

EVALUATION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK PROHIBITION POLICY IN SUKABUMI CITY 2022

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out about the evaluation of the ban on alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City in 2022. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a case study approach. The techniques used in collecting data include observation, interviews, documentation, audio-visual material. The results of the study indicate that the policy objectives have been achieved but there are still those who violate them so that the policy objectives have not been achieved, there are obstacles in the implementation of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, the implementation has not been responded to as a whole so that the involvement of all parties is needed, lack of budget and vehicle infrastructure for related agencies,

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A. PRELIMINARY

Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C₂H₅OH) which are processed from agricultural products containing carbohydrates by means of fermentation (fermentation) and distillation (purification) or fermentation without distillation, either by adding or adding other ingredients or not, or which is processed by mixing the concentrate with ethanol or by diluting a drink containing ethanol. This is based on the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages.

By consuming alcoholic beverages there are negative impacts that users get such as addiction, poisoning, can quickly get mental problems. (kompas.com, 2021). From the negative impact that users get after consuming alcoholic beverages, it can cause problems that can disrupt security and public order,

including violence, suicide, sexual assault, traffic accidents caused by users consuming alcoholic beverages (kompas.com, 2021).

Problems caused by users after consuming alcoholic beverages are related to the public, as happened in the City of Sukabumi. There was an act of violence committed by a group of people belonging to a moor gang against a resident. This happened at night when a resident and his friend were going to withdraw money from an ATM machine in the Puri Cibereum area of Sukabumi City. When returning home, a resident met the suspect, then a resident was chased by the suspect and violence was committed by the suspect until a resident died. Based on the results of the examination, the group of suspects when carrying out the violence were influenced by alcoholic beverages. (Republica.co.id, 2022).

From the negative impact after users consume alcoholic beverages which can cause problems related to the public, the Local Government of Sukabumi City has actually issued the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning Amendments to Regional Regulations of Sukabumi City Number 1 of 2014 concerning Prohibition Alcoholic Beverages which have been legalized in 2014 until now have been implemented until 2022 reaching 7 years.

The purpose of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages is to further improve public health status and create peace and order and maintain the morality of the people of Sukabumi City. Efforts with the issuance of this regional regulation to prohibit Sukabumi City residents from consuming alcoholic beverages in maintaining community behavior for the sake of orderly conditions in the Sukabumi City area.

Efforts with the issuance of this regional regulation to prohibit Sukabumi City residents from consuming alcoholic beverages in maintaining community behavior for the sake of orderly conditions in the Sukabumi City area. The implementation is based on previous research conducted in 2020 by Adela Safitri from the Public Administration Study Program at Muhammadiyah University of Sukabumi with the title "Implementation of the Policy on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi". The results of this study indicate that in the implementation stage of the policy, socialization by the government has not been carried out optimally to the target so that there are shops that still sell alcoholic beverages, sanctions for light violators, rehabilitation places for users are not yet available.

From the data above, it shows that the number of alcoholic drinks secured has increased by 255 bottles from a vulnerability of 1 year. In this way, alcoholic beverages are still circulating in Sukabumi City, so that there are still people in the Sukabumi City area who consume alcoholic beverages.

In addition, based on the secondary data that researchers obtained from the Sukabumi City Police Station in 2020 – 2021 it shows that the number of alcoholic drinks that were successfully secured from 2020 totaled 1293 bottles until 2021 totaled 1548 bottles, this can be seen from the table below.

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Table 1.1 Number of Alcoholic Beverages Secured

No	Year		Types of Alcoholic Beverages	Number of alcoholic drinks
1	2020		Manufacturing Alcohol	1293 Bottles
2	2021		Manufacturing Alcohol	1548 Bottles

(Source: Sukabumi City Police, 2020-2021)

Furthermore, based on the secondary data that the researchers obtained, it shows that there will be 13 dealers in 2020 and in 2021 there will be 15 dealers. The data shows that the number of dealers of alcoholic beverages has increased by 2 people from 2020 to 2021. These dealers are people who distribute alcoholic beverages to users. So that with an increase in the number of dealers, there are still people who consume alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City. With the presence of alcoholic beverage dealers in the city of Sukabumi, this has even increased, this has made alcoholic drinks still circulating and has not disappeared for some people in the City of Sukabumi to consume alcoholic beverages.

