



Implementation Of Regional Regulation Policy Number 10 Of 2018 Concerning The Prohibition Of Smoking In The Environment Of The Katingan District Regional Government Agencies

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to explore, explain and illustrate how the No-Smoking Area Regional Regulation (KTR) policy in Katingan Regency is implemented. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative, by collecting primary and secondary data. The research results show that Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas in Katingan Regency has been implemented. However, there are challenges in implementing this policy, such as limited resources, lack of understanding and a bureaucratic structure that does not work, resulting in a lack of employee discipline regarding non-smoking areas, and a lack of areas provided for smokers in government institutions.

Based on the background, the two problems raised in this research are, the author suggests to the agency authorized to handle the Katingan Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and the Katingan Regency Health Service to increase the socialization of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas, increase the number of Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) related to adequate human (technical) resources and facilities (facilities and infrastructure). Apart from that, the author emphasizes the importance of regional government's firmness in implementing the Katingan Regency Regional Regulation policy by forming a Non-Smoking Area Supervision Task Force Team in accordance with existing provisions. Finally, the author highlights the importance of a strong commitment from the local government of Katingan Regency in enforcing smoke-free area regulations with the cooperation of all Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) to socialize this policy to employees as the main target. Recommended steps include installing no-smoking stickers and signs, as well as law enforcement measures such as unannounced inspections and imposing sanctions. It is hoped that these steps will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the policy.



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INTRODUCTION

Cigarettes have become a major factor in creating global health problems, including in Indonesia. Efforts to reduce the number of active and passive smokers have been the main focus in many countries over the past few years. One strategy that has been implemented is the establishment of No-Smoking Areas (KTR) in various places, such as schools, shopping centers, and other public areas. According to Article 115, paragraph (2) of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, local governments are required to establish no-smoking areas in their regions. In other words, the Regency Government, as part of the Local Government, has the responsibility to establish No-Smoking Areas in their regions. The main goal is to protect the public from the negative impacts of cigarette smoke, improve public health, and reduce the number of active smokers. Under the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, sheet No. 56791, Article 256, paragraph (7), the Katingan Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is the institution tasked with enforcing local regulations and regional head regulations, maintaining public order and peace, and providing community protection. They also have a responsibility to support public health policies, including the implementation of Regional Regulations concerning No-Smoking Areas (KTR). Through their participation, it is hoped that public awareness of the risks of smoking will increase, and the number of active smokers will decrease. Katingan Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 also stipulates that workplaces such as offices and meeting rooms are included in the scope of No-Smoking Areas (KTR).

One of the reasons behind the implementation of the Regional Regulation concerning No-Smoking Areas is to protect the health of the public using services at the Katingan Regency Government Offices from the harmful effects of smoking and exposure to cigarette smoke. Smoking and exposure to cigarette smoke can cause various serious diseases such as heart disease, lung cancer, and other respiratory disorders. By implementing smoking bans in public places, offices, and other public areas, it is hoped that the health risks posed by cigarette smoke to the entire community and employees in these institutions can be reduced.

Given the aforementioned issues, researchers are interested in studying the work environment situation (Government Offices), focusing on the Government of Katingan Regency's SOPD. Researchers are also interested in studying the role of the Katingan Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in implementing Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas.

Previous research by Suprayitno (2020) discussed the "implementation of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning No-Smoking Areas in the Civil Service Police Unit of Palangkaraya City." This research aimed to explain the implementation by the Civil Service Police Unit of Palangkaraya City, the factors influencing it, and the obstacles faced in its implementation. As enforcers of regional regulations, the Civil Service Police Unit of Palangkaraya City must set an example in implementing these regulations within their organization. Enhancements are needed within the organization of the Civil Service Police Unit of Palangkaraya City so that Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2014 concerning KTR can be properly implemented. This can be achieved through comprehensive socialization, the application of sanctions for violators, the creation of SOPs, and the installation of CCTV. This research shares similarities in its focus, methods used, and theories applied with the research conducted by the aforementioned researcher.

