

Implementation of Smoke-Free Area in Batanghari Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to understand in depth the implementation and effectiveness of the No Smoking Area (KTR) policy in Batanghari Regency. The research method used is the Qualitative research method used in this study is the Sequential Exploratory design. Research informants consist of 20 people including 1 supervision. 1 regional regulation maker. 1 smoke-free area coordinator. 1 smoke-free area officer as a key informant and 17 heads of departments in Batanghari district as supporting informants. Data collection through in-depth interview and observation methods. Data analysis using the help of Open code software.

INTRODUCTION

Smoking behavior is the activity of burning processed tobacco products, the smoke of which is then inhaled. These tobacco products can be cigarettes, cigars, or other forms. Cigarette smoke contains various dangerous chemical compounds, especially nicotine and tar. According to Nizwardi Azka in his research results, he stated that public opinion on the implementation of smoke-free areas is mostly 60% in favor of the implementation of smoke-free areas, 51% of people say that smoke-free areas are quite effective in reducing active smokers, respondents are of the opinion that more than half say that smoke-free areas should be implemented in certain locations only. According to Nizwardi Azka in his research results, he stated that public opinion on the implementation of smoke-free areas is mostly 60% in favor of the implementation of smoke-free areas, 51% of people say that smoke-free areas are quite effective in reducing active smokers, respondents are of the opinion that more than half say that smoke-free areas should be implemented in certain locations only.

The implementation of a policy is also greatly influenced by human factors, which include various background elements related to politics, socio-culture, and other fields. Therefore, cooperation between the government, private sector, and society is very important in making policies, especially this KTR policy. From various definitions of implementation and policy, it can be concluded that implementation is an effort to understand and explain the implementation, utilization, interpretation, and actualization of a public policy with the aim of obtaining results that can be used as evaluation materials and references for assessing the implementation of the policy as a whole. In simple terms, the concept of implementation can be divided into two aspects, namely implementation as a functional equation of intent, output, and outcome. In this context, implementation becomes the result of goals and intentions, producing output as a product, and outcome as a result of the implementation (Akib, 2010). Implementation can also be interpreted as a functional equation of policy, formator, implementor, initiator, and time. The main focus on these two aspects is the policy itself, the results produced, and the implementation carried out by the implementor within a certain time frame.

According to the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey, the proportion of indoor smoking in buildings/rooms at the age of more than or equal to 10 years in Jambi Province is 86.8%. In 2023, the population of Batanghari Regency reached 309,828 people. Based on the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey, data shows that Batanghari Regency is ranked second out of 11 regencies and one city in Jambi Province in terms of the number of residents who use tobacco or smoke. The proportion of daily smoking habits is 25.38%, occasional smokers are 3.10%, and the average number of cigarettes consumed each day is 16.51%. The Batanghari Regency Government has imposed a smoking ban in various places, including health service facilities, teaching and learning places, children's playgrounds, places of worship, public transportation, workplaces, and public places owned or managed by the government. This is in accordance with Batanghari Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 Article 4 Paragraph

(2). The applicable sanctions for such violations include a maximum imprisonment of 3 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,- in accordance with regional regulations Article 34.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Non-Smoking Area

A Smoke-Free Area (KTR) is a location or space that is prohibited for smoking activities or activities related to the production, marketing, distribution, or promotion of tobacco products. The establishment of a KTR is an effort to protect the public from the dangers of health problems due to environmental pollution caused by cigarette smoke. In general, the establishment of a KTR aims to reduce the number of illnesses and deaths due to cigarettes. More precisely, the establishment of a KTR aims to create a clean, safe, comfortable, and healthy environment that provides protection for non-smokers, reduces the number of smokers, prevents the use of tobacco products, and protects the next generation from substances such as narcotics, psychotropics, and addictive substances (Taruna, 2016b).

The World Health Organization (WHO) has six regulatory components as part of their strategy to address the impacts of cigarettes. One of the births of the establishment of a Smoke-Free Area (KTR) is WHO MPOWER. The following are the contents of the six components (Prayogi et al., 2017): a. Monitoring tobacco use.

Smoking Behavior

Any individual activity that involves burning tobacco and then inhaling and exhaling the smoke is considered smoking behavior, and its impact can be seen and measured by examining the amount or frequency of smoking (Riska et al., 2022). Behavior can be influenced by environmental and genetic factors. It has also been suggested that these elements influence a person's behavior. The first is genetic factors, which are the basis for thinking about how human behavior develops, while the environment refers to a person's life circumstances. The formation of behavior is referred to as a learning process. Distinguishes three domains of behavior, namely knowledge, attitudes, and actions (Riska et al., 2022). When someone smokes, it will endanger the health of themselves and others who accidentally inhale cigarette smoke (Deastri 2022).