Table 1.2 Number of Perpetrators Arrested

No	Year	Perpetrator	Number of perpetrators
1	2020	dealer	13 People
2	2021	dealer	15 People

(Source: Sukabumi City Resort Police 2020-2021)

Then the Sukabumi City Police found a house that was used as a storage place for liquor or alcohol in the Prana Estate Housing Complex, Cisarua Village, Cikole District, Sukabumi City. In the house, hundreds of bottles of alcoholic drinks were found which can intoxicate people after consuming them (InewsJabar.id, 2021).

Based on the description above, it shows that the Policy on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City has not been carried out optimally by the government, sanctions for light offenders, rehabilitation places for users are not yet available, the number of confiscated alcoholic drinks has increased, the number of dealers has increased after this regulation on alcoholic beverages enforced, there is a storage area for alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi. From this it can be seen that the desired results, the efforts made, the desired results have not been able to solve the problem regarding the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi based on the existence or implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning Amendments to *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages. From this it can be seen that the desired results, the efforts made, the desired results have not been able to solve

the problem regarding the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi based on the existence or implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning Amendments to *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages.

From these problems regarding the implementation or implementation of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City, it is necessary to evaluate this policy, which is based on the legal basis of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning Amendments to *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages. because according to Dunn (2017: 8) the term evaluation is used to generate knowledge about the value or usefulness of the observed policy and its contribution to policy performance. So from this description, the researcher is interested in the problems mentioned earlier regarding the enforcement of policies regarding the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi. Therefore, researchers are interested in examining this problem with the title "Policy Evaluation of the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi in 2022".

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public policy

According to Nugroho (2004: 3) regarding public policy that: "Public policy is a rule that regulates the common life that must be obeyed and is binding on all its citizens. Each violation will be given a sanction in accordance with the gravity of the violation committed and the sanction is imposed in front of the community by an institution that has the task of imposing sanctions. problem. Furthermore, according to Tahir (2011: 47), "Public Policy is synonymous with regulations or rules or can be interpreted as a legal product issued by the government which must be understood completely and correctly". Then Dye (1992: 2-4) explains that public policy is: "Whatever the government chooses to do or not do, if the government chooses to do something then there must be goals and state policies must cover all government actions, not merely a statement of the wishes of the government or its officials". Based on the statements of experts regarding public policy, researchers interpret public policy, namely a rule in the form of a regulation or legal product that is chosen to be carried out by the government so that it can regulate people's lives so that it must be understood by them with the aim of solving a problem that occurs. not merely a statement of the will of the government or its officials". Based on the statements of experts regarding public policy, researchers interpret public policy, namely a rule in the form of a regulation or legal product that is chosen to be carried out by the government so that it can regulate people's lives so that it must be understood by them with the aim of solving a problem that occurs. not merely a statement of the will of the government or its officials". Based on the statements of experts regarding public policy, researchers interpret public policy, namely a rule in the form of a regulation or legal product that is chosen to be carried out by the government so that it can regulate people's lives so that it must be understood by them with the

aim of solving a problem that occurs.

Characteristics of Public Policy

According to Suharno (2013: 14-15), mentioning the characteristics of public policy include the following: "(1) Public policy is more of an action that is deliberately carried out towards a certain goal, rather than just a form of behavior or random deviant action, random, and completely coincidental. (2) Policy essentially consists of actions that are interrelated and patterned, aiming at certain goals carried out by government officials, and are not stand-alone decisions. (3) The policy is what the government actually does in certain fields. (4) Public Policy may be positive or negative. In a positive way, Public policy may include some form of government action intended to influence the resolution of certain problems. While in its negative form, it may include decisions by government officials not to act, or not to take any action in matters where government intervention is actually really needed."

