

The Effectiveness of Health Promotion on the Tobacco Fatwa Issued by Tarjih and Tajdid Council of Muhammadiyah

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ABSTRACT

Given the sensitive issue of tobacco fatwa, there is a need to promote this fatwa through a health promotion. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of health promotion by the Fatwa and Islamic Research Council of the Central Board of Muhammadiyah regarding the tobacco fatwa that bans smoking. In addition, it also focuses on the portion of health problems compared to other issues in the tobacco fatwa. This research aims (1) To analyze the effectiveness of health promotion by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition. (2) To analyze the portion of health problems compared to other issues in the discussion of smoking prohibition fatwa by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council. This is field research that was conducted using questionnaire and interview methods including a Focus Group Discussion and applying a qualitative and quantitative approach. The research reveals that the Fatwa and Islamic Research Council has not collaborated with related institutions in providing health promotion to its citizens. It is also revealed that the health issue has received a proportional highlight in the fatwa, but the concern is that many Muhammadiyah members are unaware about this fatwa.

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Introduction

The tobacco fatwa that prohibits smoking is issued by Tarjih and Tajdid Council based on many supporting reasons (Fariadi, 2019, p. 51). However, this prohibition has reaped various responses from Muhammadiyah members. Rejection to this fatwa can be seen from the fact that several leaders, cadres, residents, or organization sympathizers still consume cigarettes. Tobacco fatwa was initially issued by Fatwa Council of Morocco and Egypt

This research is underpinned by the fact that several Muhammadiyah members who were still smoking were willing to respond to the tobacco fatwa issued by the organization. In addition, the existence of the Muhammadiyah Tobacco Control Center (MTCC) also guards the hope that this research problem can be resolved.

Muhammadiyah was selected as the research object because it has issued the fatwa regarding smoking, which was slightly different from the others. The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) does not even strictly prohibit smoking but considers it as *makruh* (a disliked act). The MUI does claim smoking as haram but only under certain conditions. For example, it is prohibited for the underage, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, or in public places.

The issuance of tobacco fatwa that prohibits smoking by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council shall be considered as a bold step. While other social organizations (ormas) tend to be flexible in their opinion on this matter, The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council firmly decides their view. Some groups are still adhering to the maximum smoking law that is *makruh* (disliked). Some opinions state that *makruh* is committing innocence, but abandoning it means reaping a reward.

This research is based on the ground that questions the level of public knowledge about the fatwa issued by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council related to the prohibition of smoking. In addition, it also aims to know the public's response on the fatwa issued by the assembly, which is located at Ahmad Dahlan Street 103, Yogyakarta, particularly related to whether it was considered in line with the public expectations. Another purpose is to measure the response of Muhammadiyah members about the fatwa, whether it tends to be positive or negative. Given these problems, we need to analyze about the effectiveness of health promotion carried out by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition.

The significance of this research lies on the fact that it raises an interdisciplinary issue since it integrates between Islamic and Pharmaceutical sciences, which is different from commonly spread discussion about the fatwa on smoking that only addresses the religious domain by determining its legal status as something sinful or not. Public rarely be educated about effectiveness of health promotion.

This research is considered to provide new and significant results since it can be used as evidence of the importance of health promotion in the socialization of the fatwa on smoking prohibition. On this basis, it is expected that the public will become aware about smoking as seen from the health aspects, instead of merely being labelled or judged as a sinful act. This attempt is given by the fact that the Muhammadiyah members have different responses about the fatwa. There are those who agree to the fatwa but there are many who oppose the fatwa. The existing data is considered sufficient to solve this problem. There have been previous studies to address

this issue, but research focusing on health promotion are scarcely found, since most research on this issue only address the fiqh aspect, which adds to the significance of this research.

One of the inhibiting factors in this study is the lack of information on health promotion that supports the issuance of the fatwa on smoking prohibition by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council. Another problem is the fact that many Muhammadiyah members still consume cigarettes even though a fatwa on the prohibition of nicotine and TAR contained in cigarette has been issued.

