due to the regulation of PP Ri No. 21 of 2020 concerning " *Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19)*". Making BNN unable to take action to socialize former users. Socialization that can be done can only be done through online or online media, and this online process causes less optimal socialization of former users, one example of less optimal socialization of former users, where former users become more free not to carry out this social rehabilitation activity, just because the activity is carried out through online media. That's because some former users who can't or don't understand online media, there are even some who are not good at applying mobile phones.

METHOD

The type of descriptive with a qualitative approach is the type of research used in this study, it is intended to describe the object under study. In addition, qualitative research is intended to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods. Thus, this study focuses on questions or statements obtained from certain informants.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Knowing factors inhibiting social habilitation program by BNN Gorontalo City is the purpose of this study. Where Policy indicators, Awareness of Former Users, Socialization are the focus of his research. The policy that regulates the stage system of implementing Social Rehabilitation by BNN Gorontalo City is the policy intent in this study. Based on the overall results of interviews with several informants and in accordance with the author's observation that the social rehabilitation program carried out by BNN Gorontalo city did not work well. This can be seen in the weak policies or programs related to social rehabilitation procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic, forcing patients to be unable to conduct direct counseling with BNN Counselors in Gorontalo City, so that these BNN Officers cannot know the development conditions of social rehabilitation patients.

Awareness for each former drug user of the importance of the benefits of social rehabilitation is the intent of this study. Based on overall interviews with several informants and in accordance with the author's observation that the social rehabilitation program carried out by BNN Gorontalo city is not effective. This can be seen in the Lack of Awareness Level by Former

Users in participating in social rehabilitation so that this will have an impact on the Patient's Health Level Decreases. Proses on how to introduce the system to someone is the socialization referred to in this study. As well as how the person determines his responses and reactions. Based on overall interviews with several informants and in accordance with the author's observations that the social rehabilitation program carried out by BNN Gorontalo city during the Covid-19 Pandemic was ineffective. This can be seen in the lack of maximum socialization carried out by counselors to patients, so that this has an impact on weak control of social rehabilitation patients.

Seeing the large role and contribution of BNN, making a social rehabilitation program is one of the steps that can be taken to reduce the high rate of drug abuse. Social rehabilitation is a process of recovery not only physically and mentally but also socially. This is so that former drug abuse convicts can re-interact in the midst of community life and carry out their social functions, so that they can re-encourage the mentality of social life and actively stop bad deeds due to drug use. Former users of drug abuse in this case refer to individuals who have recovered and are free from drug dependence both physically and mentally. The connection in this study is that the Social Rehabilitation Program carried out by BNN Gorontalo City also experienced the same thing. Where the Social Rehabilitation Process carried out during the Covid-19 Pandemic Reaped many *Promblem* (problems), which had an impact on the decline in the patient's condition.

Several factors hinder the Social Rehabilitation Program by the National Narcotics Agency of Gorontalo City, including Policy Factors, Factors of Lack of Awareness of Former Users and Socialization Factors. The following will be discussed with the focus of the study. Winarno (2008: 16) states that in general the term "policy" or "policy" is used to refer to the behavior of an actor (for example an official, a group or a government institution) or a number of actors in a certain field, we can use this policy understanding and is relatively adequate for ordinary discussions, but it becomes less adequate to be more scientific and systematic regarding Public policy analysis therefore requires more precise limits or concepts of public policy".

Similarly, in this study, what is meant in this study is the Social Rehabilitation Policy or Program carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Gorontalo City. Based on the results of research and analysis, researchers can conclude that the social rehabilitation program carried out by BNN Gorontalo city is not going well. This can be seen in the weak policies or programs

related to social rehabilitation procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic, forcing patients to be unable to conduct direct counseling with BNN Counselors in Gorontalo City, so that these BNN Officers cannot know the development conditions of social rehabilitation patients.

Second, Awareness of Former Users, according to Hasibuan quoted in the journal *Improving employee performance through job satisfaction and work discipline* (2016), awareness or awareness to comply with all regulations and social norms is discipline. A person's level of consciousness can decrease, resulting in decreased alertness. Decreased level of consciousness can lead to life-threatening events that lead to death. This level of consciousness can also be a sign of an acute neurological emergency characterized by brain damage and requires very prompt treatment and evaluation. A person is said to experience a decreased level of consciousness if the ability to respond to stimuli only appears when given sound or pain stimulation, but a person does not respond to stimuli that have been given. This will result in worsening of his bad condition. In this study, Awareness of Former Users is interpreted as awareness for each former drug user of the importance of the benefits of social rehabilitation. Based on the results of research and analysis, researchers can conclude that based on the overall interviews with several informants and in accordance with the author's observations that the social rehabilitation program conducted by BNN Gorontalo city is ineffective. This can be seen in the Lack of Awareness Level by Former Users in participating in social rehabilitation so that this will have an impact on the Patient's Health Level Decreases.

Third, socialization, according to Soerjono Soekanto in Nurdianti (2014) the community learning to understand, recognize, appreciate, and obey the prevailing values and norms is a socialization process, which includes the process of learning community culture, learning self-esteem and roles in society. Likewise, Isa (2021) suggests that efforts that can be made in growing public awareness, especially for former drug users, are by conducting socialization. Socialization can be done by providing counseling, in addition to forming a team of volunteers who serve as recovery agents for former drug users. Socialization can take place face-to-face, but it can also be done in a certain distance through media means, or correspondence, can take place formally or informally, either intentionally or unintentionally. Socialization and understanding of the dangers of drugs for the community is very important because then the community can have the same understanding, namely the abuse and illicit circulation of drugs should not be done because it can cause greater problems and negative effects.

Socialization or counseling about drugs cannot be done by BNN itself. The involvement of village governments, schools, religious leaders, community leaders, youth and families is very important in helping BNN eradicate drug abuse because drug abuse can be done through anything and anywhere. Therefore, strategies and synergies between stakeholders are needed so that social problems of drug abuse can be overcome together. In order for this problem to be overcome, the implementor should be able to adopt the theoretical concept proposed by Chaniago (in Djau, (2022) related to the strategy of implementing a policy, namely by doing; identify data on former users, conduct socialization with educational strategies, utilize media both online and print media optimally, and increase public participation as an information agent. In this study, what is meant by socialization is a process of how to introduce a system to someone. As well as how the person determines his responses and reactions. Based on the results of research and researcher analysis, it can be concluded that the social rehabilitation program carried out by BNN Gorontalo during the Covid-19 pandemic was not effective. This can be seen in the not optimal socialization carried out by counselors to patients, so that this has an impact on weak control of social rehabilitation patients.

Overall, it can be concluded that the social rehabilitation program carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Gorontalo City during the Covid-19 pandemic has not been optimal. This is due to weak policies or programs related to social rehabilitation procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic, forcing patients to be unable to conduct direct counseling with BNN Gorontalo City Counselors, Lack of Awareness Level by Former Users in participating in social rehabilitation which has an impact on the patient's health level declining, and Lack of Maximum Socialization carried out by counselors to patients which has an impact on weak control over patients Social rehabilitation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and development above, further conclusions can be made from the existing problems, including; There are policies or programs related to social rehabilitation procedures during the Covid-19 pandemic, forcing patients to be unable to conduct direct counseling with the Gorontalo City BNN Counselor; Lack of Awareness Level by Former Users in participating in social rehabilitation which has an impact on the Patient's Health Level Decreases; Lack of Maximum Socialization carried out by BNN Gorontalo City to patients which has an impact on weak control of social rehabilitation patients.

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