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Implementation of Regulation Sintang District Number 2th 2016 Concerning the Area Without Cigarettes

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ABSTRACT

The area is free from tobacco smoke is one of the effective and inexpensive way to protect the public from the dangers of secondhand smoke. Sintang has had local regulation no smoking but in reality it can not degrade the active smoker. This study aims to determine the extent of Sintang District Regulation 2th 2016 has been implemented and the principle of the application of no smoking policy in Sintang. This study was conducted a qualitative study with approach explanatory research. Data collection was conducted in Sintang. The research subjects were 10 informants among others the Department of Health, professional organizations, community leaders, current smokers and examine documents related to the implementation of area without cigarettes (AWC). Analysis of data using content analysis. Based on the survey results showed that smokers are still accounted for 59%, still found in cigarette advertising, the lack of strict punishment for smokers, especially for employees who smoke at the office or at school. Some private companies that have implemented AWC such as Bank, while in government offices, schools and public places not yet fully be sanctions for smokers. Public opinion on the application of AWC, the majority (60%) to support the implementation of AWC, 51% of people say AWC quite effective to reduce active smokers, more than half said the informant argued that AWC should be applied at specific locations only. Opinions of respondents to smokers in public places more than half (58%) are given sanctions. Role of local government to ban new cigarette advertising and promotion can not be executed properly. Factors affecting the implementation of the AWC is dependent on the commitment of Regional Chief, Council, Department of Health and other related agencies and their empowerment. Based on this study concluded that AWC without the commitment and support of all parties is difficult for the application of AWC. In addition to the AWC to provide protection to passive smokers as well AWC can also reduce active smokers.

INTRODUCTION

The number of losses ditimbulkan of cigarettes and also in order to reduce the various risks caused by smoking, such as cigarette smoke contains more than 4000 chemicals of which 200 are poisonous and 43 types others can cause cancer of the body. Not to mention the existing content on the cigarette it self as Nicotine, Tar, Carbon Monoxide, Carcinogens, Irritants, hydrogen cyanide, arsenic, ammonia, polonium, and much more dangerous the contents contained in cigarettes. The cigarette toxins produced by the smoke of cigarette ends that are not smoked. Because the smoke produced from burning tobacco that is not perfect. Cigarette smoke contains a number of harmful substances such as benzene, nicotine, nitrosamines, amine compounds, aromatic, naphthalene, ammonia, cyanide oxidants, carbon monoxide benzapirin, and others. These particles will settle to the airways and is very harmful to the body. Deposition cigarette smoke also easily attached to objects in the room and can last for more than 3 years, with the remains dangerous. Given the number of public facilities in Sintang, and also the attitude of most smokers tend to smoke at any place at will without considering other people who took inhaled smoke from his cigarette and interrupted his right to get free air. Therefore Sintang District Government launched a Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2016 on No Smoking Area. The law also made to create clean air also provide effective protection for the people around him. What is meant by No Smoking (AWC) is a room or area that is otherwise prohibited to production, sales, advertising, promotional and / or use of cigarettes. Definition of room area is a public facility Based on Local Regulation Sintang number 2th 2016 chapter 1 Article 1 no 12-20, among others: public areas are all means an enclosed space which is organized by the government, private or individual that is used for activities for the community , while the enclosed space is a place or space covered by a roof and bounded by a wall or over regardless of the material used and the structure is permanent or temporary. Place or area AWC include; health care facilities, where teaching and learning, where children play, places of worship, public transport, workplaces, public places and other places. With the legislation related to no smoking is expected of all levels able to comply with these regulations for the sake of protecting the environment, themselves and also generation of the future generation of the danger of smoking and to protect all the people of Sintang of influence and the negative impacts of smoking and with this rule also, the community is expected to reach the level of health as high.

METHOD

This study was conducted a qualitative study with approach explanatory research. Data collection was conducted in Sintang. The research subjects were 10 informants among others the Department of Health, professional organizations, community leaders, current smokers and examine documents related to the implementation of area without cigarettes (AWC).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2016 on No Smoking ratified by Parliament and established by Regent Sintang on July 25, 2016. After that the Regent Sintang establish decree No. 35 2016 about as technical guidelines to support the legislation. Observation that researchers do in Sintang show has many are tagging-related marking No Smoking along the main streets of the city, schools, places of worship, offices and even public places. Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2016 on No Smoking Sintang has appointed facilities must apply AWC including hospital, health department ranks, educational institutions, houses ibadan, plaza / mall, entertainment venues and offices. Implementation is based on observations of researchers, not all places carry AWC. Already there are some locations that are already implementing AWC for example in health and education institutions in Sintang, hospitals and private companies such as the Bank already implementing AWC, while a new government office partly already implemented such AWC Health Department and Community Health Center. Efforts have been made is socialization to each district office, the office of the city administration, the ranks of the Department of Health, the board of education and the private companies in order to implement