Fatwa issued by Tarjih and Tajdid Council is known to incur a fierce debate between the proponents and opponents. The proponents stated that fatwa issued by Tarjih and Tajdid Council must be followed due to a sense of submission like a patron client relationship. On the contrary, the opponents argue that as Muslims, blindly adhering to something should be avoided. Especially if the decisions of Tarjih and Tajdid Council contradict several existing fatwas with the other Islamic Organizations. These contradictory responses question the effectiveness of the health promotion carried out by Tarjih and Tajdid Council as part of the socialization of the fatwa on smoking prohibition. The other reason of uneffectiveness of health promotion is deliverability message about bad effects of smoking to the Muhammadiyah members. Thus, it is necessary to solve this issue to avoid further debates about health effect of smoking.

The research problem is formulated in the following research questions: (1) How is the effectiveness of health promotion by Tarjih and Tajdid Council regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition? (2) How is the portion of health problems compared to other issues in the discussion of fatwa on the prohibition of smoking by Tarjih and Tajdid Council This research aims to achieve the following two research objectives: (1) To analyze the effectiveness of health promotion by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition. (2) To analyze the portion of health problems compared to other issues in the discussion of smoking prohibition fatwa by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council.

It is hoped that the results of this research can provide useful information about the suitability of the health promotion model to be applied to fatwas which may spark public controversy such as the prohibition of smoking by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council. The existence of a mind map can make it easier for people to understand the essence of the terms of health. Another practical contribution is the availability of questionnaire results to assess the success of The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council in conducting health promotion regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition. The results of this study can be used for health promotion of other fatwas as well as an input for stakeholders if they are to issue a fatwa related to health promotion.

Literature review is a significant part of a research to determine the extent to which similar themes have been researched by other researchers. Previously, there have been some research

to address this topic. Rahayu (2008, p. 3) stated that health promotion is a means of raising awareness, giving, and increasing public knowledge about improving health for themselves, their families, and the public at large.

The literature review section highlights the novelty of the topic under study. The primary, most current and relevant reference in this study is the research by Muhammad Ihsan (2017) entitled *Smoking in the Perspective of Muhammadiyah and Nahdhatul Ulama*. This literature review in this study is used to determine the extent to which similar themes have been researched by other researchers. This section enables a clear view on the position of the current researcher compared to the previous studies, whether it is in line with the mainstream or against it. This point is attributed to the fact that not all the discussions in these publications are directly related to this research.

This research develops or adds information on the previous research on the similar topic. Pradana Boy Zulian's dissertation entitled *Fatwa in Indonesia: An Analysis of Dominant Legal Ideas and Modes of Thought of Fatwa-Making Agencies and Their Implications in the Post-New Order Period* is used as the main reference in this research. It is expected that this research can be useful for the researchers, Muhammadiyah organization, Muslims, and the public at large. In fact, fatwas by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council are not only intended for the Muhammadiyah members.

The theory of health promotion is also used as an analytical tool in this research. Health promotion is an effort to facilitate the community with some information about the need to change their behavior. This is a branch of health science which also includes the provision of public knowledge related to health and public awareness process. It covers health education, health counseling, communication, information, and education (Saraswati 2009, p. 8). Tarjid and Tajdid Council must cover all these or at least 80% of these aspects to be considered applying an effective health promotion related to the fatwa on smoking prohibition.

Muhammadiyah benefits from the ownership of several hospitals run by the organization. Hospital is an essential institution in the process of health promotion, as stated by Maulana (Health Promotion, t.t., p. 1) in his theory about health promotion. The improvement of health institutions certainly helps a lot in health promotion, including the provision of new programs so that the smoking prohibition fatwa issued by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council can educate the public.

Several country that joins Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) also issued haram fatwa about tobacco. In fact, The Fatwa Council of Morocco prohibited smoking since 1602. It was the continuing of tobacco ban that leads to some dangerous addiction. The newest fatwa came from other country of African continent in 1988, namely Egypt, especially Dar al-Ifta. This fatwa was issued after a request from the Ministry of Health and Community of The Prophets

Land (El Awa, 2004). Hence, Muhammadiyah is not the only one in the world to declare the haram fatwa about smoking.

