



Reflecting the Effectiveness of Yogyakarta City Government's Policies in Creating a Smoke-Free Zone

Hafizien Sastri Andini, Syakdiah, Retno Kusumawiranti
Widya Mataram University
syakdiah8@gmail.com

Abstract

The responsibility of the State and the regions in carrying out the constitutional mandate that guarantees a healthy living environment is carried out by the Yogyakarta city government through the implementation of the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 concerning non-smoking areas, the City Hall environment has not gone well, because there are still violations committed by visitors by smoking in any place. Even though the City Government has provided three smoking areas. The implementer already has compliance with the implementation of a smoke-free area by implementing this program as well as possible. But not with people who still can't follow and apply the rules of this no-smoking area. The effectiveness of implementing a smoke-free area is still not running as it should, this is due to various obstacles and obstacles in implementing a smoke-free area, namely community compliance and participation. The call for a smoke-free area is still underestimated by the public. The lack of community participation in implementing a smoke-free area has made implementers think of other ways to implement this program. The level of community compliance is also very low due to the lack of public awareness of the importance of implementing this smoke-free area.

Key words : *Application, Non-Smoking Area, Yogyakarta*

A. Introduction

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the basis of the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. K.C Wheare F.B.A argues that the constitution is used to provide an overview and describe the entire system of government of a region in a country, meaning that the constitution is the supreme legal basis of the Indonesian nation which is the basis for the formation of regulations or laws that govern in a government both at the central and regional levels¹. The constitution which is a pillar of the Indonesian nation provides a guarantee of health as described in Article 28 H paragraph (1) which describes or describes the state's obligations carried out by the government in ensuring the fulfillment of a healthy life, creating a healthy living environment to providing health services, this constitution is a mandate which is then regulated in detail in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, where in this Health law, it is clearly outlined that the implementation of the mandate is very appropriate and able to provide health insurance to the people of Indonesia.² Based

¹ K.C Wheare F.B.A, *Modern Constitution*, London, Oxford University Pers, 1975, h 1.

² Irfan Iqbal Muthahhari, *Kumpulan Undang-Undang tentang, Praktik Kedokteran, Rumah Sakit, Kesehatan, Psikotropika, Narkotika*. Jakarta, Prestasi Pustaka, 2011, Cetakan 1, h 151



on this mandate, the government has an obligation to carry out welfare, especially in the field of health, which is as fair as possible to the people of Indonesia.³

Based on the mandate of the constitution, the Yogyakarta city government is trying to build a healthy living environment by issuing Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 concerning non-smoking areas, The local government realizes that with the absence of a special area for restrictions on cigarettes, the guarantee of the achievement of the constitutional mandate will be even more difficult to achieve, remembering that cigarettes are one of the problems that seem to never end when talking about how to handle them properly. For some men and women in Indonesia, cigarettes form a culture and lifestyle for their users. We can see that they usually smoke while waiting or before and after eating. Uniquely, cigarettes are quite phenomenal in Indonesia because cigarettes seem to be worshipped and even reviated. This is evidenced by the fact that even though many people are aware of the dangers in cigarettes for their health, there are still many people who will still insist on continuing their smoking habit. It is undeniable, that for some people cigarettes are needed but on the other hand they are enemies by some people who are aware of the dangers of cigarettes. Tobacco or cigarettes alone almost kill half of a smoker's lifespan and half of smokers die around the age of 35-69 years. Data on the tobacco epidemic in the world shows that tobacco itself has killed about 5 million people every year. If this continues to happen, it is predicted that in 2020 there will be an estimated 10 million deaths with 70 percent occurring in developing countries. Cigarettes have also caused various cancers and some non-communicable diseases such as heart disease and respiratory disorders. Not only that, cigarettes can also cause decreased fertility, increased incidence of pregnancy outside the womb, slow fetal growth (physical and IQ), seizures in pregnancy, impaired infant immunity and increased perinatal mortality. In addition to the danger that haunts active smokers, the danger of cigarettes is also not spared from passive smokers who are exposed to cigarette smoke, even the danger is twice as dangerous as that of active smokers.