AWC, in fact this activity is also evident from the quantitative data that smoke diperkantoran already there is a tendency to decline 6%, and appropriate, the opinion of AWC's informant about the early days of the government is implemented diperkantoran as much as 80%. AWC policy implementation should be carried out because the vast majority (51%) stated that the policy is effective for lowering AWC active smokers, even passive smokers were very supportive AWC once applied mainly in public transport and offices. Application of this AWC in addition to lowering active smokers as well be able to reduce diseases directly related to smoking such as heart disease, stroke and other diseases. The government is expected to implement this AWC starts from government offices including the parliament to impose sanctions on employees who do not comply with regulations. Smoking is also considered to be their right, but they also have to respect the rules for the crowd, it means at the location of AWC really no smoke, no cigarette advertising and no selling cigarettes, when it still met then it should be enforced sanctions. With the existence of these sanctions will deter offenders. So that people will understand this AWC implementation needs to be supported by a media campaign AWC and promos about the dangers of smoking to health, should the Regional Head must be a commitment by the issuance of local regulations that no longer exists in the form of cigarette advertising promoting cigarettes in the street. It turns out cigarette promotion can be eliminated as the other regional governments should Sintang prohibit cigarette advertising along the roads and public places. This requires the support of all parties, both from all SKPD and community participation. Application of AWC in some regions clearly provide protection of passive smokers, because of the limitations of current smokers, but the informant also revealed that the presence of this AWC finally many smokers to stop smoking, especially for teachers and health workers. Local Governments have socialized Sintang this law from the beginning came out in 2016 and began implementing since 2016 until today. Results of monitoring the implementation of compliance with Regulation No Smoking (AWC) Sintang showed significant improvement. It is delivered by Fauzi Ridwan, *Program Development Officer, Tobacco Control Support Center at Indonesian Public Health Association (IPHA)*. Monitoring was conducted in December 2016 to 152 institutions with the classification of health care, restaurants, hotels, educational institutions, children's playground, places of worship, modern markets, government offices and private offices. the result is the level of compliance surveyed institutions many reached 30%. However, the results of this adherence is far from the initial target of 80% compliance level. As for the building / space surveyed a number of 686 pieces. The survey was conducted related to 8 indicators, namely: (1) Found people smoking inside the building; (2) There are rooms / areas for smoking; (3) Found no smoking sign; (4) There was a smell of cigarette smoke; (5) Found lighters or ashtrays inside the building; (6) Cigarette butts found in the building, (7) Found objects indicate the advertising promotion and sponsorship, and (8) was found selling cigarettes around the building. From the data presented, there are interesting turned out to target the highest percentage of indicators discovery of people who smoke just at the government building, reaching 15.8%. This is a concern because of undue government buildings can be an example of compliance AWC. Besides that also needs to be improved is a sign of the new health care AWC at 61.4% socialization of by law AWC considered quite successful. Because of the survey conducted by the institute turned out to be 95% claimed to know their managers and 99.4% support legislation implementation.

No Smoking Policy

Policy is a process, which includes the formulation, implementation, and evaluation. Public policy by R. dye as quoted Ramasya (2010: 6) didefinisikan as "any chosen by the government to do or not do (*whatever government choose to do or not todo*)". In this sense, the focus of public policy not only on what is being done by the local authorities, but also includes anything that is not done by the government. As according to the political scientist, Carl Friedrich, public policy as a set of actions that local governments with a goal and directed to achieve the goals and objectives that have been set. As the authoritative allocation of values for the whole of society, but only the government that can do it ototitatif for the entire masyarakat. And all of them were selected by the local government to do or not do is the results of the allocation of these values (David Easton in Ramasya 2010).

Public policy in the international literature referred to as a rule governing life together to be observed and are binding all citizens. And any violation will be sanctioned in accordance with the weight of the violations committed and sanctions imposed by the agency in front of the people in charge of

sanctions.

No Smoking is a room or area that is otherwise prohibited to carry out activities of production, sales, advertising, promotions and or use of cigarettes. Determination AWC is a safeguard against the risk of threats to public health problems due to smoke-polluted environment. In general, the determination of AWC aims to reduce morbidity and mortality due to tobacco, and in particular, the purposes of establishing AWC is to create an environment that is clean, healthy, safe and comfortable, providing protection for the public non-smokers, reduce the number of smokers, preventing uptake and protect young people from abuse of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances (drugs). The determination of this AWC needs to be done in public places, workplaces, public transport, places of worship, arenas children's activities, where teaching and learning, and health services.

Smoking is a systemic problem that has the humanism. Systemic problem is when a system within the meaning of applicable educational institution as AWC then there should not be people smoking in it. But in fact, there are still students or employees who smoke on campus. While the definition of humanism are smoking and non smoking is a choice. Not often people who smoke it actually knows the dangers of smoking and when we want to reprimand or sanction that we scolds it is our own friends. Sometimes when we are rebuked, they even ignore.

Why is it necessary to do the determination of the region without cigarettes? Because the burden of smoking-related problems are very big today. It can be seen from: (1) The number of smokers increased from year to year, including a group of teenage smokers; (2) age start smoking younger and younger; (3) medical effects caused by smoking, and (4) the economic impact of smoking.

The purpose of the smoking area is to protect the public by ensuring that public places smoke-free. Smoking area should be the norm, there are four compelling reasons to develop the region without cigarettes, namely: (1) To protect children and non-smokers of the risks to health; (2) Prevent discomfort, odor and dirt from the cigarette space; (3) To develop an opinion that not smoking is a behavior that is more normal, and (4) region without cigarettes have significantly reduced tobacco consumption by creating an environment that encourages smokers to quit or continue smoking to reduce their cigarette consumption.

Sintang itself is one of 14 districts / cities which includes fast has make Regulation No. 12 year 2016. This regulatory policy is made to save passive smokers, especially children who are in fact as a successor to the nation from the dangers of secondhand smoke, without criminalizing smokers. Referring to Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health, it gives birth to law number 10 in 2010.

According to official data of Ministry of Health, in 2011 as many as 67.4 percent of males in Indonesia smoke. Ironically male smokers occupy the highest number in the world. While the number of female smokers in the past ten years increased four-fold from 1.3 percent to 4.2 percent (Tempo). Indonesia awarded with the largest number of smokers in the world. It is based on statistics that the number of smokers in Indonesia reached 66 million and all of them are active smokers. Currently there are 97 million smokers who are exposed to passive cigarette smoke induced in Indonesia. Meanwhile, 43 million children threatened his health because of exposure to cigarette smoke. (Reuters, 2014).

The fact that active smokers than among adolescents are increasing. In the last ten years the number of active smokers adolescent males increased threefold and fivefold among girls. A total of 20.3 percent of school children are active smokers. Not only that, the increase of active smokers is also getting adversely affect passive smokers. More than half of passive smokers are vulnerable groups such as women and children.

These data show that the size and weight of the load caused by cigarettes that are borne by society and the state. More than 70,000 scientific articles have proven the dangers of smoking to health. The smoking habit has been shown to be associated with at least 25 types of diseases of various human organs such as lung cancer, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes mellitus, cataracts, infertility, low birth weight and so on. The health disorder is a condition that requires long-term care and the cost is not small, it can even cause death. WHO predicts deaths in Asia will increase four-fold from 1.1 million in 1990 to 4.2 million in 2020.

No Smoking Policy Principles

1. Effectiveness of protection policy requires the total elimination of tobacco smoke in the room so as to achieve a 100% smoke-free environment. There is no safe limit of exposure to cigarette smoke or threshold level of poisoning can be tolerated, because it is contrary to the scientific evidence. Another approach to regulation 100% smoke-free environment, including the use of ventilation, air filter and manufacturing smoking room (with separate ventilation or otherwise) that proved ineffective. The scientific evidence to conclude that the approach to construction techniques are not able to protect exposure to tobacco smoke;
2. All people should be protected from exposure to secondhand smoke. All enclosed workplaces and public places should be completely free from tobacco smoke;
3. Regulations should be in the form of a legally binding legislation. Voluntary policies have proven ineffective legal sanction to provide adequate protection. To be effective, the Law / Government Area should be simple, clear and enforceable by law;
4. Good planning and adequate resources are essential for successful implementation and enforcement;
5. Civic institutions, including non-governmental organizations and professional organizations have a central role to build public support and ensure compliance with regulations; therefore must be included as an active partner in the process of development, implementation and enforcement;
6. Implementation of the regulations, law enforcement and the results should be monitored and evaluated continuously. This includes responding to tobacco industry attempts to belittle or undermine the implementation of the rules directly or indirectly by spreading false myth that using a third hand (businessman restaurants, public smoking, etc);
7. Protection against exposure to tobacco smoke needs to be constantly strengthened and developed, where necessary with amendments, improved law enforcement or other policies to accommodate the development of scientific evidence and experience based on case studies.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The application of local regulations No Smoking (AWC) may decrease the proportion of smokers every day. Factors contributing to the decline in the proportion of smokers is the local government commitment to the problem of cigarettes consistently and concretely realized by the everyday act of leadership; consistent law enforcement and supervision of routine; compliance *stakeholders* involved in penerpaan AWC existing policies; support the education sector and tourism related to the application of AWC and the active role of civil society organizations, especially students and students in conducting anti-smoking campaigns and smoking cessation efforts.

about the existence of laws and regulations is needed as an umbrella AWC hukung terdapat efforts to control smoking behavior in society. In order to provide real benefits, we recommend establishing these policies followed by the ideals of regional leaders, structural officers, religious leaders and traditional leaders in the local area for non-smokers; compliance all *ofstakeholders* in the implementation of policies AWC, particularly *stakeholders* in the health sector, education and tourism; law enforcement for policy violations AWC with sanctions that could pose a deterrent; opportunities and support for the activities of civil society organizations in controlling smoking; and provision of smoking cessation services facilities that are easily accessible by smokers.

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