With the enactment of Katingan Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas (KTR), a significant step has been taken in an effort to create an environment with fresh air and protect the public from the negative impacts of tobacco smoke. This is particularly relevant for the internal environment of the Katingan Regency Government, where the regulation is designed to ensure that the air in government offices is free from cigarette smoke, thus providing comfort and conduciveness for employees and the public coming to receive services. However, despite this, recorded violations indicate that there are still challenges in the implementation of this Regional Regulation. Based on this situation, the researcher seeks to examine and describe it in a scientific paper entitled "Implementation of Katingan Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas (KTR) in the Environment of the Local Government of Katingan Regency."

Based on this problem statement, the research aims to understand the strategies and effectiveness of the Katingan Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in implementing and supervising the enforcement of the Regional Regulation concerning No-Smoking Areas (KTR)..

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a descriptive qualitative methodology approach. Qualitative methods are a research approach that produces descriptive data in the form of words, both written and oral, obtained from participants or through behavioral observations (Moleong, as cited in Barnawi, et al., 2019:37). In this approach, the researcher acts as the main instrument, directly observing the behavior of the humans who are the focus of the study. The researcher then describes the observation situation clearly and in detail according to what is observed.

This research was conducted at the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency. This location was chosen because, according to regional regulations, namely Katingan Regent Regulation Number 28 of 2022, the Satpol PP and Fire Department of Katingan Regency are responsible for formulating and implementing regional policies related to the enforcement of regional regulations, regent regulations, and regent decisions. They are also tasked with maintaining public order and safety, as stipulated in Article 2 Paragraph 1 of the regulation. Moreover, Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas also mentions that the SKPD responsible for public order has the responsibility to oversee No-Smoking Areas, as explained in Article 19 Paragraph (2) letter g.

Informants in this research were selected using the Purposive Sampling method. According to Sugiyono (cited in Maharani and Bernard, 2018:821), Purposive Sampling is a data sampling approach carried out by considering certain factors. These considerations may include selecting individuals deemed to have the most relevant knowledge to the research objectives, or those with authority, making it easier for the researcher to understand the object or social situation being studied.

Information was obtained from two officials at the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and the Fire Department of Katingan Regency, which are responsible for enforcing Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning No-Smoking Areas. Additionally, information was gathered from Civil Servants working in the Katingan Regency Government, both smokers and non-smokers, as they are subject to the same regulations in the Regional Regulation.

In qualitative research, data collection techniques generally include interviews, observations, documentation, and focused discussions. According to the approach outlined by Creswell (as cited by Rasyidi et al., 2019:191), this approach involves creating a complex picture, analyzing words, examining detailed reports from respondents' perspectives, and investigating natural situations. In this context, the researcher chose to use three out of the four techniques: interviews, observations, and documentation study.

In this research, a data analysis technique called interactive analysis was used. This concept was introduced by Miles and Huberman as explained in Sugiyono (2010:91-99). They assert that in qualitative data analysis, the process is carried out interactively and continuously until all aspects of the data are thoroughly investigated. The stages in this analysis model consist of three parts: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, conducted iteratively in a cycle connected with data collection.

Data testing is a research process aimed at verifying the validity of the data. This not only serves to refute dubious claims against qualitative research but also forms an integral part of knowledge development within the research (Moleong, 2007:320).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To understand how the Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas within Government Agencies in Katingan Regency is implemented by the Katingan Regency Civil Service Police Unit and Fire Department, we can examine it from the four aspects described by George Edward III as cited by Budi Winarno (2002: 126-151). Policy implementation is influenced by these four variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Therefore, the author outlines this as follows.

1. Communication.

According to Edwards, the policy communication process plays an important role. He emphasizes that messages must be precise and clearly understood by policy implementers. The policy communication process discusses three main aspects: transmission, clarity, and consistency.

One supporting factor for policy implementation is transmission. An official responsible for executing decisions must be aware that a decision has been made and its implementation instructions have been issued. Another supporting factor is clarity, meaning that implementation instructions must not only be received by policy implementers but also conveyed clearly. The third supporting factor is consistency, where to implement the policy effectively, implementation instructions must be consistent and clear.

