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## Evaluation of Regional Policy on Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency: A Case Study in Balongan Sub-district, Indramayu

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### Abstract

This research is to know and understand the performance of local policies on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in Balongan District. The problem is that the implementation of the policy on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages is still not fully effective. This research uses descriptive research methods with a case study approach. The results of research based on the type of policy evaluation criteria include: Effectiveness, Efficiency, Adequacy, Equity, Responsiveness, and Accuracy show that the six criteria are generally quite good, but still need to be improved in quantity and quality. In addition, there are still obstacles in the field in achieving the effectiveness of policy performance, including social conditions that are not fully supportive, lack of public support from a group of program target communities, less than optimal community participation, lack of support from the central government, especially in evaluating local regulations that have been issued by local governments. The limitation of this research is that it was only conducted in Balongan District, Indramayu Regency. In the future, it is necessary to conduct research with the locus of all sub-districts in Indramayu Regency in order to know the effectiveness of policy performance, constraining factors and policy recommendations, so as to achieve more effective policy goals and objectives.

**Keywords:** Evaluation, Local Regulation, Prohibition, Alcoholic Beverages.

### 1. Introduction

The phenomenon of rampant trade in alcoholic beverages is common, especially in Indonesia (Dewi & Tahir, 2021). The rampant consumption of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia has reached an alarming point (Ayuwatini, 2022). Meanwhile, the habit of consuming alcoholic beverages (modern, traditional or oplosan) can have negative effects, both physically, mentally and psychosocially (Lestari 2016). For this reason, Indramayu Regency, for example, has established a regional policy on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages since 2005.

The regional policy is regulated in Indramayu Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2005 as amended by Indramayu Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Indramayu Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2005 concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency. For this reason, every person or business entity is prohibited from producing, distributing, trading, stockpiling, exploiting or entertaining and drinking alcoholic beverages within Indramayu Regency. The implementation of the alcohol prohibition policy in Indramayu Regency aims to suppress and even eliminate the circulation of alcoholic beverages which will ultimately create public order and public peace (Suhendi, 2022).

The reason or consideration for the issuance of the regional policy is that alcohol-containing drinks can clearly endanger human health, threaten the future life of the younger generation, the nation and are one of the causes of commendable actions that can disrupt security and order in society. In addition, the circulation and use of alcoholic beverages is now so dangerous that it is feared that it could damage the religious, moral and ethical aspects of society.

However, the implementation of the Regional Regulation on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency and its amendments has not yet achieved optimal policy

performance. This condition can be seen in the field where there are still many cases of violations of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency. Violations of alcoholic beverages occur, for example, in various community activities that involve a large number of people, such as gatherings of citizens at places of celebration or folk entertainment which are often also accompanied by the practice of drinking alcoholic beverages, such as drinking black beer, white beer, tuak, and other types which are generally carried out by the younger and older generations. Other excesses include drunkenness, fights between residents, gambling and so on.

This indicates that the implementation of the policy on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, including in the Balongan sub-district area, is still ineffective. Or it can be said that the performance of regional policies on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages is still less than optimal. Meanwhile, based on the results of preliminary research by researchers in the field, several problems were obtained regarding the performance of regional policies on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, especially in the Balongan District area, including: (1) The performance of the policy is still less than optimal, namely the lack of optimal achievement of policy objectives for prohibiting every person or business entity from producing, distributing, trading, stockpiling, smoking or entertaining and drinking alcohol-containing drinks in the Indramayu Regency area; (2) Lack of certain targets in the implementation of the alcohol prohibition policy. This includes the lack of clear targets from the implementers of the regional policy, for example, when the target time for every citizen in the Balongan District will be free from the practice of drinking alcohol-containing drinks. In addition, there is a lack of effective law enforcement targets, especially for suspects of alcoholic beverage violations, because based on data on violations that occur, for example, it appears that the names of suspects have been repeatedly caught in concentrated operations carried out by related parties, but are not processed according to applicable legal provisions, so that it does not provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators of violations.

