

## A Normative Juridical Review on the Implementation of Smoke-Free Area Policy at RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara

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### ABSTRACT

*The implementation of smoke-free area policies has become a primary focus in efforts to protect public health from the adverse effects of cigarette smoke. This study aims to conduct a normative juridical review of the implementation of the smoke-free area policy at RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara. The normative juridical analysis method is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the policy implementation. The normative juridical approach involves analyzing the relevant legal framework, particularly Banjarnegara District Regulation No. 3 of 2019 concerning Smoke-Free Areas. This analysis encompasses key aspects of the regulation, such as the designation of smoke-free zones, penalties for violators, and related law enforcement mechanisms. The findings of the normative juridical review indicate that the implementation of the smoke-free area policy at RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara has made significant progress. However, challenges remain in terms of implementation and law enforcement. These challenges include raising public awareness and compliance, resource limitations, and effective coordination among stakeholders. Based on these findings, this study provides recommendations for RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara and relevant parties. The recommendations include policy improvements to enhance the effectiveness of smoke-free zones, enhanced law enforcement measures, and other supportive efforts such as intensive public awareness campaigns and education. In conclusion, this normative juridical review provides an overview of the implementation of the smoke-free area policy at RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara. Despite the challenges that need to be addressed, this policy makes a significant contribution to protecting public health and promoting behavioral changes related to smoking. Collaborative efforts and strategic measures are needed to enhance the effectiveness of this policy and ensure comprehensive public health protection.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Cigarettes are a tobacco product that typically consists of dried tobacco leaves rolled into thin sticks, often equipped with porous paper and a filter.<sup>1</sup> Cigarettes are used by inhaling or drawing smoke through a cigarette pipe. Smoking has become a widespread cultural practice and has significant impacts on individual health, society, and the environment. The use of cigarettes has become a serious issue in many countries, including Indonesia, due to various problems associated with cigarette consumption.<sup>2</sup>

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest cigarette consumption rates in the world. The smoking culture has become a significant part of daily life for Indonesian society. Data shows that the prevalence of smokers in Indonesia is very high among both adults and teenagers.

According to a survey conducted by the Research and Development Agency of the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2018, it is estimated that around 65% of adult males in Indonesia are active smokers. Furthermore, the data also indicates that the number of female smokers has increased significantly in recent years. Additionally, the data also shows that the prevalence of smoking among teenagers in Indonesia is also worrisome, with relatively high numbers.<sup>3</sup>

Several factors contribute to the high prevalence of smokers in Indonesia, including culture, aggressive cigarette advertising, affordability of cigarettes, and a lack of strict tobacco control regulations. The negative impacts of cigarette consumption are serious and diverse, such as health problems caused by smoking, including the risks of heart disease, lung cancer, and respiratory disorders.<sup>4</sup>

The Smoke-Free Area Policy is a policy aimed at creating regions or areas free from cigarette smoke. This policy aims to protect public health, reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, and promote the creation of a healthy environment free from the negative effects of smoking.

The implementation of a smoke-free area policy typically involves several steps, including designating smoke-free areas, raising public awareness about the policy, enforcing laws against policy violations, and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the implemented policy.

In a smoke-free area policy, the target areas for implementation are usually public spaces such as hospitals, schools, shopping centers, train stations, and other public places. The primary goal is to protect the people in these areas, especially those who are vulnerable to the negative effects of secondhand smoke, such as children, pregnant women, and individuals with sensitive health conditions.

The smoke-free area policy aims to safeguard public health from the harmful effects of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke. Cigarette smoke contains hazardous substances that can cause serious illnesses like cancer, heart disease, respiratory disorders, and other health problems. By implementing smoke-free areas, the risk of exposure to secondhand smoke can be reduced, and people can live in a healthier environment.<sup>5</sup>

The implementation of a smoke-free area policy also plays a role in promoting healthy living habits among the community. By reducing or quitting smoking, individuals can improve their quality of life and reduce the risk of various smoking-related diseases. Additionally, this policy can serve as a positive example for the younger generation to refrain from engaging in smoking habits.

A smoke-free area policy helps create an environment free from cigarette smoke, allowing everyone to enjoy a clean and comfortable setting. This is particularly important in public places such as hospitals, schools, restaurants, and public transportation, where the presence of cigarette smoke can disrupt the comfort and health of those around.