³ Roni Sulistyanto Luhukay *Pemenuhan Jaminan Kesehatan Oleh Perusahaan Dalam Perpektif Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 86 Tahun 2013*, Jurnal Ilmiah Living Law E-Issn 2550-1208 Volume 13 Nomor 2, Juli 2021, h 112



The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the death rate of secondhand smoke reaches 600,000 people per year, including children or about 1% of the world's death rate. The WHO says that about 40% of children in the world are exposed to secondhand smoke and more than 30% of adults become passive smokers⁴. Based on the latest findings of the *Global Adult Tobacco Survey* (GATS), 86 percent of adults in Indonesia are aware of the dangers of smoking for health and can cause serious diseases. In fact, as many as 73.7 percent of adults are aware that secondhand smoke can cause serious illness in people who are not smokers⁵. Meanwhile, according to data from *The Global Youth Survey* in 2016. 6 out of 10 (62.4 percent) of students were exposed to diseases exposed by secondhand smoke while they were at home. And more than a third or about (30.9 percent) first smoked under the age of 10⁶. The findings give us another fact that awareness of the dangers of smoking is not strong enough to make smokers aware and completely quit smoking. In fact, a person's high awareness of the dangers of cigarettes is not balanced by a decrease in the number of cigarette consumption in the community.

The high population and consumption of cigarettes have now reached an emergency number where one-third of people or around (36.4 percent) of smokers in Indonesia. Beginner smokers, which are dominated by young people of school age, which was initially recorded at around 7.2 percent, have increased to 8.8 percent in 2018. And Indonesia is ranked 5th in tobacco consumption in the world, consuming around 220 billion cigarettes⁷. Cigarette consumption is also recorded as one of the indicators of poverty in Indonesia, cigarette consumption has been proven to reduce family monthly spending income, until in the end it will lead to death.

Sadly, Indonesian people will prefer to buy cigarettes rather than buy something better or more important things. The problem of cigarettes is a dilemma for the Government. The government is trying to improve the quality of public

⁴ World Health Organization (WHO), *Cigarette smoke kills 600 thousand people a year* - BBC New Indonesia. Accessed September 20, 2019.

⁵ *Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)*, WHO. Di akses 20 September 2019.

⁶ *Ibid*

⁷ Survey Badan Kesehatan / WHO, 2018. Di akses 20 September 2019.



health by making strict rules about cigarettes, but on the other hand, there are groups of people whose survival is threatened if the rules are implemented, because there are hundreds of thousands of people who depend on the cigarette industry for their livelihoods. The cigarette industry absorbs so much labor, the majority of which are women, which is none other than to help the family economy, besides that there are also tobacco farmers who will be disadvantaged if the cigarette industry is closed. The government has a responsibility to protect and improve public health but must also pay attention to the welfare of cigarette factory workers and mangrove farmers.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta Province itself is included in the top 15 active smokers in Indonesia with a total of around 31.6 percent. Meanwhile, the city of Yogyakarta itself is recorded as having around 26.2 percent of active smokers⁸. This number is very large, especially from some of the number of active smokers who are still in school age, which will obviously damage their growth and development. These smokers not only endanger themselves but also others around them even in public places. Therefore, the Yogyakarta City Government issued Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 concerning non-smoking areas, there are several places regulated in the regulations. This regulation was made with several objectives, so that the people of Yogyakarta City can reduce their bad habit of smoking in public open spaces, protect the health of individuals, families, communities and the environment from the dangers of materials containing carcinogens and addictive substances in cigarette products that can cause illness and death as well as reduce the quality of life, increase public awareness and awareness of the dangers of smoking and the benefits of living without smoking.

This Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation does not intend to prohibit people from smoking, it just regulates that people do not smoke in any place. If you are in a public place or workplace that is included in a non-smoking area, then a person can smoke as long as they are in a special smoking area that has been provided. The provision of special smoking places must be carried out by the leaders or persons in charge of the area, in order to get the same rights for a healthy

⁸ Results of Basic Health Research (*Risikesdas*) Research and Development Agency, 2018. Accessed September 20, 2019.