Therefore, this research was conducted to generate information on policy performance, especially to answer whether the problems and obstacles faced in the implementation of the Indramayu District Government's policy on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages. For this reason, the focus of this research problem is directed at evaluating the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2005 concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in Balongan Sub-district, Indramayu Regency, as well as obstacles and efforts to overcome them. The formulation of the problems in this study, namely: How is the evaluation of the implementation of the Regional Regulation of Indramayu Regency Number 7 of 2005 concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in Balongan District, Indramayu Regency?; and what are the obstacle factors and efforts to overcome the obstacle factors in the implementation of regional policies on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency.

## 2. Theoretical Basis

### Policy Evaluation

Thomas R. Dye (Lubis, 2007) calls “policy as the Government's choice to determine the steps to ‘do’ or ‘not to do’”. According to Tachjan (2006) that understanding policy implementation with a model approach or framework, because a model will give us a complete rounded picture of an object, situation, or process. One type of policy analysis that is considered appropriate to generate information on the performance is the evaluation policy analysis method.

The definition of evaluation in policy analysis, according to Dunn (2003) explains: “The term evaluation has related meanings, each pointing to the application of some scale of value

to the results of policies and programs. In general, the term evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating and assessment, words that express an attempt to analyze policy outcomes in terms of units of value. In a more specific sense, evaluation is concerned with the production of information about the value or benefits of policy outcomes. When policy outcomes in fact have value, it is because they contribute to goals and objectives. In this case it can be said that the policy or program has achieved a meaningful level of performance, which means that policy problems are made clear or addressed.”

According to Dunn (2003), evaluation has a number of key functions in policy analysis. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information about policy performance, i.e. how far needs, values and opportunities have been achieved through public action. ... Evaluation contributes to the clarification and critique of the values underlying the choice of goals and targets. ... Evaluation contributes to the application of other methods of policy analysis, including problem formulation and recommendations.”

In generating information about policy performance in this study, it is based on measurements to evaluate policy outcomes (Perda) with the type of criteria and questions developed according to Dunn (2003), namely: (1) Effectiveness; have the desired results been achieved?; (2) Efficiency; how much effort is required to achieve the desired results?; (3) Adequacy; how far does the achievement of the desired results solve the problem?; (4) Equity; are the costs and benefits distributed evenly to different groups?; (5) Responsiveness; do the policy results satisfy the needs, preferences or values of certain groups?; (6) Accuracy; are the desired results (objectives) really useful or valuable?. Based on the description above, the evaluation of local regulations is a series of measurements in producing information about the performance of policies on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, whose success is determined based on the criteria: (1) effectiveness; (2) efficiency; (3) adequacy; (4) equity; (5) responsiveness; and (6) accuracy in the implementation of the local policy.

### **Alcohol Prohibition Policy in Indramayu Regency**

Indramayu Regency Regulation No. 7/2005 on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages aims to realize public order and community peace. Article 2 paragraph (1) of Regional Regulation No. 7/2005 emphasizes that every person or entity is prohibited from producing, distributing, trading, stockpiling, copying, entertaining, storing, and drinking alcohol-containing beverages within Indramayu Regency; In paragraph (2), Every person or entity is prohibited from bringing alcoholic beverages into Indramayu Regency for any reason. Article 3 states that: “Enforcement of this Regional Regulation shall be carried out by the Civil Service Police together with Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS).” As for the authority of the PPNS based on Article 4, the Civil Service Police have the authority: (1) To discipline and take action against every person and entity that violates this local regulation; (2) To conduct an examination of every person and entity that violates this local regulation; (3) To close and or dismantle places used for activities related to alcoholic beverages; (4) To confiscate and or secure alcoholic beverages; (5) To accept alcoholic beverages that are voluntarily handed over by the owner.

Meanwhile, based on the provisions of Article 11 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006, it is stated that Investigations into violations of the provisions of Article 2 of this Regional Regulation are carried out by PPNS together with Investigators of the Indonesian National Police as a function of coordination and supervision; paragraphs (2), The duties and authorities of Civil Servant Investigators are: (a) Receive a report and or complaint from a person or entity about a criminal offense; (b) Take the first action at the scene and conduct an examination; (c) Order a suspect to stop and check the suspect's identification; (d) Make confiscations; (e) Take fingerprints and photograph suspects; (f)

Summon people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses; (g) Bring in experts who are needed in relation to the examination of the case; (h) Stop the investigation after receiving instructions from the investigator that there is insufficient evidence or the event does not constitute a criminal offense and then through the investigator notify the public prosecutor, suspect or his family; and (i) Take other actions according to the law that can be accounted for.

