

Challenges in Implementing Smoking Prevention Efforts in Indonesia: An Analysis from a Hadith Perspective

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Abstract

In 1987, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared May 31 as World No Tobacco Day to address the tobacco epidemic and smoking-related deaths. In 2017, the WHO stated that the tobacco industry was a major contributor to the global pollution crisis, impacting the health and well-being of people worldwide. In line with WHO goals, the Indonesian Ministry of Health proposed several policies to reduce cigarette and nicotine addiction among the younger generation. However, the Indonesian government has not fully supported the Ministry of Health's proposed policies. This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive-analytical data analysis techniques. It examines hadiths with the theme of preventing harm in the al-Sittah pole to propose guidelines for resolving the dilemma of consistency in the smoking and nicotine prevention agenda in Indonesia. The study found that implementing a comprehensive smoking prevention agenda in Indonesia is necessary to ensure public health and environmental sustainability. In conclusion, policy implementation initiatives, such as revising Government Regulation Number 109/2012 to prevent the smoking culture in Indonesia, must be implemented in line with the demands for protecting mental well-being in *maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah* (Objectives of Islamic Divine Law).

Keywords: Challenges; Implementing Smoking; Indonesia; Hadith

Abstrak

Pada tahun 1987, World Health Organization (WHO) mendeklarasikan tanggal 31 Mei sebagai Hari Tanpa Tembakau Sedunia untuk mengatasi epidemi tembakau dan kematian akibat merokok. Pada tahun 2017, WHO menyatakan bahwa industri tembakau merupakan kontributor utama krisis polusi global, yang berdampak pada kesehatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat di seluruh dunia. Sejalan dengan tujuan WHO, Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia mengusulkan beberapa kebijakan untuk mengekang kecanduan rokok dan nikotin di kalangan generasi muda. Namun, hingga saat ini, pemerintah Indonesia belum sepenuhnya mendukung kebijakan-kebijakan yang diusulkan Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan tehnik analisis data secara deskriptif-analisis, penelitian kualitatif ini mengkaji hadis-hadis bertema pencegahan bahaya dalam kutub al-Sittah untuk mengusulkan pedoman penyelesaian dilema konsistensi agenda pencegahan rokok dan nikotin di Indonesia. Hasil dalam penelitian ini menemukan bahwa implementasi agenda pencegahan merokok secara komprehensif di Indonesia diperlukan untuk menjamin kesehatan masyarakat dan kelestarian lingkungan. Kesimpulannya, inisiatif implementasi kebijakan seperti merevisi

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 109/2012 untuk mencegah budaya merokok di Indonesia harus dilaksanakan sejalan dengan tuntutan perlindungan kesejahteraan mental yang terkandung dalam *maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah* (Tujuan Hukum Ketuhanan Islam).

Kata Kunci: Tantangan; Pencegahan Merokok; Indonesia; Hadis

Pendahuluan

Public health services related to environmental conservation are a global priority that requires integrated dedication from various stakeholders (Norris et al., 2017). In 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that the tobacco industry was the primary contributor to the global pollution crisis, endangering public health and the psychological well-being of the global community (Perera, 2017). WHO has stated that tobacco-based products are the most polluting form of solid waste worldwide due to containing over 7,000 dangerous chemicals (Lam et al., 2022). In addition, the WHO report revealed that each of the approximately 4.5 million discarded cigarette butts has the potential to pollute around 100 liters of water (Wallbank et al., 2017).

In addition, the majority of farmers and tobacco processing workers reportedly suffer from Green Tobacco Sickness, also known as nicotine poisoning, which is absorbed through the skin (Park et al., 2018). On May 31, 2022, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued an additional report on the impact of tobacco poisoning and its complications on public health. The report, titled “Tobacco Exposed - Poisoning our Planet and a Key Driver for the TB Epidemic,” reveals that smoking causes a total of 8 million deaths every year (Chakaya et al., 2021). Smoking significantly contributes to the tuberculosis (TB) epidemic, leading to approximately 730,000 TB cases in 2020 (Wang et al., 2020).

