

Analysis of Factors Related to the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Winda Sri Lestari¹, Fitriani Pramita Gurning²

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara

E-mail: windasri0601@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

According to the decision of the Asahan Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2018 concerning smoke-free areas, it has been decided that the existence of smoking rooms for active and passive people is a danger. This increase in prevalence can be seen in Indonesia, where around 500 people die every day from cigarettes. This study analyzed the elements of implementing the Asahan Regent Regulation No. 71 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Zones (KTR) in Houses of Worship in Aek Songsongan District. The type of research used is quantitative, using an analytical sampling research model with a sectional approach. The sampling technique is accidental sampling based on the study's results. The participants in this study were all mosque congregations and those who visited the mosque in Aek Songsongan District, with 96 respondents. Data collection used a questionnaire, and the variables studied included communication factors, resources, disposition/attitude, and bureaucratic structure. The data was processed using the Chi-Square test with the SPSS 21 application. According to the results of this study, there is a correlation between the Communication factor and policy implementation (p-value = 0.003) with an OR of 5.471, a relationship between the Resource factor (p-value = 0.002) with an OR of 0.123, a relationship between the Disposition/Attitude factor (p-value = 0.037) with an OR of 0.249, and a relationship between the Disposition/Attitude factor (p-value = 0.037) and an OR of 0.249.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, Smoke-Free Area, House of Worship.

INTRODUCTION

Smoking is a habit that hurts individuals, others, and families. Cigarettes contain nearly 4,000 types of chemicals that are bad for the body because it does not bring health benefits. Smoking can cause many kinds of pathologies, including lung cancer, stroke, chronic PPO, CHD, and stroke.

Year after year, tobacco consumption claims lives and causes suffering through various diseases. Of the 1.3 billion smokers in the world, more than 80 percent are citizens of the world's most prominent smokers. In 2030, it is projected that the number of deaths will reach 23.3 million. In Indonesia, the prevalence of tobacco deaths per day is around 500 deaths, with a total of 190,260 per year. In 2010, Indonesia contributed more than 230,000 deaths of heart and blood vessel disease (WHO, 2021)

The World Health Organization (WHO) has a strategy to address the impact of smoking consisting of six parts. Monitoring and preventing tobacco use (MPOWER) is WHO's international resolution to curb the problem of tobacco dreams. (WHO, 2021)

According to Riskesdas 2018, Indonesia ranks third in the world regarding the number of people who still smoke, behind China and India. The RPJMN target increased to 5.4% in 2019 and 8.1% in 2024. This problem also caused a significant increase in tobacco consumption, which increased from 32.8% in 2016 to 33.8% in 2018. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018)

BPS stated that from 2018 to 2020, North Sumatra Province experienced a decrease in the number of smokers yearly. In 2018, the percentage data for the number of smokers was 31.10%, then in 2019, there was a decrease of 3.64% with the original percentage of 27.46%. In 2020, there was another decrease of 0.18% with the original rate of 27.28% (BPS of North Sumatra Province)

Research conducted by Bidja (2021) shows a greater focus on the public health aspects of smoking, but there is no specific information on Banggai Regency. Previously, more attention was paid to the health and environmental impacts of smoking habits, but there was no in-depth information on the effectiveness of smoke-free area policies in reducing smoking prevalence in Banggai Regency. In addition, according to research (Rizal et al., 2021), there is a Lack of focus on in-depth analysis of factors that influence the level of community compliance with the smoke-free area policy in Terminal A, Sukabumi City. Limitations in exploring the social, economic, and political impacts of implementing the smoke-free area policy in the Sukabumi City community. More detailed research is needed on the effectiveness of promotional strategies, and enforcement carried out to support the success of the smoke-free area policy in Terminal A, Sukabumi City. Deficiencies in analyzing the role of implementing agents and related parties in implementing the smoke-free area policy and its impact on the level of community compliance.

The 2023 Health Law requires public places to provide unique places for smokers exposed to cigarette smoke. This is done to protect everyone who lives in the house who is exposed to the

dangers of cigarette smoke. The Smoke-Free Area (KTR) Regulation is expanded with Law No. 36/2009 and PP No. 109/2012 that the government is obliged to determine KTR in its area in 7 settings, namely health facilities, places of learning and teaching, children's play areas, places of worship, public transportation, workplaces, and other designated public places.

