

**THE USE OF VAPE AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS  
OF UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA:  
A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO ISLAMIC LAW**



ACC for defence

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Arranged by:

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**THESIS**

Submitted to the Ahwal Syakhsiyah Department International Program

Faculty of Islamic Studies Universitas Islam Indonesia

To fulfill one of the Requirements to

Obtain a Law Degree

**YOGYAKARTA**

**2023**

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## LETTER OF STATEMENT

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Student Number : 19421014  
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Hereby declared that this thesis is the result of my own work. If in the future turns out that the writing of this thesis is a result of plagiarism other people's works, I am willing to take responsibility as well as to accept sanctions based on the rules of order that apply at the Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Thus, the statement I made truthfully and without any force.

Yogyakarta, August 4, 2023

ed,  
A 10000 Rupiah Metera Tempel stamp with a signature over it. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'SEPULUH RIBU RUPIAH', '10000', 'METERA TEMPEL', and the serial number '288AKX484279463'.

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## PENGESAHAN

Skripsi ini telah diujikan dalam Sidang Munaqasah Program Sarjana Strata Satu (S1) Fakultas Ilmu Agama Islam Universitas Islam Indonesia Program Studi Ahwal Al-Syakhshiyah IP yang dilaksanakan pada:

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Tanggal : 22 Agustus 2023  
Judul Skripsi : Penggunaan Vape di Kalangan Mahasiswi Universitas Islam Indonesia: Analisis Sosio-Legal dengan Referensi Spesial pada Hukum Islam  
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Sehingga dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Strata Satu (S1) Syariah pada Fakultas Ilmu Agama Islam Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta.

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**OFFICIAL MEMO**Yogyakarta, August 9, 2023 M

22 Muharram 1445 H

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*Assalaamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Based on the appointment by the Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Islam Indonesia, with letter number: 560/Dek/60/DAATI/FIAI/IV/2023, on April 4, 2023/Ramadhan 13, 1445 H, for our duties as supervisor of the thesis:

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Thesis Title : **THE USE OF VAPE AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA: A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ISLAMIC LAW**

After researching and making necessary improvements, we finally decided that your thesis above fulfills the requirements to be submitted to the Thesis Defence of the Islamic Studies Faculty, Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Thus, it can be tested soon, and together with us, we will send 4 (four) copies of the thesis in question.

*Wassalaamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Supervisor,



**Supriyanto Abdi, S.Ag, MCAA, Ph.D**

## SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

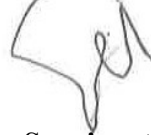
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INDONESIA: A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
ISLAMIC LAW**

According to the process and the results of supervising among several months, and being made necessary improvements, then the concerned person can register herself to join the Thesis Defence of the *Ahwal Syakhsyiyah* International Program Department, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Yogyakarta, August 9, 2023

Supervisor,



**Supriyanto Abdi, S.Ag, MCAA, Ph.D**

## **PRESENTATION**

I presented this thesis to my parents who had filled my world with so much happiness that life was so easy and smooth. Thank you for always keeping me in the prayers of my father and mother and always giving me the freedom to pursue my dreams. I also thank myself for always her best to change little by little to be better than yesterday and still have the passions to continue studying without thinking about quitting or giving up. Thanks to BTS and Enhypen for motivating me not to give up and always fighting to achieve my dreams no matter how impossible it sounds.



## MOTTO

Tidak ada yang dapat menolak takdir Allah ta'ala selain do'a. Dan tidak ada yang dapat menambah umur seseorang selain perbuatan baik.

- HR Tirmidzi: 2065

Kepanikan adalah separuh penyakit, ketenangan adalah separuh obat, dan kesabaran adalah permulaan kesembuhan.

- Ibnu Sina

Do not carry the worries of this life because this is for Allah. And do not carry the worries of sustenance because it is from Allah. And do not carry anxiety for the future because it is in the Hands of Allah. Carry one thing: pleasing Allah. Because if you please Him, He please you, fulfills you and enriches you.

- Imam Ibn al-Qayyim

## ABSTRAK

### PENGGUNAAN VAPE DI KALANGAN MAHASISWI UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA:

### ANALISIS SOSIO-LEGAL DENGAN REFERENSI SPESIAL PADA HUKUM ISLAM

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Vape (e-cigarettes) merupakan sebuah perangkat genggam yang dirancang untuk menghasilkan uap untuk dihirup dengan cara memanaskan larutan yang umumnya mengandung nikotin, humektan, dan bahan kimia lainnya. Penggunaan vape sudah banyak digunakan oleh berbagai kalangan termasuk mahasiswa karena memiliki rasa yang bervariasi dan lebih praktis. Dari aspek kesehatan, vape memiliki bahaya yang sama dengan rokok konvensional namun belum ada fatwa resmi yang dikeluarkan ulama atau lembaga keislaman terkait hukum penggunaannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi faktor penyebab penggunaan vape, kesadaran terkait efek samping vape dan meneliti bagaimana mahasiswa bernegosiasi dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dalam Islam. Metode deskriptif dan pendekatan kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis hasil penelitian. Data diperoleh melalui teknik wawancara terstruktur kepada sepuluh (10) orang mahasiswa Universitas Islam Indonesia pengguna vape sebagai informan yang dipilih secara acak. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah model Miles dan Huberman, yaitu data *reduction*, data *display* dan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian mengungkap bahwa faktor penyebab utama penggunaan vape oleh informan adalah akibat pengaruh teman, rasa penasaran dan kebutuhan pribadi. Pada sisi lain, informan belum menyadari efek samping dari vape karena kurangnya pengetahuan tentang vape, sementara menggunakannya sudah terlanjur menjadi bagian dari kebiasaan mereka. Perbedaan pendapat para ulama terkait hukum menggunakan vape menimbulkan perbedaan pandangan dari para informan, yaitu *mubāh*, *makrūh* atau *ḥarām*.

Kata kunci: Vape, kesadaran, mahasiswa, hukum Islam

## ABSTRACT

### THE USE OF VAPE AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA:

#### A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ISLAMIC LAW

NABILAH TRI AMALIA

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Vape (e-cigarettes) is a hand-held device designed to produce vapor to be inhaled by heating solutions that generally contain nicotine, humectants, and other chemicals. The use of vape has been widely used by various groups including female students because it has vary in flavor and more practical. From the health aspect, vape has the same dangers as conventional cigarettes, but recently there is not official fatwa issued by scholars or Islamic institutions regarding the law of vape used. The purpose of this study is to identify factors that cause the use of vape, awareness of vape side effects and examine how female students negotiate with applicable norms in Islam. Descriptive methods and qualitative approaches are used to analyze research results. The data was obtained through structured interview techniques to ten (10) female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia who are using vape and randomly selected as informants. The analysis techniques used is Miles and Huberman models, which are data reduction, data display and conclusion. The research revealed that the main factors for the use of vape by informants were the influence of friends, curiosity, and personal needs. On the other hand, informants have not been aware of the side effects of vape due to lack of knowledge of vape, while using it has already become part of their habits. The differences in opinions of scholars regarding the law using vape led to differences in views from informants, namely *mubāḥ*, *makrūh* or *ḥarām*.

Keywords: Vape, female students, awarness, Islamic law

## PREFACE

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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The arrangement of this thesis is far from the perfect word because all the perfectness is Allah's own. Thus, I wish all dearest readers to give supportive suggestions and criticism for improving and revising this thesis so that this thesis can be valuable and helpful later on.

Yogyakarta, August 4, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, enclosed within a circular outline. The signature is stylized and appears to be the initials 'NTA'.

Nabilah Tri Amalia

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Research Background

Various goods and services products in Indonesia are currently very easy to obtain due to the rapid development of technology. One of the many products that can be found in society is cigarettes. In the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 109 of 2012, cigarettes are one of the tobacco products intended to be burned and smoked or inhaled. As technology developed, many advanced products were made in exchange for conventional goods, such as e-cigarettes instead of cigarettes.

Nowadays, e-cigarettes are becoming a new phenomenon and are being widely used by various circles. WHO (World Health Organization) said electric cigarettes are the Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (EDS) because it produce nicotine vapor without burning tobacco by still giving users the sensation of smoking.<sup>1</sup> Electric cigarettes were first invented by a Chinese pharmacist in 2003 and patented in 2004, and then spread worldwide in 2006 to the present day with a wide range of brands.<sup>2</sup> Since it was legalized in Indonesia

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<sup>1</sup> Badan POM, *Kajian Rokok Elektronik di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan, 2017), 13.