Therefore, the risk of contracting TB doubles in smokers and passive smokers (Silva et al., 2018). Apart from that, smoking can also slow down the healing process of TB disease and increase suffering, potentially leading to death (Burusie et al., 2020). However, the impact of environmental pollution from the tobacco industry is very concerning. Smoking-related tobacco poisoning has been shown to cause various health issues and affect the mental well-being of the global community (Mallah et al., 2023)

Multiple studies have aimed to uncover the harmful effects of smoking. Suryoadji et al found that smoking has a complex impact on the environment, leading to air pollution, cigarette butt waste, and negative effects on land and water due to cigarette processing and production. There are challenges in regulating the environmental impact of smoking. Smoking contributes to air pollution by significantly increasing carbon dioxide emissions, which in turn exacerbates climate change. Additionally, discarded cigarette butts result in the accumulation of plastic waste, posing risks to marine ecosystems and human health. Tobacco production also has serious consequences such as deforestation, agrochemical usage, and

pollution. Controlling tobacco and cigarette use requires comprehensive measures, including cost regulation, advertising bans, and stringent monitoring. Stronger regulations and collaborative efforts are needed to address the environmental impact of smoking (Suryoadji et al., 2024). Varghese & Gharde pointed out that smoking is a significant risk factor in the development of many chronic diseases in humans, hindering the ability to lead a healthy and happy life. Since smoking is linked to numerous diseases, quitting smoking offers strong protection against several health issues. It's also important to address the issue of passive smoking to ensure the safety of non-smokers (Varghese & Gharde, 2023).

The tobacco industry has been proven to have a damaging impact on biodiversity, ecosystems, public health, and the psychological well-being of global society. In addressing this crisis, the World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes the need for consistent and firm implementation of tobacco control and smoking prevention measures (Bafunno et al., 2020).

The Indonesian DPR and Baleg proposed a Tobacco Bill in 2014 in line with WHO's aspirations. This bill, titled "Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health," initially seemed to focus on regulating aspects related to health. However, as development progressed, the bill expanded to also regulate aspects related to empowering tobacco farmers and the tobacco product industry (Umam, 2015). The expansion of regulations on tobacco and tobacco products is purportedly due to the strong support of various stakeholders, including tobacco farmers, cigarette industry entrepreneurs, and community activists/NGOs working in the tobacco sector. The high level of interest in this bill means that lawmakers, in this case, the DPR, must consider the diverse hopes and desires of different communities regarding tobacco. At the same time, this bill is also expected to be effective, efficient, and implementable in its subsequent implementation.

In light of the background information provided, this research aims to analyze the challenges of smoking prevention in Indonesia from the perspective of the sayings of the Prophet. Specifically, selected sayings related to preventing harm from the Six Great Books of Hadith will be thematically analyzed. This study will be based on a compilation of interpretations of relevant sayings. In line with the general principles of Islam, all efforts to prevent harm or wrongdoing are considered essential and should be prioritized (Zaman et al., 2022). The research findings support the need to uphold smoking prevention measures, such as the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health. These efforts align to safeguard mental well-being as outlined in *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*. Therefore, the research serves as a form of endorsement for all endeavors aimed at preserving the environment, public health, and the psychological well-being of society.

Metode

This study is qualitative research aimed at critically analyzing the arguments regarding hadith, specifically related to the issue of smoking prevention in

Indonesia. The primary sources used in this research are the hadith books found in the al-Sittah collection, namely *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, *Sunan Abū Dāwud*, *Jāmi' al-Tirmizī*, *Sunan al-Nasā'ī*, and *Sunan Ibn Mājah*. Additionally, books on hadith sharia and journals were used as secondary sources. Data collection techniques included documentation studies of library data related to the subject matter. The data analysis technique employed was descriptive and analytical, involving the description and analysis of hadiths about the prevention of harm. In this context, the research selected three specific hadiths that align with the discourse of the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health. These three areas of focus include: "The obligation to prevent harm, whether through actions, words, or intentions", "Prohibition of harming oneself and others", and "Threat of retribution from Allah SWT for actions that harm and cause trouble to others".

Hasil dan Pembahasan

Smoking Prevention Bill and Policy in Indonesia

Nationally, laws and regulations related to controlling the impact of tobacco on human health include Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health (UU No. 36/2009 concerning Health); Government Regulation Number 81 of 1999 concerning Safeguarding Cigarettes for Health, amended by Government Regulation Number 38 of 2000; and several Regional Regulations concerning non-smoking areas and restricted smoking areas (Rajasa & Pratama, 2021).