In implementing the non-smoking area policy in Katingan Regency, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency, along with the implementing team, has communicated the substance of the policy to all employees in various government agencies in Katingan Regency as the main target.

Since the enactment of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas, steps to disseminate it have been taken. This process is a standard and formal part of law and regulation making. Additionally, on November 9, 2022, in Salawah Kasongan Hall, a socialization event about the Non-Smoking Area Regulation (KTR) was held. The event included face-to-face meetings between implementers and target groups, where representatives from various agencies were invited to understand the policy. The goal was for them to disseminate the information received to all employees in their respective agencies.

According to Mr. Raden Ardy Fitrianto, S.H., who serves as Head of the Inter-Institutional Cooperation Subdivision of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency, communication within the unit has proceeded smoothly. This was achieved through effective coordination with various related parties. Additionally, to strengthen internal communication, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency issued Circular Letter of the Katingan Regent Number: 300/655/Pol.PP-I/XII/2022 dated December 19, 2022, concerning the Establishment of Non-Smoking Areas in Katingan Regency.

From the research results, it can be concluded that the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency has conducted socialization regarding smoking regulations and the consequences of violations according to Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas. One of the steps taken is the installation of signs reading "Non-Smoking Area" or the symbol of smoking prohibition in government offices or agencies in Katingan Regency. This action is an effective form of communication to inform and remind employees of the existence of the non-smoking area policy, including in their workplaces.

2. Resources.

The implementing a policy, the role of resources is very important to ensure its smooth and efficient execution. Therefore, having adequate resources, whether in the form of human resources or financial resources, is a crucial factor in the success of policy implementation. Policies will not achieve their optimal goals if they are not supported by adequate resources.

Sources state that it requires staff/employees with the skills appropriate to the tasks to be performed, authority must be granted to those implementing the policy, and necessary facilities must be available to support the smooth implementation of public policies.

In an interview with the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit, Mr. Pimanto, S.Sos, it was mentioned that although the number of personnel in the Civil Service Police Unit of Katingan Regency is sufficient to supervise non-smoking areas in all local government agencies, there is still a shortage of investigators to accompany the supervision. This shortage makes it difficult for investigators to ensure compliance with the non-smoking area policy throughout the region.

Although the heads of agencies have been given responsibilities according to the circular letter of the Katingan Regent concerning the Establishment of Non-Smoking Areas, they only have the authority to report violations without the authority to impose direct sanctions. Furthermore, there is an observation that some agency heads are smokers themselves, which may lead to a tendency not to report their subordinates who also smoke in the office due to shared smoking habits.

The shortage of investigators is also accompanied by a lack of facilities, including communication tools and vehicles that support mobility. Many agencies do not provide facilities such as designated smoking areas, which are very important for the activities of the target groups. According to the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit and investigators, the number of operational vehicles is still limited. These vehicles are often used for patrols, sudden inspections, coaching, and other official activities that require travel to districts far from the regency center. As a result, some activities cannot be carried out simultaneously due to these limitations.

The conclusion from the analysis of the resource dimension possessed by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency and the target agencies in this policy, such as staff, information, authority, and facilities, shows that resource availability is still inadequate. Therefore, the lack of resources in this dimension is one factor that will slow down the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas.

3. Disposition (Attitude).

The tendency of policy implementers significantly impacts the effectiveness of policy implementation. This factor influences the course of the policy and can be an obstacle due to differences in understanding and opinions regarding the implementation of the Non-Smoking Area policy. Disposition, which includes the characteristics and traits of implementers such as commitment and honesty, also plays a crucial role. Commitment must be maintained by all implementers, including the Civil Service Police Unit and Fire Department of Katingan Regency, from the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit to the staff. The tasks they carry out are mandates from regulations made by the Legislative and Executive branches, so implementers are responsible for performing their duties to achieve these goals, not merely based on personal desires.