<sup>2</sup> Muhammad Afif Bahtiawan, “Rokok Elektrik Dalam Perspektif Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 tahun 2003 Tentang Pengamanan Rokok bagi Kesehatan dan Hukum Islam (Studi Komunitas Vapor Tulungagung)”, *Skripsi*, (Tulungagung: UIN SATU Tulungagung, 2019)

in 2018, the use of vape has increased as e-cigarettes are more modern, practical and emit smoke that smells good and tends to be sweet. In Indonesia, e-cigarettes are currently becoming an increasingly interesting trend. E-cigarettes can be found very easily as sellers sell through online sales with various flavors and variations of their designs. Despite its reasonably affordable price, the mindset of the people who consider e-cigarettes safer than conventional cigarettes is also the main reason for the easy acceptance of these products in the community.<sup>3</sup>

The function of vape is also not much different from tobacco cigarettes, which is to emit smoke after being smoked by the users.<sup>4</sup> Smoke emitted by vape is not safer than smoke emitted by tobacco cigarettes. Smoke from vape can also harm other people around the users, especially it will worsen people with lung disease. This is because aerosol vapes contain flavor and diacetyl content, whilst also are thought to impair the functioning of cilia in the conventional lung respiratory tract.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Kemenkes. “Rokok Elektrik Lebih Aman Dibanding Konvensional? Begini Kata Dokter Paru”, Retrieved from Kemenkes RI: <https://p2ptm.kemkes.go.id/artikel-sehat/rokok-elektrik-lebih-aman-dibanding-konvensional-begini-kata-dokter-paru> accessed on Friday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 10.35 WIB.

<sup>4</sup> Rolian, “Perilaku Pengguna Rokok Elektrik (Vape) di Kalangan Remaja Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Studi Komunitas Junior Vape Store 15A, Kota Metro)” *Skripsi*, IAIN Metro, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Arisanti, I. N. “Wangi Pembawa Penyakit”, Retrieved from Kemenkes RI: [https://yankes.kemkes.go.id/view\\_artikel/1260/wangi-pembawa-penyakit](https://yankes.kemkes.go.id/view_artikel/1260/wangi-pembawa-penyakit) accessed on Friday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 11.10 WIB.

According to the Head of the Indonesian Lung Doctors Association (PDPI), Dr. Agus Dwi Susanto Sp.P(K), both conventional cigarettes and e-cigarettes have the same negative impact and contain nicotine that an international publication has also proven that the use of e-cigarettes increases asthma.<sup>6</sup> On November 7th 2019, cases of lung disease in the United States increased by 2,051 cases and nearly 85% of patients used THC-containing products (a component of marijuana that makes people 'flood') and caused 39 deaths among them related to the use of electric cigarettes or vape.<sup>7</sup> Vaping can cause a person to experience fertility problems, both male and female. However, females are more susceptible to vape-related diseases. Female who use vape may experience a risk of damage to egg cells and increase the risk of miscarriage, to damage to various vital organs.<sup>8</sup>

In its use, Indonesia ranks second after China as the country in Asia that uses the most vape. Data from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), a global standard for systematically monitoring tobacco use, in 2021 reported a 10-fold increase in electric cigarette users in Indonesia. In 2011 there were 0.3

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>7</sup> Sebayang, R, "Duh! Ribuan Orang Terkena Penyakit Paru-paru Akibat Vape", Retrieved from CNBC Indonesia: <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20191110155956-4-114101/duh-ribuan-orang-terkena-penyakit-paru-paru-akibat-vape> accessed on Friday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 14.27 WIB.

<sup>8</sup> Uswah, "Marak Perempuan Gunakan Vape, Dosen UM Surabaya: Waspada Ketidaksuburan hingga Gagal Ginjal", Retrieved from UM Surabaya: [https://www.um-surabaya.ac.id/homepage/news\\_article?slug=marak-perempuan-gunakan-vape-dosen-um-surabaya-waspada-ketidaksuburan-hingga-gagal-ginjal-1#](https://www.um-surabaya.ac.id/homepage/news_article?slug=marak-perempuan-gunakan-vape-dosen-um-surabaya-waspada-ketidaksuburan-hingga-gagal-ginjal-1#) accessed on Friday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 15.07 WIB.

percent or 480 thousand users and increased to 3 percent or 6.6 million in 2021. Not only male, but female also started using electric cigarettes. This is evidenced by the results of a survey conducted by Jackpat in 2019, which is from 92 percent of vape users, 41 percent of them are females.<sup>9</sup> Data from GATS and Jackpat show that there is a significant increase for female who use electric cigarettes every year.

The behavior of smoking using electric cigarettes by female has attracted a heated debate over their ethics. Public's stigma regarding females who are known as good, decent, and virtuous figures, if they smoke, then the female will be considered unkind, misbehaving, and other various negative perceptions. Moreover, smoking is not appropriate for a University student. This is because the sense of 'maha' in 'mahasiswa/i' has the meaning of 'most' or 'very' that identifies students as role models for the lower level. University students are considered to be elements of moral intellectual power, have high religiosity, and are not inherently females to smoke, so it is not appropriate for a University student to smoke.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, from the perspective of Islamic law, people are prohibited from doing things that are detrimental to themselves and others. Islam

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<sup>9</sup> Anonim, "Pengguna Vape di Indonesia", Retrieved from Lokadata: <https://lokadata.beritagar.id/chart/preview/pengguna-vape-di-indonesia-2019-1583383920> accessed on Friday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 17.29 WIB.

<sup>10</sup> Putri A, & M Syukur, "Mahasiswi Perokok di Kota Makassar", *Jurnal Sosialisas* 5, no 2 (2018): 112-113, <https://ojs.unm.ac.id/sosialisasi/article/view/12243/7246>

encourages harm and is forbidden to harm others, as stated in the 32nd hadith of Al-Arbain An-Nawawiyah:

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ سَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكِ بْنِ سِنَانَ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: (لَا ضَرَرَ وَلَا ضِرَارَ) حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَهَ، وَالدَّارَقُطْنِيُّ وَغَيْرُهُمَا مُسْنَدًا، وَرَوَاهُ مَالِكٌ فِي الْمُوطَأِ مُرْسَلًا عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَسْقَطَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ، وَلَهُ طُرُقٌ يُقَوِّي بَعْضُهَا بَعْضًا.

From Abu Sa'id Sa'ad bin Malik bin Sinan Al-Khudri radhiyallahu 'anhu that the Prophet Shallallahu'alaihi Wa Sallam said, "No harm shall be done unintentionally or intentionally." Ibn Majah, no. 2340; Ad-Daraquthni no. 4540, and in addition to both of them, Malik also recounted in Al-Muwaththa no. 31 murmurs from Amr ibn Yahya of his father Shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam without mentioning Abu Sa'id, but he had many other ways. [This was penned by Shaykh Al-Albani in the Al-Hadits Ash-Shahihah genealogy, no. 250]<sup>11</sup>

According to *Majlis Ulama Indonesia* (MUI), cigarettes are one that contains a lot of harm rather than benefits. Therefore, MUI considers that smoking is illegal if it is done in public places, consumed by children and pregnant women who will harm their child's condition. In addition, Muhammadiyah's Central Leadership (PP) issued decision Number 1/PER/I.1/E/2020 regarding the law of smoking electric cigarettes. This fatwa determines the expectation of electric cigarettes as conventional cigarettes

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<sup>11</sup> "Hadits Tirmidzi Nomor 2003", Retrieved from: <https://ilmuislam.id/hadits/36480/hadits-tirmidzi-nomor-2003> accessed on Friday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 21.22 WIB.

because they include *khabais* (damaging/dangerous) and endangerment of themselves and others affected by vape's vapor exposure.<sup>12</sup>

Despite the side effects of vape used and prohibition in Islam to do harm to oneself and others, vape used among female is increasingly becoming a part of popular culture and lifestyle needs especially among students in Universitas Islam Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher argue the need to look further into the behaviors of using electric cigarettes in female students. Thus we can find out why the number of females' e-cigarette users continues to increase and what factor causes female students to smoke vape, so this study can be a reference from the perspective of Islamic law to the use of vape for female. This underlies the needs to identify the main reason, the awareness of vape's side effects and how the females deal with the Islamic normative requirements, especially the female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia. Based on this description, the researcher is interested in conducting research under the title "The Use of Vape among Female Students of Universitas Islam Indonesia: A Socio-Legal Analysis with Special Reference to Islamic Law".

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on research background that has been stated, the research questions of this research are formulated as follows:

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<sup>12</sup> "Fatwa MUI, Rokok Hukumnya Makrūh dan Harām", Retrieved from Kementrian Agama Republik Indonesia: <https://kemenag.go.id/read/fatwa-mui-rokok-hukumnya-makrūh-dan-harām-vwj6> Accessed on Friday, Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 07.17 WIB.

1. What are the principal causes of using vape among female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia?
2. How is the awareness of female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia about the side effects of using vape?
3. How do the female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia understand the norms and negotiate with normative requirements in Islamic law?

### **C. Research Objective and Contributions**

#### 1. Research Objective

The purpose of this study is to:

- a. Identify the factors that cause vape used in female students at Universitas Islam Indonesia
- b. Find out how the female students' of Universitas Islam Indonesia awareness of the negative impact, and
- c. To examine how the female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia negotiate the normative requirements said by Islamic Law regarding the use of vape.

#### 2. Contributions of the Study

- a) Theoretical Contribution: The results of this study are expected to serve as a reference to developing science in particular Islamic law on the cultural behavior of vape use among college students.
- b) Practical Contribution
  - For Researchers: As a completion of the case study, researchers are worried about evaluating vape behavior among college students.



- For Students: As a reference and guide in solving similar problems regarding the view of Islamic law regarding the use of vape.
- For society: The society can use this research as a guideline and reference in society, especially in the sphere of perspective and assessment of fellow humans.

