

ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-SMOKING REGIONAL POLICIES IN A TASK FORCE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

That cigarette kills you is a warning listed on every circulating cigarette wrapping label, but for smokers it is only considered a meaningless slogan. This research aims to analyze the extent to which the application of non-smoking areas is effective and adhered to by employees, especially the Local Government Task Force (SKPD) of Gorontalo Province.

The research method used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The data source is obtained from primary and secondary data.

The results showed that the implementation of the policy of non-smoking regional programs in the SKPD environment has not been effective due to the behavior of non-compliance of employees who are not fully aware of cigarettes can cause disease, less understanding about cigarette smoke is more harmful to passive smokers. Concluded that the Implementation of Non-Smoking Area Policy in SKPD Environment has not been fully adhered to by employees where there are still smoking not in the place that has been provided, the employees have not realized that cigarettes and their content can cause disease, and that the employees do not understand that cigarette smoke can interfere with the health of themselves and people (passive smokers) in the vicinity. Therefore, it is recommended that the Local Government be more keen to socialize so that employees comply with the regulations; aware of the dangers of cigarettes indirectly damaging to health; understand that cigarette smoke is very dangerous for himself and those around him.

Keywords: implementation, policy, program, non-smoking area

INTRODUCTION

The pleasure of smoking for connoisseurs or compactors is a pleasure that cannot be replaced with another, let alone stopped just because of an exhortation, because the cigaret makes the addict feel delicious into the niche of his soul. Which makes him able to fantasize about something that will be the inspiration for the ideas that come up in their fantasies. Research that cigarettes can cause calm for smokers is expressed also by [18] and [23].

Should those who seek inspiration through smoking methods be banned or discontinued simply because experts think that cigarette smoke is more harmful to the health of others (passive smokers) around it than to the (active) smoker itself. That cigarettes can cause health problems has also been described in the Guidelines for Development of Non-Smoking Areas [22] to be adhered to by the general pub-

lic. The same is also found in research [10], [12], and [4].

But there is an opinion that not banning someone from smoking in public places because it causes others to be exposed to nicotine "may" be said to violate the individual human rights of the smoker. But letting someone exhale cigarette smoke from burning nicotine is also a violation of the human rights of others around it. Moreover, the indifference to the environment by exhaling cigarette smoke to those around it is not also a deliberate error because it poisons others indirectly.

The selfish behavior of cigarette addicts "may" arise from the subconscious, although it has been provided a special place for smokers in various locations, but violations of the smoking area remain committed by certain people intentionally or pretending to be accidental except after being warned by officers, for examp-

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le. Or there are people nearby who are forced to reprimand him that he is disturbed by the cigarette smoke that the active smoker is enjoying. That cigarettes have an effect on human behavior. There is also research [25] and [28].

For active smokers may they not realize that cigarette smoke can harm the health of individuals, society and the environment, may not even understand that smoke cigarettes not only damage him indirectly, but also poison his loved ones. Therefore, recognizing the dangers of cigarette smoke can interfere with health, the government took protective measures against exposure to cigarette smoke by issuing regulations known as No Smoking Areas (KTR). The Local Government shall establish ktr in its territory [30]. It is obligation for the Local Government to immediately implement KTR because tobacco consumption in Indonesia is still likely to be high, average daily cigarette consumption of 12.5 rods or 369 rods per month in 2013 [29]. And the tendency of children aged 10-18 to be exposed to cigarette ads over the internet then become smokers because adults have taught them indirectly [15].

Director General of Regional Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Muhamad Hudori, that "the consumption of tobacco is inseparable from smoking behavior. Smoking behavior is related to poverty because in to buy cigarettes, an individual and family must reduce the use of limited resources for other more important purposes, such as education, quality food, and health services". Furthermore Hudori explained that "the cost burden associated with smoking-related diseases will be more expensive than already spent on cigarettes. Not only the cost of treatment but also the cost of losing days or productivity time to work for the working age".

Tulus from YLKI said that "Indonesia is already experiencing a cancer emergency as the prevalence of cancer continues to increase. Basic Health Research (Agency for Health Research and Development, 2013) states the prevalence of cancer is 1.4 percent, and increases in 2018 by 1.8 percent. One of the triggers and triggers for the prevalence of cancer is cigarette smoke, so it is necessary for the Government of Indonesia to firmly enforce the KTR rules to protect the public from becoming passive smokers. One of the victims was Sutopo Purwo

Nugroho, Head of the Data, Information and Public Relations Center".

To follow through on the law, the Gorontalo Local Government issued Local Regulation No. 10 of 2014 on Non-Smoking Areas (KTR) [20]. Where it is generally explained that "the achievement of human welfare requires and maintain a high degree of health, because health is an important component of achieving health. To realize the highest level of public health, the state is obliged to organize integrated and comprehensive health efforts, both in the form of disease prevention activities, health improvement, disease treatment and health recovery".

The policy of issuing the Regulations is a government concern for public health. And the point is that policy implementation is a strategic stage in a public policy process. And policies must be implemented in order to have the desired impact or purpose. It is explained also by [19] and [17].

At the implementation stage the policy will begin when the goals and objectives have been formulated. Formulated the implementation as "Those actions by public or private individuals (or groups) that are directly at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions" (Actions taken, either by individuals or governmental or private parties directed at achieving goals that have been outlined in discretion) [31].

The policy issued by the goal is to regulate people's lives to be better. This is also stated by [8], [17], and [26]. Jones in (Deddy Mulyadi, 2016) that "Those activities directed toward putting a program into effect" (Activities directed to get results). Grindle in Winarno (2014) explained that "the task of implementation is to form a linkage that facilitates policy objectives to be realized as a result of a government activity". Gordon said in Pasolong (2016) that "implementation relates to various activities directed at the realization of the program. That the guarantee of success or smooth implementation of a policy is a well-implemented dissemination".

There are four requirements for managing policy dissemination, namely: 1) the response of members of the public to government authorities to clarify the moral need to comply with laws made by the authorities; 2) awareness of policy. Awareness and willingness to

accept and implement policies that are considered logical; 3) the belief that the policy is made lawful; 4) the understanding that although at first a policy is considered counterversive, but in line with over time, the policy is considered a reasonable one to implement [2]. Every process there are stages of public policy [9].

The success of an implementation is determined by the content of policy and the context of policy [17]. The basic idea is that once the policy is transformed, then the implementation of the policy is implemented. While the success of a policy is determined by the degree of implementation of its policy.

Policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: 1) Idealized policy: i.e. the pattern of interaction initiated by the policy formulation with the aim of encouraging, influencing and stimulating the target group to implement it; 2) Target groups: part of the policy stake holders who are expected to adopt patterns of interaction as expected by the policy formulation. Since this group is the target of policy implementation, it is expected to adjust the patterns of behavior to the policies that have been formulated; 3) Implementing organization: namely the implementing bodies responsible for the implementation of policies; 4) Environmental factors: elements in the environment that affect the implementation of policies such as cultural, social, economic and political aspects [13].

Furthermore, it is explained that "the results of the study show that cigarette smoke is more harmful to passive smokers, while addictive substances in the form of tobacco and tobacco-containing products (cigarettes) are not substances that are completely prohibited from use and smoking activity is also not a legally prohibited activity". It secures the deepest addictive substances [21].

To realize the protection of citizens' health rights, Article 8 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) "lays out the basic principles of setting first for passive smokers from the cigarette smoke of others (active smokers), and the reduction or even cessation of smoking activity from active smokers. This means there is a state obligation to set policies to protect passive smokers from active smokers" rights. Where there is an obligation of active smokers to respect the right to the health of others who do not

smoke, by seeking to prevent cigarette smoke from causing health problems in passive smokers".