In paragraph (3), that the Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall notify the commencement of the investigation and report the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the KUHAP. Sanctions for violations of the Perda as stipulated in Article 9 are as follows: (1) Any person or entity who violates the provisions in Article 2 paragraph (1) and/or paragraph (2) of this Regional Regulation shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000,- (fifty million rupiah); (2) The criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is a violation.

### 3. Method

This research was conducted to obtain an objective description of the situation regarding the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in Balongan Sub-district. For this reason, this research used a descriptive research method with a case study approach in qualitative research (Rahardjo, 2007). The unit of analysis is the implementing elements of the local regulation with key informants including elements of the Balongan District Satpol PP, elements of the Balongan District PPNS, elements of the Balongan District Police Sector, elements of the Balongan District Government, elements of village governments in Balongan District, and several citizens who violated alcoholic beverages. Both key informants and informants were selected through purposive techniques.

The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself. As a human instrument, the researcher sets the research focus, selects respondents and informants as data sources, conducts data collection, analyzes data, interprets data, and makes conclusions on research findings (Sugiyono, 2007). In the research setting, the researcher: tries to build a good relationship with the subject and as far as possible eliminate the impression of observing them, but remains responsive in capturing various phenomena that arise; make holistic observations; process data as soon as possible; clarify and summarize data; and do more in-depth data mining.

The research data used primary and secondary data. According to the characteristics of the data, in the process of collecting data, researchers used several techniques, namely: (1) observation, namely observing the symptoms manifested in daily life in the research setting, both the social setting and the material setting; (2) interviews, namely capturing a number of verbal data from informants with the intention of knowing the responses, opinions and views of key informants and informants about research problems; (3) documentation studies, namely the review of official documents. The data analysis technique uses the Interactive model according to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2011) with data analysis activities, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification.

### 4. Results and Discussion

#### **Evaluation of Regional Policy on Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency: A Case Study in Balongan Sub-district, Indramayu.**

As explained earlier, the evaluation analysis of local policies on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in Balongan District, is analyzed based on the type of policy evaluation criteria according to Dunn (2003: 610) including dimensions/aspects: (1) Effectiveness, (2) Efficiency, (3) Adequacy, (4) Equity, (5)



Responsiveness and (6) Accuracy. The following are the results of research and discussion of each aspect and its respective indicators.

1) Effectiveness Aspect.

This aspect of regional policy effectiveness can be seen from the indicators of policy outcomes to be achieved and policy outcomes that have been achieved. Policy outcomes are essentially what has been produced by the process of formulating a government policy (Dunn, 2003). The results of this regional policy include the following local policies: (1) Every person or entity is prohibited from producing, distributing, trading, hoarding, copying, entertaining, storing, and drinking alcoholic beverages within Indramayu Regency; (2) Every person or entity is prohibited from bringing alcoholic beverages into Indramayu Regency for any reason; (3) Enforcement of this Local Regulation shall be carried out by the Civil Service Police together with Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS); (4) Sanctions for violations of the Local Regulation in question where any person or entity violating the provisions in Article 2 paragraph (1) and or paragraph (2) of the Local Regulation shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000,- (50,000,000). 50,000,000,- (fifty million rupiah); (5) The criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) above is a violation.

The results of an interview with an element of the Balongan Sub-district Satpol PP emphasized the following: “In general, the policy results in the local regulation on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency are quite clear, including the regulation that every person or entity is prohibited from producing, distributing, trading, stockpiling, popping, entertaining, storing, and drinking alcohol-containing beverages in the Indramayu Regency area, as well as prohibiting the bringing in of alcoholic beverages. The implementing and enforcing element is the Civil Service Police together with Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS). The sanction is very clear, even though it is an offense.”