#### **D. Outline of Thesis**

Systematics is a descriptive description of what are written in this thesis, which consists of:

- a. Chapter I, the introduction, is about the background of problems, the formulation of problems, the purpose and benefits of research, and the systematic discussion.
- b. Chapter II is the study of libraries and theoretical foundations. This chapter contains a description of previous research studies and theoretical frameworks relevant and related to research themes.
- c. Chapter III is a method of research. Contains in detail the research methods used by researchers consisting of research types and approaches, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.
- d. Chapter IV is a result and discussion, containing: (1) Research Results, classification of subjects adapted to the approach, nature of the research, and formulation of the problems or focus of the research, (2) Discussions, Subsections (1) and (2) are merged into one unit.

- e. Chapter V is Closing. The last chapter contains conclusions and suggestion. The conclusion provides a summary of all researcher inventions that have to do with research problems. Conclusions are derived based on the results of analysis and interpretation of the data described in the preceding chapters. Suggestions are formulated based on the research results, containing a description of what steps the parties need to take regarding the research results.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **A. Literature Review**

As far as the researcher can go, there are not many studies conducted regarding the use of vape among female students, but there are some studies that address vape, electric cigarettes, as well as the smoking culture among women. For instance, the research done by Adithya Iqbal Lazuardi (2017), on 'Vape User's Lifestyle'. This study discusses the use of vape among students at Airlangga University's B campus who have increased quantitatively due to lifestyle interests to show that they are someone who follows an age-old development without seeing the product's usefulness. The results of this study suggest that Airlangga University's student lifestyle in vape use is due to two factors, namely internal and external. The internal factor is curiosity about the development of existing trends, while the external factor is the scope of the student's association and marketing done by vape sellers. These factors cause students to have consumptive behavior. Consumptive behavior in students has a negative and positive impact. The positive effect is that it can eliminate addiction to conventional cigarettes if students can use it according to the terms of use. However, if the student uses vape only to follow the development of the times and lifestyles, it will be very adversely affected by overusing vape.

Then there was a study by Kartika Fitriani R and Zulhasari Mustafa (2020), titled 'The Use of Electric Cigarettes (Vape) in Makassar City Perspective of Islamic Law'. The results of the study concluded that people's understanding of e-cigarettes is healthier and safer than the conventional, although the social impact caused by e-cigarettes is a negative effect on their use and quickly affects others to use them. Tobacco cigarettes are also still an option for the general public amid the widespread use of electric cigarettes. Conventional cigarettes and electric cigarettes are punishable by impunity because they have many similarities, but defined by the macrophages as long as they do not harm themselves and others. And if it harms another person and himself, the law is unlawful.<sup>13</sup>

Meanwhile, there is a study conducted by Ahmad Zaki Ili, etc. (2022), which is titled 'Vape Users in Vaporizer warehouse in Antasan Besar Banjarmasin Tengah (Study on Youth Behavior)'. Using qualitative methods, this study examined the behavior of vape-user adolescents formed by imitating adults, to attract or seek attention from opposite gender, and the high curiosity to try new things that are considered good to follow. The need for teenagers who are satisfied by vape is illustrated by increased confidence and want to look cool. The high need for vape is due to the desire to look cool and as a substitute alternative that is considered safe for tobacco smokers.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> F. R. Kartika & Z. Mustafa, "Pengguna Rokok Elektrik (Vape) Di Kota Makassar Perspektif Hukum Islam", *Jurnal Shautuna* 1, No. 2 (2020).

<sup>14</sup> A. Z. Ili, dkk., "Pengguna Vape di Gudang Vaporizer Di Antasan Besar Banjarmasin Tengah (Studi Tentang Perilaku Remaja)", *Jurnal Tugas Akhir Mahasiswa Pendidikan Sosiologi* 2, No. 1 (2002).

Another study was also conducted by Mutia Wardah and Imam Budi Darma (2021), who raised the title 'Self-image to Women with Electric Cigarette Users'. This study examines the self-image shown by two research subjects, J and H, which demonstrate the assessment of appearance, mindset, economic conditions, individual behavior, and overall personality. On the theme of thinking patterns and physical conditions, subject J is a choice maker in which others do not have the right to determine anything in their choice including the use of electric cigarettes, while subject H does not feel bad for others with their active smoking behavior. On the theme of physical circumstances, subject J dislikes her weight gain and uses electric cigarettes as a weight loss method, while subject H sees herself as a beautiful woman who is free to do anything in any case including using electric cigarettes. The factors that cause self-image on these two subjects tend to be the same, namely social friends and family conditions, and are not separated from seeking attention, smoking dependence, and hope.<sup>15</sup>

Furthermore, the research entitled 'Vaping as part of the Popular Culture (Lifestyle Study on the Discovery of Vape Users in the @hijabvapers Indonesia Community)' by Audrey Andrea Hasta and Suzy S. Azeharie. This study deals with the use of vapes performed by hijab women as part of a lifestyle and part of a society's characteristic that easily follows something in fashion. The lifestyle that happens to women with vape users is part of popular culture

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<sup>15</sup> M. Mawardah, et. al., "Citra Diri Pada Perempuan Berhijab Pengguna Rokok Elektrik", *Jurnal Ilmiah Psyche* 14, No. 1 (2021).

because it is related to the media of the time, namely instagram. At first the reason why the hijab women used vape was just a hobby, then the hobby developed into a job as an influencer. The author said that in Islamic religious law, vaping is not wrong because there is no verse in the Qur'an that prohibits the use of vape. However, vaping is punished by the devil or a legal status because the consideration of its benefits and consequences is not wrong or correct.<sup>16</sup>

From the studies above, the researcher can identify that all these previous studies focused mainly on the behavior, culture and lifestyle of vape regarding female. Only a few of them have dealt with this particular question. There has been no specific study regarding the use of vape by female students, especially at an Islamic universities. Therefore, the research that the researcher did focuses on female students at Islamic universities in Indonesia and is still within the scope of Islamic law which is still not widely studied.

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. Vape**

#### **a. History of Vape**

Electric cigarettes were first produced in modern times in 2003 by Hon Lik, a Chinese citizen and better known as a figure who started the emergence of e-cigarettes. Electric cigarettes were marketed in 2004 and

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<sup>16</sup> A. A. Hastan & S. S. Azeharie, "Vaping Sebagai Bagian Dari Budaya Populer (Studi Gaya Hidup pada Perempuan berhijab Pengguna Vape di Komunitas @hijabvapersindonesia), *Jurnal Koneksi* 2, No. 2 (2018).

entered the American and European markets in 2006–2007 with various brands. A set of electronic cigarettes is a device that converts chemicals to the form of steam and is discharged into the lungs with electric power. E-cigarettes are referred to as the Nicotine Delivery System (EDS) by the WHO because they produce nicotine in the form of vapor inhaled by users of e-cigarettes. The basic structure of an electric cigarettes consists of three main elements: a battery, a metal heater (atomizer) and a cartridge containing a liquid chemical substance. As technology developed, the structure also underwent modernization and modification. The development of the structure of electric e-cigarettes has reached the third generation, by using a tank system and getting more user friendly when used, even having a model that makes them not look like cigarettes and integrate with mobile devices.<sup>17</sup>



**Figure 2.1.** Basic Structure of Electronic Cigarettes

According to BPOM (2017), e-cigarettes has 3 variations according to their development:

<sup>17</sup> Badan POM, *Kajian Rokok Elektronik di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan, 2017), 13.

1. First generation (ciga-like).



**Figure 2.2** first generation vape

2. Second generation (pen-like or screwdriver-like)



**Figure 2.3** Second generation vape

3. Third generation (tank system, mods)



**Figure 2.4** Third generation vape

4. Fourth generation



**Figure 2.5** Fourth generation vape

In its circulation, e-cigarettes are more commonly referred to as vape, personal vaporize (PV), e-cigs, vapor, electro smoke, green cig, smart



cigarette, etc. Liquid cartridges are better known as e-juice, e-liquid. Meanwhile, vaping is an activity of smoking using electronic cigarettes.<sup>18</sup> A WHO publication in 2014 said 3 USD of assets had been spent on the circulation of 466 varieties of vapor brands. Vapor popularity has entered Indonesia with growing interest. This is evidenced by an increasing number of online sellers selling vape, especially in online sales. Vape prices also vary from hundreds of thousands (IDR) to millions depending on the brand and variety purchased. Apart from online sales, vapor is also sold a lot in vaping shops or during car free day events that attract young people.<sup>19</sup>

#### **b. Definition of Vape**

Vape is known as a handheld device designed to produce steam to be inhaled by heating the liquid that generally contains nicotine, humectants, and dieneal chemicals. In scientific work, vape is commonly known as an electronic nicotine delivery system because it contains nicotine commonly derived from tobacco. Vape/vapor consists of a battery that functions to operate the heating part, a refill place, and a sprayer that functions to convert liquid into steam when heated. This vapor is then inhaled by the user.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Badan POM, *Kajian Rokok Elektronik di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan, 2017), 14.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>20</sup> Lorensia, Yudianto and Herwansyah, “persepsi, Efektifitas dan keamanan penggunaan rokok elektrik (E-cigarette) oleh perokok aktif sebagai terapi dalam smoking cessation: methods dengan pendekatan studi kuantitatif dan kualitatif”, *Journal of Tropical Pharmacy and Chemistry* 4, No. 2 (2017): 75-76.

Vaping devices are battery-operated devices that people use to inhale an aerosol, which typically contains nicotine, flavoring, and other chemicals. The fluids used to produce vapor in vapes are nicotine, water, additives, and flavorings. While glycerin (VG), propylene glycol (PG), or a combination of these are solvents used in vape. Vape contains four times more chromium and nickel than conventional cigarettes.<sup>21</sup> Based on National Institute of Health on Drug Abuse (NIH), vape can resemble traditional tobacco cigarettes (cig-a-likes), cigars, or pipes, or even everyday items like pens or USB memory sticks. Other devices, such as those with refillable tanks, may look different. Regardless of their design and appearance, these devices generally operate in a similar manner and are made of similar components.<sup>22</sup>

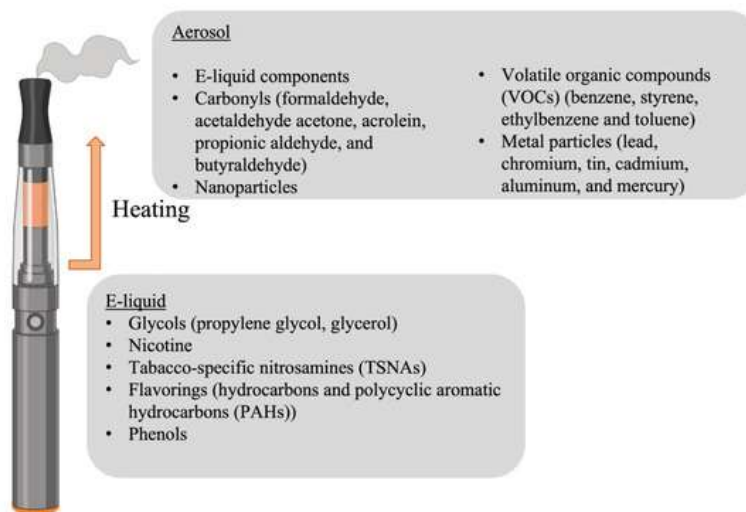
### **c. Ingredients of Vape**

There are as many compositions of e-cigarettes as there are models available on the market. The main components that are consistently found, in varying concentrations, in e-liquid are water, glycols, and nicotine (Figure 2.6). Comprehensive analyses of e-liquid and aerosol detected more than 80 compounds, amongst them:

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<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 76.

<sup>22</sup> “Vaping Devices (Electronic Cigarettes) DrugFacts” *Journal Article NIDA*, 1, (8 January 2020).



**Figure 2.6** Components described in vape liquid and aerosol

### 1) Glycols

Glycols are the major component of e-cigarette liquid, and the most detected are propylene glycol (1,2-propanediol) and glycerol (glycerin). Glycols are generally considered nontoxic. However, the heat induced by the e-cigarette leads to their oxidation and decomposition, leading to the formation of harmful constituents in the inhaled vapor.

### 2) Nicotine

Depending on the e-liquid manufacturing company, one inhale from an e-cigarette device can contain 0–35 mg of nicotine. In most cases, the detected levels of nicotine were not in accordance with the concentration disclosed by the manufacturer. Notably, nicotine was also detected in “Nicotine-Free Products”. Due to the general lack of

regulation regarding e-cigarette manufacturing, there are large discrepancies in nicotine content found within e-liquid between countries.

### 3) Particles

It is known that all tested e-cigarettes generate nanoparticles (11–600 nm). After inhalation, these particles will enter the respiratory system and can be deposited within the lungs as far as the alveolar region. There are limited studies on the long-term effects of these nanoparticles. Most investigations measuring the size of the particles produced by these devices were not conclusive due to inconsistencies in the results caused by a variability in e-liquid composition between brands.

### 4) Metals

Many metals have been consistently detected in the vapor generated by e-cigarettes. These include lead, chromium, tin, silver, nickel, cadmium, and aluminum. Alarmingly, mercury was sporadically described as a component of the vapor generated by these devices.

### 5) Tobacco-Specific Nitrosamines (TSNAs)

TSNAs are the result of processing tobacco or the addition of tobacco flavoring in e-cigarettes. They are found in the fluid and vapor

of e-cigarettes in a large range of concentrations. They are highly toxic, and their potential carcinogenic effects are a matter of debate.

#### 6) Carbonyls

Carbonyls detected in e-cigarettes include butyraldehyde and aldehydes such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde acetone, acrolein, and propionic aldehyde. These substances are known to be highly irritating and toxic. The main source of carbonyl is probably sucrose, and certain flavoring components have been shown to cause bronchiolitis and obstructive lung pathologies.

#### 7) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

VOCs generated by the utilization of e-cigarette comprise benzene, styrene, ethylbenzene, and toluene, all of which are classified as carcinogenic substances. VOCs provoke irritation, headaches, liver, kidney, and central nervous system damages.

#### 8) Hydrocarbons and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Amongst PAHs, benzo(a)pyrene is known as a carcinogenic molecule. Although they were suspected to be present in flavors, their presence in e-cigarette fluid is a matter of debate. However, no health impact was described in relation to e-cigarette utilization so far.

#### 9) Phenols

Phenols were detected in refill solutions at different levels depending on the brand. When inhaled, phenols highly irritate the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Long term exposure to phenols induces anorexia, progressive weight loss, diarrhea, vertigo, salivation, a dark coloration of the urine, and blood and liver effects.<sup>23</sup>

#### **d. The Impacts of Using Vape**

##### **1. Impact of vape's liquid**

The compositions in vape liquids vary, but generally contain five solutions consisting of Glycerine, nicotine, propylene glycol, water, and flavoring. Because it has varying flavors such as fruits, coffee, candy, and conventional cigarette flavors, it is called E-liquid or E-juice. The effects of vape solution are as follows:

- a) Research so far suggests that vaping devices might be less harmful than combustible cigarettes when people who regularly smoke switch to them as a complete replacement. But nicotine in any form is a highly addictive drug. Research suggests it can even prime the brain's reward system, putting vapers at risk for addiction to other drugs.<sup>24</sup> Nicotine (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>), also known as nicotine, is a compound that has very strong and complex toxic properties. Nicotine is an addictive substance that can cause something to

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<sup>23</sup> Montjean, D., dkk., "An Overview of E-Cigarette Impact on Reproductive Health", *Life* 13, no.3 (2023): 827, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/life13030827> .

<sup>24</sup> "Vaping Devices (Electronic Cigarettes) DrugFacts" *Journal Article NIDA*, 2-3, (8 January 2020).

appear in the nervous system, increasing blood pressure and heart rate. In addition, exposure to nicotine may interfere with the blood vessel's working system, such as constriction or coagulation of blood. The nicotine levels in vape solutions vary, but there are often different nicotine levels found on labels with measured levels. A laboratory test conducted by BPOM RI found that 4 out of 7 brands of liquid vape sold online and at cigarette shops showed differences in nicotine levels on labels with lab tests. Overuse of nicotine over long periods of time and gradually can cause health problems as nicotine is buried in the body and cannot tolerate it. Therefore, if the nicotine content is less and accumulated, it will have the same dangers as conventional cigarettes.

- b) The dangers of nicotine are not only to its users, but also to people around it when exposed. Nicotine exposure to pregnant women has the potential to cause negative effects on the fetus including damaging the fetus' brain cells and neurological deficit effects such as potential impairment in learning and memory performance. According to BPOM RI, liquid nicotine in vape can be more dangerous if exposed to the skin. Many children experience serious problems such as poisoning by accidentally taking the liquid nicotine from their parents, whereas the most dangerous effect can be acute poisoning resulting in death.

2. Propylene Glycol and Glycerol (PG/G) are other contents present in vape fluids. Propylene Glycol ( $C_3H_8O_2$ ) is a chemical compound found in vape artificial fumes or also used in antifreeze and food additives. Glycerol ( $C_3H_8O_3$ ) has many humectant functions (absorbing moisture) and increases fluidity and lubrication, therefore is often used in the food, cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries. Both PG/G chemicals present in vape carry nicotine and flavor, and they make vapor or cigarette smoke. However, PG/G levels must be dose-adjusted so as not to cause harmful side effects. In modern times, it is not uncommon for vape users to order and purchase raw materials and mix vape solutions. PG solutions can dry the throat and potentially hurt the throat and cause more frequent muscle pain resulting from increased lactic acid by the body. According to BPOM RI, the exposure to artificial smoke that occurs when using vapes can cause acute and chronic health problems such as wheezing, asthma, decreased lung function, respiratory irritation, and chest tightness.
3. Flavoring

One of the things people are interested in using vape is that it has varied flavors and flavors, such as fruits, mint, menthol, and various kinds of drinks. However, the safety of flavoring use on this vape has not been scientifically tested and approved. This is because flavoring is not consumed directly but by passing the vaporized heating process and inhalation to the lungs. However, compounds that are safe to consume



directly are not necessarily safe when inhaled, such as Diacetyl which is not present in butter, are safe to consume but can potentially cause very serious liver disease.<sup>25</sup>

#### 4. Other hazardous contents in vape

a) In vape vapor there are similar levels of lead and chromium in conventional cigarettes, with a nickel content 100 times more than conventional cigarettes. In a single vapor vapor vape there are particles such as tin, nickel, aluminum and chromium.

b) Carbonyl.

Potential carcinogens such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, fan acrolein. There are also volatile organic compounds (Volatile Organic Compounds, VOCs) such as toluene and p-xylene.

c) Tobacco Specific Nitrosamines (TSNAs).

The carcinogenic content of TSNAs in vape vapor is lower than or equivalent to tobacco smoke.

d) Diethylene glycol (DEG).

Mixing with PG/G can cause serious problems because it is known for serious carcinogens and contaminants in pharmaceutical products.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Badan POM, *Kajian Rokok Elektronik di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan, 2017), 19-25.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 25-26.

Electronic cigarettes (E-cigarettes) were used by conventional cigarette smokers as an alternative and an aid in the conventional cigarette smoking cessation process. However, e-cigarette utilization (vaping) has already shown to negatively affect general health, with adverse effects on respiratory systems, autoimmune systems, and liver functions. It was also demonstrated that the addition of flavorings increased the toxicity of e-cigarette vapor in a significant manner.<sup>27</sup>

**e. Other adverse effects of vape**

In addition to the unsafe vape content and the inconsistency in the levels of chemicals contained, BPOM RI also mentioned several other adverse effects caused by vapor, including:

- 1) It triggers the risk of nicotine addiction. The addictive properties of nicotine present in vape make the user addicted, which further increases the level of nicotine plasma in vape users and causes increased adrenaline and blood pressure. In addition, acute effects will also occur such as decreased exhalation air nitrite oxide levels and increased airway retention that is detrimental to health.
- 2) It is feared that there may be misuse of illicit drugs such as cocaine, heroin, etc. by being introduced into e-liquid solutions.
- 3) The return of former smokers to try to smoke again using vape due to a statement about safer vape products.

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<sup>27</sup> Montjean, D, dkk., "An Overview of E-Cigarette Impact on Reproductive Health", *Life* 13, no.3 (2023): 827, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/life13030827>.

- 4) The use of vape may also lead to renormalization of smoking behavior, which means vape can increase the interest in trying conventional cigarettes because based on the design and format of vape products, vape products are considered imitation products of conventional cigarettes. Thus conventional smoking behavior is ultimately considered to be non-negative and ordinary behavior.
- 5) Vape may interfere with the policy of non-smoking areas.<sup>28</sup>

Moreover, the risk of damage to egg cells and increased the risk of miscarriage could potentially be experienced by women who consume vape. Additionally, the use of vapes also causes problems in the fallopian tube, such as the channel where eggs and sperm meet or where fertilization occurs. Thus, if problems occur in the channel, it can cause a person to experience a reduced chance of pregnancy, and can increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy or out-of-breed pregnancy.<sup>29</sup>

#### **f. The difference in cigarette and vape doses**

The American Cancer Society notes that people who smoke at least one stick of cigarettes a day during their lifetime still have a greater risk of death rate than those who have never smoked at all. The study stated that there is no safe limit to smoking. Moderate smokers with less than 10

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<sup>28</sup> Badan POM, *Kajian Rokok Elektronik di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan, 2017), 27-33.

<sup>29</sup> Uswah, "Marak Perempuan Gunakan Vape, Dosen Um Surabaya; Waspada Ketidaksuburan hingga Gagal Ginjal", retrieved from: [https://www.um-surabaya.ac.id/homepage/news\\_article?slug=marak-perempuan-gunakan-vape-dosen-um-surabaya-waspada-ketidaksuburan-hingga-gagal-ginjal-1](https://www.um-surabaya.ac.id/homepage/news_article?slug=marak-perempuan-gunakan-vape-dosen-um-surabaya-waspada-ketidaksuburan-hingga-gagal-ginjal-1) Accessed on Sunday, July 30<sup>th</sup> 2023.

cigarettes a day can increase the risk of coroner artery disease by 2.7 times, while smoking only 1 to 4 cigarettes a day can increase lung cancer and stomach cancer by 2.8 times. Even for those who smoke occasionally, the mortality rate is 1.6 times higher than for those who do not smoke at all.<sup>30</sup>

A study published by the British Medical Journal also confirmed that smokers who smoke one cigarette daily have a risk of developing cardiovascular disease equivalent to smokers who smoke half a pack of cigarettes per day. Researchers confirmed that smokers who spend one to five cigarettes a day have a higher risk of cardiovascular disease than expected. In the abstract of the conclusions in the journal, they revealed that smoking only one cigarette per day could increase the risk of developing coronary heart disease and stroke much larger than previous estimates, which is about half of those who smoke 20 cigarettes a day.<sup>31</sup> Therefore, some conventional smokers try to quit smoking by switching to vape. However, the nicotine content found in cigarettes is also present in vape.

The Board of Indonesian Lung Specialists Association (PDPI), Dr. Erlina Burhan, MSc, SpP(K), revealed that the fact that inhaling vape 30 times will produce the same level of nicotine as 1 conventional cigarette. Meanwhile, nicotine levels especially in cartridges or refill liquids in

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<sup>30</sup> Fajrina Nurin, “Adakah Batas Aman Merokok yang Masih Diperbolehkan?”, retrieved from: <https://hellosehat.com/hidup-sehat/berhenti-merokok/batas-aman-merokok/>, Accessed on August 23, 2023.

<sup>31</sup> Publisher, “1 atau 20 batang Rokok Per Hari Sama-sama Mematikan, Beresiko Jantung Koroner dan Stroke”, retrieved from: <https://litbang.kemendagri.go.id/website/1-atau-20-batang-rokok-per-hari-sama-sama-mematikan-beresiko-jantung-koroner-dan-stroke/>, retrieved on August 23, 2023.

electric cigarettes are usually different. The range varies from 14.8 to 87.2 milligrams per milliliter in liquids. Moreover, the liquids in vape always has flavor. Some flavoring liquids are known to contain aldehydes, which are chemical substances.<sup>32</sup>

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMENKESRI), nicotine in vape has been shown to increase the level of nitrite oxide (NO) exhaled by its user so that it can trigger respiratory inflammation. In addition, nicotine is a highly addictive substance and has significant biological activity in affecting the cardiovascular, respiratory, immunological, and reproductive systems. Some vape fluids that do not contain nicotine can also increase lung problems such as fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders, and asthma.<sup>33</sup>

Vape contains almost the same hazardous chemicals as tobacco cigarettes, such as nicotine, acetaldehyde, acrolein, propanal, formaldehyde, heavy metals, and diacetyl. With almost the same hazardous chemical content, vaping is the same as smoking with tobacco cigarettes. The lung specialist, Dr. Gatut Priyonugroho, SpP, emphasized that the danger of electric cigarettes is basically the same as the danger of conventional cigarettes. Because there is both combustion, the effect on the risk of lung

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<sup>32</sup> Divia Agatha, "30 Kali Hisapan Rokok Elektrik Punya kadar Nikotin Setara dengan 1 Batang Rokok", retrieved from: <https://www.liputan6.com/health/read/5179981/30-kali-hisapan-rokok-elektrik-punya-kadar-nikotin-setara-dengan-1-batang-rokok>, Accessed on August 23, 2023.

<sup>33</sup> P2PTM Kemenkes RI, "Rokok Elektrik Tanpa Nikotin Tetap Bisa Merusak Paru-paru", retrieved from: <https://p2ptm.kemkes.go.id/artikel-penyakit/rokok-elektrik-tanpa-nikotin-tetap-bisa-merusak-paru-paru>, Accessed on August 23, 2023.

cancer is similar. The difference is that the burnt smoke from cigarettes is swallowed directly so that the effect is greater.<sup>34</sup>

It can be concluded that there is no safe smoking limit for both conventional and vape cigarettes. In fact, even healthy and proper smoking does not exist because this habit should not be done for health.

#### **g. Socio-cultural factors of using vape**

There are many reasons behind why teenagers try to smoke. In general, according to Kurt Lewin, smoking behavior is a function of the environment and the individual.<sup>35</sup> That is, smoking behavior is caused by internal factors and is caused by environmental factors. Smoking behavior is not a positive process of imitation and reinforcement of family and peers. In this connection, if a parent or his/her brother smokes can trigger the teenager to smoke. That is the case with peers who have an important role in association. The need to be accepted into a group often makes teenagers willing to do anything to be accepted into the group and free from the 'cowards' or 'not gentle' words.<sup>36</sup>

Modern youths today consider that if they follow a trend they will be recognized in the sphere of association. After the advent of e-cigarettes, many teenagers created communities using e-cigarettes or commonly called

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<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> Komasari, Dian, and Avin F. Helmi. "Faktor-faktor Penyebab Perilaku Merokok Pada Remaja." *Jurnal Psikologi UGM* 27, no. 1, (2000): 38.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, h.4

vaporizers. Compared to conventional cigarettes, electric cigarettes do not emit bad-smelled smoke like conventional cigarettes and do not harm others around them.<sup>37</sup> In fact, electric cigarettes can also lead to nicotine addiction as conventional cigarettes do. Although vape emits good-smelled smoke, it does not mean that e-cigarettes are safe for others around them. Nicotine vapor from electric cigarettes still contains fine particles of nicotine and other dangerous substances that passive smokers can inhale.<sup>38</sup>

Electric cigarettes became a social phenomenon among teenagers caused by these following five reasons:

- 1) Electric cigarettes are easy to use: electric cigarettes do not use tobacco, and electric cigarettes do not require matches or ashtray to remove the remaining combustion.
- 2) Electric cigarettes have a social impact and are healthier than conventional cigarettes: they have a positive and negative impact on members who use electric cigarettes and lower levels of nicotine in electric cigarettes. Also, the vapor from electric cigarettes does not sting like conventional cigarettes.
- 3) Vape is believed to eliminate the addiction to conventional cigarettes: youth consider that electric cigarettes can help in the process of quitting smoking tobacco cigarettes.

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<sup>37</sup> Daniur Jehan, *IGen: Islamic Generation*, (Jakarta: Qultum Media, 2015), 126.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, h.126

- 4) Electric cigarettes has variation flavors, such as fruit flavors, coffee, mint, and so on, so users do not feel bored.<sup>39</sup>

## 2. Female

### a. Definition of Female

Female has its origin in Latin and comes from the Latin word “femella”, or “femina”, which of course means “woman”. Over time “femella” morphed into Female, bringing the word in line with modern usage. There is no prefix ‘Fe’ in the word Female. Female stands on its own, and only after centuries of misspelling did the words female and Mmale acquire their similarities.<sup>40</sup>

The word “Female” is an adjective used in scientific contexts to denote the ability to bear young or produce eggs according to Merriam-Webster. This is a biological classification that doesn’t acknowledge anything except reproductive capabilities. In a laboratory setting, it’s necessary to emphasize this as an important characteristic of the subject.<sup>41</sup>

Scientists such as Plato said that females are viewed in terms of both physical and spiritual strength, females are weaker than male, but that these differences do not lead to differences in talent. Meanwhile, the image of

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<sup>39</sup> Finkki Dahliani Dewi Andesline, “Fenomena Sosial Rokok Elektrik di Kalangan Remaja”, *Skripsi*, (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2019).

<sup>40</sup> Paul Catcill, “Interesting Histories: Fenmale-Male-Woman-Man”, Retrieved from Medium: <https://medium.com/interesting-histories/interesting-histories-female-male-woman-man-fd8f436a554c> accessed on Friday, July 24<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 19.41 WIB.

<sup>41</sup> Callie Holthaus, “The Debate Between Woman Versus Female”, Retrieved from: <https://washburnreview.org/43125/features/the-debate-between-woman-versus-female/> Accessed on July 26<sup>th</sup> 2023 at 10.33 WIB.



females according to views based on medical, psychological and social studies is divided into two factors, namely physical and psychic factors. Biologically, female have vaginas and reproductive devices such as the uterus, which are capable of conceiving, giving birth and breastfeeding.<sup>42</sup>

Understanding the definition of female certainly cannot escape from physical and psychic problems. From a physical point of view it is based on the biological structure of the composition and development of the chemical elements of the body. Psychic perspectives are based on traits, masculinity or femininity. Females in a psychic or gender context are defined as traits inherent to a person to be feminine. Meanwhile, females in the physical sense are one of the sex characterized by reproductive devices in the form of uterus, egg cells and breast so that females can conceive, give birth and breastfeed.

In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) it is mentioned that female means the gender of a person or person who has a uterus, has menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding.<sup>43</sup> While the word "woman" is usually used to denote an adult female.<sup>44</sup>

According to Nugroho, it is said that: "Female are human beings with reproductive tools, such as the womb, and channels for childbirth, have egg cells, have vaginas, and have breastfeeding, all of which are permanently

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<sup>42</sup> D. A. Putri, dkk., "Gaya Kepemimpinan Perempuan Dalam Pelayanan Publik di Kelurahan Pasar Pagi Kecamatan Samarinda Kota", *eJurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 7, no.1, (2019): 302.

<sup>43</sup> Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Bahasa, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1999), 856.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 1268

unchanged and have biological provisions or are often said to be natural (God's provisions).<sup>45</sup>

Based on the above, it can be inferred that females are women who are attractive to beauty and have maternal traits that have reached adulthood and have been able to have emotional and affective maturity also have female traits.

#### **b. The stereotype toward smoking female**

Smoking is a proper and reasonable activity without any kind of negative assessment if done by men, whereas if smoking is done by females, it will be seen as strange by the surrounding community. Various moral judgments and bad assumptions about females who smoke in public are very easy to utter, such as 'naughty' and 'bad' females. All these bad thoughts can easily be drawn to people's minds when they see females smoking. Indonesian society cultivates explicitly the existence of certain stereotypes concerning male and female, where males are considered masculine, dominant, and rational, while females appear to be feminine, gentle, affectionate, and emotional. This understanding leads to a grouping of social and anti-social behaviors, namely appropriate and inappropriate behavior and expected and unintended behavior of both female and male. The behavior of female who smoke is controversial over their etiquette and

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<sup>45</sup> Nugroho, *Gender dan Strategi Pengarusutamaannya di Indonesia*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008), 2.

raises various assumptions because female who smoke are not common and are considered to distinguish them from other non-smoking female.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> FMR Akbar, "The Smoking Studets: Phenomenology Study of Female Smokers in the Campus", *Jurnal Dialektika* 15, no. 1 (2020): 34-35, <https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/DIALEKTIKA/article/view/19385/10565>.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### A. Research Type and Approach

##### 1. Research Type

This research is a socio-legal research. This is well-founded because the behavior of using vape in female students is a social act, which in this case uses Islamic law as a primary reference. Sabin Uthman explains that law can be studied and researched as a study of law that lives in society as a non-doctrinal and empirical study. While it is known that sociological research emphasizes the importance of empirical observation and analytical measures or is better known as socio-legal research.<sup>47</sup>

In contrast to the view that law is a manifestation of the symbolic meanings of social actors as seen by their interactions, the researcher qualitatively analyzed and descriptively explained by explaining, outlining and describing the problems and solutions that are closely related to the study.

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<sup>47</sup> Sabian Utsman . *Dasar-Dasar Sosiologi Hukum: Dilengkapi Proposal Penelitian Hukum (legal Research)*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013), 461.

## 2. Research Approach

Based on the research questions, the research approach used is a sociological or socio-legal research approach, a research approach that examines the perspectives and legal behavior of people (legal bodies) that occur in the field.<sup>48</sup>

The researcher also used a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Denzin & Lincoln (1994), qualitative research is a study that uses natural background with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is conducted by involving various methods.<sup>49</sup> Kirk & Miller (1986) argued that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that relies fundamentally on human observation, both in its area and in its terms.<sup>50</sup> It identifies matters relevant to good meaning in various world conditions, human diversity, various actions, beliefs, and interests by focusing on the differences in the forms of things that cause differences in meaning. Qualitative research was conducted through data collection and analysis which were then interpreted. Qualitative research aims to narratively discover and describe the activities undertaken and the effects of actions taken on their lives.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> Denzin N. and Lincoln Y, *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, (London: Sage Publication Inc, 2000), 3.

<sup>50</sup> Kirk, Jerome, and Marc L, *Reliability and validity in qualitative research (1<sup>st</sup> Edition)*, (California: Sage Publication, 1986) 72.

<sup>51</sup> Erikson. E, *Identity, Youth and Crisis*, (New York: W Norton & Co, 1968), 34.

## B. Research Object

According to Spradley (1980), the research object consists of three components:

1. Place, where interactions take place in social situations. In this study, the selected place is Universitas Islam Indonesia.
2. Actor, which is the perpetrator who plays a certain role. The actors who were the object of this study were female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia.
3. Activity, which is what actors do in the ongoing social situation. The activity used as an object in this study is vaping activity conducted by female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia.<sup>52</sup>

## C. Data Sources

According to Suharsimi (2010), data is the result of recording facts or figures from a researcher.<sup>53</sup> Meanwhile, Emzir (2012) said that the data included what researchers recorded and found actively during the study, such as interview transcripts, observation results records, daily records, photos, and documents.<sup>54</sup> From the source, there are two types of data (Djamal, 2017):

- 1) Primary Data Source

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<sup>52</sup> James P. Spradley, *Participant Observation (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*, (United States of America: Waveland Press, 2016) 91.

<sup>53</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), 53.

<sup>54</sup> Emzir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Analisis Data*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2012), 29.

A primary data source is a data source that can deliver data directly without going through an intermediary. The primary data in this study are the results of a direct study conducted on Universitas Islam Indonesia's female students, which is by interview. The scope of the research interview included Islamic female students from Universitas Islam Indonesia who used vape. In addition, primary data in this study also come from direct observation of Islamic Law.

## 2) Secondary Data Source

A secondary data source is data that provides data indirectly through previous studies which are from journals, thesis and books related to this research and used as references.

## **D. Data Validity**

The instrument development process in this study was based on data validity testing. Validity is the degree of accuracy between data occurring on research objects and data that can be reported by researchers. Thus valid data are data that do not differ between the data reported by the researcher and the data that actually occurred in the study object.<sup>55</sup>

Sugiyono explains that data validity tests in qualitative research include credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability tests.<sup>56</sup>

## 1) Credibility

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<sup>55</sup> Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 117.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 121.

According to Sugiyono, "the data credibility test or confidence in the data on qualitative research results was carried out with extended observations, increased persistence in research, data triangulation, negative case analysis, using reference materials, and member checks".<sup>57</sup> A series of data credibility testing activities the authors applied in this study:

a. Extend observation

When conducting observations it takes time to actually know an environment, therefore the researcher tries to extend the research time by using good relationships with informants. The researcher's effort to extend research time to obtain valid data and information from data sources is to improve meetings as effectively and efficiently as possible. In this regard, Sugiyono (2013) notes that "by extending this observation, the researcher's relationship with the source will be better established, the more intimate, the more open, the more trusting, the more information is hidden".<sup>58</sup>

b. Improving endurance

Increasing endurance means making more careful and continuous observations. By increasing persistence, researchers can re-examine whether or not the data they have found is wrong. Similarly, by improving endurance, researchers can provide accurate and systematic data descriptions of what is observed.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 121.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, 12.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 125.



### c. Triangulation of Data

Data triangulation is defined as checking data from multiple sources in various ways and times. Thus there is source triangulation, data collection techniques triangulation, and time triangulation.<sup>60</sup> Triangulation in this study included source triangulation and triangulation of data collection techniques.

This triangulation is performed against information provided by female friends, acquaintances and seniors who use vape. The triangulation is briefly described as follows:

#### 1) Source triangulation

Source triangulation is performed to test the credibility of data performed by checking the data obtained through multiple sources.

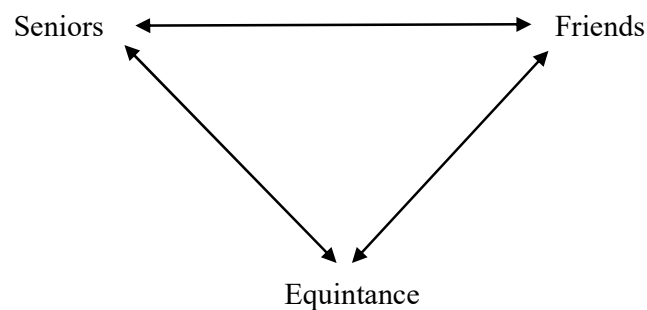


Figure 3.1. Data source triangulation

#### 2) Data collection technique triangulation

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<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 125.

Triangulation of techniques to test data credibility is done by checking data to the same source with different techniques.

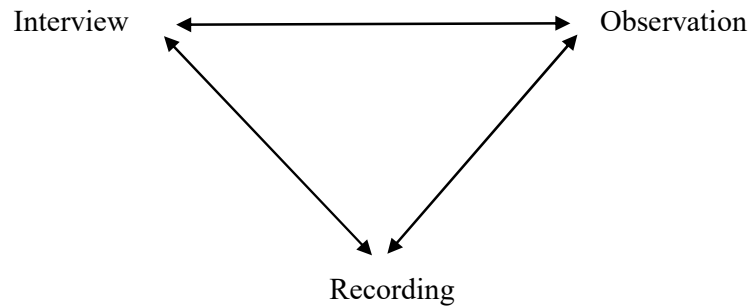


Figure 3.2. Data collection technique triangulation

### 3) Time Triangulation

Time triangulation is performed to check data with interviews, observations or other techniques in different times or situations.

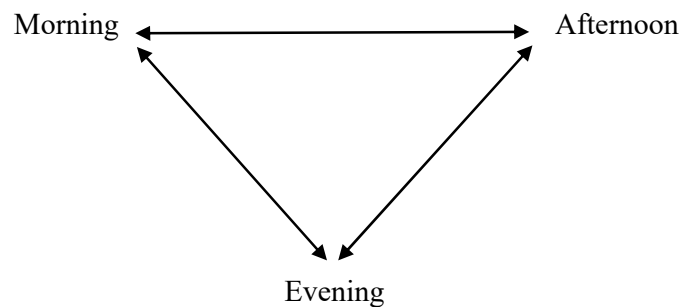


Figure 3.3. Time triangulation

#### d. Using sufficient references

As a reference material to increase confidence in data truth, researchers used documentation materials that were records of interviews with research subjects, recordings, etc. taken by not interfering with or attracting informants' attention, so that the information obtained has a high degree of validity.<sup>61</sup>

e. Hold a member check

A member check is the process of checking data obtained by a researcher to a data giver. The purpose of the member check is so that the information that the author receives and uses in writing the report matches what the informant intends. According to Sugiyono (2013) explained that "member check is the process of checking data that researchers obtain to data providers". The member check process can avoid misinterpretation of respondents' answers when interviewed.<sup>62</sup>

2) External Validity (Transferability)

This transferability is an external validity in qualitative research. External validity indicates the degree of accuracy or applicability of the research results to the population from which the sample was taken. The transfer value is questionable, so that the research results can be applied or used in other situations.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 128.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 129

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 130.

Therefore, in order for others to understand the results of the qualitative research that the author is conducting so that it is possible to apply these results, the author in making the report provides a detailed, clear, systematic, and reliable description.

### 3) Reability (Dependability)

In terms of this reability, Sugiyono (2013) states that:

"In quantitative research, dependability is also called reliability. A relatable study is that others can repeat/reflect the research process. In my research, dependability tests were conducted by auditing the entire research process. Often, researchers do not conduct research in the field, but can provide data. Research like this needs to be tested for dependability".<sup>64</sup>

In accordance with its reliability, valid research results are the researchers who are able to present data according to what is in the field. In this case, the researcher audits the entire research process with the intention that the author may demonstrate activity in the field and account for the entire range of studies ranging from problem determination, field entry, data source determinations, data analysis, data validity, data validity, until the data comes to a conclusion.

### 4) Objectivity (Confirmability)

Confirmability testing in such quantitative research with the objectivity test of the study. Research is said to be objective if the research

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<sup>64</sup> Sugiyono, Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 368.

results have been agreed by many. In qualitative studies, confirmability tests are similar to dependability tests, so they can be performed simultaneously. Testing confirmability means testing the results of the study, linked to the process. If the results of the study are a function of the research process conducted, then they have met the confirmability standards. In the study, do not let the process not exist but the results exist.<sup>65</sup> In accordance with confirmability, then the researcher tested the results of the study by linking them to existing research processes in the field.

#### **E. Data Collection Method**

A study requires data relevant to the purpose of the study, therefore appropriate data collection techniques are required. Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the research process, as the primary purpose of research is to obtain data. The data collection techniques in this study are as follows:

##### **1. Interview**

This study used data collection techniques in the form of interviews, defined here as conversations with specific intentions. “Interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic”. Based on this the researcher must prepare guidelines for the questions to be asked.

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<sup>65</sup> Sugiyono, Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 131.

The interviewer should pay attention to the answers that are expressed as naturally as possible.<sup>66</sup>

In this regard, Susan Stainback in suggests that "So with interviews, researchers will learn more deeply about participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that occur, where this cannot be found by observation".<sup>67</sup>

In the opinion above, by conducting an interview, the obtained data will be more in depth. That is why the data obtained with the interview results will be clearer with the situation and conditions in the field. Lincoln and Guba emphasize that the intent of the interview is:

Constructing the handling of people, events, organizations, feelings, motivations, demands, caring, etc.; reconstructing such roundabouts as experienced by the past; projecting roundness as expected to be experienced in the future; verifying, changing, and expanding informationThe researchers used the construction obtained from others, both human and non-human; and verified, altered and expanded construction developed by researchers as member checking.<sup>68</sup>

Based on this, data collection techniques through interviews in this study focus on the study's main source: vape users who study at the Universitas Islam Indonesia, where in-depth interviews were conducted on the background of use, awareness of side effects, up to their own personal opinions.

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<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 231.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, 232.

<sup>68</sup> Moleong Lexy J, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi)*, (Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2013) 186.

## 2. Observation

One of the techniques of data collection in qualitative research is observation. This observation was carried out not only by humans but by all the objects in the field ranging from the smallest to the largest.

Observation is observing the situation that is studied. Marshall states that "through observation, researchers learn about the behavior, and the meaning of the behavior".<sup>69</sup>

In qualitative research, observation is one of the most appropriate ways to test truth in this way that we can find what really happens in the field. Therefore observation is needed in qualitative research, in which case Alwasilah (2003) reveals that:

- a) Respondents' behavior is naturally a manifestation of codes and rules in a culture, not just cultural routines. It tends to be considered mediocre especially by members of its own society. They are only aware of the codes and rules when faced with researchers from outside of their own culture.
- b) The work of qualitative research is to express the rules and ideas according to the context of behavior occurrence in the emotional perception of the respondents.
- c) Culture is the collective knowledge and experience of its members.

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<sup>69</sup> Sugiyono, Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 47.