smoke-free area and every person or agency carries out the obligation to maintain, and implement the regulations that have been made to preserve the environment. However, as time goes by in the implementation of Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017, there are still a lot of pros and cons that occur in the community, such as smokers who smoke consider their rights taken away by the existence of the No Smoking Area Regulation, while non-smokers consider that smokers must also respect them to feel free from cigarette smoke that billows everywhere. In the regional regulation of Yogyakarta City / Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Non-Smoking Areas in Yogyakarta City, several areas must be free from cigarette smoke. The following are some areas designated as smoke-free areas, including, health service facilities, places for teaching and learning processes and teaching and learning areas, places for children to play, places of worship, sports facilities, public transportation, workplaces, and public places. According to Yogyakarta City Regulation No. 2 of 2017, article 4 point f workplace is one of the seven places that are a priority for the Non-Smoking Area, such as the Yogyakarta City Hall which has supported the Non-Smoking Area.

The existence of a Smoke-Free Zone Regulation in the workplace, especially at Yogyakarta City Hall, can support the effective implementation of Smoke-Free Zones. However, in reality, based on the observations that have been made and some information obtained by the researcher, there are still workers and guests who smoke in the Yogyakarta City Hall area. This is because not all visitors to Yogyakarta City Hall care and want to comply with these rules. Even though Yogyakarta City Hall as a workplace, let alone a government office, should be able to implement the rules or policies that have been made. However, the phenomenon of smokers who do not comply with the rules of the No Smoking Zone does not make the Yogyakarta City Hall act decisively in overcoming this problem, as evidenced by the discovery of cigarette butts and several people who smoke in the office yard. Yogyakarta City Hall actually has three smoking *areas* that have been provided.

Thus, it can be seen that the ineffectiveness of this regulation provides an illustration of the inability to achieve the mandate of the constitution article 28 H regarding the State's duty to ensure a healthy living environment, if you dig deeper into the polemic about this cigarette, it appears when the State allows this cigarette



to circulate in Indonesia, on the one hand, the danger that this cigarette can interfere with the achievement of a healthy living environment, For this reason, it is necessary to enforce the law in ensuring the fulfillment of a healthy HIDP environment.

B. Research Methods

Pene method; The methodology used in this study is an empirical juridical research method, namely by using a descriptive qualitative research approach. Moh. Nazarite⁹. According to Faisal¹⁰, The descriptive research method is intended as an effort to explore and classify a phenomenon or social reality. The qualitative method is interpreted by Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong¹¹, as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors.

C. Results And Discussion

1. Implementation of Non-Smoking Areas in Yogyakarta City

The state in the sense that the government, both the central government and local governments, has full responsibility for health insurance, where in addition to being guaranteed in the constitution, it is also relied upon by the successor regulations, showing that the responsibility of the State in creating a healthy living environment has been carried out as a strategic effort. Various regulations have been issued to ensure a safe environment, especially in Yogyakarta by establishing a smoke-free area policy, which is an effort by the local government to ensure the achievement of an environment free from harmful substances. As is known, cigarettes contain various harmful substances that can cause health disturbances to every community, not only people who smoke them, but everyone who has smoke. That is why this policy step is urgently needed for now. In addition, the basic principle of the formation of a state with the aim of guaranteeing a welfare for health means that simply from a welfare state is a democratic form of government, it places the State as an institution

⁹ Moh. Nazir, 2014, *Metode Penelitian*, Ghalia Indonesia.

¹⁰ Faisal Sanapiah, 1992, *Penelitian Kualitatif (dasar-dasar dan aplikasi)*, Malang, Ya3 Malang, h.18

¹¹ Moleong, Lexy, 2007, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung, PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, h.4



responsible for providing legal guarantees for the welfare of the people's health, through a series of public policies.¹²

Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning health and also through government regulation No. 109 of 2012 concerning the safety of materials containing addictive substances in the form of tobacco products for health, has required local or city governments to establish Non-Smoking Areas (KTR) in their respective areas. The central government hopes that local governments can support by carrying out their functions through instruments owned by local governments, namely regional regulations (perda). The making of regulations on smoke-free areas was emphasized by the issuance of government regulation No. 19 of 2003 concerning the security of cigarettes for health. In part six, articles 22 to 25 according to Government Regulation No. 19 of 2003 have emphasized the local government to provide public comfort and protect the community from the dangers of cigarette smoke with the issuance of regulations on Smoke-Free Areas (KTR). In 2015 the Mayor of Yogyakarta issued Mayor Regulation No. 12 of 2015 concerning Non-Smoking Areas (KTR). Then this rule was updated again through Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 concerning non-smoking areas. The issuance of Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 is an effort to encourage and reaffirm so that the Yogyakarta City government can implement the regulation. As a form of implementation of these regulations, the government issued regulations on places that must be free from cigarette smoke, one of which is Yogyakarta City Hall. Yogyakarta City Hall is a place or government agency that supports this smoke-free area policy.