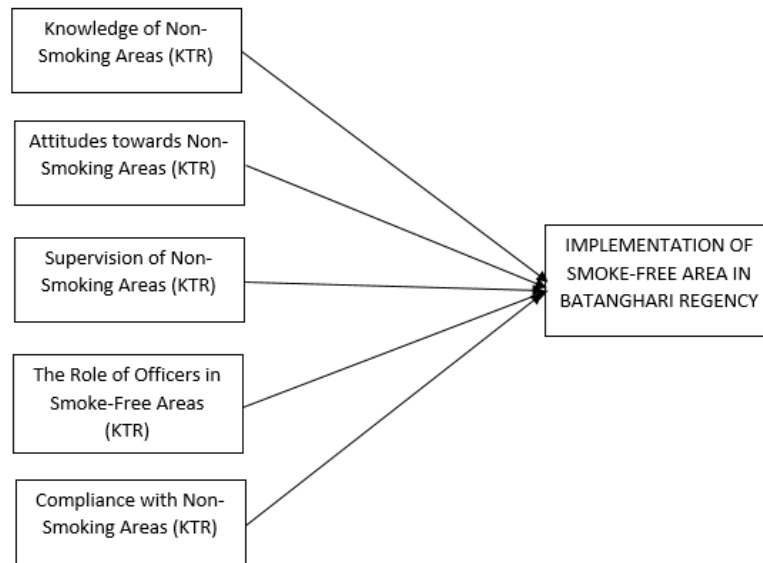


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

The qualitative research method used in this study is the Sequential Exploratory design, namely qualitative data collection is collected and analyzed. This research was conducted in Batanghari Regency, the sample in this study was 20 Informants. The instruments used in this study were Observation Sheets and Interview Guides. The data collected were analyzed univariately and made a distribution map.

RESEARCH RESULT

Knowledge of Smoke-Free Areas

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with informants, it was found that the Understanding of Smoke-Free Areas in the Batanghari Regency Government Agency area, knowledge of Smoke-Free Areas for each informant only knew about what was meant by Smoke-Free Areas, but they did not apply this understanding to their daily lives. This is in accordance with the following informant's statement.

"A Smoke-Free Area is an area or place where smoking is prohibited to protect the public from exposure to harmful cigarette smoke from active smokers.." (I, 56)

In addition, it is supported by supporting informants who stated that:

"a place or room where smoking is prohibited" (Y, 43)

"The room was made so that no one smokes in the room" (MZ, 54).

ASN Attitude towards Smoke-Free Areas

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the implementation of the smoke-free area policy in the Batanghari district government organization environment, support from the head of the agency related to the existence of regional regulations governing KTR in the workplace with the

provision of special smoking areas in several agencies, but there are still those who smoke indoors, and are only given sanctions in the form of verbal warnings.

"It would be good if there was a Regional Regulation, but it is not widely distributed in offices so many people do not know about the regulation" (A, 52)

"Yes, just accept it if the Regional Regulation is enforced because so far we don't know there is a Regional Regulation, even if there is a real one, we haven't heard of it" (TA, 45)

"Yes, the Regional Regulation was issued so we followed it because there was no prior notification" (MK, 41)

It can be seen from the results of the interview above that the attitude of ASN towards the Smoke-Free Area is only to implement it according to the rules but there are still those who do not know about the regulation.

Role of Smoke-Free Area Officers

The role of Smoke-Free Area (KTR) Officers is very important in ensuring that the rules and regulations related to the prohibition of smoking in areas designated as KTR are implemented effectively such as the socialization of the creation and ratification of Regional Regulations. The following are opinions from several informants:

"In the past, there was socialization with RT, RW, and all heads of departments when it was made." (I,56).

There is also a reinforcement of the statement above on how regional regulations were made and socialized:

"In the past, we were also invited to participate in the socialization of this KTR regulation, there were also members of the community and heads of departments who also participated" (Y,46).

The conclusion obtained about the role of Smoke-Free Area officers is that there is socialization and the creation of Regional Regulations involving regional heads and the community regarding this Smoke-Free Area.