Through the implementation of a smoke-free area policy, it is expected to help reduce the prevalence of smoking in society. By creating an environment that does not support cigarette consumption, individuals who want to quit smoking or refrain from starting the habit will receive support and a more conducive environment to achieve their goals.

In the context of Indonesia, the smoke-free area policy has been regulated in several laws and regulations, such as Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health and Minister of Health Regulation Number 28 of 2013 concerning Smoke-Free Areas. Additionally, several regional regulations also govern the implementation of smoke-free area policies at the local level.<sup>6</sup>

Healthcare facilities are places where individuals can receive the necessary care and treatment to maintain their health and address medical conditions or illnesses. These facilities include hospitals, community health centers, clinics, pharmacies, and various other healthcare units. The presence of effective and high-quality healthcare facilities is crucial in providing adequate access to healthcare for the population.

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<sup>1</sup> Astuti Y.W., 'Tren Dan Prevalensi Merokok Pada Remaja Di Indonesia.', *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional*, 13.5 (2019), 214–21.

<sup>2</sup> Prabandari Y.S and Dewi A, *Rokok Dan Dampak Buruknya Terhadap Kesehatan* (Jakarta: Penerbit Salemba Medika, 2016).

<sup>3</sup> Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan RI, *Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2018* (Jakarta, 2018).

<sup>4</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), *Global Adult Tobacco Survey: Indonesia 2018* (Geneva, 2019).

<sup>5</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), *Guidelines on Protection from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke* (Geneva, 2010).

<sup>6</sup> Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 'Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 28 Tahun 2013 Tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok' (Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2013).

Hospitals are one of the most important types of healthcare facilities. As places that provide complex and intensive medical care, hospitals handle various types of diseases and conditions that require specialized treatment. In hospitals, there are a wide range of services available, including diagnostic examinations, surgical procedures, intensive care, rehabilitation, and more. These facilities involve a medical team consisting of doctors, nurses, therapists, and other healthcare professionals who work together to provide optimal care to patients.<sup>7</sup>

Implementing a smoke-free zone in healthcare facilities, especially hospitals, has many significant benefits. Here are some reasons why it is important to implement a smoke-free zone in healthcare facilities, such as hospitals:

- a. <sup>8</sup>Health Promotion: Healthcare facilities aim to promote health and provide care to patients. By implementing a smoke-free zone, they set a good example and create a healthy environment for patients, visitors, and medical staff.
- b. Health Risk Prevention: Smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke have been proven to be major risk factors for various serious diseases, including lung disease, cancer, and cardiovascular disorders. By implementing a smoke-free zone, healthcare facilities can protect individuals who are sensitive to secondhand smoke and prevent smoking-related health risks.
- c. Improved Air Quality: Cigarette smoke contains harmful substances and can pollute the surrounding air. By implementing a smoke-free zone, healthcare facilities can maintain good air quality in the hospital environment, which is crucial for patient recovery and general cleanliness.
- d. Encouraging Healthy Behavior: Implementing a smoke-free zone in healthcare facilities can be part of broader efforts to encourage healthy behaviors and reduce smoking prevalence in society. This can have a positive impact in changing perceptions and smoking habits, as well as raising awareness of the dangers of smoking.
- e. Protection for Vulnerable Patients: Healthcare facilities often have vulnerable patients, such as children, infants, pregnant women, elderly individuals, and those with serious medical conditions. Exposure to secondhand smoke can worsen their health problems. By implementing a smoke-free zone, healthcare facilities provide extra protection for these patients and reduce the risk of secondhand smoke exposure.
- f. <sup>9</sup>Professional Ethics: Healthcare facilities, including hospitals, are places where professional ethics are highly valued. Implementing a smoke-free policy aligns with the values of professional ethics in healthcare. It reflects a commitment to the health, safety, and comfort of patients and creates an environment that supports medical ethics.
- g. Role Modeling: Healthcare facilities, especially hospitals, often serve as teaching and research centers for medical students and healthcare professionals. By implementing a smoke-free zone, hospitals act as role models for future medical professionals, teaching the importance of smoke-free environments and instilling awareness of the dangers of smoking in the next generation of healthcare providers.
- h. Social Responsibility: As healthcare institutions operating within the community, hospitals have a social responsibility to maintain the health and well-being of the public. By implementing a smoke-free zone, hospitals make a positive contribution to promoting a healthy lifestyle and protecting the community from smoking-related health risks.