From the statement regarding the characteristics of public policy put forward by Suharno (2013: 14-15), researchers can interpret that the characteristics of public policy consist of actions taken to achieve goals, public policy is an action taken in relation to others not stand alone, public policy is an action taken by the government from certain fields, and public policy can be positive, that is, actions taken by the government to be able to solve a problem or public policy are negative, namely efforts that do nothing about a problem, while actions this government is badly needed.

Policy Process

The public policy process according to Nugroho (2020: 534-535) from management science relates to 5 stages, including the following: "Planning, the stage where policies are planned to be made. His work includes preparing plans to make a policy, the first way is to find and identify policy issues to be used as a policy agenda, and make plans. Second, setting up a policy making method, then third selecting and assigning a formulation team. Fourth, prepare all the needs for policy making, including SOP for policy making. Formulating, the stage when policies are formulated and determined. His job is to process the formulation of policies in accordance with the plans that have been made, including sensitivity analysis, risk management, and implementation strategies. policy leadership and control. Implementing, the stage when the policy is implemented through an existing or future organization. Policy implementation is carried out by preparing the organization, preparing implementing people, preparing policy implementation procedures (government, modality). Leading, public policy must be led. Public policy is the business of the leader, and not the business of the staff, so that the leader must lead the implementation of the policy himself. That is by preparing the main duties and functions for each leader at every level, and preparing the mobilization technique (motivation) to implement the policy. Controlling, policies must be controlled so they don't go "wild". Policy control work is carried out at the time of implementation or implementation of the policy, completion of implementation and post-implementation.

From the statement put forward by Nugroho (2020: 534-535), researchers can interpret that the policy process consists of the preparation stage of making a

policy, preparing the method for making a policy, determining the people who will formulate a policy, preparing all supporting factors by making a policy, formulate a policy based on planning that has been made previously, implement a policy that has been formulated, divide the work in implementing the policy, control the policies that have been or are being implemented.

Policy Evaluation

According to Mustopadidjadja (2003: 46) policy evaluation in public policy studies is one of the stages of the public policy process. It is further explained that policy evaluation is an activity to assess or see the success and failure of a policy. Meanwhile, according to Akbar (2018: 11) states regarding the meaning of policy evaluation that: "Policy evaluation is an activity carried out in order to see implementation and then evaluate the course of a policy whether the policy has been realized properly or not, while the purpose of evaluation is to determine whether the policy is feasible to be continued or not.

Furthermore, according to Pramono (2020: 48) policy evaluation is a process for assessing how far a policy has produced results, namely by comparing the results obtained with the stated policy objectives and targets. Then according to Dunn (2017: 8) the term evaluation is used to generate knowledge about the value or usefulness of the observed policy and its contribution to policy performance. From some of the expert statements above regarding policy evaluation, researchers can interpret that policy evaluation is one of the stages of public policy which is carried out to see and assess the implementation of a public policy by paying attention to the objectives of public policy whether the implementation results are in accordance with the objectives of public policy predetermined.

So that the evaluation of the policy in this study on the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi by issuing the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages. The aim is to find out how this policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages is successful or not in overcoming problems in the City of Sukabumi, including incidents of violence committed by the people of the City of Sukabumi due to being influenced by alcoholic beverages, the number of alcoholic beverages increases, the number of dealers increases, and prohibits the public from consuming alcoholic beverages. can be a solution to the problems that have been mentioned with the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages which is being implemented.

Evaluation has characteristics that distinguish it from other policy analysis methods proposed by Dunn (2017: 331), including:

1. Value focus, evaluation is different from monitoring, focused on assessing the need or value of a policy or program. Evaluation is an attempt to determine the social benefits or usefulness of a policy or program, and not just an attempt to collect information about the anticipated and unanticipated results of policy actions.
2. Fact-Value Interdependence, evaluation demands depend on "facts" and "values". To certify that a particular policy or program has achieved the highest (or lowest) level of performance requires not only that the policy results are

valuable to a number of individuals, groups or the whole society; to say so, must be supported by evidence that actual policy results are a consequence of the actions taken to solve certain problems so that monitoring is a prerequisite for evaluation.