Based on the Regional Regulation (Perda) of Yogyakarta City No. 2 of 2017 concerning Non-Smoking Areas (KTR), what is meant by a non-smoking area is a place that is free from smoking activities, or activities producing, selling, advertising, and/or promoting tobacco products. The implementation of smoke-free areas is held with the principles of responsibility, participation, sustainability,

¹² Roni Sulistyanto Luhukay *Konsekuensi Hukum Terhadap Vaksinasi Dalam Perspektif Ham*, Lex Journal: Kajian Hukum & Keadilan, Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021, h 244



and justice as well as benefits to improve the quality of public health. The results of observations in the field show that there are still several violations committed by the employees of the Yogyakarta City Hall themselves and the outside community who are visiting the Yogyakarta City Hall. This was accidentally seen by the researcher where the employee of Yogyakarta City Hall was smoking during work breaks, he smoked outside the smoking area, even though not far from where he smoked there was a smoking area facility or *smoking area* that had been provided by the city government. In addition, there are several visitors who are smoking in the Yogyakarta City Hall area.

Based on the results of the interviews, there are still some people who sometimes still smoke in the City Hall environment. According to Mrs. Ratih who is one of the employees of Yogyakarta City Hall, there are still some violations that are committed but they are rare. According to him, it may be true that the implementation of the smoke-free area is not immediately orderly, the implementation is only possible that there will be some violations that occur.

From the results of the interview with Mrs. Arumi Wulansari, M.Ph as the Head of the Public Health Promotion and Empowerment Section of the Yogyakarta City Health Office. According to him, promotion and socialization about non-smoking areas are already running. And it has been socialized to all agencies that are included in the regulated non-smoking places or areas. However, in the implementation stage, there are still many shortcomings and lack of community participation in running this smoke-free area.

Agreeing with Mrs. Arumi, the results of an interview with Mr. B. Bayu Laksmono as the head of the forestry division of the Yogyakarta city pamong praja unit. Where the civil police unit is responsible for enforcing the smoke-free area in Yogyakarta City itself. He also said that the implementation of this smoke-free area is still not good. There are still violations that have occurred so that this can be another motivation to implement this smoke-free area.

As a result of an interview with Mr. Suwanto, an employee of Yogyakarta City Hall, there are still several violations that occur in the implementation of this smoke-free area, he also sometimes sees some violators firsthand. However, he felt



that it was not because violators did not know about this policy but it became a habit.

The results of an interview with Denny Wahyu, a visitor to the City Hall, according to him, the implementation is quite good, but there must be something that needs to be improved in terms of smoking room facilities. Because he felt that the smoking room was less effective because it was still quite open and cigarette smoke could still come out and be inhaled by people/people passing through the non-smoking area.

The results of the interview with Mr. Suyanto, an employee of the City Hall, according to him the implementation has been good and violators are very rarely found. In fact, almost 90% of employees and people who come to the City Hall want to follow the rules of this no-smoking area. Mr. Hafidz, as an employee, also raised the same thing. He said the implementation of the smoke-free area had gone well, even the Health Office as the person in charge had socialized to all agencies at City Hall. And Satpol PP has also taken firm action in reprimanding and supervising the implementation of this smoke-free area. It can be concluded that the compliance of the community and employees is still not good. Because there are still some findings of violations obtained during the observation period and are also supported by several interviews with several informants. So that compliance with this regional regulation must be increased again so that it can run well in the future.