By implementing a smoke-free policy in healthcare facilities, especially hospitals, we not only protect the health of patients and visitors but also create a healthy, safe, and supportive environment that upholds professional ethics in healthcare. This decision also demonstrates the social responsibility of hospitals in promoting the well-being of the community and setting an example for future medical professionals. In the face of complex health issues, implementing a smoke-free zone becomes an important step in creating high-quality healthcare facilities that positively contribute to the overall health of the community.

## II. RESEARCH PROBLEMS

1. How is the process of formulating and developing the smoke-free area policy in RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara, including the factors influencing the decision-making and policy-making process?
2. Is there a need to conduct an evaluation and improvement of the implemented smoke-free area policy in RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara?

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<sup>7</sup> Widyawati M. N and Trihandini I, 'Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kebiasaan Merokok Pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta', *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat (e-Journal)*, 2.2 (2014), 1–8.

<sup>8</sup> Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, *Pedoman Pelayanan Kesehatan Di Rumah Sakit* (Jakarta, 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Anggrahini D. W, 'Penerapan Kebijakan Kawasan Tanpa Rokok Di Rumah Sakit: Tinjauan Hukum Kesehatan', *Jurnal Nusantara Aqidah Dan Hukum*, 1.1 (2019), 9–22.

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method to be used in this article is the normative juridical research method. This method is a research approach that involves analyzing the applicable legal regulations to answer the research questions.

### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. The Process of Formulating and Developing a Smoke-Free Zone Policy in RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara, including Factors Influencing Decision-Making and Policy Development Process

The process of formulating and developing a smoke-free zone policy in RSUD Hj. Anna Lasmanah Banjarnegara (hereinafter referred to as RSUD Banjarnegara) involves several stages that engage various stakeholders. This process is directed to ensure that the policy is comprehensively formulated, considering various important factors, and aligned with the intended goals.

<sup>10</sup>Firstly, the policy formulation process begins with identifying the underlying issues and needs that justify the adoption of a smoke-free zone policy in the hospital. Factors such as the health risks associated with smoking, evolving social norms regarding smokers, and the need to create a healthy and smoke-free environment are primary considerations in this process.

Furthermore, through literature review and data collection, in-depth research is conducted to identify best practices and policies implemented in other hospitals with successful smoke-free zone policies. This research aids in understanding the key factors influencing policy effectiveness and gaining insights into successful implementation strategies.

In the policy formulation process, the hospital involves various relevant stakeholders, including medical and non-medical staff, hospital management, and the surrounding community. Discussions and consultations are conducted to understand the needs and issues related to the smoke-free zone in the hospital and to seek solutions that align with existing regulations.

In addition to involving relevant parties, the policy formulation process in RSUD Banjarnegara may refer to relevant laws and regulations concerning Smoke-Free Zones in Indonesia. These regulations provide legal foundations and guidelines for formulating and developing smoke-free zone policies in RSUD Banjarnegara.

Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, as the main legal framework in the health sector in Indonesia, prohibits smoking in public places that are not designated as smoking areas. This provides a basis for hospitals, including RSUD Banjarnegara, to implement smoke-free zone policies in their premises.

Furthermore, Minister of Health Regulation Number 28 of 2013 concerning Smoke-Free Zones provides more detailed regulations regarding smoke-free zones, including in healthcare facilities. This regulation states that smoking is prohibited in smoke-free zones, including hospitals.

Moreover, the process of formulating and developing the smoke-free zone policy in RSUD Banjarnegara is conducted with reference to the regulations set by the regent and the regional regulations that are already in place. Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Smoke-Free Zones and Regional Regulation of Banjarnegara Number 3 of 2019 concerning Smoke-Free Zones serve as legal foundations governing the implementation of this policy and are important references in formulating the smoke-free zone policy in RSUD Banjarnegara. These regional regulations specifically regulate smoke-free zones in the Banjarnegara Regency, including in hospitals.

By referring to relevant legislation, the process of formulating and developing the smoke-free zone policy in RSUD Banjarnegara can be conducted systematically and in accordance with applicable provisions.

Factors influencing decision-making and the policy development process can include legal considerations, financial factors, infrastructure readiness, internal hospital policies, and support from relevant parties such as the Health Department and related regulatory authorities. Each of these factors can play a crucial role in determining the success and smooth implementation of the smoke-free zone policy in RSUD Banjarnegara.