3. Present and Past Orientation, evaluative demands are different from prescriptive demands, directed at present and past results rather than future results. Evaluation is retrospective and occurs after the action is taken (ex post). Recommendations, while also involving a value premise, are prospective and occur before action is taken (ex ante).
4. Duality of Values, the values that underlie evaluation demands have a dual quality, because they are seen as both ends and means. Values are often arranged in a hierarchy that reflects the relative importance and interdependence of goals and objectives.

From the statement put forward by Dunn (2017: 331) regarding evaluation characteristics, the researcher interprets that evaluation characteristics consist of evaluation which is an assessment of a policy that looks at its usefulness, basically evaluation looks at the facts or value of a policy that achieves performance results by groups to solve problem, evaluation is directed at a comparison between present, past, and future results with the existence of a policy, evaluation has a branching quality because it is considered both a goal and a method.

The function of evaluating a policy is stated by Dunn (2017: 332) as follows: "First, and most importantly, evaluation provides reliable and valid information about policy performance, namely the extent to which needs, values and opportunities have been realized. through public action. In this case, the evaluation reveals the extent to which certain goals and objectives have been achieved. Second, evaluation contributes to clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and objectives. Values are clarified by defining and executing goals and objectives. Values are also criticized by systematically questioning the suitability of goals and objectives in relation to the problem at hand. Third, evaluation can contribute to the application of other policy-analysis methods, including setup and problem prescription. Inadequate information about policy performance can contribute to the restructuring of policy issues, for example, by indicating that goals and objectives need to be redefined. Evaluation can also contribute to the definition of new or revised policy alternatives by demonstrating that a previously favored policy change should be abandoned in favor of another."

From the statement above put forward by Dunn (2017: 332) researchers can interpret that the function of evaluation activities includes evaluation providing correct and accountable information about the performance of a policy (needs, values, opportunities), evaluation provides consideration of a goal and target in implementing a policy, evaluation can provide information about policies that are not successful by looking at goals and targets for improvement in the hope of providing changes to policies previously implemented and replaced with new ones.

Policy Evaluation Model

According to Dunn (2017: 333) states the evaluation criteria which can be

seen from the table below:

Table 2.1 Dunn's Evaluation Criteria

Criteria Type	Question	Illustration
Effectiveness	Has the desired result been achieved?	service units
efficiency	How much effort is required to achieve the desired result?	Unit cost, net benefit, benefit cost ratio
Adequacy	How far is the achievement of the desired result in solving the problem?	Fixed costs (Type I Problem), Fixed effectiveness (Type II Problem)
alignment	Are costs and benefits distributed equally among different groups?	Pareto Criteria, Kaldor-Hicks Criteria, Rawls Criteria
Responsiveness	Do the policy outcomes address the needs, preferences or values of particular groups?	Consistency with citizen surveys
Accuracy	Is the result (the desired goal) really feasible or valuable	Public programs must be fair and efficient

(Source: Dunn (2017: 333))

Alcohol Prohibition Policy

According to the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in article 1 paragraph 6 it states regarding alcoholic beverages that: "Beverages containing ethyl or ethanol (C₂H₅OH) are processed from agricultural products containing carbohydrates by means of fermentation (fermentation) and distillation (purification or fermentation without distillation, either by giving or adding other ingredients or not, or processed by mixing the concentrate with ethanol or by diluting a drink containing ethanol". So that from the understanding of alcoholic beverages above, the researcher interprets that alcoholic beverages are drinks that contain alcohol made from a fermentation or purification process, whether it is done by adding or not other ingredients which then becomes a dilution of drinks with ethanol content.