In the implementation of the KTR in article 11 paragraph (1) it is explained that "The Governor is authorized to conduct coaching and supervision in an effort to realize KTR in the region and delegate supervisory authority to the Local Government Task Force (SKPD) which has duties and functions in accordance with the designated place of KTR. The results of supervision must be reported by the agency referred to the Governor through the Regional Secretary once a month". Local Regulations (Perda) is a product of the legislature and government in regulating a life related to the citizens [14]. It is not easy for the Governor to supervise active smokers, given that they are scattered in various hidden places as places of smoking activity. Therefore, the Governor can form a supervision team (article 11 paragraph (5)) consisting of SKPD under the coordination of the Health Office and Pamong Praja Police Unit by conducting supervision and inspection to all buildings in the working area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Type of descriptive research is research conducted to find out the value of self-variables, either one or more without making comparisons or connecting between one variable and another [27]. As for qualitative research, according to Bogdan and Taylor in [16], as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people's observed behavior. Similarly according to Kirk and Miller in [16], that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally relies on observation of humans in its own region and relates to those people in their language and termites.

The collected data is qualitatively analyzed at a descriptive level. Qualitative data analysis is by "Preparing the data for analysis, performing different analyses, deepening the

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understanding of the data (a number of qualitative researchers prefer to imagine this task as skinning the onion layer), presenting the data, and making a broader interpretation of the meaning of the data" [6].

Qualitative analysis, carried out through several stages i.e. unit processing stage, categorization including examination of data validity ends with the interpretation of data with words [16].

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of research and analysis showed that the policy non-smoking policy (KTR) in the Gorontalo Provincial Government Task Force that has been regulated under the governor's regulation laws has not been effective in its implementation. This is because active smokers or officers do not comply with the urges they already know. In addition, active smokers are less aware that cigarette smoke containing nicotine not only damages the smoker himself or the active smoker but also the most fatal is impacting the passive smokers around him. In addition, active smokers do not understand that based on a study that cigarettes can cause heart problems. This is in line with research conducted by [11].

That knowledge or knowing about something that can impact him and others is the basic capital for a person to commit an act that should be realized by those who behave unpleasantly to others, such as those who do not smoke for example. This is in line with research [3]. This research is also in line with the results of research conducted by [24] that smokers lack knowledge about the dangers of smoking both for themselves and others around it.

Cigarettes in addition to disrupting the smoking for non-smoking or passive smokers also contain many chemicals so it needs to be anticipated for passive smokers. According to one study, there are more than 4000 chemicals contained in a cigarette [1].

The factors that lead to the lack of successful application of the area without rokok in local government environment are namely;

1. Community Support

The people in question here are employees who are in the government environment. Successful and not the policy depends on

the perpetrators, if the community/local employees support and are aware of the dangers caused by cigarettes or cigarette smoke for the people around them, then siperokok will smoke cigarettes in the place that has been provided or quit the habit to smoke.

2. Smoking Habits

The most dangerous thing in smokers is that cigarettes become addicted to smoking cigarettes. Often heard the term in the general public, especially those who have been addicted to smoking, namely "Consuming No Afdol If Not Smoking". The most dangerous thing according to the health of smoking cigarettes after eating, because the nutrient content of food that has been eaten will be contaminated with nicotine and tar contained in the active substance of cigarettes.

3. Lack of Smoking-Free Places

The lack of facilities and pre-habits as a place to be allowed to smoke can also trigger the unsuccessful application of non-smoking areas. Or there is a place that has been reserved for non-smoking but the place is quite far the community/employees feel reluctant to go to the place. So that employees who previously had awareness of the area without cigarettes became indifferent to the policy because it was influenced by situational things.

4. Sanctions

Although the sanctions imposed by the Governor of Gorontalo for employees who violate the policy are in the form of removal. Because according to the government that employees should set an example, not violate the policy. However, in its implementation is still weak. Due to the lack of supervision system between fellow employees or structural. So it is necessary to carry out strategies so that the area without cigarettes can be implemented and sanctions imposed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that: The implementation of the No Smoking Area Policy in the Environment of the Gorontalo Provincial Government Task Force has not been fully adhered to by the employees

where there are still non-smoking in the place that has been provided, the employees have not realized that cigarettes and their content can cause disease, and that the employees do not yet understand that cigarette smoke can interfere with the health of themselves and people (passive smokers) around it.

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