Additionally, other factors such as support from relevant parties like the Health Department and regulatory authorities, as well as infrastructure readiness, are also important considerations in the decision-making process. By involving various stakeholders and considering these factors, RSUD Banjarnegara can ensure that the implemented smoke-free zone policy complies with regulations and achieves the goal of promoting a healthier environment within the hospital.

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<sup>10</sup> Sudirman S, *Buku Panduan Implementasi Kawasan Tanpa Rokok* (Jakarta: Pustaka Bani Quraisy, 2017).

The implementation of a smoke-free area policy in healthcare facilities, especially RSUD Banjarnegara, is of utmost importance and relevance. The following are descriptions related to the importance of implementing a smoke-free area in healthcare facilities:<sup>11</sup>

- 1) Protection of patient health: The implementation of a smoke-free area policy in RSUD Banjarnegara is an important step in protecting patient health. Patients who are being treated in hospitals often have weak health conditions and are vulnerable to the harmful effects of cigarette smoke. By implementing a smoke-free area policy, the risk of exposure to cigarette smoke for patients can be significantly reduced, allowing for faster recovery and minimizing potential complications.
- 2) A healthy environment for medical and non-medical staff: RSUD Banjarnegara is a workplace for dedicated medical and non-medical staff who provide healthcare services to patients. By implementing a smoke-free area policy, a healthy and smoke-free working environment can be created. This not only provides direct benefits to staff in maintaining their own health but also creates a more comfortable and productive working environment.
- 3) Enhancing the image and reputation of RSUD: The implementation of a smoke-free area policy in RSUD Banjarnegara can have a positive impact on the image and reputation of the hospital. As a healthcare institution that cares about public health, RSUD Banjarnegara sets a good example by creating a clean and smoke-free environment. This can enhance public trust in the services provided by the hospital and be a determining factor in choosing a healthcare facility.
- 4) Promoting smoking behavior change: The implementation of a smoke-free area policy in RSUD Banjarnegara also plays an important role in promoting smoking behavior change in society. By creating a smoke-free environment in healthcare facilities, hospitals become supportive environments for individuals to quit or reduce smoking habits. This can serve as a strong stimulus to raise public awareness of the dangers of smoking and promote a healthy lifestyle.

Through the implementation of a smoke-free area policy, RSUD Banjarnegara can make a significant contribution to promoting public health, protecting patients and staff, and creating a clean and smoke-free environment in healthcare facilities.

The presence of a smoke-free area policy in RSUD Banjarnegara is of strong urgency because smoking habits can have detrimental effects on health and an unhealthy lifestyle. Smoking has long been recognized as a major risk factor for various serious diseases, including heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and other health disorders.

Cigarette smoke contains over 7,000 chemicals, including more than 70 carcinogens. Furthermore, exposure to secondhand smoke or passive smoking poses a high risk, especially for children, pregnant women, and individuals with respiratory or weakened immune systems.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to the health impacts, smoking habits are also associated with an unhealthy lifestyle. Smoking can disrupt sleep patterns, reduce physical fitness, and affect stamina and daily activities. Moreover, smoking can also affect appearance, such as dull skin, yellow teeth, and unpleasant breath odor.<sup>13</sup>

Therefore, it is important to take decisive steps in regulating smoking habits in the environment of healthcare facilities, including RSUD Banjarnegara. The smoke-free area policy aims to create a healthy, safe, and smoke-free environment, providing benefits for the health of patients, visitors, and hospital staff.

With the implementation of a policy that prohibits smoking in the RSUD Banjarnegara area, it is hoped that public awareness of the dangers of smoking will increase and encourage behavior change towards a healthy lifestyle. Additionally, this policy sets a good example for other institutions and can inspire the adoption of similar policies in other healthcare settings.

## **2. Evaluation and Improvement of the Implemented Smoke-Free Zone Policy in RSUD Banjarnegara**

After reviewing the Formulation and Development Process of the No-Smoking Area Policy at RSUD Banjarnegara and the Factors Influencing Decision Making and Policy Implementation, it cannot be denied that RSUD Banjarnegara faces several obstacles and challenges in its implementation.

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<sup>11</sup> Budiman A, 'Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Kawasan Tanpa Rokok Di Surabaya', *Jurnal Kebijakan Kesehatan Indonesia*, 07.04 (2018), 157–64.