Supervision of Smoke-Free Areas

Supervision of Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) is a process carried out to ensure that areas that have been designated as smoke-free are truly free from smoking activities. This supervision aims to protect public health from exposure to cigarette smoke and enforce applicable regulations, researchers observed in the field that there was no role of supervision since the regional regulation was written, because of the habit of seeing employees or ASN smoking indoors. There was also a statement from the interview informant as follows.

"The role of officers such as Satpol-PP was there yesterday but only in 2016 when the regulation was just issued, I don't know why it wasn't implemented again because it's been a long time" (A, 61)

This statement is reinforced by the existence of sanctions that are not treated in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Smoke-Free Areas.

"No one has ever been sanctioned because of the regulation" (TA, 45)

"There are no sanctions that have been received because until now there are still many who smoke, both indoors and outdoors" (AK, 41)

"There are no sanctions that are not visible because there are still many who continue to smoke" (A, 52)

However, there are also government agencies that provide sanctions in the form of verbal warnings as stated in the following statements:

"There are no sanctions, at most there are only warnings from friends who don't smoke" (S, 54)

"... if the sanctions are at most there are only verbal warnings from friends or from the head" (A, 61)

The conclusion from the results of the interviews that have been conducted from the aspect of the role of officers of the Smoke-Free Area is the sanctions stipulated by Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning the Smoke-Free Area, the sanctions written in the regulation are not implemented by the officers supervising the Smoke-Free Area, and only a few agencies provide verbal warnings to perpetrators of smoking in the Smoke-Free Area.

ASN Compliance with Smoke-Free Areas

Compliance of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) with Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) is an important aspect in efforts to create a healthy and smoke-free work environment. As civil servants, ASN are expected to be role models for the community in complying with regulations, including regulations on KTR. The following is a statement from the research informant: where there are still many ASN who smoke indoors or in the Non-Smoking Area as follows:

"Almost all employees in the office smoke" (AK, 41)

"Almost all employees here smoke, most of the women don't smoke" (TA, 45)

There are also supporters of the above statement regarding ASN compliance with Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 as follows:

"There are many who smoke here, on average the male employees who smoke here" (MR, 54)

"There are many employees who smoke here... it's like a necessity for cigarettes, so if you don't smoke, this sour taste in your mouth" (A, 52)

The presence of Smoking Prohibition Media in the Non-Smoking Area

"There is a prohibition on it, but it's like it's only been posted, there's no follow-up" (A, 52)

There are also supporting statements from other informants as follows:

"There is a smoking prohibition sign in front" (TA, 45)

"We have made posters to be posted in the office "This" (AK,41)

"I think it was once pasted in front of the lobby" (MP,54).

The conclusion that can be drawn from the statement above regarding the Compliance of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) with the Smoke-Free Area (KTR) in government agencies in Batanghari Regency is that there are still many ASN who smoke in places where there are smoking prohibition media that have been posted by the office.

DISCUSSION

This study found that the head of the service or head of the agency still lacks understanding of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Smoke-Free Areas because there are still many who smoke in Smoke-Free Areas. The results of the study on the ASN Compliance variable are still very minimal because the researcher found respondents who still smoke with the type of Electric Cigarettes or Tobacco Cigarettes in 27 Government Agencies. The researcher found that there were still Cigarette Ashtrays in every closed room, with this the researcher stated that there were still many ASN who violated Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Smoke-Free Areas because there were no further actions from supervisors or reprimands from the Head of Service, which is in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Article 29 Paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 31. This study is in line with research conducted by Ilmah et al., (2015), which said that the public cannot comply with instructions if they misunderstand the instructions given, so that public knowledge or understanding will affect their compliance.

The results of Jubhari et al.'s research (2014) stated that the lack of understanding before receiving an explanation may be due to the absence of clear instructions given to someone regarding the rules. The main obstacle is the lack of knowledge regarding Batanghari Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 which results in many ASN still smoking indoors marked as a Non-Smoking Area.

ASN Attitudes towards Smoke-Free Areas in the Batanghari Regency Regional Government Organization Environment in 2024, researchers when conducting in-depth interviews regarding ASN Attitudes towards Smoke-Free Areas, they strongly agree with the existence of this Smoke-Free Area Regulation, but they only agree with it, not with its implementation, because there are still many ASN who ignore this Regulation. With the presence of Cigarette Ashtrays in the room, ASN takes an attitude of tolerance for active smokers who are smoking indoors. Based on the Observation Results regarding the attitude of the KTR policy carried out by researchers, it was also found that the policy was still not fully implemented because it was seen from the human resources that were still lacking and there was no special team for the person in charge of KTR, the facilities and infrastructure to support the policy were still lacking, and the authority in implementing the facilities and infrastructure was also still not able to maximize the implementation of the policy.