As explained in Edward III's Theory, the selection of policy implementers must be done carefully, choosing individuals who are loyal to the established policy. In the context of selecting investigators by the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit, this step certainly involved coordination with the Heads of Division and Subdivision. The goal is to ensure that the selected individuals have high discipline and a strong commitment to the assigned tasks. The results, as revealed in interviews, show that all team members have carried out their duties well and responsibly in implementing the non-smoking area policy. This reflects their level of dedication to the established policy.

In a recent interview, Mr. Pimanto, S.Sos, Head of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency,

"stated that their employees have understood and accepted the regulations related to the Regional Regulation on Non-Smoking Areas. They are ready to socialize and warn those who violate these regulations. So far, their performance in carrying out their duties has been good, and they also show a high commitment to serving and protecting the community in Katingan Regency."

According to an interview with Mr. Ebit Theopilus Babtista, S.H., who serves as Head of the Regional Regulation Enforcement Division (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency,

"The Satpol PP members have performed their duties well in terms of socializing the Regional Regulation on Non-Smoking Areas (KTR) and installing KTR signs in several government agencies. These actions have been carried out according to the applicable provisions. If violations related to non-smoking areas are found, they are willing to act humanely and provide persuasive advice." Based on the research, it was found that there are issues with the

understanding of some employees in the Local Government of Katingan Regency regarding the policy of the Civil Service Police Unit of Katingan Regency. They tend to consider the policy too complicated and continue their smoking habits while working. As a result, violations of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas often occur."

The local government has effective strategies to address various emerging issues, and the policies implemented have been thoroughly considered before implementation.

The conclusion from the disposition held by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency and the agencies collaborating in the policy shows good quality. Although some employees and the public do not agree, this can be overcome through extensive socialization. Thus, this becomes a positive factor supporting the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas.

4. Bureaucratic Structure.

The bureaucratic structure plays a crucial role in implementing policies to achieve policy implementation. In Edward's theory, it is stated that bureaucracy has two main characteristics: Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and fragmentation. SOPs, or what are often referred to as protocols, are very important for an organization, especially government organizations tasked with serving the public and enforcing government regulations. This is because SOPs provide guidance on what to do, when, where, and by whom. SOPs are created to prevent diversity and variation in the execution of activities by employees that can disrupt the overall performance of the organization. One of the most basic structural aspects of an organization is work procedures, which are the basic measure in SOPs.

According to an interview with the Head of the Regional Regulation Enforcement Division (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency,

"The SOP for carrying out their duties has been meticulously prepared. Every activity, both in service and enforcement of regional regulations, is regulated in the Katingan Regent's Decree Number 300/173/KPTS/III/2016. The document contains Technical Guidelines for the Standard Operating Procedures for the Civil Service Police Unit of Katingan Regency." (interview, on February 21, 2024).

The fragmentation has been clearly defined, with responsibilities assigned to the implementers ranging from the Head of the Unit, Heads of Division, Heads of Subdivision, Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), to staff. Their responsibilities have been detailed in their respective job descriptions.

Based on the research conducted at the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency regarding the bureaucratic structure, it can be concluded that the factors influencing the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas in the Civil Service Police Unit of Katingan Regency and the Katingan Regency Health Office have been well executed and in accordance with existing provisions. This is evident from the clarity of the standard operating procedures (SOP), which is a positive indicator that must be maintained to enhance public policy implementation in the future and be a main support for its success.

Meanwhile, according to Grindle, the content of policy and context of implementation should also be carried out by the persons in charge at the Local Government Agencies of Katingan Regency to continue providing socialization about the Non-Smoking Area Regulation to employees. By conducting direct socialization by those

in charge (superiors), employees are more likely to understand the established Non-Smoking Areas, and through this socialization, they are more likely to listen, allowing the bureaucratic structure in the agencies to function optimally and ensuring compliance with Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Non-Smoking Areas.