One local government that prioritizes cigarette safety is the Asahan Regency Government. Asahan Regency Regional Regulation Number 71 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Areas has been issued. All business premises, public places, places of worship, health facilities, educational and training places, and children's play areas have been designated smoke-free areas.

Based on the results of the researcher's initial survey, which was conducted by interviewing the Mosque Welfare Agency (BKM) in Aek Songsongan District, the issue of smoking has been developing for a long time. In the mosque area, there are no signs prohibiting smoking, and ashtrays and cigarette butts were found scattered in the mosque area. The Head of BKM also said that the Aek Songsongan Health Center had conducted counseling. His party only held counseling in each village regarding the dangers of smoking so that people could stop smoking. In addition, Aek Songsongan District does not have complete data on the number of smokers.

Based on an initial survey at places of worship in Aek Songsongan District, it was found that 80% or 8,000 out of 18,050 people in Aek Songsongan District were public smokers. Data on smokers in public places used the Self-Awareness Survey (SMD) during monitoring and evaluation by the Aek Songsongan Health Center's Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) officers. For places of worship in Aek Songsongan District, there are 25 mosques and 25 prayer rooms, consisting of 9 villages and 53 hamlets. The data shows that the government's efforts have not been successful; this can be seen from the lack of supervision in the area. In addition, the signs provided for smoking are not well defined, so many people do not know the actual location provided for smoking. The preliminary survey results also show that the verbal and written warning sanctions listed in Regulation Number 71 of 2018 are related to the administrative sanctions listed in Paragraph 13, namely verbal and written warnings. This sanction does not deter the community and has not been appropriately implemented. The Implementation of the Smoke-Free Area policy needs to be understood based on the data presented above.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is quantitative. This study uses an analytical survey research model with a cross-sectional approach. This survey research involves data collection using questionnaires and interviews as tools to explore data in this study. (Sugiyono, 2019) This research was conducted in Aek Songsongan District in March-May 2024. The research population consisted of all people in the Aek Songsongan District. In this study, the population taken was 18,050 people using the Lameshow Formula with a confidence level of 95%. The sample results were 96 respondents because the more respondents there were, the smaller the possibility of generalization errors. The accidental sampling technique was carried out based on the number of samples obtained, namely a sampling determination technique based on coincidence. Anyone who happens to meet the researcher can be used as a sample, even though in the eyes of people who are suitable as a data source. The indicators to be studied are five mosques with dense populations in the Aek Songsongan District.

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

After analyzing the factors related to the Implementation of the policy of Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2018 concerning smoke-free areas in places of worship in Aek Songsongan Regency, we created a frequency distribution table of respondent characteristics according to their age, education, communication, resources, disposition/attitude and bureaucratic structure.

Tabel I.1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
Late Adolescence (16 – 25 Years)	26	27
Early Adulthood (26 – 35 Years)	26	27
Late Adulthood (36 – 45 Years)	20	21
Early Elderly (46 – 55 Years)	19	20
Late Elderly (56 – 65 Years)	5	5
Total	96	100.0

Table 4.1 above shows that 26 respondents (27%) were in late adolescence aged 16-25, 26 respondents (27%) were in early adulthood aged 26-35, 20 respondents (21%) were in late adulthood aged 36-45, 19 respondents (20%) were in early adulthood aged 46-55, and 5 respondents (5%) were in late old age aged 56-65.

Tabel I.2 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Education

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Education		
SD	3	3.1
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	6	6.3
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	65	67.7
D3/D4/S1/S2	22	22.9
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 4.2, the educational characteristics of respondents at the elementary school level are three respondents (3.1%), junior high school level 6 respondents (6.3%), high school level 65 respondents (67.7%), and diploma/bachelor's level education as many as 22 respondents (22.9%).

Tabel I.3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Communication

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Communication		
Yes	28	29.2
No	68	70.8
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 4.3, the level of communication between respondents in the Yes category is 28 (29.2%), while the No category is 68 (70.8%).

Tabel I.4 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Resources

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
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Resource		
Yes	82	85.4
No	14	14.6
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 4.4, the resource level of respondents in the Yes category is 82 (85.4%), while the No category is 14 (14.6%).

Tabel I.5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Disposition/Attitude

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Disposition/Attitude		
Yes	76	79.2
No	20	20.8
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 4.5, the level of disposition/attitude with the Yes category was 76 respondents (79.2%), while the No category was 20 respondents (20.8%).

