

## Legal Education for a Tobacco-Free Lifestyle in Muslim Communities

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**ABSTRACT:** *This study examines the implications of legal education in strengthening a tobacco-free lifestyle among the Muslim community. The research design is qualitative. The study took place in Bone-Bone Village, an exotic area in the Latimojong Mountains of Indonesia, which successfully implemented a tobacco-free lifestyle in all dimensions through legal education based on Islamic values. The study involved 135 participants who understood the research objectives and were willing to participate. Data was collected through interviews and focused group discussions. Data analysis was conducted using nVivo Basic 12.00 x32 for Windows. The Village Regulations 2009 is the foundation for the community's legal education process. The community's acceptance of the tobacco-free area rules through legal education is very good. Supporting factors include: 1) Actors, such as the village head (34.78%), traditional leaders (26.09%), religious leaders (21.74%), and educators (13.04%); 2) Culture, mutual respect being a legal education value derived from local community wisdom (42.86%), and village residents complying with the rules; 3) Tobacco-free lifestyle is supported by awareness of maintaining a healthy environment (24.71%) and considering the continuation of education for children in the village. Actors, culture, and community behaviour support legal compliance and awareness. Legal education has implications for a tobacco-free lifestyle, supported by actor factors playing roles as initiators, communicators, and drivers. The cultural factors of the community that uphold Islamic values and behavioural factors are manifestations of compliance with positive law, religious guidance, and a healthy lifestyle.*

Penelitian ini mengkaji implikasi pendidikan hukum dalam memperkuat gaya hidup bebas tembakau di kalangan komunitas Muslim. Desain penelitiannya adalah kualitatif. Penelitian bertempat di Desa Bone-Bone, sebuah kawasan eksotik di Pegunungan Latimojong Indonesia yang berhasil menerapkan gaya hidup bebas tembakau dalam segala dimensi melalui pendidikan hukum yang berlandaskan nilai-nilai Islam. Penelitian ini melibatkan 135 partisipan yang memahami tujuan penelitian dan bersedia berpartisipasi. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan diskusi kelompok terfokus. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan nVivo Basic 12.00 x32 for Windows. Peraturan Desa Tahun 2009 menjadi landasan bagi proses pendidikan hukum masyarakat. Penerimaan masyarakat terhadap aturan kawasan bebas tembakau melalui pendidikan hukum sangat baik. Faktor pendukungnya antara lain: 1) Aktor seperti kepala desa (34,78%), tokoh