2. The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Non-Smoking Areas in Yogyakarta City

Implementing a policy is one of the most common things. In implementing a policy, not all parties can support the policy that has been issued properly. In fact, rejection is common in the community, especially since the policies made by the government seem burdensome to the community. This can also be seen in the implementation of the smoke-free area policy, at first there were several refusals made by the community because they felt that their rights were taken, even though the purpose of the enactment of this policy was only to regulate active smokers so that they do not smoke in any place and endanger non-smokers around them. The results of interviews with several speakers, the obstacles and obstacles that occurred in



implementing the policy on this smoke-free area were the lack of public understanding of the local regulations, the lack of compliance of the community in carrying out the rules that had been made. As well as very minimal participation, it can be said that only a few people are willing to participate by following the existing rules by not smoking in places that are included in the category of non-smoking areas.

The making of a regulation will obviously have an effect. In the guidelines for the implementation of smoke-free areas, the actions taken, namely limiting smoking activities, will have consequences, both good and bad. However, there are many benefits that we can actually get from this policy. The community will indirectly regulate itself not to smoke in any place, which is very good because it provides health for other people who are not smokers. The results of interviews with several informants, said that this smoke-free area must indeed be implemented properly, because it is very beneficial for the health of others to keep passive smokers from cigarette smoke. Although the implementation at the city hall is still not optimal, they still support the government in implementing and affirming this smoke-free area. The benefits and impacts of the smoke-free area in the City Hall area may already be seen perhaps from the air quality that is already quite good. However, there are indeed some places where the air quality level is still not good, perhaps in the area without smoking itself because the smoking room is open, cigarette smoke can still be inhaled by people who pass through the area. And it can also be seen from the order of the City Hall employees themselves, which is actually still minimal because there are still some employees who smoke outside the smoking area even in the City Hall parking lot.

The delivery of information from the content of a policy is a very important part because the success or failure of the delivery of information will greatly affect the attitude of the community in carrying out the policy that they want to implement. Implementation will be effective if the decision-makers already know what will be done, all can if communication goes well, so that every decision and implementation regulation must be communicated to the right personnel so that later in its implementation the public can also easily understand the content of the policy that has been made.

In an initial socialization process of the smoke-free area carried out by the Yogyakarta City Health Office by socializing in the City Hall. Because City Hall is one



of the places that must be free from cigarette smoke, where the city hall where the workplace / government agency must be a pioneer in implementing this policy. The Health Office socializes the dangers of cigarette smoke when it enters the human body, which is very damaging to the health of the human body who smokes and inhales cigarette smoke. Initially, socialization was in the form of a mayoral regulation (Perwal) issued by the Mayor, but with the renewal of the rules for cigarette areas in 2017 it was issued and re-socialized in the form of a Yogyakarta City regional regulation (Perda). After conducting socialization within the City Hall, it was continued in health service areas such as health centers, hospitals. Starting to collaborate with health centers and hospitals in the Yogyakarta City area to help socialize the smoke-free area policy to the community, both verbally and in writing. The role of the Yogyakarta City Health Office can only be said to be a facilitator and monitoring. The rest was handed over to all health centers, hospitals and several persons in charge of places included in the smoke-free zone that has been stipulated in the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation (Perda). There are several places that conduct open socialization with the public about non-smoking areas, such as several health centers, hospitals. There is also socialization through posters pasted in non-smoking areas such as restaurants, public transportation and several other public places.

The delivery of information from the content of the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation (Perda) to the public carried out by the Health Office or the City Government is quite good. The form of information delivery or socialization is both verbally by meeting directly with the community through health centers, hospitals, schools and so on, as well as the installation of billboards, stickers and posters about these regional regulations.

The public's understanding of the local regulation on non-smoking areas itself is different, there are still many people who think that this regional regulation was made to prohibit people from smoking. Education or coaching to the community needs to be improved, so that this policy is not misinterpreted. The delivery of information on the contents of the regional regulation to the public is quite good. However, public understanding is still not good. Because judging from the results of the interviews that have been conducted, there are a lot of institutions or agencies that assist the Health Office in socializing this smoke-free area policy. And almost all people/visitors who



come to the City Hall already know and however, there are some who do not understand the purpose and purpose of this smoke-free area. As well as the smoking prohibitions in the local regulations.

The commitment of the implementers in carrying out the programs carried out is very necessary. Because the commitment from the community to carry out the program is very influential in the success of the implementation of the policies that have been made / implemented. The magnitude of community commitment is also a form of public acceptance of the program.