Alcoholic drinks in the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages are prohibited. Article 1 paragraph 7 states that the prohibition of alcoholic beverages is a prohibition to produce, mix, distribute, trade/sell, distribute free of charge, possess, store, control and/or drink/consume Alcoholic Beverages. From this statement the researcher can interpret that alcoholic beverages are prohibited both from making, selling, giving, storing, and consuming. The prohibition on alcoholic beverages is explained again in Article 2 which states that: "(1) Every person or entity is prohibited from producing, mixing, distributing, trading/selling, distributing free of charge, owning, storing and/or controlling Alcoholic Drinks in the Regions. (2)

Everyone is prohibited from drinking/consuming Alcoholic Beverages in the Region. (3) Exempted from the provisions referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), is use for the purposes of: a. Treatment / medical in the hospital; and/or b. Religious ceremonies for certain religions/traditional ceremonies. (4) The exceptions as referred to in paragraph (3) are further regulated by or based on Regional Head Regulations. From the statement above, the researcher can interpret that alcoholic beverages are prohibited, both for making, selling and consuming, but are exempted when used for treatment in hospitals or certain religious ceremonies.

C. METHODS

This qualitative research method with a case study approach was used in the research of researchers regarding "Policy Evaluation of the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi in 2022" because there were cases regarding the implementation of the policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi from 2014 when this policy was made until 2022 implementation has not gone well. So that careful research is needed with a time limit in 2022 regarding this policy from the point of view of policy evaluation to be able to see that the policy that has been implemented is in accordance with the objectives and the benefits of the policy are made for the target and to make improvement material from the results of the policy evaluation good. or not for the continuation of implementation in the following year.

As for determining informants, researchers used snowball sampling and non-probability sampling techniques. Researchers can interpret that determining informants does not provide equal opportunities for members of the population to become samples who are considered to know and are involved in research problems. Later there will be additional informants if the data that has been collected has not been able to answer the researcher's research. The informants in this study included the Regional Government of Sukabumi City as the executor of the policy and the people of Sukabumi City as the targets of this policy. In addition, the Sukabumi City Police and the Sukabumi City Civil Service Police Unit are the agencies that enforce regional regulations regarding the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City.

Data collection techniques used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validation used in this study was triangulating, making rich and concise descriptions, clarifying biases that researchers might bring into the study, presenting different or negative information, utilizing relatively long time in the field or research location, conducting questions and answers with fellow researchers (Creswell 2017). Data analysis was carried out in this study, namely processing and preparing data for analysis, reading all data, analyzing in more detail by coding, applying the coding process to describe settings (realms), people (participants), categories, and themes to be analyzed, apply a narrative approach in conveying the results of the analysis, and making interpretations or interpreting data (interpretation inqualitative research), Creswell (2017:). The theory used in this study is policy evaluation put forward by Dunn (2017: 333) because this model is more complete which contains policy evaluation criteria to

be able to analyze policy evaluation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 1 Tahun 2014* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in depth and thorough.

D. EXPLANATION

Effectiveness

The target of prohibiting alcoholic beverages has been achieved because in practice, policy making is based on the aspirations of the people, which later form regional regulations. And the fines and penalties are quite high, but there are still people who violate the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi. However, from the secondary data that the researchers obtained in chapter I, the research background stated that there were storage areas for alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi, the number of alcoholic beverages increased, and the number of dealers increased.

The purpose of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi is to prohibit all people in the City of Sukabumi from carrying out activities of producing, mixing, selling, consuming and distributing alcoholic beverages. This has not been achieved. This can be seen from the results of the enforcement that has been carried out which has not been said to be effective. From the statement above, it shows that there are indeed alcoholic beverage dealers and places to store alcoholic beverages, as based on the secondary data that the researchers put in chapter I of the study. So that the purpose of having the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi has not been achieved.

Obstacles and obstacles in achieving the objectives of the alcohol prohibition policy in Sukabumi City include sellers who are clandestine, sellers still carry out transaction activities even though they have received punishment, limited members in enforcement from the Civil Service Police Unit.

Efficiency

The policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi has not been fully responded to so that the involvement of the community is needed for the implementation of the policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi. However, in the process of making the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi, it accommodates the aspirations of the people of Sukabumi City.

The policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City is appropriate and effective in reducing alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City, but there are still a handful of people who sell alcoholic beverages obtained from other regions. This, in accordance with the secondary data that the researchers obtained in chapter I, the background of the research stated that the number of confiscated alcoholic beverages and dealers has increased, there are storage areas for alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi.