<sup>12</sup> Yusuf N and Tumanggor A, *Mengenal Lebih Jauh Tentang Rokok Dan Dampaknya Bagi Kesehatan* (Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2017).

<sup>13</sup> Y.S and A.

Therefore, the researchers provide recommendations for future evaluation and improvement of the no-smoking area policy within the RSUD Banjarnegara environment itself.

From the researcher's perspective, the evaluation and improvement of the no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara need to be carried out for several reasons.<sup>14</sup>First, despite the implementation of the no-smoking area policy, there is a perception that some visitors or individuals in the surrounding community still violate the policy by smoking within the hospital premises. This indicates a gap between existing policies and practices in the field. Therefore, evaluation is necessary to determine the level of compliance with the policy, identify factors influencing violations, and evaluate the effectiveness of the sanctions established in the regional regulations.

Second, evaluation is also important to measure the impact of the no-smoking area policy on the healthcare environment. Researchers need to evaluate whether this policy has successfully created a healthier environment, reduced exposure to cigarette smoke, and improved air quality at RSUD. Additionally, evaluation should be conducted to assess the policy's impact on smoking behavior in the community surrounding RSUD, such as whether there is a decrease in the number of smokers in the vicinity of the hospital.

Third, through evaluation, researchers can identify the challenges faced in implementing the no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara. For example, lack of awareness and understanding among the public, limited resources, or issues in law enforcement. By identifying these challenges, researchers can provide specific recommendations to address these constraints and enhance the policy's effectiveness.

Fourth, evaluation can provide valuable insights for RSUD Banjarnegara and relevant stakeholders in policy improvement. Based on the evaluation findings, researchers can provide concrete recommendations and implementable solutions to enhance the policy's effectiveness. This may include improvements in policy monitoring and enforcement, increased socialization and education for the public, and policy adjustments based on current conditions and needs.

Overall, the evaluation and improvement of the no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara are crucial in addressing the second research problem. By conducting regular evaluations and taking appropriate improvement measures, RSUD can continue to enhance compliance with the policy, create a healthier environment, and contribute positively to the overall health of the community.

Regarding the evaluation and improvement of the implemented no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara, the following points can be outlined:

- 1) Evaluation of public awareness and compliance: Evaluation is needed to assess the extent of public awareness and compliance with the no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara. This includes assessing the public's understanding of the risks of smoking, knowledge about the no-smoking area policy, and the level of compliance with the rules. The evaluation results can provide an overview of the effectiveness of the conducted socialization and indicate areas that need improvement.
- 2) Identification of inhibiting factors: Evaluation is also important to identify inhibiting factors that contribute to visitors or individuals in the surrounding community continuing to smoke within the RSUD Banjarnegara premises. These factors can originate from individual aspects, such as a lack of understanding about the dangers of smoking, difficult-to-change smoking habits, or a lack of support in quitting smoking. Additionally, environmental factors such as a lack of clear no-smoking signs or insufficient monitoring can also be inhibiting factors in implementing the no-smoking area policy.
- 3) Improvement of socialization and policy enforcement: The evaluation findings can serve as a basis for improving socialization and policy enforcement regarding the no-smoking area policy. More intensive and effective socialization can be conducted through various communication methods, including education, campaigns, and distribution of educational materials. Additionally, stricter and consistent policy enforcement should be implemented by strengthening monitoring, imposing strict sanctions on violators, and ensuring the availability of supporting facilities such as designated smoking areas.
- 4) Collaboration with relevant stakeholders: Evaluation can also identify the need to enhance collaboration between RSUD Banjarnegara and relevant stakeholders, such as local government, community organizations, and other healthcare institutions. This collaboration can involve joint education campaigns, activities involving various parties,

<sup>14</sup> Kusuma A and Sulistyowati A. D, 'Analisis Evaluasi Kebijakan Kawasan Tanpa Rokok Di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kabupaten Banyumas', *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 4.1 (2016), 228–37.

or the development of joint programs to promote smoking behavior change and improve compliance with the no-smoking area policy.

The evaluation results will provide a clearer picture of the effectiveness of the no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara and identify areas that require improvement. Improvements can be made through increased socialization and campaigns on the dangers of smoking, stricter enforcement of sanctions against violators, and strengthened cooperation with relevant parties such as the Health Department and the police in monitoring and supporting compliance with the policy. Additionally, improvements in infrastructure and facilities should also be considered. For example, the placement of more comfortable designated smoking areas outside the hospital premises can help reduce policy violations within the hospital area. Furthermore, improvements in warning signs and monitoring of violations can also enhance the policy's effectiveness.