The results of regional policies that have been achieved in Balongan Sub-district appear to be quite good, for example the existence of community disease operations (Pekat) which are carried out according to a plan agreed upon by the Balongan Sector Police with Balongan Sub-district Satpol PP elements. Some of the results of the operation are shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

*Results of Operation Pekat Activities in Balongan Sub-district from January to June 2014.*

No.	Month of Operation	Number of Suspects (People)	Number of Evidence
1.	January	7	26 bottles of beer and 25 liters of tuak
2.	February	9	50 bottles of beer and 25 liters of tuak.
3.	Maret	4	29 bottles of white beer/OT.
4.	April	5	25 bottles of beer and 25 liters of tuak.
5.	Mei	2	36 bottles of beer
6.	June	3	48 bottles of beer and 50 liters of tuak.
Total		31	214 bottles of beer and 125 liters of tuak 215

Source: Report on the results of the Balongan Sector Police Operation, January to June 2014

Table 1 shows that based on the results of community disease operations, there are still violations of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the Balongan District area with 31 suspects with 214 bottles of beer and 125 liters of tuak as evidence.

Other policy outcomes include the coordination of the implementation and supervision of community diseases, the implementation and enforcement of the regulation, especially with the sanctioning of violations, and even other legal sanctions for violators of the regulation, although it still seems less than optimal. In addition, there are expected policy outcomes or impacts, such as an indication of a decrease in alcoholic beverage violations. This can be seen from the decreasing number of users or violators of alcoholic beverages based on the results of operations carried out periodically by related parties. An interview with an element of the Balongan Police Sector revealed that: “In general, with the implementation of the local regulation on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, especially in the Balongan sub-district, the results can be felt together. Although there are still community diseases, including alcoholic beverage violations, there is a decrease in quality and quantity.”

## 2) Efficiency Aspect

The efficiency aspect can be seen from the indicators of the types of efforts needed to achieve the desired results, and the support costs of the activities needed to achieve the desired results. The types of effort required to achieve the desired results include the following: (1) Conducting socialization activities to target groups, which are carried out by elements of the Sub-district Government. However, the implementation of these socialization activities is more directed at the dangers and prohibition of community diseases to the community. This was done by inserting prohibition messages, including the distribution and use of alcoholic beverages, from the sub-district government to village government elements who were present at meetings organized by sub-district government; (2) Conducting coordination meetings on the prevention and prohibition of alcoholic beverages; (3) Cooperation by related parties, especially from members of the Balongan Sub-district Satpol PP, Balongan Sector Police, and PPNS elements, especially in capturing and collecting information, as well as taking the necessary actions against alleged violations of alcoholic beverages committed by certain parties or by the community of alcoholic beverage users. From the observation, it can be said that each implementer of the regulation has done their job according to their respective authorities.

The results of the interview with the Satpol PP concluded: “In accordance with the main tasks and functions of Satpol PP, we have functions in accordance with the authority of Satpol PP in enforcing local regulations including the prohibition of *Mihol* in its working area. The functions of Satpol PP are for example: (a) To discipline and take action against every person and entity that violates this Regional Regulation; (b) To conduct inspection of every person and entity that violates this Regional Regulation; (c) To close and or dismantle places used for activities related to alcohol-containing beverages; (d) To confiscate and or secure alcohol-containing beverages; (e) To accept alcohol-containing beverages that are voluntarily handed over by the owner.” (f) To accept alcohol-containing beverages that are voluntarily handed over by the owner.

However, in enforcing the regulation or handling cases of alcoholic beverage violations, there are still loose policies taken by the relevant parties, given the limited resources of the policy implementers, such as only being given warnings and not processed under the applicable legal provisions. This means that as a coaching effort, but from the aspect of providing a deterrent effect to the perpetrator, it is still less effective, so it needs to be reconsidered by the elements of regional regulation enforcement to run more effectively.

Judging from the indicator of cost support for activities needed to achieve the desired results, it appears that the implementation of the regulation is generally still not supported by sufficient costs or budgets. This is based on the results of interviews with elements of the Balongan Sub-district Government who explained: The cost or budget specifically to support the implementation of the regulation is not included government budget. However, because the

prohibition of alcoholic beverages has become a regional policy, the funding or costs required for the relevant apparatus is provided and taken from the routine budget allocation of the sub-district and is still very limited. On the other hand, the low quality of human resources and limited budget, as well as communication between related institutions that has not been implemented properly can determine policy performance indicators (Saputra, 2019). Limited policy resources will hamper the implementation of regional policies themselves.

### 3) Aspects of Adequacy

The adequacy aspect can be seen from the indicators of achieving the desired results in solving the problem, and indicators of other effects caused by the desired program/activity. The achievement of the desired results in solving alcoholic beverage violations in this case is the policy impact of the implementation of the local regulation in general. Policy impacts are the effects and consequences caused by the implementation of these policies. Achieving the desired results in solving problems, especially alcoholic beverage violations in general, cannot be said to have succeeded effectively.

This is evident from the rampant drinking of alcoholic beverages by many members of society. What is more troubling is that drinking alcoholic beverages is still widely practiced by the younger generation, including students and other community groups. This indicates that there is a need for more serious efforts from the Perda, including from the Sub-district Government in improving the performance of related apparatus in enforcing the regulation, both from Satpol PP elements, Sector Police elements, and PPNS according to their respective authorities, as well as involving broad community participation.

Meanwhile, it is also known that there are unintended policy impacts, both on the problem and on society, it appears that with the implementation of Perda, that the problem itself is still the behavior of some of the enforcement officers of the Perda who are still also committing violations, namely by participating in drinking alcohol-containing drinks in the midst of the community on various occasions, such as at community celebration activities, or at other crowd activities such as community entertainment, etc. These conditions also seem to trigger a lack of awareness among citizens, which encourages them to continue to commit the offense of drinking alcoholic beverages in their daily lives. In this regard, law enforcement officials should also be a mirror or good example to the wider community and their surroundings, so as not to commit violations that degrade the dignity of the apparatus itself.

Meanwhile, there are still unintended policy impacts, especially on the community. For example, there is still resistance from some community members, both as stall, kiosk and other warungan traders who feel that the prohibition of alcohol-containing drinks is considered to hamper their business and activities. As expressed by several informants, it can be concluded that: “We are worried about the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, because it will disrupt our business in selling alcoholic beverages. We have been selling them for a long time, and many people still use or consume them”.

Meanwhile, that the policy of banning alcoholic beverages is considered positive, especially for the development of the younger generation today and in the future. It is quite reasonable that directly or indirectly alcoholic beverages are seen as a cause and a factor that will damage morale and encourage bad behavior in society. The results of interviews from several informants essentially stated as follows: “As a citizen of Indramayu Regency, especially Balongan, I welcome the policy of banning alcoholic beverages, considering that alcoholic drinks will damage the younger generation more than the good side, in addition to encouraging destructive behavior, such as fighting between citizens, drunkenness and commotion, and others. I support the government's policy, so that society will be more peaceful, safe and secure.”



Judging from the indicator of other effects caused by the desired program/activity in the implementation of the local regulation, it can be seen that there are still some other effects, but they are more positive in nature. The implementation of this regulation is expected to have a positive impact, especially on the survival of children and the younger generation. However, the implementation of the regulation is still not supported by socialization activities to the target group. Through socialization to the target groups, including students in the school environment, it is expected that there will be more positive effects, so as to avoid the practice of alcoholic beverages.

Maftuhah et al., (2016) found that the implementation of the policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in overcoming juvenile delinquency is still not optimal. Because there are still many sellers or traders of alcoholic beverages who secretly sell alcoholic beverages to the public and those who most often buy from these traders are teenagers. On the other hand, the inconsistency in the implementation of alcoholic beverage regulations in Presidential Regulation Number 73 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages has the potential to cause discrimination (Pratama & Arum, 2015)..

#### 4) Aspects of Equity

The leveling aspect can be seen from the indicator of the distribution of costs/budget in activities to different groups or from the indicator of the distribution of benefits evenly to different groups. As mentioned earlier, the costs or budget in the implementation of local regulations can be said to be still very limited. Thus, the distribution of costs/budget in activities to different groups is automatically also not yet available.

Costs/budgets in any field of activity are necessary, because their implementation still requires operational costs, no matter how small the amount. Interviews with sub-district officials revealed that: “so far, specifically in the context of team activities for the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, there is no definite budget, because institutionally in some cases handled more coordination, and has been running. The indicator for the distribution of benefits to different groups in the implementation of the regulation shows that there is a distribution of benefits, although it is still lacking, especially to different groups. Interviews with several community groups in the Balongan area concluded that: “in general, they stated that they received the same distribution of benefits, but on the other hand there were those who stated that they did not receive the same distribution of benefits from the implementation of the regulation.”

However, based on observations of researchers in the field, a general picture is obtained that there is a distribution of benefits to different groups in the implementation of the Regional Regulation. This is for example in groups of fishermen, farmers and others. Meanwhile, specifically for traders who happen to have a beverage sales business, including sellers of alcoholic beverages, they feel that they are still not getting the benefits, this is because the beverage trading business that they have developed so far has declined, where the previous business was very popular and could meet the needs of their families.

It is different again with other target groups, especially groups of people who have been groups of users, even addicts of alcoholic beverages for example, this is considered very detrimental to them. This condition is due to the lack of understanding of users/drinkers of alcoholic beverages about the benefits or dangers they cause, so that there needs to be prevention, socialization, and coaching from various related parties. The variation in the distribution of benefits to different groups in the implementation of the Regional Regulation also illustrates that each existing group has received a distribution of benefits, but because they feel they have different interests, they have different perceptions. This requires increased supervision, socialization and guidance to various parties by parties involved in the prohibition

of alcoholic beverages, so that all parties feel the same benefits and do not harm each other among the existing community groups and their surroundings or as a whole.

#### 5) Responsiveness Aspect

The responsiveness aspect can generally be shown from indicators of satisfaction with policy results for certain groups, or indicators of satisfaction with the needs, preferences or values of certain groups. In general, it can be seen that there has been satisfaction with the results of policies for certain groups. Most of the community members are quite supportive of the policy implementation and are satisfied with the programs/activities of related parties carried out so far.

The results of interviews with several residents stated: "In general, local residents are very supportive of the policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in their village area. They are also satisfied with the real actions of the relevant government officials, for example conducting operations against social diseases suspected of violating and drinking *Mihol*, confiscating *Mihol*/alcohol, prohibiting gambling, and so on. Previously, the condition of the community here was less orderly, or less comfortable. However, lately it has become more conducive, orderly and safe."

From the indicator of need satisfaction, the preferences or values of certain existing groups that have been less supportive of the implementation of the local regulation, but gradually some of them seem to have begun to support it. This can be seen in some of the attitudes of people who are beginning to have a new awareness of the dangers or consequences of drinking alcoholic beverages and are reducing the frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages. On the other hand, there has been a realization by some of the younger generation, who previously drank less alcohol quantitatively.

#### 6) Aspect of Accuracy

The aspect of appropriateness can be seen from the existence of desired/achieved results (objectives) and indicators of the usefulness of the results (objectives) achieved or of value. The desired/achieved result in the implementation of this *Perda* is very clear, namely the creation of conditions of community peace and security, so as to support the administration of government and the activities of the wider community in a conducive manner. Such conducive conditions of community peace and security are achieved, among other things, by establishing policies and implementing regional policies.

The conducive conditions of public peace and security are achieved by setting policies and implementing regional policies. The results of interviews with elements of Balongan District explained: Every regional policy has clear goals and targets to be achieved. The prohibition of alcoholic beverages has a fairly clear goal to be achieved. Drinking alcoholic beverages is currently rampant among the *Indramayu* community, so it must be prevented and regulated by regional policies.

Philosophically, it can be seen that the regional policy has brought the highest benefit or usefulness for the welfare of the people of *Indramayu* or the wider community in general. Some of the benefits obtained by the implementation of this local regulation include: (1) There is an effort to limit or ban alcoholic beverages for every citizen or business entity so as not to harm the wider community; (2) There is coordination between various parties and those involved in the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, so that there is unity of action and the same perception in handling alcoholic beverage violations; (3) There is protection for every citizen from the influence of the use and spread of alcoholic beverages which is increasingly widespread and rampant.

This means that it is in line, that in the implementation of the policy will involve three things, namely: the existence of policy goals or targets, the existence of activities or activities to achieve goals, and the existence of activity results (Agustino, 2008). According to Suhendi (2024) an aggressive strategy is needed to support the implementation of the intended policy. The right choice of strategy is to emphasize the strategy of using strengths to take advantage of opportunities. The strength in question is the clarity of policy standards and targets as well as support from community leaders and religious leaders where the majority of the Indramayu Regency community is Muslim (99.68%)

### **Constraining Factors and Efforts to Improve the Performance of the Policy on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Balongan District.**

Factors constraining the performance of the policy on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in the Balongan Sub-district area, in general, there are still several obstacles. Some of the constraining factors that are considered to affect the performance of the policy on Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages include the following factors:

a) Socio-economic conditions of the community.

The socio-economic condition of the community is illustrated in general, with most residents earning a living as fishermen and traders. The condition of the fishing community in general is that they have a hard spirit and a culture that is not conducive to society, for example, they are accustomed to drinking alcohol, gambling, and so on. This indicates the need for further guidance from the parties involved in the implementation of the aforementioned policy. On the other hand, there is the cultural factor of the community, where some people are still accustomed to consuming alcoholic beverages, such as during celebrations or parties and the habit of fishermen who bring alcoholic drinks when going to sea with the excuse of warming the body.

b) Public support.

Public support is crucial to the success of any government program/activity. It is not only necessary to have the participation and support of all parties involved, but also to know what their respective duties and responsibilities are, including those of the community. In general, community support for the local regulation is still less than optimal. This can be seen especially in remote villages or even urban areas where there are still practices that violate the implementation of the local regulation. The smallest of these is the omission of alcohol violations by certain groups in the community.

c) Lack of support from the central government.

The implementation of local regulations must also receive support from the central government. In the case of Indramayu, support from the central government in the implementation of the local regulation appears to be less than optimal. This is due to the cancellation of the local regulation by the central government, but there is no clear decision yet. On the one hand, the need for legal certainty regarding the status of the local regulation, on the other hand, central government support is still needed to overcome various related problems that arise in Indramayu Regency, so that a legal umbrella in the form of a local regulation is still needed, but it is also not considered to violate other higher laws and regulations.

There are several efforts to overcome the constraints in improving the performance of the policy on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages, including conducting socialization activities to target groups of the policy, especially to community groups that are less supportive of the implementation of the Regional Regulation. This effort was carried out by the Balongan District by involving elements of the Balongan Sector Police which are usually carried out by combining or inserting socialization activities for the prevention or prohibition of alcoholic

beverages to elements of the village government in their respective village government environments. This effort is considered quite effective considering the lack of a clear budget to carry out these socialization activities, but it has become the task and obligation of the sub-district government to continue to improve the order and tranquility of the community in its work area. In this regard, coordination with related parties has also been established, both with elements of the Regency Satpol PP and the Sub-district Satpol PP unit, elements of the Balongan Sector Police, and elements of PPNS so that they can carry out their respective main tasks and functions. On the other hand, by providing information and effective reporting between related parties, especially regarding alleged violations of alcoholic beverages in the Balongan District area, so that they can be monitored and evaluated and handled according to the main tasks, functions and authorities of each party.

Another effort made is to increase public support or participation of the wider community in the implementation of the Regional Regulation, especially in the Balongan District area. This effort is made by continuing to coordinate and cooperate with the village government, community leaders, and other interest groups to continue to monitor, supervise, and report any indications or allegations of violations of alcoholic beverages, whether carried out by the community or other community groups

## 5. Conclusion

The evaluation of local policies on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in Balongan District, which is analyzed based on the types of policy evaluation criteria, namely: (1) effectiveness, (2) efficiency, (3) adequacy, (4) equity, (5) responsiveness, and (6) accuracy generally show the performance of regional policy implementation, but not yet fully optimal. Obstacle factors to the achievement of policy performance include the socio-economic conditions of the community, some of which are less supportive; less than optimal public support, including from some members of the community and community groups at large; and less than optimal support from the central government, especially for the supervision and evaluation of regional regulations that have been made by the regions.

The limitation of this study is that this research was only conducted in Balongan Sub-district, Indramayu Regency. In the future, research needs to be conducted with an expanded locus, namely all sub-districts within Indramayu Regency. This is needed to determine the performance or effectiveness of the policy along with the policy recommendations needed so that the alcohol prohibition policy in Indramayu Regency can achieve more effective policy goals and objectives.

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#### Legislation:

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