The existing communication was also still not optimal and running well. In addition, there was still a less supportive attitude from the policy implementers, because it was only in the form of verbal warnings, there were no SOPs or guidelines and applicable sanction rules to support the implementation of KTR in the agency. In addition, the determination of sanctions is included in the policy-making stage which should be carried out before the implementation of smoke-free areas.

Informants who behave well and comply with the Smoke-Free Area because the Informant has the confidence to implement the KTR Policy

smoothly, feel comfortable with the policy to create a smoke-free workplace, while Informants who behave less well and do not comply with the Smoke-Free Area because the Informant feels disturbed by the KTR policy so that they are not free to smoke anywhere and anytime. The results of this study are in line with Hapsoh's (2016) study on the Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes and Smoking Behavior of Police Members Regarding the Smoke-Free Area (KTR) Policy at the Bojong Police Dormitory in Tasikmalaya City which shows that attitudes are very strongly related to significant smoking behavior. Sefria Indah Primasari, F. L. (2021).

The obstacle is the work environment, because on average in the Government Agency are active male smokers where the availability of cigarettes owned by ASN triggers people who actually do not want to smoke to smoke. Next is Cigarette Dependence, because with an adult age range and a long-standing smoking habit, it is difficult to eliminate dependence on cigarettes itself.

The results of this study found that there is ASN Knowledge about Smoke-Free Areas with the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Smoke-Free Areas. Informants only know the meaning of what a smoke-free area is, not the contents of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016, the lack of knowledge of this Informant causes not to implement the Smoke-Free Area that has been determined by regional regulations, on the other hand Informants who have good knowledge about Smoke-Free Areas actually want a cleaner and healthier work environment that is free from exposure to cigarette smoke.

Research Results of ASN Knowledge Variables in the Batanghari Regency Government Organization Environment, namely low knowledge, this is due to the lack of understanding of Batanghari Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2016 concerning Smoke-Free Areas which still carry out smoking activities in closed rooms. The two indicators that are most often found not to be achieved are the still-found cigarette residue in the form of cigarette butts or cigarette packs in the agency environment in Batanghari Regency, there are still 10 agencies that provide special smoking rooms and only 2 times have held socialization regarding KTR which were attended by the head of the agency in the last 6 years. The failure to achieve these indicators is partly due to the lack of knowledge of the informants regarding the rules regarding Smoke-Free Areas. Therefore, it is hoped that through increasing knowledge after being given counseling, it can improve non-smoking behavior, especially in the agency environment.

The results of this study found that the role of officers in the smoke-free area is the socialization and creation of Regional Regulations involving regional heads and the community regarding this Smoke-Free Area. Results of the Variable Role of Officers in the Smoke-Free Area The role of officers is only carried out by the head of the agency and it is only a formality of the existence of the Smoke-Free Area Regional Regulation. Another obstacle is the lack of socialization Back to ASN where the last socialization regarding the Smoke-Free Area was in 2018. The results of this study found that Supervision of the

Smoke-Free Area is a sanction stipulated by Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning this Smoke-Free Area, the sanctions written in the regulation are not implemented by the officers supervising the Smoke-Free Area, and only a few agencies give verbal warnings to perpetrators of smoking in the Smoke-Free Area area. The obstacles or constraints faced in implementing this smoke-free area are also due to the lack of supervision from the KTR task force, the sanctions given are only in the form of verbal warnings and only a few stickers that state the prohibition of smoking. The regional regulation monitoring, supervision and enforcement team was formed to be responsible for the successful implementation of a policy known as human resources. Human resources are the most important for policy implementation (Noviafni & Khaidir, 2019). However, these supervisors have not carried out their duties properly, especially in terms of implementing KTR, so that KTR has not developed in various agencies. The local government should form a socialization schedule and approach employees to support KTR properly (Azkha, 2013).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Government agencies have not implemented the Smoke-Free Area policy due to the lack of officers and supervision in supervising the Smoke-Free Area. The smoke-free area policy is useless if there is no support from the government for its implementation so that it does not have an impact on compliance with smoking behavior according to the local regulations of the Smoke-Free Area. Commitment is needed from the Head of the Agency in implementing and making Regional Regulations related to the implementation of the Smoke-Free Area. It is hoped that in further research, similar research can be conducted on a wider scale in order to obtain the latest and most accurate research results.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

It is hoped that further researchers can expand the scope of respondents and increase the number of variables that have not been studied previously.

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