Tabel I.6 Frequency Distribution of Respondents of Bureaucratic Structure

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Bureaucratic Structure		
Yes	30	31.3
No	66	68.8
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 4.6, the level of bureaucratic structure with the Yes category was 30 respondents (31.3%), while the No category was 66 respondents (68.8%).

Tabel I.7 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Policy Implementation

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Implementation		
In accordance	16	16.7

It is not by	80	83.3
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 4.7, the implementation level with the Appropriate category is 16 respondents (16.7%), while the Not Appropriate category is 80 respondents (83.3%).

Bivariate Analysis

The bivariate analysis in this study uses the chi-square test to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (communication, resources, disposition/attitude, bureaucratic structure) and the dependent variable (Analysis of Factors Related to the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District)

Tabel I.8 Chi-Square Test Results Between Communication and Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Communication	ImplementationAsahan Regency Regent Regulation Policy No. 71 of 2018						P value	OR
	It is not by		In accordance		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
No	62	91.2%	6	8.8%	68	100.0%	0.003	5,471
Yes	18	64.3%	10	35.7%	28	100.0%		
Total	80	83.3%	16	16.7%	96	100.0%		

The results of this study show that 62 respondents (91.2%) and 10 respondents (35.7%) have categorical communication with the appropriate category implementation.

Based on the data testing results above, it shows a significant value of $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < 0.005$ with an OR value of 5.471. So there is a relationship between communication and the Implementation

of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Houses of Worship in Aek Songsongan District.

Tabel I.9 Chi-Square Test Results Between Resources and the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Resource	ImplementationAsahan Regency Regent Regulation Policy No. 71 of 2018						P value	OR
	It is not by		In accordance		Total			
	N	%	n	%	n	%		
No	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	14	100.0%	0.002	0.123
Yes	73	89.0%	9	11.0%	82	100.0%		
Total	80	83.3%	16	16.7%	96	100.0%		

Based on the bivariate results, this study's results indicate that 7 respondents (50.0%) have resources in the No category with Implementation of the Unsuitable category, and 9 respondents (11.0%) have resources in the Yes category with Implementation of the Suitable category.

Based on the data testing results above, it shows a significant value of p-value = 0.002 < 0.005 with an OR value of 0.123. So, there is a relationship between Resources and the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Houses of Worship in Aek Songsongan District.

Tabel I.10 Chi-Square Test Results Between Disposition/Attitude Towards Implementation of Asahan Regency Regent Regulation Policy No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Houses of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Disposition/ Attitude	ImplementationAsahan Regency Regent Regulation Policy No. 71 of 2018						P value	OR
	It is not by		In accordance		Total			
	N	%	n	%	n	%		
No	13	65.0%	7	50.0%	20	100.0%	0.037	0.249

Yes	67	88.2%	9	11.0%	76	100.0%
Total	80	83.3%	16	16.7%	96	100.0%

Based on the bivariate results, this study's results indicate that 13 respondents (65.0%) have a Disposition/attitude in the No category with Implementation in the Not Appropriate category, and 9 respondents (11.0%) have a Disposition/attitude in the Yes category with Implementation in the Appropriate category.

Based on the data testing results above, it shows a significant value of $p\text{-value} = 0.037 < 0.005$ with an OR value of 0.249. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between disposition/attitude and the Implementation of the Asahan Regency Regent's Policy Regulation No. 71 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Houses of Worship in Aek Songsongan District.

Tabel I.11 Chi-Square Test Results Between Bureaucracy and Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Structure Bureaucracy	ImplementationAsahan Regency Regent Regulation Policy No. 71 of 2018						P value	OR
	It is not by		In accordance		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
No	60	90.0%	6	9.1%	66	100.0%	0.006	5,000
Yes	20	66.7%	10	33.3%	30	100.0%		
Total	80	83.3%	16	16.7%	96	100.0%		

Based on the bivariate results, this study's results indicate that 60 respondents (90.0%) have the category of No Bureaucratic Structure with the category of Implementation Not Appropriate and 10 respondents (33.3%) who have the category of Yes Bureaucratic Structure with the Implementation of the Appropriate category.

Based on the data test results above, it shows a significant value of $p\text{-value} = 0.006 < 0.005$ with an OR value of 5,000. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between Disposition/Attitude and Policy Implementation, namely the Regulation of the Regent of Asahan

Regency No. 71 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Houses of Worship in Aek Songsongan District.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of Communication Factors Related to the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Communication is an important factor in implementing smoke-free area regulations. There needs to be sufficient communication to implement the behavior of knowing and not knowing. Good communication is influenced by transmission factors, as well as the consistency and clarity of the government and BKM (Mosque Welfare Agency). The study results showed that respondents who had communication in the No category with Implementation of the Inappropriate category were 62 respondents (91.2%), and respondents who had communication in the Yes category with Implementation of the Appropriate category were 10 respondents (35.7%).

The results of the chi-square test in this study showed that there was a significant relationship that there was a relationship between communication factors and the Implementation of the Asahan Regency Regent Regulation Policy No. 71 of 2018 concerning smoke-free areas in places of worship in Aek Songongan District, the results of the study (p -value $0.003 < 0.005$) with an OR value of 5.471.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Indartuti & Hariyoko, 2022) From the results of the study, it is proven that the discipline of the Untag Surabaya unit community has increased significantly with the Implementation of the smoke-free zone policy, in line with the results studied. This can be seen through a significance value of 0.000 and a positivity coefficient of 0.295. After the t-test, it was shown that the t-value of the implementation variable calculator gave a t-value of $11.949 > \text{table } 1.664$ and a security value of $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that H_a was accepted and H_o was rejected. Thus, the elements involved in enforcing the Smoke-Free Zone policy or Variable X impact the community.

Analysis of Resource Factors Related to the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Enforcement instructions can be delivered accurately, explicitly, and consistently, but enforcement is unlikely to be effective if those responsible do not have the resources to implement the policy. Policy implementation involves staff and other resources. Human resource authority refers to the ability of each implementer to carry out activities specified by a policy, in addition to human resources, facilities, and infrastructure.

According to Research (Marchel, 2019), Good Implementation of KTR is more common in groups that do not have human resources (57.9%). The correlation test between the availability of human resources and the Implementation of KTR did not show a significant relationship. The results of this study are consistent with other studies showing that access and mobilization of human resources play an important role in Implementation. Every policy must be focused on human resources. Analysis of human resource variables showed insignificant results in the implementation process ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$). Three women Santi, Margawati and Mawarni 2015.

Resources play an important role in implementing smoke-free area regulations; adequate and quality resources must be available to implement the behavior of knowing and not knowing. Human resources, authority, facilities, and money all impact good resources. The findings of this study indicate that as many as 7 respondents (50.0%) and nine respondents (11.0%) who have resources in the No category implement them in the No category.

The results of the chi-square test of the study showed a significant relationship ($p\text{-value} 0.002 < 0.005$) with an OR value of 0.123 between resource factors and the Implementation of the Asahan Regency Regent's policy No. 71 of 2018 concerning supervision of smokers in places of worship in Aek Songsongan District.

Implementing KTR in secondary schools did not correlate substantially with the policy support variables examined in this study. Support for strong and well-implemented policies is highly dependent on the dedication of the target.

Analysis of Disposition/Attitude Factors Related to the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Disposition is defined as the attitude of activities carried out effectively because they have the support of those who carry them out; however, other activities may be closely related to the priorities of those who carry them out or the organization that carries them out. If implementers have a positive attitude towards a particular policy, indicating support, they will be more likely to implement the policy as intended by the decision-makers. Conversely, if the behavior or attitude of implementers is different from that of decision-makers, then adopting a policy becomes more complex.

Research (Hariyanti et al., 2021) shows the level of attitude or disposition toward Policy Implementation. A significant relationship between the Implementation of the smoke-free area (KTR) policy and the disposition/attitude factor can be observed, one of which is. The P value for this relationship is 0.006, and the correlation value at the Somers value is 0.246, indicating a weak category. The findings of this study indicate that although subjective standards and views on behavioral control are unrelated, attitudes impact how the Smoke-Free Area regulation is implemented.

To implement the behavior of knowing and not knowing, disposition/attitude is an important component in implementing the smoke-free area regulation. Adequate and competent disposition/attitude is needed. Positive attitudes and temperament are influenced by the tendency to carry out tasks, commitments, and policies. The research findings showed that 13 respondents (65.0%) had a disposition or attitude in the No category with Implementation in the inappropriate category, and nine respondents (11.0%) had a disposition or attitude in the Yes category with Implementation in the appropriate category.

The results of the chi-square test in this study showed a significant relationship (p-value 0.037 <0.005) with an OR value of 0.249 between the disposition/attitude factor and the Implementation of the Asahan Regent's policy No. 71 of 2018 concerning smoke-free areas in places of worship in Aek Songsongan sub-district.

