

SUMMARY

I Gusti Bagus Yuda Perawira, Hukum Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Brawijaya, Februari 2018, Efektivitas Pasal 10 Ayat (1) Peraturan Daerah Kota Mataram Nomor 4 Tahun 2013 Tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok (Studi Di Pura Di Kota Mataram). Lutfi Effendi, S.H., M.Hum, Arif Zainudin, S.H., M.Hum.

The author, in this research, took a problem about the effectiveness of Article 10 Paragraph (1) Regional Regulation of Mataram City No. 4 of 2013 about Non Smoking Areas. Background of this title is that the legal awareness in society is still less, that proved with many smokers in temple's area because there were many people didn't know Regional Regulation of Mataram about Non Smoking Areas, their culture that said smoking in temples were not prohibited in Hindu society, the minimal control of law officers, and there were still no signs of no smoking at temples.

Because of that background, the author took a problem formula about : The Effectiveness of Article 10 Paragraph (1) Regional Regulation of Mataram City No. 4 of 2013 about Non Smoking Areas, the obstacles, and how to overcome the obstacles. The author used empiric method with sociological-juridical approach. Primary data, secondary data that collected will be analyze with descriptive-qualitative method.

Based on the research:

Article 10 Paragraph (1) Regional Regulation of Mataram City No. 4 of 2013 about Non Smoking Areas was still not effective because of several factors. First is the law enforcement factor. The temple's chairman hasn't done his duty yet as a law enforcement due to less socialization from local government of Mataram. Then, the facilities factor that was the responsibility of the temple's chairman to put the no smoking signs at the main entrance and unseen site of the temple has not done yet. Society factor also was one of several factors that made the regulation was still not effective. People still didn't know about Article 10 Paragraph (1) Regional Regulation of Mataram City No. 4 of 2013 about Non Smoking Areas and smoking was still becoming a habit for those who were doing worship at the temple. Beside that, cultural factor also one of several factors. Hindu doesn't recognize what are prohibited and not prohibited, but tho whom the foods are intended for. All things that consumed excessive are not good for health in Hindu concept.

In this research, there are obstacles experienced by the temple's chairman as a law enforcement. First is obstacle in human resources of temple that couldn't

control the non smoking areas maximally. Second factor is less conscious of society about law regulation and health, so there were still lot of people who were smoking in temples and less understood about conception which also as a foundation in Hindu, Tri Kaya Parisudha''. The temple's chairman already did some efforts, such as formed a supervisor team with banjar or closest Hindu areas to the temple's location to control about this non smoking areas regulation and will be done in rotation. The other effort is did a socialization about health, the danger effect of smoking, non smoking areas in temples, and Hindu's conception about 'Tri Kaya Parisudha' that should be early implanted to Hindu society.