Challenges in the Implementation of the No-Smoking Policy in the Government Offices of Katingan Regency

The implementation of the no-smoking policy in the government offices of Katingan Regency is still facing obstacles. Based on research, several issues hinder this process, including:

1. Lack of Discipline Among Target Groups (Employees)

The lack of discipline among the target group (employees) is a significant issue. Discipline refers to the level of adherence or compliance of individuals to applicable rules or norms. This level of discipline greatly affects the success of policy implementation, especially if the policy is binding, prohibitive, or punitive. Discipline is crucial not only for the policy implementers but also for the target group members themselves. Even though policy socialization has been conducted intensively by the implementers, if the target group's discipline level is low regarding the policy, they may fail to meet the obligations stipulated in the policy and tend to ignore its prohibitions.

2. Inadequate Provision of Smoking Areas in Government Institutions

Paragraph (3) of Article 17 in Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2018 on Smoke-Free Areas states that in the locations mentioned in Article 6 paragraph (2) letters f and g, building managers must provide designated smoking areas. However, not all parts of the Katingan Regency Government have provided designated smoking areas. The absence of smoking areas for employees and the public has led to violations of the smoking prohibition in several areas, committed by some employees and members of the public.

Strategies to Overcome Barriers and Enhance Policy Implementation

The implementation of Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) aims to create environments free from exposure to cigarette smoke by establishing restrictions or prohibitions on smoking in certain areas. While KTR policies may vary from one location to another, their general goal is to protect public health from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke and to encourage smokers to quit.

Researchers are working to design an approach to enhance implementation and address existing barriers. They are utilizing SWOT Analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) to identify and map external factors like opportunities and threats, along with internal factors like strengths and weaknesses. The resulting strategies will be integrated with the strategic measures already taken by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency as follows:

1. Strengths:

- Full support from the local government can provide strong legitimacy for policy implementation.
- Adoption of this policy can improve the health and productivity of employees.
- Demonstrates social responsibility and a commitment to improving community welfare.

2. Weaknesses:

- Inconsistent law enforcement can reduce the effectiveness of the policy.

- Lack of awareness or resistance from some employees towards the regulation.
 - The cost of monitoring and enforcing the policy can become an additional burden for the local government.
3. Opportunities:
- Opportunity to improve public health overall by reducing exposure to cigarette smoke.
 - Enhances the image of the local government as a health advocate.
 - Potential to create a more comfortable and productive work environment.
4. Threats:
- Resistance from affected parties, such as active smokers or the tobacco industry.
 - Potential temporary decrease in productivity during the adaptation period to the new policy.
 - Possible lack of resources for policy enforcement, particularly in terms of manpower and funding.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and observations conducted, it can be concluded that the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) in the Government Offices of Katingan Regency is still not optimal. Several steps can be considered to enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of this regulation. Effective communication, which includes how messages are conveyed, their clarity, and consistency, is a crucial factor in supporting policy implementation. The shortage of investigators in the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency, responsible for tasks as outlined in Article 38 of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018, can be a significant hindrance to effective implementation. The effectiveness of a disposition can be indicated by the appointment of the right bureaucrats and strong commitment from the implementers, both of which are essential pillars for executing the policy. Bureaucratic structure shows that the factors affecting the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 regarding Smoke-Free Areas in the Satpol PP and the Health Department of Katingan Regency are relatively well-implemented and align with the established provisions, as reflected in the clarity of existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), although in some institutions it is not yet fully optimized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2018 be carried out with the following steps:

1. Increase supervision by adding the number of Civil Service Investigators (PPNS) not only in the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Katingan Regency but also in several other institutions in accordance with the laws and regulations, and by improving facilities and infrastructure for mobility.
2. Provide designated smoking areas in each institution to ensure that smoking employees can meet their needs without violating the smoke-free area policy.
3. Establish a Smoke-Free Area Monitoring Task Force, which can be deployed to administrative areas within the sub-districts of Katingan Regency.
4. Lastly, the Katingan Regency Government should demonstrate a strong commitment to enforcing smoke-free area regulations through cooperation with all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) to socialize the policy to employees

as the primary target. Actions taken include placing stickers and no-smoking signs, as well as enforcement measures such as spot inspections and sanctions for institutions that have not fully implemented the Smoke-Free Area (KTR). It is hoped that this assertiveness will enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of policy implementation.

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