The researcher believes that health promotion is an effort to educate, empower, train, and strengthen people's understanding of the importance of maintaining their health. Technically, such attempt can be carried out by means of counseling or similar activities involving health workers. In this context, this research aims to analyze the effectiveness of health promotion made by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council related to this fatwa.

This research is underpinned by a certain theory or concept to analyze the fatwa on smoking prohibition by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council as seen from the effectiveness of health promotion to support this fatwa. Four indicators were used as an analytical tool to test the effectiveness of health promotion, namely: existence, information, peer education, and health workers. The fulfilment of these four indicators points out an effective health promotion.

Alquran chapter an-Nahl verse 125 is an appropriate basis for the effectiveness of health promotion. In carrying out an effective health promotion, it is necessary to follow the word of Allah SWT, namely by being wise in delivery by containing educative element and promoting dialogue for the benefit of all. Allah Almighty says:

أَدْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ ۚ وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ ۚ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ
ضَلَّ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ ۚ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ

Translation: "Call people to the Way of your Rabb with wisdom and best advice, and reason with them, if you have to, in the most courteous manner: for your Rabb knows best who strays from His Way and He knows best who is rightly guided."

As seen from the previous studies, the current study provides a leading innovation by presenting novelties and avoiding the repetition of previous topics. This research is novelty, because the previous research did not focus on health promotion regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition. The previous research with the most similar aspects is conducted by Muhammad Ihsan (2017) entitled *Smoking in the Perspective of Muhammadiyah and Nahdhatul Ulama*.

The significance of this research lies on two things. First, The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council must understand the impact of the fatwa on smoking prohibition that issued by them, whether it is in accordance with public expectations or vice versa. Second, Muhammadiyah members also need to understand the essence of the fatwa on smoking prohibition. Thus, they should not only respond to this fatwa by being agree or disagree, because they need to relate it to

the religious foundation which is certainly beneficial for all elements of society and for the aspect of health.

This study involved 100 respondents, 50 Muhammadiyah members in Wirobrajan District, Yogyakarta, including the officers, and 50 Muhammadiyah leaders, cadres, and sympathizers in Wirobrajan District of Yogyakarta, as the research samples. Data were obtained by distributing questionnaires, FGD, and literature studies. The questionnaire method was used to obtain data from Muhammadiyah members in Wirobrajan District, Yogyakarta as the research objects of this study. Upon the completion of data collection process, the researcher managed the data according to the respondent's background by classifying whether they are members of Muhammadiyah in subdistrict or village level in Wirobrajan District, Yogyakarta. This step was needed because the respondents' background was required in the analysis to see the tendency of their opinion regarding the effectiveness of health promotion by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council on the fatwa on smoking prohibition.

The interview method was used to complete data that was not covered by a questionnaire. This interview method aims to obtain more concrete information about the intended data, and thus direct interviews were held with respondents who may be reluctant or have no time to fill out the questionnaire. In-depth interviews were conducted to get more and more reliable data. FGD is a part of the interview containing a confirmation of the data obtained in the field.

The literature research section includes methods of collecting, analyzing, and presenting data. The existing literature reference is then synergized with the under-study research topic, which serves as secondary data. In contrast, primary data are those obtained directly in the field (Harimurti, 2011: 12). Basically, literature studies are useful in terms of complementing, supporting, and reinforcing research data.

This research used a quantitative and qualitative approach since it analyzes numerical data obtained from the questionnaire by matching it with other findings from both informants and literature references as the research methodology in this research. Researcher's responses must also be included to ensure the validity of the research and to emphasize the objectivity in this study.