In implementing the smoke-free area (KTR) program, community commitment still needs to be increased. Because there are still many violations by the community/visitors who come to the City Hall. This violation is caused not because of the public's ignorance of this smoke-free area but about public awareness to appreciate and help implement this regional regulation so that it can run well. However, not a few people appreciate and feel that this program must run well in order to reduce cigarette smoke that is spread everywhere. The benefits are also felt by the community by looking at the good side of this regional regulation. One of the benefits felt by the community from the implementation of this smoke-free area program is the guaranteed air quality that is free from cigarette smoke. And indirectly helps people become healthier because they avoid cigarette smoke which is very harmful to the human body. Community commitment in implementing the smoke-free zone policy is very important. If the commitment to implement the smoke-free area policy is firmly held, this policy will run well. And the goals of this policy will be achieved as targeted by the implementation of this policy.

Consistency of the implementers in carrying out the smoke-free area program is needed. If the implementers can run this program consistently, the results will be very influential in the success of this smoke-free area program. In addition, the amount of consistency carried out by the community in obeying this regional regulation is also very important. However, judging from the level of violations that are still seen in the implementation of the smoke-free area at Yogyakarta City Hall, it shows that the consistency of the implementers is quite good, but the consistency of the community in implementing and obeying this rule is not good. The existence of this smoke-free area program can raise awareness and reduce the number of active smokers who still



smoke in any place and can create healthier air because it is not polluted by cigarette smoke that is harmful to the body. The community's consistency in complying with this program is very minimal. This can be seen from the fact that there are still many people or active smokers who are still reluctant to smoke in the smoking area or *smoking area* that has been provided. The implementer has made a lot of efforts in the implementation and control carried out by the non-smoking area task force. He has been very consistent in the implementation of non-smoking areas. Both from the socialization carried out to the regulations that are carried out.

Based on the above explanation, the researcher can draw the conclusion that the consistency of the implementation of this policy, namely the Yogyakarta City Health Office, is very good. It can be seen from the efforts that have been made by the implementers in implementing a smoke-free area in the City Hall area. However, the awareness of people who come to the City Hall and smoke in any place makes this policy unable to run effectively. Because almost all violations that occur are caused by visitors who come, therefore the consistency of the community is very minimal in obeying the rules of non-smoking areas.

D. Conclusion

1. The responsibility of the State and regions in carrying out the constitutional mandate that provides guarantees for a healthy environment is carried out by the Yogyakarta city government through the implementation of Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 concerning non-smoking areas, in the City Hall environment has not been running well, because there are still violations committed by visitors by smoking in any place. Even though the City Government has provided three smoking areas. The implementer already has compliance with the implementation of the smoke-free area by implementing this program as well as possible. However, not with people who still cannot follow and implement the rules of this smoke-free area.
2. The effectiveness of the implementation of smoke-free zones is still not running as it should be because of various obstacles and obstacles in the implementation of smoke-free zones are compliance and community participation. The appeal about this smoke-free area is still considered underestimated by the community.