Research result (Basri et al., 2021) According to the research findings, there is a correlation between the significant value (P value = 0.001 <0.05) and the level of disposition or attitude. This shows that at Munyang Kute General Hospital, Bener Meriah Regency, in 2021, there will be a

relationship between disposition/attitude factors and community compliance with the smoke-free area policy (Qanun).

Experience and research have established that a dedicated and responsible disposition/attitude will last longer than an implementation that is not based on policy. Therefore, respondents' responses should be more favorable and long-lasting.

Analysis of Bureaucratic Structure Factors Related to the Implementation of the Policy of the Regent of Asahan Regency Regulation No. 71 of 2018 Concerning Smoke-Free Areas in Places of Worship in Aek Songsongan District

Policies are implemented significantly influenced by their organizational structure. Although policy implementers know what needs to be done and have the will and support facilities to carry it out, their organizational structure ultimately prevents them from taking any action. In order to reach a consensus on how to solve contemporary society's problems, bureaucracies consciously or unconsciously choose organizational structures. (Ernawati, 2018)

According to George C. Edward III, two features—implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and fragmentation—can improve the performance of bureaucratic structures. SOP stands for Standard Operating Procedures. Policy implementers can make the most of their time by utilizing SOPs. Fragmentation aims to divide tasks related to employee activities and responsibilities among various entities.

According to research (Mustakim et al., 2022) At Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta, the level of student bureaucratic structure related to the Smoke-Free Zone mainly falls into the poor group (56.9%). Most students (98.5%) and (93.1%) already understand the KTR and its importance. Unfortunately, only a small number of students are aware of the smoking ban at Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta (25.4%) and the ban on selling and buying cigarettes on campus (16.2%). There are still many smokers at the Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta, and it is said that their ignorance of the Smoke-Free Zone has an impact on how the KTR policy is implemented there. Implementation of smoke-free area restrictions largely depends on the bureaucratic structure. An appropriate and qualified bureaucratic organization is needed to implement know-and-don't-know behavior. SOPs, supervision, and organizational structure all impact a successful bureaucratic system. Based on the research findings, 60 respondents (90.0%) said they have a bureaucratic

structure and have implemented appropriate categories; 10 respondents (33.3%) said they have also implemented appropriate categories and have a bureaucratic structure.

The results of the chi-square test of the study showed a significant correlation (p -value $0.006 < 0.005$) with an OR value of 5,000 between the bureaucratic structure factor and the Implementation of the Asahan Regent Regulation in places of worship in Aek Songsongan District.

Based on research (Rokok et al., 2023) revealed that respondents with lower knowledge of instructions, beliefs, attitudes, and self-control were likely to be those who ignored the KTR Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2013. The non-compliance of the Hasanuddin University Hospital community with local smoke-free area restrictions was related to the findings of the chi-square statistical test.

This study is consistent with research by Ilmah et al. (2015), which found that people's knowledge or understanding will affect their compliance and that people cannot accept orders if they misunderstand them. According to Jubhari et al. (2014), a person's inability to understand the rules before receiving an explanation may be due to a lack of clear instructions.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The researcher's analysis shows a substantial correlation between these criteria and the Implementation of the smoke-free area policy in the Aek Songsongan District houses of worship. The researcher's findings indicate that the Communication and Disposition/Attitude factors—derived from This show that the installation of smoking ban signs and the official statement of the Head of the Mosque Welfare Agency (BKM) regarding the promotion of smoke-free areas—which are still ineffective—as well as a unique perspective on the policy of understanding and managing these factors, in increasing the success of policy implementation including improving effective communication, ensuring the availability of adequate resources, strengthening the disposition and positive attitudes of implementers, and improving the bureaucratic structure to support effective policy implementation.

Suggestion

To increase the success of the smoke-free area policy and reduce the high number of smokers in increasing the success of optimal health levels that are adjusted to the results of the discussion, the author suggests several things as follows:

Educating the Young Generation: Educating the Young Generation about the dangers of smoking and the importance of smoke-free areas. Children and teens who understand the negative appearance of cigarettes are more likely to avoid smoking in the future.

Providing Adequate Resources, ensuring the availability of trained human resources and adequate facilities to support the Implementation of KTR policies, and allocating adequate budgets for KTR-related programs are essential.

Law Enforcement Supervision: Increase law enforcement supervision of KTR policy violations. Involving Satpol PP, BKM, and other related agencies in routine supervision and imposing strict sanctions on violators can increase compliance.

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