After the data collection, the data were analyzed with the following steps. The answers from 100 respondents were grouped based on their respective background and were analyzed accordingly. Such analytical method was conducted because the respondent's background also affects the answers to the questionnaire, which can be a new finding. The most effective health promotion delivery models were also studied, by way of presentation or other methods. It is also necessary to research the existence of patronage within Muhammadiyah, which is reflected in scientific activities, such as seminars. It is different with Nahdlatul Ulama with their Kyai-Santri patronage. The followings are indicators of the effective health promotion carried out by the

Fatwa and Islamic Research Council regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition: (1) Existence. The dissemination on the fatwa on smoking prohibition must also include health promotion, instead of merely focusing on the doctrine of Islamic legal aspect, whether smoking is sinful and haram, and the perpetrators will be sent to hell. (2) Information. Information material about the dangers of smoking has been written extensively in the existing health promotion activities. (3) Peer education. This is the most effective method of health promotion, since it involves an element of education, and is void of the impression of patronizing the community (Murti & Yayi Suryo Prabandari, 2006, p. 1). (4) Health workers. In the socialization of the fatwa on smoking prohibition, medical personnel, including pharmacists or doctors, must participate as health promoters.

To measure the effectiveness of health promotion regarding fatwa, 15 questions were used to address this issue. Afterwards, all the items were analyzed to see the effectiveness of health promotion. The items that implicate effectiveness should get the highest percentage of answers and so do the points that declare ineffectiveness. It must reach the top comparison. This way we could analyze which opinion was more dominant, effective, or vice versa.

Discussion

Health Promotion about Smoking

It is possible to categorize smokers based on the subject into groups of regular smokers, experimental smokers, and non-smokers. Regular smokers are consumers who smoke daily and for 3 consecutive months. Meanwhile, experimental smokers are consumers who smoke only a few times a week and do so for only 1 month. Non-smokers are a category for people who have never smoked a cigarette even once (Han et al., 2011: 51).

Indonesia itself ranks third in the world, and it is stated that Indonesia is the country with the highest number of smokers with around 82 million smokers. The percentage of smokers in Indonesia is divided into 33% of adults and 67% of adolescents (WHO, 2011). Meanwhile, in terms of the number of smokers in the ASEAN region, Indonesia ranks first with a percentage of almost 50% compared to countries in the ASEAN Region with a relatively lower percentage.

Several studies on smokers and the resulting dangers found that smoking behavior in Indonesia is dominated by teenagers with an increasing prevalence every year. The high level of teens curiosity almost about anything, especially in this case is cigarettes, is the main reason to consume cigarettes. Thus, gradually consuming cigarettes will lead to an addictive effect. The smoking habit that arises in a person is influenced by himself and his environment, both from peers, family, and media information that advertises cigarette products (Oktavia, 2010: 21).

Health promotion is a very important effort to implement because it can increase public knowledge about the dangers of smoking and improve people's erroneous perceptions about

smoking. Health promotion on the dangers of smoking will increase public knowledge about the harmful substances in cigarettes to help them understand the difference between active smokers and passive smokers, and the impact of the diseases resulted from smoking. Health promotion is a must do campaign and is a very important part of health efforts.

Initially, health efforts only comprised treatment for the healing of patients. However, due to the alarming effects of smoking the campaign has now developed into a more holistic health effort for the community by containing promotion, preventive efforts, and comprehensive recovery efforts. According to most people, treatment is more attractive than prevention, but analogically, it is better to prepare an umbrella before it rains. In other words, it is better to take preventive measures so as not to be badly affected by smoking.

Realizing the complexity of the nature of behavior, it is necessary to implement a complex and structured health promotion strategy to reap a good impact and to increase the awareness of smokers to reduce or even stop their smoking habit. Many regions have implemented health promotion regarding the dangers of smoking with successful result. Health promotion is conducted in several ways, including counseling, providing information through social media by reviewing poisonous substances in cigarettes, providing examples of victims whose lungs have been infected by cigarettes, and by providing recommendations or orders from the government in the health sector.

In its current implementation, health promotion methods can be applied by extension methods either directly or indirectly. In the direct extension method, the extension agents can come face to face with the target object of health promotion. This can be done, for example, by visiting homes, or gathering residents at the primary health center and so on. However, in the current state of Covid-19, the most appropriate extension action is indirect extension methods. This method can be implemented using increasingly sophisticated technological media. Currently, there has been some developments in telemedicine treatment system. Such system can also be implemented for online counseling by improving the technological system to disseminate knowledge through social media.

The research by Saskia revealed that health education can influence a person's behavior and attitudes. This may start from adding insight related to the dangers of smoking. In addition to providing insight, we can also use the lecture method for active smokers (Saskia, 2015: 71). Health promotion is an influential effort in improving knowledge and attitudes to maintain health from the dangers of consuming cigarettes. The objectives of health promotion include increasing awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions as well as motivating actions to keep going according to health norms. Information provided in health promotion activities is an important part of improving health at an individual level, national level, and global level.

Data Discussion and Research Findings

The discussion began with the researcher's explanation by reading out each question in the questionnaire and presenting the results of the study through a diagram resulted from the questionnaire that had been filled in by 100 respondents. Researcher created those questions to measure the respondent's understanding of the questions. The unmatched answers will be canceled and not counted. In addition, to appreciate the respondent's effort in filling out questionnaires, the researcher provided each respondent with a little pen and candy as a gift and a campaign against smoking. Thus, this research also serves as the researcher's attempt to provide the respondents, who are already in the addict category, with smoking cessation therapy. In filling out the questionnaire, the researcher allowed the respondents to choose two or more answer options.

In the second question, "What is the reason for you not to smoke?", 65% of respondents opted for health reasons and 12% opted for the fatwa by the The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council on smoking prohibition. By having a closer examination, health problems and the obedience on the fatwa are closely related, because the fatwa on smoking prohibition was issued based on the reason that it is harmful for our health. Thus, health factors have been included in the fatwa on smoking prohibition by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council.

In the third question, "What is the reason for you to smoke?", 50% of respondents answered that smoking gives them a clearer state of mind. One of the discussion participants who happened to be a Pharmacy lecturer at UII, Ardi Nugroho, explained that cigarettes contain nicotine, which can sooth users' state of mind. The soothing properties of nicotine are only temporary and when the nicotine dose is lowered from what was previously administered, the user may feel less calm and thus decided to use the higher dose. In addition, it is also said that the effects of nicotine are the same as rinking coffee.

The fourth question is "Do you know that The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council issued a fatwa on smoking prohibition?" The responses to this question were almost even, with 54% saying yes and 46% opting for 'no'. Given such result, The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council clarified that indeed many people were still unaware about this fatwa on smoking prohibition, because there was a lack of promotion in the media and there was no special forum (for example recitation) to discuss the fatwa on smoking prohibition. In addition, The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council also added that the lack of awareness about the fatwa on smoking prohibition was probably due to the fact that many people were unaware of The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council. It could be that people will know more about this if the question is changed to "Did you know that Muhammadiyah issued a fatwa on smoking prohibition?". Another option is that before the respondent answers the questionnaire, the respondent shall first confirm about their awareness of The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council.

The next question is, "If you don't smoke, does fatwa issued by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council on smoking prohibition strengthen your position?". 62% of respondents answered yes, 30% answered casually, 7% answered no, and 1% answered doubtful. The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council said that 62% of the respondents who answered 'yes' were likely to have a greater understanding of religion than respondents who answered casually with 30%.

It is noteworthy that some people choose fatwas according to their wishes. When Muhammadiyah issued a fatwa on smoking prohibition, the community chose another fatwa apart from the organization founded by Ahmad Dahlan. Therefore, there was a balanced answer to the question "If you smoke, after knowing that The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council issued a fatwa on smoking prohibition, do you intend to stop smoking?" between those saying no with 35% and those saying normal with 34%.

Ages 11-20 years are the most dominant age group for first-time smoking. Psychologically, this age is a period of self-discovery with high curiosity to try new things, including cigarettes. For instance, seeing his teacher smoking, a student is likely to follow the teacher to smoke a cigarette. Another possibility may be experienced by young people of that age range who mingle with the community and gather with middle-aged people in their surrounding who happen to smoke. These younger generation may imitate the custom of the elderly. Once someone tries to smoke and feels good about cigarette consumption, he will usually develop it as a habit.

By taking a closer look, the fatwas issued by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council are persuasive except for cigarettes and usury. The smoking fatwa clearly states that smoking is *haram* (prohibited) for the main reason of health and there is no mention in the ruling that consuming cigarettes can incite sin and lead to hell. Health is the prime reason of *haram* fatwa. The fatwa on smoking prohibition was also requested by health workers for the public at large. When the community decides to disobey it, the responsibility become their respective business because fatwas are not legally binding. However, when it becomes a decree, it must be followed by all Muhammadiyah members.

The question of "Has the health promotion been implemented properly by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council?" revealed that 44% of respondents said they did not know about it. The absence of awareness is clearly because many people only know that smoking is *haram* without clearly knowing the contents of the fatwa. This unawareness is attributed to the fact that many people refuse to read the fatwa and that cause them unaware about the contents of the smoking fatwa. Such rejection is due to the lack of reading habit shared by the Indonesians that hinders them from finding out new information. Another possibility is attributed to the fact that people do not understand the meaning of health promotion.

In short, health promotion is a comprehensive way to make people conscious more about health. Health promotion is not only done in the form of counseling, but also can be written on

banners about health. One of the ideal criteria for health promotion is to prevent people from the feeling of being patronized. Therefore, a health promotion must have a clear objective, whether to make people stop smoking or simply to tell people that smoking is *haram*. In addition, the definition brought by health educators must also be clear to avoid ambiguity.

Many people do not have a clear understanding about the contents of it. Because there is no special forum to explain the legal decision. When the public knew that The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council issued a fatwa on smoking prohibition, most of them only focus on the illegal status of cigarette consumption without clearly knowing the contents of the fatwa, including the reasons behind the smoking prohibition. Therefore, it is necessary that the Fatwa and Islamic Research Council and other assemblies such as Tabligh Council of Muhammadiyah disseminate the fatwa on smoking prohibition to the public.

Table 1. Effectiveness Health Promotion Measuring

No	Questions	Top Answer	Percentage	Effectiveness
1	What is your reason not to smoke?	Health	65%	No
2	Do you know that Tarjih and Tajdid Council of Muhammadiyah issued a smoking prohibition fatwa?	Yes	54%	Yes
3	If you do not smoke, does this fatwa strengthen your principle?	Yes	62%	Yes
4	If you smoke, does this fatwa strengthen your principle?	Indifferent	38%	No
5	If you smoke, after knowing this fatwa, do you want stop smoking?	No	35%	No
6	If you smoke but stop it at this moment, what is the main factor to discontinue smoking?	Health	59%	No
7	If you know this fatwa, what is the background to affect the issuance of this law?	Prohibited by Islam	66%	Yes
8	Has the Fatwa and Islamic Research Council Muhammadiyah implemented a good health promotion about the fatwa?	Do Not know	44%	No
9	Has the dangerous of smoking explained clearly in this fatwa?	Yes	43%	Yes
10	Could this fatwa be accepted by public?	Yes	43%	Yes
11	Has this fatwa educated the society about health?	Yes	47%	Yes
12	Do you feel patronized by this fatwa?	No	62%	Yes
13	Does Tarjih and Tajdid Council of Muhammadiyah involve medical staff in health promotion about this fatwa?	Do Not know	52%	No
14	Did the discussion about health be explained well in this fatwa?	Do Not know	48%	No
15	How does the discussion about health compared to other issues in this fatwa?	Do Not know	45%	No

The table above declares that 8 items indicate ineffective health promotion about smoking prohibition, and only 7 items showing effectiveness. Approximately, 53,33% health promotion is

deemed as ineffective in terms of tobacco Fatwa by Tarjih and Tajdid Council of Central Board of Muhammadiyah. The FGD on the effectiveness of the fatwa issued by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council regarding smoking prohibition reveals that health, instead of the fatwa on smoking prohibition, is the main factor for Muhammadiyah members to refrain from smoking. Since the fatwa on smoking prohibition was not followed by several attempts to create a health promotion from the party issuing the fatwa, it can be said that the fatwa on smoking prohibition is a mere ruling of the ulama. The contents of the tarjih decision are more about the call for Muhammadiyah members to work their best in improving their health status and creating a healthy living environment.