By conducting regular evaluations and implementing improvements, RSUD Banjarnegara can optimize the effectiveness of the no-smoking area policy and achieve the desired goals of creating a clean, healthy, and smoke-free environment. Evaluation and improvement also provide an opportunity to assess the long-term impact of the policy on public health and identify more effective strategies to enhance compliance and awareness of the importance of a smoke-free environment in hospitals.

In the context of addressing the challenges that arise in implementing the no-smoking area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara, the following efforts can be undertaken:

- 1) **Increased Socialization and Education:** RSUD needs to conduct intensive socialization campaigns to raise public awareness about the harmful effects of smoking and the importance of a smoke-free environment in hospitals. These campaigns can be carried out through social media, brochures, banners, and direct education for visitors and patients. Additionally, education on the dangers of smoking and the benefits of a healthy lifestyle should be included in health education programs within the hospital environment.
- 2) **Strengthened Law Enforcement:** RSUD needs to strengthen law enforcement related to violations of the no-smoking area policy. This can be done by improving surveillance and taking action against those who violate the policy, including imposing strict sanctions. Moreover, RSUD can collaborate with authorities such as the police and the health department to ensure effective law enforcement.
- 3) **Policy Evaluation:** RSUD needs to conduct regular evaluations of the implemented no-smoking area policy. This evaluation can involve data collection on compliance rates, the effectiveness of smoke-free zones, and changes in smoking behavior within the hospital environment. The evaluation results can serve as a basis for more effective policy improvements.
- 4) **Enhanced Collaboration:** RSUD needs to establish close collaboration with relevant parties such as the local government, health department, and other relevant institutions. This collaboration can include information exchange, coordination in policy implementation, and collaboration in socialization campaigns. With solid collaboration, the efforts to implement the no-smoking area policy at RSUD will be more coordinated and have a broader impact.

Through these efforts, it is hoped that RSUD Banjarnegara and relevant stakeholders can address the challenges in implementing the no-smoking area policy. Regular evaluations also allow for more effective policy improvements, making the hospital environment smoke-free and supportive of a healthy lifestyle for visitors, patients, and staff.

## V. CONCLUSION

The process of formulating and developing a smoke-free area policy at Banjarnegara General Hospital (RSUD Banjarnegara) involves several stages that engage various relevant parties. The aim is to ensure that the policy is comprehensively formulated, considering important factors, and aligned with the desired goals. The policy formulation process begins with identifying the underlying problems and needs that necessitate the adoption of a smoke-free area policy in the hospital. Factors such as health risks associated with smoking, social norms related to smoking, and the need to create a healthy environment are key considerations. In-depth research is conducted to identify best practices and policies implemented in other hospitals that have successfully implemented smoke-free area policies. This research helps understand key factors influencing policy effectiveness and successful implementation strategies. The hospital involves various stakeholders, conducts discussions, and consultations to understand the needs and issues related to smoke-free areas in the hospital. The policy formulation process refers to relevant regulations regarding Smoke-Free Areas in Indonesia, such as Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health and Minister of Health Regulation Number 28 of 2013 concerning Smoke-Free Areas. Additionally, existing regency and regional regulations serve as legal foundations governing policy implementation at RSUD Banjarnegara.

Evaluation and improvement of the smoke-free area policy at RSUD Banjarnegara are important steps to enhance the effectiveness of the policy. Evaluation can measure the level of public awareness and compliance, identify inhibiting factors, and assess the socialization and enforcement of the policy that has been implemented. Moreover, evaluation can help identify challenges faced and provide concrete recommendations for improvement. Several improvement efforts can be undertaken, including enhancing socialization and education to the community, stricter law enforcement, periodic policy evaluation, and increased cooperation with relevant parties. Through these efforts, it is expected that RSUD Banjarnegara can create a healthier environment, improve compliance with the policy, and make a positive contribution to overall public health. By conducting continuous evaluation and improvement, RSUD Banjarnegara can ensure that the smoke-free area policy has a positive impact and provides maximum benefits for public health while achieving the goal of creating a clean, healthy, and smoke-free environment.

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