The lack of community participation in implementing non-smoking areas has made the implementers think of other ways to implement this program. The level of community compliance is also very low due to the lack of public awareness of the importance of implementing this smoke-free area.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Abdullah Syukur. 1987. *Kumpulan makalah "Study Implementasi Latar Belakang konsep pendekatan dan relevansinya dalam pembangunan, Ujung pandang, Persadi.*
- Abdul Wahab, Solichin. 2004. *Analisis Kebijakan, dari Formulasi ke Implementasi Kebijakan Negara.* Jakarta. Bumi Aksara.
- Ahmad Jamaludin. 2015. "*Metode Penelitian Administrasi Publik-Teori dan Aplikasi*", Yogyakarta.
- Browne, Wildavsky, 1983, *Implementasi sebagai perluasan aktifitas yang saling menyesuaikan : Studi Implementasi* (Online).
- Budi Winarno, 2008, *Kebijakan Publik*, PT. Buku Kita.
- Edward III, George. 1980. *Implementing Public Policy.* Congressional Quarterly Press. Washington.
- Faisal, Sanapiah. 1992. *Penelitian Kualitatif (dasar-dasar dan aplikasi).* Malang. Ya3 Malang.
- Grindle, Merilee S. 1980. *Politics and Policy Implementation in The Third World.* Princeton University Press. Princeton.
- Guntur Setiawan. 2004. *Implementasi dalam Birokrasi Pembangunan.* Jakarta. Grasindo. Balai Pustaka.
- Jaya M. 2009. *Pembunuh Berbahaya itu Bernama Rokok*, Rizma, Sleman.
- Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia, Edisi Terbaru, Gramedia Press.
- Keban, Yermias, T. 2015. *Enam Dimensi Strategis Administrasi Publik. Konsep, teori dan Isu.* Edisi Ketiga. Yogyakarta: Gava Media.
- Mazmanian, Daniel A. dan Sabatier, Paul a. 1979. *Implementation and Public Policy.* USA: Scoot. Foresman and Company. New Jersey.
- Meter, Donald S. Van Horn, Carl E. Van. 1975. *The Policy Implementation Process: a Conceptual Frame Work.* di dalam *administration and society.* Vol 6. No 4.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2007. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* Bandung. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- M Yunus, 2009 . *Kitab Rokok*, Kutub , Yogyakarta.
- Nazir, Mohammad. 2014. *Metode Penelitian.* Jakarta. Ghalia Indonesia.
- Pasolong, Harbani. 2013. *Metode Penelitian administrasi Publik.* Bandung : Alfabeta.
- K.C Wheare F.B.A, *Modern Constitution*, London, Oxford University Pers, 1975.
- Irfan Iqbal Muthahhari, *Kumpulan Undang-Undang tentang, Praktik Kedokteran, Rumah Sakit, Kesehatan, Psicotropika, Narkotika.* Jakarta, Prestasi Pustaka, 2011, Cetakan 1.
- Purwanto, E. Agus dan Sulistyastuti Ratih Sulistyastuti. 2012. *Implementasi kebijakan public. Konsep dan Aplikasinya di Indonesia.* Yogyakarta: Gava Media.
- Solichin Abdul Wahab, 2004, *Analisis Kebijakan. Dari Formulasi ke Implementasi Kebijakan Negara*, Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.
- Sugiyono. 2007. *Metode Penelitian Administrasi.* Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Subarsono. 2011. *Analisis Kebijakan Publik. Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasi.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Winarno, Budi. 2008. *Kebijakan Publik (teori dan proses).* Jakarta. Media Pressindo.
- Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) - WHO Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan*, 2018.



Journal

Akib, H., 2010, *Implementasi Kebijakan : Apa, Mengapa dan Bagaimana*, Jurnal Administrasi Publik, Vol.1 No.1 ETD UGM.

Roni Sulistyanto Luhukay *Pemenuhan Jaminan Kesehatan Oleh Perusahaan Dalam Perpektif Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 86 Tahun 2013*, Jurnal Ilmiah Living Law E-Issn 2550-1208 Volume 13 Nomor 2, Juli 2021.

Roni Sulistyanto Luhukay *Konsekuensi Hukum Terhadap Vaksinasi Dalam Perpektif Ham*, Lex Journal: Kajian Hukum & Keadilan, Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021.

Internet

<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/96216-ID-implementasi-kebijakan-kawasan-tanpa-rok.pdf>

<http://www.dosenpendidikan.com/7-pengertian-implementasi-menurut-para-ahli-lengkap/>

<https://id.scribd.com/doc/250528453/Definisi-operasional>

http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/30526/1/13370060_bab-i_iv-atau-v_daftar-pustaka.pdf

[Survey Badan Kesehatan - WHO, 2018.](#)

Tinjauan Pustaka, <http://elib.unikom.ac.id/download.php?id=112335>

World Health Organization (WHO), 2010, Asap rokok tewaskan 600 ribu orang per tahun - BBC New Indonesia.

Rules of Laws

Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 19 Tahun 2003 tentang Pengamanan Rokok Bagi Kesehatan

Undang-Undang RI Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan Pasal 1 Ayat (1) Peraturan Bersama Menteri Kesehatan dan Menteri Dalam Negeri No 188/Menkes/PB/2011 Nomor 7 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kawasan Tanpa Rokok

Undang-Undang RI Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan

Peraturan Daerah Kota Yogyakarta Nomor 2 Tahun 2017 tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok.

Peraturan Daerah Kota Metro Nomor 4 tahun 2014 tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok.