

Implementation of Inpatient Program for Drug Abuse Rehabilitation in East Java: Review of Effectiveness and Challenges

Martin (boymartin009@gmail.com)
IAIN Pontianak

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Abstract

Rehabilitation is one of the government's efforts in dealing with addicts and victims of drug abuse. This has been regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The National Narcotics Agency of East Java Province as the leading sector in handling drugs in East Java has a program that also runs inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation programs for victims of drug abuse. In the implementation of the inpatient program, there are obstacles. These obstacles include the lack of human resources (HR) and infrastructure or free inpatient care that is not yet available. The purpose of this study was to determine how the implementation of the inpatient rehabilitation program for drug abuse victims in East Java province, and to describe the factors that influence the implementation of the inpatient rehabilitation program for drug abuse victims in East Java province. The main assumption of this study is that there are several factors that influence the implementation of the inpatient rehabilitation program for drug abuse victims in East Java province, referring to the theory of George C. Edward III, namely 1) communication factors; 2) resource factors; 3) disposition factors; and organizational structure factors. This study was analyzed using a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The research results were obtained through observation and interviews with all key informants and supporting informants and using documentation and literature study techniques.

Keywords: Implementation, inpatient program, bnn, drug abusers

Introduction

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is an Indonesian Non-Ministerial Government Institution (LPNK) which has the task of carrying out government duties in the field of prevention, eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances (bnn.go.id). The East Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) as the leading institution in the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics (P4GN) in East Java which prepares various ammunition in the war against drugs. One of the East Java BNNP programs is an inpatient rehabilitation program for victims of drug abuse in East Java. The East Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) as a government agency that organizes rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse, where rehabilitation institutions within the East Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) are obliged to provide recovery and care through rehabilitation with the programs they have, namely the inpatient rehabilitation program. In addition, the East Java Regional Government (PEMDA) is the party that facilitates medical rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation is a process

of integrated treatment activities to free addicts and drug dependency (Ilhami, 2023). Law number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics has given the rights of drug abuse victims to receive medical and social rehabilitation. However, inpatient rehabilitation efforts in East Java province are constrained by limited rehabilitation facilities for addicts or victims of drug abuse (Ilhami, 2023). East Java province currently requires a free inpatient rehabilitation institution for drug victims. The inpatient drug rehabilitation institutions in East Java that exist so far are privately owned (Ilhami, 2023). Meanwhile, not all victims of drug abuse are financially able to rehabilitate themselves in these private rehabilitation institutions (Ilhami, 2023).

Literature Review

Article 54 of the Narcotics Law states that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation (Law Number 35 of 2009). The East Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) runs outpatient and inpatient medical rehabilitation programs. This is one of the duties of the East Java BNNP. In carrying out the task of rehabilitating victims of drug abuse, the East Java BNNP collaborates with several private rehabilitation institutions/centers in East Java.

Table 2. Data on Drug Abusers Based on Type of Treatment at KM/IP in 2023

| No. | Name of Institution | Inpatient | Outpatient | Total |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| 1. | BNN | - | 343 | 343 |
| 2. | RUMAH SEHAT | - | 8 | 8 |
| 3. | REHABILITASI SURABAYA | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| 4. | RUMAH SEHAT SEJATI | 76 | 1 | 77 |
| 5. | RAIN | 17 | - | 17 |
| 6. | WOLU | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| 7. | YRN SURABAYA | 68 | - | 68 |
| 8. | RUMAH SEHAT ORBIT | 176 | 46 | 222 |
| 9. | LAPAS PAMEKASAN | 10 | - | 10 |
| 10. | WISMA KOALA (RS JIWA) | 30 | - | 30 |
| 11. | RUMAH NAPZA | 12 | - | 12 |
| 12. | RUMAH PEMULIHAN DOULUS | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 13. | LAPAS KELAS IIA | 240 | - | 240 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| 14. | LAPAS PEREMPUAN | 40 | - | 40 |
| TOTAL | | 691 | 433 | 1124 |
| % | | 61.47 | 38.52 | |

Source: BNNP JATIM, 2023

It can be seen from the table above that BNNP East Java does not provide inpatient services. The Pratama clinic "Rumah Sehat" at BNNP East Java only serves outpatient rehabilitation. The number of drug abuse victims who are rehabilitated as inpatients in private institutions/centers is greater than outpatient rehabilitation.

Methods

The study entitled Implementation of the Inpatient Program for Drug Abuse Victims in East Java was analyzed using a descriptive method through a qualitative approach. The results of the research were obtained through observation and interviews with all key informants and supporting informants and using documentation techniques and literature studies. The researcher interviewed one of the counselors of the East Java BNNP, one of the counselors of the East Java Addiction private rehabilitation center/institution. the coordinator of the East Java BNNP rehabilitation field and the head of the general section of the East Java BNNP.

Results and Discussion

Based on the results of interviews, observations, and documentation conducted by the researcher, an analysis was conducted on the Implementation of the Inpatient Program for Drug Abuse Victims in East Java using the policy implementation theory of George C. Edward III which states that there are four factors that influence program implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. It can be explained as follows:

1. Communication

Implementation of a policy, the communication factor has a very important role in the success of a program. According to George C. Edward III, the main requirement for program implementation is that implementers or people who implement policies must know what they have to do and policy decisions must be forwarded to the groups targeted by the policy. How to communicate policies to organizations and/or the public and the attitudes and responses of the parties involved (Zahrah, 2022).