This study also aims to stop the smoking habits of Muhammadiyah members and avoid this addictive habit. The results showed that most of Muhammadiyah members prefer to smoke because smoking gives them a clearer state of mind, in addition to the recurring lifestyle or habits. Quitting smoking for addicts is far from easy. One way to provide health promotion for smokers who have a high level of addiction is by the presence of an agent of change, which means the closest person to the smoker. Various reasons can be put forward, one of which is if they are close to passive smoking, the consequences are almost the same or more severe than active smokers. In addition, a persuasive approach for knowing and living side by side with smokers is an important point for the agent of change. Cigarette users will start to care because addicts know that smoking will cause health problems and harm those closest to them. This knowledge enables them to realize that consuming cigarettes is a detrimental act to themselves and those around them.

The research states that Muhammadiyah members do not know the contents of the fatwa on smoking prohibition, due to the lack of public interest in reading, The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council should disseminate the fatwa in an easy-to-read platform to facilitate access for the public, such as through posters and slogans. Such attempts aim to disseminate the content of the fatwa to ease the understanding of the Muhammadiyah members on the important points of the decision. For most Muhammadiyah members, the fatwa on smoking prohibition strengthens their stance that smoking is detrimental to health. On the contrary, some group of people may turn a blind eye to the fatwa on smoking prohibition, and many smokers do not give up their intention to quit after knowing the tobacco fatwa. Such ignorance shared by smokers are normally given by the fact that they have not been exposed to the consequences of this less commendable activity, which may initially be chronic disease, or an acute disease that may lead to death.

The results of the study revealed that most Muhammadiyah members did not stop from consuming cigarettes after the issuance of the fatwa on smoking prohibition by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council. Such disregard is most likely attributed to the fact that the contents of

the smoking prohibition fatwa did not contain elements of threat like other laws, such as drinking alcoholic beverages, which will invalidate prayer for 40 days and many other threats that prevent people from trying to commit it since the perpetrators will feel deterred.

On average, Muhammadiyah members who smoke have started smoking since their early teens to the late teens. Most of them adopt this habit from a certain role model in their surroundings. A circle of friends is another appealing factor to adopt smoking habit since smokers are considered more masculine and cooler. Some modifications made by cigarette produces, such as a new package of cigarette made of aluminum containers without bearing a warning image on the danger of cigarette smoking, may comfort the cigarette addicts as other common packages have.

Some members of Muhammadiyah used to be smokers but decided to quit smoking not because of the influence of The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council fatwa, but more due to their concern on health. This decision was made due to the lack of massive promotion on the fatwas to make it easily accepted by Muhammadiyah members. The health promotion carried out by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council has not been well realized. It only works for certain fields and fails to trigger a holistic impact. Muhammadiyah only took the initiative to create health promotion in the education sector by establishing the Muhammadiyah Tobacco Control Centre, which is an institution that aims to grow and increase public awareness and willingness to organize itself in various efforts to combat the effects of smoking. Muhammadiyah should invite Tabligh also The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council to promote the essential of health.

Consuming tobacco is not the right way for our health, especially the bodies, for it can destroy the body system. There is much evidence about these issues. They are cancer, respiratory problems, handicaps in pregnancy, and another dangerous problem; therefore, at this moment, the Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia warns the public in a simple statement. That is 'Smoking kills you'. In Islam, smoking is an activity that be hated by this religion. Allah Almighty prohibited us. He says, "And don't throw your hands into damages". Our hands should be used in some beneficial ones, not vice versa. Some Islamic scholars and preachers have an analogy that smoking is like 'khamr'. Something that is dying the people. Indonesia Council of Islamic Scholar stated that the law of consuming tobacco is 'makruh' or to be hated. Another organization like Muhamadiyah claimed that smoking is prohibited. Preventing of consuming tobacco is a part of life protecting (Abdulhameed, 2021: 29).