Internationally, legislative regulations on the impact of tobacco on health include the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Convention on Tobacco Control (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control or FCTC), and Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning health. This law was formed with the consideration that health is a human right and an element of welfare that must be realized by the ideals of the Indonesian nation as intended in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Heriyanto, 2014).

According to a Ministry of Health survey, Indonesia is ranked as the world's fifth-largest tobacco producer, with a tobacco production of 135,678 tons, accounting for around 1.9% of the world's total tobacco production. From 2010 to 2012, tobacco production increased from 135,678 tons to 226,704 tons, leading to a rise in the prevalence of tobacco cigarette consumption (Holipah et al., 2020). The level of cigarette consumption in Indonesia is relatively high compared to other ASEAN countries. In 2009, the number of active smokers in Indonesia was the third largest in the world, after China and India, with 146,860,000 people (Misnaniarti et al., 2023). This high percentage indicates that the public health level in Indonesia is extremely concerning.

In 2022, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia will introduce Regulation No. 109/PMK.010/2022, replacing regulation 192/PMK.010/2021 on Excise Tariffs for Tobacco Products. The government aims to make cigarettes less affordable and reduce cigarette consumption by raising cigarette excise prices,

which will result in higher cigarette prices. One way they plan to achieve this is by increasing cigarette excise rates in 2023 (Wardiah et al., 2023).

The price increase is known to not affect cigarette consumption in Indonesia (Marianti & Prayitno, 2020). In 2019, it was also proven that the increase in cigarette prices did not affect the amount of cigarette consumption (Sarossa & Pratiwi, 2019). This excise rate continues to increase until it is known that in 2020 the average increase in excise tax on tobacco products was 21.56%, but this increase also did not reduce the amount of cigarette consumption in Indonesia (Wandita, 2020). Other factors, such as household income and monthly pocket money, do not influence cigarette consumption (Prasetyo & Sihaloho, 2020).

Problems With Preparing Bills and Regional Regulations Regarding Smoking Bans

When drafting the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health, two conflicting interests arose. One interest focused on health, while the other encompassed economic, labor, social, and political aspects, particularly concerning the welfare of farmers (Bulkiah et al., 2022). The Ministry of Health considers tobacco consumption, especially cigarettes, to be a significant health issue. From an economic standpoint, the government earns substantial revenue from excise taxes and advertising expenditures. However, considering the interests of farmers, they believe that this legislation will adversely impact the industry, which currently serves as the largest purchaser of their tobacco production (Kurniawan, 2020). In this regard, there is concern that regulating tobacco products could have the potential to reduce the nation's economic independence, accelerate deindustrialization, cause distortions in job creation, and give rise to horizontal conflict (Sitepu, 2016).

Every year, the government increases APBN revenue through customs taxes from IHT. In 2007, the SBY Government, through the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Manpower, and the Ministry of Agriculture, established the 'Roadmap for the Tobacco Products Industry and Excise Policy from 2007 to 2020'. According to this policy, cigarette production from 2007 to 2010 amounted to 240 billion cigarettes and was projected to increase to 260 billion cigarettes from 2015 to 2020 (Nuvrianto & Tambunan, 2020).

Although it contributes the most excise revenue, IHT believes that government policy is counterproductive in supporting the tobacco products industry's development (Astuti et al., 2020). Until now, various inter-departmental policies have not been supportive in promoting the growth of the cigarette industry. For instance, the Ministries of Trade, Industry, Agriculture, and Finance provide support due to the significant revenues generated from cigarette excise. However, the Ministry of Health has introduced contradictory policies (Ahsan et al., 2023).

In DKI Jakarta province, there is Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2005 which prohibits smoking in public places. The regulation imposes heavy sanctions,

including a 6-month imprisonment or a monetary fine of Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) (Byron et al., 2013). The reality in the field is that many active smokers in the community do not adhere to these rules.

Enforcement of sanctions for smoking in public places should be strict and involve public participation, with rewards offered. For instance, residents could report individuals smoking in public places to authorities in exchange for attractive rewards. This approach would deter people from smoking in public areas. However, not everyone may support this idea, especially politicians who may choose to smoke in public places and hinder the collection of fines (Winengan, 2017).

The text discusses the involvement of multinational companies in Indonesian tobacco regulations, particularly the excise and FCTC regulatory measures. It highlights how multinational cigarette companies, mainly producing white cigarettes, compete with domestic counterparts in the local market. The high cigarette excise has made it challenging for local tobacco companies to survive due to increased costs and difficulties in raising selling prices. Additionally, export barriers imposed by destination countries have further hindered their operations. Consequently, many small and medium-sized national tobacco companies have been forced to close, while larger ones have opted to sell their businesses to multinational companies such as BAT, Philip Morris, and Japan Tobacco as a means of survival (Subagyo & Primawanti, 2022). The domestic cigarette market will soon be dominated by multinational IHT. Currently, two multinational IHTs, namely BAT and Philip Morris, control about 80% of the domestic market for white cigarettes. Once they have control of the white cigarette market, they may move on to controlling the market for clove cigarettes (Kusdianita & Yunita, 2015).

The Tobacco Bill is expected to address several ongoing issues, such as the impact of tariff policies on competition within the tobacco industry, the business climate with the implementation of tariff policies, the potential rise in unemployment as a result of these policies, and the concerns of various stakeholders, particularly tobacco industry entrepreneurs. The Bill also aims to tackle the impact of global indicators on foreign companies dominating the Indonesian tobacco market.

The final decision to resolve this dilemma rests with the Indonesian government. The government must now choose which party to defend its interests: the general public, which includes women, children, and non-smoking individuals whose health and future are at risk, or industries whose existence is not significantly harmed, or foreign companies that are ready to capitalize on the Indonesian tobacco products industry.

Hadith Concerning Prevention of Dangers in *Kutub al-Sittah*

The hadith highlights on the obligation to prevent harm in *Kutub al-Sittah* display comprehensive theoretical and practical dimensions. In this regard, this study selects three selected hadith coverages that are appropriately linked to the

discourse of the Tobacco Product Impact Control Bill on Health. Based on the three selected coverages, this study found 12 hadiths narrated in *Kutub al-Sittah*.

The first hadith compilation focuses on the obligation to prevent evil through actions, words, or intentions. There are six hadiths in this category, all narrated by the Prophet's companion, Abū Sa'īd al-Khudrī. The second collection revolves around the prohibition of harming oneself and others, and it consists of three hadiths narrated by 'Ubādah bin al-Ṣāmit and 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās. The third collection is about Allah SWT's threat of retribution for actions that are detrimental and troublesome to others, and it includes three hadiths all narrated by Abī Ṣirmah Mālik bin Qays.

Out of these, Sunan Ibn Mājah contains five hadiths, including three choices. This is followed by Sunan Abī Dāwud with three hadiths, Sunan al-Tirmizī with two hadiths, and ending with *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim* and *Sunan al-Nasā'ī*, each with one hadith. Therefore, the main example of a hadith that discusses the obligation to prevent evil, whether through actions, words, or intentions, is the hadith narrated by Abū Sa'īd al-Khudrī, which reads:

Meaning: *Has told us Abū Bakar bin Abī Syaibah, has told us the Wakī' of Sufyān. (in another narration it is mentioned) And Muḥammad bin al-Muṣanna has told us, Muḥammad bin Ja'far has told us, has told us the Syu'bah both from Qais bin Muslim from Ṭāriq bin Shihāb and this is the hadith of Abū Bakar, 'The first person to preach on Hari Raya before the Hari Raya prayers were established was Marwān. Then a man stood up and said to him, 'The Eid prayer should be performed before reading the sermon.' Marwān answered, 'Indeed, much of what is in the sermon has been left out.' I once heard the Messenger of Allah say: Whoever among you sees evil, let him prevent that evil with his hand. If you can't, you should prevent it verbally. If he is unable to do so, let him prevent it with his heart. That is the weakest faith (Al-Naisābūrī, 1955).*

The hadith explains that promoting goodness and preventing evil are fundamental duties of faith and pillars of Islam. This is based on the Quran, Sunnah, and ijma' ulama. There is unanimous agreement on this understanding. Ibn Taymiyyah clarified that preventing evil is a divine guidance present in all of Allah SWT's books, delivered by the prophets, and a fundamental aspect of Islamic law. Muhammad Asad understands that *al-Ma'ruf* refers to all of Allah's commands that lead to the truth according to the Shari'a, while *al-Munkar* includes all actions that are prohibited by Allah and lead to the wrong path, contrary to the Shari'a (Azisi et al., 2023). Finally, when confronted with it, every Muslim must reject it with their heart. This can be accomplished by detesting the evil action in one's heart, and there is no justification for committing the evil act.