Adequacy

The implementation of the alcohol ban policy is in accordance with the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure), including the Sukabumi City Police in taking action referring to the Criminal Code (KUHP) and the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City. While the SOP carried out by the Sukabumi City Civil Service Police Unit is given to violators of warning letters 1 to 3, when the violator gets a 3rd warning letter and is still selling or distributing alcoholic beverages, the Civil Service Police Unit of Sukabumi City will do so by confiscating alcoholic drinks, and then giving them letter of agreement to be signed on stamp duty.

Facilities and infrastructure in enforcing the policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages for the Sukabumi City Police do not have vehicles specifically for enforcing the prohibition of alcoholic beverages. For facilities and infrastructure for the Civil Service Police Unit of the City of Sukabumi, namely vehicles, the budget is limited, so it is not flexible in enforcing the ban on alcoholic beverages. This is in accordance with the secondary data that researchers obtained based on research studies by finding documentation from newspapers stating that the enforcement of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City is still minimal in budget because there is a budget in enforcing alcoholic beverages this is refocusing the budget (Source: Radar Sukabumi, 2022).

Alignment

The policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the city of Sukabumi fulfills the needs of the community, but even though it has been banned and the city of Sukabumi has started to clean alcoholic beverages, it turns out that there are still those who sell them clandestinely. The socialization carried out regarding the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City by the Sukabumi City Police was carried out by using radio and social media, which was carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit of Sukabumi City when the policy was implemented, and which was carried out by The Regional Secretary, namely by being published by the Regional People's Representative Council of the City of Sukabumi.

The people of Sukabumi City have received socialization, both directly and indirectly, regarding the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City.

Responsiveness

The implementation of the alcohol prohibition policy considers input and criticism from the public. However, the implementation has not fulfilled the needs of the community. The impact caused by the existence of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi, the community has not felt the impact because there are still people who violate it by selling alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi.

Accuracy

The existence of a policy prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the City of Sukabumi is appropriate, which has a positive impact on the whole. The policy of

prohibiting alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City has been effectively implemented by the relevant agencies in implementing the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City.

It is like every agency can take action freely against violators. And this policy is appropriate in terms of the decrease in the number of alcoholic beverages confiscated by related agencies in Sukabumi City.

E. CONCLUSION

The following is the conclusion regarding "Policy Evaluation of the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City in 2022" taking into account the theory of policy evaluation according to Dunn (2017: 333), the researchers draw the following conclusions:

1. Effectiveness

The target by prohibiting alcoholic beverages has been achieved, but there are still people who violate the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi. The objective of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi has not been achieved. In the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City, there are obstacles and obstacles in achieving the goal, including there are sellers who are clandestine, sellers are still carrying out transaction activities even though they have received punishments, as well as limited members in enforcement.

2. Efficiency

The *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi has not been responded to as a whole, so it requires the involvement of the community in its implementation. The policy of prohibiting alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City is appropriate but has not been able to break down alcoholic beverages in Sukabumi City.

3. Adequacy

The implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi is in accordance with standard operating procedures. For facilities and infrastructure in enforcing the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City for the Sukabumi City Police do not have vehicles specifically for enforcing the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, for Satpol PP the facilities and infrastructure needed are budget vehicles but the budget is limited .

4. alignment

The *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* Concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Drinks in the City of Sukabumi has fulfilled the needs of the community, but even though it has been banned and the City of

Sukabumi has started to clean up alcoholic beverages, it turns out that there are still those selling it clandestinely. Socialization regarding the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi has been carried out in various ways, directly or indirectly by several related agencies. The community has also received socialization regarding the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in Sukabumi City.

5. Responsiveness

In implementing the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi, it considers input and criticism from the community, but the community has not felt the impact on the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi.

6. Accuracy

The *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi is correct which has a positive impact on the whole and has been effectively implemented by agencies related to the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 13 Tahun 2015* concerning the Prohibition of Alcoholic Beverages in the City of Sukabumi.

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