The results of the discussion provide some input or suggestions on the problem as listed in the followings. First, the content of the fatwa has, to be published for ease of public access, but not popular. It is vital to create persuasive media publications to make it easier for Muhammadiyah members to absorb important information. In addition, provide therapeutic

measurement through the administration of traditional medication derived from natural ingredients, known as African sapodilla. This plant makes the taste of cigarettes be bitter, but it must be drunk continuously to take effect. It is also possible to create a rehabilitation center for healing therapy for smokers, or by way of hypnotherapy using suggestions. With a proper therapeutic measurement, we can change the mindset of the smoker based on a proper example. Such example may take the form of artificial lungs that are continuously exposed to cigarettes consumption. This can also be a picture of the effects of smoking on sense of phobia that arises against cigarette. Therapy should also be classified according to age and the period of cigarette consumption. This classification is very influential on health promotion behavior towards smokers because the higher the dependence, the more difficult it is to get rid of.

Muhammadiyah has put forward some efforts to prevent its citizens from consuming cigarettes, one of which is by establishing Muhammadiyah Tobacco Control Centre. Unfortunately, this institution was established not as a recommendation from the Central Board of Muhammadiyah but from the initiative of the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. If only the institution reaches all Muhammadiyah Universities in Indonesia, it will possibly decrease the smoking rates. Muhammadiyah needs a real action to strengthen the fatwa through prevention activities along with the issuance of the fatwa on smoking prohibition. Other efforts may take the form of providing information through a straightforward threat from the arguments regarding the dangers of smoking.

The content of the fatwa on smoking prohibition may highlight the word “haram” which tends to be memorable for Muhammadiyah members, but after looking at the explanation, there is no point to indicate that it has a big impact on life. A proper example should be learned from the information highlighted by Muhammadiyah Tobacco Control Centre, which explains the research by the Universal Health Coverage conducted by HNRC-IMERI, the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia. This research indicates that the most dominant financing aspect of the health-Social Insurance Administration Organization (BPJS) is to pay for cases of Non-Communicable Diseases that reached 65 percent. This high rate is attributed to the high prevalence of smoking in Indonesia. This finding is supported by the results of the 2018 Basic Health Research that showed a significant increase in the 10–18-year age group. The results of this study may lead to the opinion that Muhammadiyah members who consume cigarettes continuously and may contract non-communicable diseases due to smoking, will not receive any medication insurance from The Health-Social Insurance Administration Organization. This point indicates a threat for smokers that will lead to a deterrent effect. The conclusion is to look back at the essence of the prohibition of smoking. There needs to be clarity on the subject and to oversee the fatwa on a massive scale, especially to Muhammadiyah members and ensure that it is not just for reading briefly.

Conclusion

The fatwa regarding tobacco Fatwa by The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council of Central Board of Muhammadiyah is deemed ineffective. Institutionally, The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council has never carried out any formal health promotion to guard the fatwa on smoking prohibition. This does not indicate that The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council does not emphasize health problems, since the fatwa narrative is well written and contains educational, and informative elements. The biggest homework for The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council is to collaborate with related leadership assistants such as the Intimation Council, The Public Health Advisory Council, The Higher Education Research and Development Council, and The Basic and Secondary Education Council to carry out health promotions regarding the fatwa on smoking prohibition. Almost half of Muhammadiyah members do not know about this fatwa and the reason for quitting smoking is not because of the fatwa. This is also a serious concern for The Fatwa and Islamic Research Council to aggressively carry out a more humane socialization, especially for the younger generation who tend to have lower reading habit. Tarjih and Tajdid Council of Central Board of Muhammadiyah should learn from how Morocco and Egypt conduct health promotion about tobacco fatwa. They invite some health workers to educate public about the bad effect of tobacco.

The discussion on health problems has been well explained in the fatwa, but the concern is the fact that many Muhammadiyah members are unaware about this, as shown by a quite high percentage of indifference about the fatwa. Those who stated that they had a balanced view only amounted to little percentage, which was slightly different from those who said no with approximately a quarter. Fatwas shall be guarded until the objectives of the product are issued. In the other hand, the goal of fatwa grant only give some informations about a law. Actually, the fatwa of Tarjih and Tajdid is as an unattractive guides. Muhammadiyah can maximize the potential of many of these charitable businesses to promote health and also Tabligh Council to socialize.

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