Meanwhile, an example of the main hadith that discusses the prohibition of harming oneself and others is the hadith narrated by 'Ubādah bin al-Ṣāmit, where the Prophet SAW said:

Meaning: *Has told us 'Abdu Rabbih bin Khālid al-Numairī Abū al-Mughallis he said, has told us Fuḍail bin Sulaimān he said, has told us Mūsa bin 'Uqbah he said, has told us Ishāq bin Yahya bin al-Walīd from 'Ubādah bin al-Ṣāmit he said, Rasulullah SAW decided that it is not permissible to harm and things that cause harm (Mājah, 2014).*

The hadith above, according to Syu'aib al-Arnauf's assessment, is considered *ṣahīḥ*. Referring to the hadith, the prohibition of harmful actions is stated in a general form, covering all types of loss. It is an obligation that must be obeyed (Al-Sindī, 1998). Al-Suyūṭī stated that the emergence of this hadith indicates that the fundamental principle is that all forms of evil are prohibited. Therefore, the prohibition on committing harmful acts, as stated in the hadith, encompasses causing harm to oneself or others (Al-Suyūṭī, 1999).

Apart from that, this hadith is also supported by the words of the Prophet Muhammad as narrated by Abū Ṣirmah:

Meaning: *Has told us Muḥammad bin Rumḥ he said, has told us al-Laiṣ bin Sa'ād from Yahya bin Sa'īd from Muḥammad bin Yahya bin Ḥabbān from Lulu'ah from Abū Ṣirmah from Rasulullah SAW he said: Whoever harms, then Allah will give him harm. And whoever makes things difficult for others, Allah will give him difficulties (Mājah, 2014).*

Based on the hadith above, al-Sindī explains that whoever hurts or causes problems for other people on purpose, Allah SWT will reward him with losses and trouble in his life. Meanwhile, Ibn al-Malak stated that behavior causing problems for others is detrimental to Muslims and can divide Muslim groups. Thus, the collection of hadith teaches that every dangerous thing that causes harm needs to be prevented at all costs. This is by the following two rules:

Meaning: *The fundamental principle is that harmful things are forbidden (haram) (Al-Subkī, 1984).*

Meaning: *Danger should be avoided (Al-Munāwī, 1988).*

According to al-Munāwī, this method is one of the four main ways of dealing with something dangerous. It also implies the possibility of loss, and if believed to occur, it is mandatory to prevent it both before and after (Al-Munāwī, 1988). Meanwhile, al-Kankūhī mentioned that this fiqh method is the foundation for debating the prevention of life-threatening situations (Al-Kankūhī, 1993). Hence, it can be inferred that the comprehension of specific hadiths related to taking proactive measures to mitigate negative effects in Pole al-Sittah is evident and crucial as a foundational support for advocating the Bill on Regulating the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health.

Analysis of Smoking Prevention Efforts in Indonesia from a Hadith Perspective

The collective prevention efforts of the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health, and all stakeholders in upholding public health and environmental preservation align with the teachings of the hadiths on avoiding

harmful influences. These efforts can be viewed as a means through which Allah SWT continues to bestow blessings and prosperity upon the global community.

The commitment of the Ministry of Health, DPR, and Baleg to achieve WHO's goals through the implementation of the bill policy on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health is in line with the demands of Muslim history, as mentioned in hadith number 49 and hadith number 2340 narrated by Ibn Mājah. Similarly, the efforts to establish regional regulations on the prohibition of smoking are consistent with the three hadith topics discussed. Overall, the initiative to implement the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health, led by the Ministry of Health and the Government of Indonesia, is also aligned with the demands of *Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah* and the public health maintenance agenda initiated by WHO in 1987. In this context, Ibnu Kaṣīr stated that Surah Hūd verses 116-117 prove that Allah SWT will not destroy a nation because of injustice, disobedience, or crimes that occur, as long as they always try to improve their respective situations (Kaṣīr, 2004).

The recent regulation No. 109/PMK. 010/2022, which replaces regulation 192/PMK.010/2021 on Excise Tariffs for Tobacco Products, does not align with the discussions of this hadith. This amendment seems to only promote smoking culture rather than effectively eliminating it. The government needs to be accountable for all its agendas and commitments towards smoking prevention policies, as highlighted in the hadith narrated by al-Bukhārī from Ibn 'Umar, where the Prophet SAW said:

Meaning: *Has told us 'Abdān, has told us 'Abdullah, has told us Mūsa bin 'Uqbah from Nāfi' from Ibn 'Umar ra, from the Prophet SAW, he said: Every one of you is a leader. And each of you will be held accountable for those he leads. An Amir is a leader. A husband is also the leader of his family. A woman is also the leader of her husband's house and children. So each of you is a leader and each of you will be held accountable for those you lead* (Al-Bukhārī, 1993).

In 1987, WHO member countries established World No Tobacco Day to raise global awareness of the tobacco epidemic and the preventable deaths and diseases caused by smoking, in response to the public health crisis caused by the tobacco industry (Bellew et al., 2013). In 1987, the WHO issued Resolution WHA40.38 and suggested April 7, 1988, as 'World No Smoking Day'. In 1988, Resolution WHA42.19 was approved and called for World No Tobacco Day, celebrated every May 31 (Kapoor, 2015). This yearly event is intended to raise awareness among the public about the risks of tobacco use, the marketing strategies of tobacco companies, the World Health Organization's efforts to address the tobacco epidemic, and how people worldwide can advocate for the right to health and safeguard the health of future generations.

Efforts to raise awareness in Indonesian society about the harmful impacts of smoking culture align with Islamic law and should be valued and continued. The

Ministry of Health is urging the DPR to prioritize public health by fully supporting the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health (Mulyono, 2011). The research conducted by Goldin et al. shows that Indonesia's psychological well-being index is ranked 19th out of 30 countries. The overall psychological well-being score of Indonesian society is at a moderate level (Wibowo & Mulawarman, 2022). The overall preservation of psychological well-being needs to be addressed across multiple dimensions (Huppert, 2009).

In a more specific context, factors such as life satisfaction, health values, emotional well-being, social relationships, and intergenerational functional networks contribute significantly to psychological well-being's stability (Huppert, 2009). The Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health emphasizes the importance of all elements that promote psychological stability. It requires cooperation from various levels of society to achieve the Generation's Final Goals.

The bill policy on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health is designed to uphold public health. It has the potential to enhance the overall health and mental well-being of the community. Efforts to decrease the number of smokers can lead to improved public health, a decrease in the percentage of people exposed to cigarette smoke, a reduction in cases of Green Tobacco Sickness, and the elimination of chemical waste that poisons the environment. These combined benefits will significantly contribute to the psychological well-being and mental health of global society (Kobau et al., 2011).

It is important to note that weaknesses in controlling psychological well-being can significantly impact mental health sustainability (Rahim & Nordin, 2019). Therefore, not passing the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health may negatively impact public health. The level of life satisfaction is expected to increase as the number of non-smokers rises. According to the 2022 WHO report, psychological well-being is determined by an individual's ability to lead a normal and productive work life. In social contexts, an individual's productivity is gauged by their contributions and benefits to society. Therefore, the goal of implementing a smoke-free policy is to help people addicted to nicotine return to normal life and become productive members of society (Zaman et al., 2024).

The continuous efforts to create a smoke-free generation will contribute to the development of more individuals committed to environmental sustainability. These efforts align with the goals of Islamic Sharia, particularly in safeguarding the well-being of individuals, including their physical and mental health.

To promote public health and enhance overall well-being, it is crucial to put into effect both national and global public health policies. This involves supporting the goals of the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health and implementing comprehensive restrictions on tobacco-based products. Such actions align with the principles of *maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah* and the various recommendations outlined in the hadith compilation to prevent harm.

Penutup

The results of research on preventing smoking and nicotine addiction in Indonesia reveal weaknesses in the attitudes and actions of the Indonesian government. There are contradictions in supporting the tobacco products industry and the Bill on Controlling the Impact of Tobacco Products on Health, which remain unresolved. The hadiths emphasizing the obligation to prevent harm, as found in al-Sittah Pole, can offer a solution to preventing smoking in Indonesia. Global society must collaborate in addressing the dilemma of smoking prevention in Indonesia, as instructed by Prophet Muhammad. It is recommended to intensify the discourse on public health policy studies based on the hadith perspective to elevate Islamic knowledge as a foundation and solution to societal issues.

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