Communication in the implementation of the inpatient rehabilitation program for drug abuse victims in East Java, namely communication carried out by the East Java BNNP to the target group, in this case, victims of drug abuse who have been assessed and must undergo

inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation. Communication between the East Java BNNP and related agencies/institutions, in this case private rehabilitation institutions that have entered into a cooperation agreement.

2. Resources

In George Edward III's theory, it is explained that even though the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement a program, the implementation will not run effectively. These resources can be in the form of human resources, namely the implementer's competence and financial resources. Resources are an important factor in implementing a policy or program so that it can run effectively. Without resources, both human resources and financial resources, the policy will only remain on paper or become a document (Ilhami, 2022).

The human resources that implement the rehabilitation program for drug abuse victims in East Java are all employees at the East Java BNNP, because all fields have overlapping functions in implementing rehabilitation policies/programs. In the rehabilitation section, as the main implementer of this policy, the employees have a commitment to provide the best possible service in the rehabilitation process to clients so that they can be truly free from dependence. There are 5 counselors at the Pratama clinic of the East Java BNNP, one of whom is a psychologist. The counselors have been given training to improve their quality and competence in order to provide maximum rehabilitation services to clients. The funds used for the implementation of the rehabilitation program come from the State Budget (APBN) provided through the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency.

Each section at the East Java BNNP is given a budget according to its needs. The budget in the rehabilitation section is focused on providing rehabilitation services to drug abusers or addicts. In addition to human resources who have so far worked according to their respective duties and functions, what is needed in the implementation of the rehabilitation program is equipment resources. The East Java BNNP Pratama Clinic has 1 adequate room for counseling and so far there have been no obstacles. However, the East Java BNNP Pratama Clinic only serves outpatient rehabilitation. If there is a client who after being assessed must be hospitalized, the client is referred to a private center/institution that has entered into a cooperation agreement with the East Java BNNP. The obstacle in the inpatient rehabilitation program in East Java at this time is the absence of free/unpaid inpatient rehabilitation institutions/centers. If we look at the data on the work of victims of drug abuse in East Java, private/self-employed workers, laborers and even many who are unemployed. To rehabilitate themselves, they feel financially incapable. The East Java Regional Government in this case as

an institution that supports this inpatient rehabilitation program has not been able to prepare free rehabilitation centers for victims of drug abuse in East Java, so that the implementation of the inpatient rehabilitation program for victims of drug abuse in East Java has not been able to run according to the expectations of many parties, in other words, it has not been effective.

3. Disposition

Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementer such as commitment, honesty, and democratic attitude. If the implementor has a good disposition, the implementor can run the program well as desired by the policy maker. If the implementor's perspective is different from the policy maker, the policy implementation process becomes ineffective (Ilhami, 2022).

In the inpatient rehabilitation program for drug abuse victims in East Java, in terms of disposition factors, there were no obstacles. Both policy makers in this case the government of the Republic of Indonesia and implementers in this case the East Java BNNP have the same perspective, namely both are committed to providing the best possible rehabilitation services to drug abuse victims so that victims can be free from the shackles of drugs.

In the process of implementing the rehabilitation program, the disposition or attitude of the policy implementers/implementors of the East Java BNNP is very good. Which in this case is the willingness of the implementers who have a strong disposition towards the program being implemented. This can be seen from the attitude of the implementers in providing rehabilitation services to clients in the field of rehabilitation.

In providing rehabilitation services, the implementers, in this case counselors and staff from the rehabilitation section, are together committed to providing the best service to clients using a humanistic approach so that clients can be truly free from drug addiction. On the other hand, clients can gain knowledge during counseling. In addition, in providing rehabilitation services, the program implementers, in this case counselors who handle medical rehabilitation clients, build client trust by maintaining client confidentiality by not disseminating information or data revealed during counseling from clients to anyone. This is done with the aim that the rehabilitation being carried out by the client can take place according to the expectations of both parties.

4. Bureaucratic structure George Edward III emphasized that even though the resources to implement a policy are available or the policy implementers / implementors know what to do and are committed to implementing the policy, if there are weaknesses in the bureaucratic structure, it is likely that the policy cannot be implemented or realized. Such a complex policy requires cooperation from many parties. When the bureaucratic structure is not

conducive to an existing policy, this will cause some resources to be ineffective and hinder the implementation of the policy. The bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must support the policy that has been politically determined by coordinating well. There are two characteristics that can boost the performance of the organizational structure, namely Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Fragmentation. SOP is a routine activity that allows employees (program implementers/administrators/bureaucrats) to carry out their activities according to established standards (or minimum standards required by citizens). Fragmentation is an effort to spread the responsibility for employee activities or activities among several work units (Ilhami, 2022).

Conclusion

From the results of data analysis, researchers can conclude that the implementation of the inpatient program for drug abuse victims in East Java has not been able to run optimally. This is because there is no free or unpaid inpatient rehabilitation institution/center for drug abuse victims who want to rehabilitate themselves. Currently, the East Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency only provides outpatient rehabilitation services (rajal). If a client wants to get inpatient services in East Java but is paid, they can be referred to a private center/clinic that has collaborated or has a PKS with the East Java BNNP,

Related to the theory of George Edward III that researchers use in this study, that in the implementation of the inpatient program for drug abuse victims in East Java it cannot be said to be effective, which is seen from the factors that influence the implementation of a program or policy, namely resource factors, namely infrastructure resources where there is no free rehabilitation center/institution to rehabilitate drug abuse victims in East Java at this time. In other words, medical rehabilitation services for drug abuse victims in East Java have not been implemented optimally as expected by many parties, this is due to financial factors. Not all clients are financially able to rehabilitate themselves. Therefore, free inpatient rehabilitation centers/institutions are very much needed at this time.

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