Through observation techniques, it is hoped that researchers will be able to obtain more factual data on situations and conditions in the field.<sup>70</sup> In this regard, Patton expressed the benefits of the observation technique itself:

- a. First, by being in the field, the researcher is better able to understand the context of the data in the whole situation, so he can get a holistic or comprehensive view.
- b. Second, direct experience allows researchers to use inductive approaches, so it is not influenced by previous concepts or views. Inductive approaches open up the possibility of discovery or discovery.
- c. Third, researchers can see things that are lacking or that others do not observe, especially different people in that environment, because they have been considered "ordinary" and therefore will not be revealed in interviews.
- d. Fourth, researchers can find things that respondents would not disclose in interviews because they are sensitive or want to be covered because they could harm the name of the institution.
- e. Fifth, researchers can find things beyond respondents' perception, so researchers get a more comprehensive picture.

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<sup>70</sup> Alwasilah A Chaedar, *Pokoknya Kualitatif: Dasar-dasar Merancang dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Dunia Pustaka Jaya, 2003), 214.



- f. Sixth, not only can researchers make observations but also gain personal impressions such as feeling the social situation.<sup>71</sup>

Based on the above observation benefits, it is hoped that researchers can have the opportunity to collect large, factual, detailed, and careful data. This is how the researcher directly observes how social life affects the background of female students to use vape, so that experience directly experienced is the main tool for testing truth in the field.

### 3. Documentation

Research with a qualitative approach also requires a type of data that takes the form of documentation studies. Sugiyono (2013) states that "Documents are records of past events. Document may take the form of a person's writings, drawings, or monumental works".<sup>72</sup>

In other words, documents are an important aspect of qualitative data collection techniques. This documentation study is a complement to the interview and observation methods, thus the data obtained will be more accurate especially in qualitative research. Using this documentation technique, researchers can obtain data, not information from only

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<sup>71</sup> Nasution, *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Tarsito, 2003), 59.

<sup>72</sup> Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 240.

informants, but information from various written sources or documents from informants.

As Satori and Komariah (2012) reveals:

Documentation studies in qualitative research are complementary to the use of observation and interview methods. Documentation studies that collect documents and data needed in research problems are then intensively studied so that they can support and increase the confidence and proof of events.<sup>73</sup>

Based on the above by conducting a documentation study, in addition to the results of interviews and observation, it will be more factual if there are documents, screen capture photos as authentic evidence in research on the use of vape among Universitas Islam Indonesia's students.

In the next step, the researcher conducts literature studies, which are to study reference books and previous research results that other researchers have done, especially in social studies and Islamic law. The goal is to get a theoretical foundation and to know a little bit about the problem to be researched. Thus the literature used in this study is literature related to research that examines the use of vape among students of Universitas Islam Indonesia.

## **F. Data Analysis**

After the research process has been completed, the researcher then begins to process data and analyze data obtained from observations, interviews,

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<sup>73</sup> Aan Komariah dan Djam'an Satori, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 149.

and literature studies. Data analysis is the process of processing, separating, grouping, and combining empirical data collected in the field into a structured and systematic collection of scientific information that is then ready to be packaged into research results reports.<sup>74</sup>

This opinion is in line with Sugiyono (2013) who asserts that:

Qualitative data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field records and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, compiling it into patterns, choosing which is important and which is important. They are learned, and come to conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others.<sup>75</sup>

In this study, data processing and data analysis were conducted through the process of compiling, categorizing, and searching for the content relationships of various data obtained with the intention of obtaining results tailored to the study.

Data analysis in qualitative research has been conducted since before entering the field, while in the field and after completion in the field.<sup>76</sup> In pre-field and post-field data analysis of preliminary study result data or secondary data, which will be used to determine the focus of the study. The analysis of data while in the field using the Miles and Huberman model is divided into three

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<sup>74</sup> Mukhtar, *Metode Praktis Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif*. (Jakarta: Referensi (GP Press Group), 2013), 120.

<sup>75</sup> Sugiyono, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 89.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

activities, namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.<sup>77</sup>

With reference to the above, the data analysis process is as follows:

#### 1. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field is quite large, therefore it needs to be recorded carefully, in detail and adapted to the established research focus. In this regard, Sugiyono (2013) explains that "reducing data is summarizing, choosing important things, looking for themes and patterns". Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for the researcher to perform subsequent data collection, and search for it when necessary.<sup>78</sup>

To clarify the data needed, the researcher used interviews, observations, and documentation studies aimed at vape-user students at Universitas Islam Indonesia. With the data reduction process, the researcher has much easier to group data and classify data according to the problems studied.

#### 2. Data Display

In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relation between categories, flowcharts or the

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<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 91.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, 92.

like.<sup>79</sup> The presentation of data in this study is the result of interviews with vape-user students at Universitas Islam Indonesia.

With regard to the research method that the researcher chose, which is descriptive analytical, the data display performed by the researcher is more often described in the form of brief descriptions. From the whole data obtained, it is understood one by one and then combined and interpreted according to the existing research questions.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Sugiyono (2013) explains that conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before. Findings can be a description or description of an object that was previously still dim or dark, so that after being examined it becomes clear.<sup>80</sup>

Conclusions are the final activity in research with the aim of searching for meaning and explanation of data that has been analyzed by searching for important matters. The conclusion was verified during the research process to test its validity so that it could be drawn into a final conclusion.

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<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, 95

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, 99

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Research Results

In this chapter, the researcher will outline the observation results, interview results, research results and discussions of the study, namely the use of vape among female students of universitas Islam Indonesia. The focus of this study is on the principal cause, informant's understanding, and informant's opinions on vape and its laws in Islam. This study was conducted at the Universitas Islam Indonesia by searching for informants who met the criteria established in this study. In searching and collecting for information about research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to socio-legal research. This approach aims to gain understanding and describe complex reality. Besides, the researcher also used observation techniques as a way to supplement the data that had been discovered. In the analysis stage, the researcher made a list of questions which were used for in-depth interviews directly to the informants as data collection, which were then analyzed to determine how the information was provided by the informants.

The study involved ten female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia from different majors and classes as informants. In accordance with the purpose of the study, all informants involved were female and vape users. The research was conducted in May 2023 with direct interviews with informants

whose names were initialized as informant one (R1), informant two (R2), informant three (R3), informant four (R4), informant five (R5), informant six (R6), informant seven (R7), informant eight (R8), informant nine (R9), informant ten (R10).

Based on the findings of the researcher in the field, a high number of UII's students who used vapor can be found in any café near campus. Almost every coffee shop around UII that researchers visit can be met by university students who use vape. This proves that vaporization has become commonplace and is widely used by university students. This new phenomenon then be the study of this research. The researcher sees the phenomenon of female students using vape as a phenomenon which is set back by a reason, where they use vape for certain reasons or purposes.

### **1. The Principal Causes of Vape Used among Female Students of UII**

Principal cause is also known as main reason, which means the reason for something that is a fact or situation that explains why it happened or what caused it to happen.<sup>81</sup> In general, the reasons behind the use of vape are divided into two: internal factors and external factors. Internal factors come from inside of oneself, while external factors come from outside of a person.

In this study, the researcher asked the motives behind the use of vape among female students of universitas Islam Indonesia. Based on the informants'

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<sup>81</sup> Translator Team Collins Dictionary, <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>, Accessed on Tuesday, July 25<sup>th</sup> 2023.

answers, the backgrounds that encourage informants to use vape include internal and external factors. Internal factors come from inside themselves, and can take the form of a need in themselves without people's encouragement. This internal factor is the reason for informant one (R1) to use vape, as she stated in the interview with the researcher:

“I used to go everywhere with my motorbike, and I used to get sleepy while driving it, eventually my father told me to use a car. At that time, my activities were quite hectic and didn't allow me to stop by or stop for a while and sleep in the car, and then I found a way to keep myself out of sleep. I've tried many things before by eating candy, drinking many times and so on but it still didn't pay off. Finally, I found out about the vapor. I forgot where I knew about it, but I used the vape to anticipate getting sleepy and keep myself fresh. And it worked.”<sup>82</sup>

Internal factors are also the cause of informant eight (R8) using vape:

“I initially used vape to quit smoking and it worked. Vape is good, there are many choices of taste and sweetness. Cigarettes have bitter taste and the smell of burning is bad.”<sup>83</sup>

In addition, informant nine (R9) also has the same internal reason as informant eight (R8), which is an alternative to quitting cigarettes, as she stated:

“I was originally a smoker and hanging out with cigarettes tended to be more wasteful than using vape. Even now I still smoke, but I'm more dominant in vape than cigarettes because it's more economical and there's a variety of flavors.”<sup>84</sup>

R1 uses vape due to her internal need to anticipate drowsiness while driving. The use of vape is recognized as more cost-effective by R9 than using regular cigarettes. Meanwhile, R8's use of vape was aimed at making it stop using tobacco cigarettes and it was successful. In addition, the internal factor

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<sup>82</sup> Interview with Informant One, on May 25<sup>th</sup> 2023.

<sup>83</sup> Interview with Informant Eight, on May 31<sup>st</sup> 2023.

<sup>84</sup> Interview with Informant Nine, on May 30<sup>th</sup> 2023.



can also be a release on a matter, as stated by the sixth informant (R6), “I use vape only for release because when the pandemic come, I rarely played with friends, so I feel more bored doing nothing”.<sup>85</sup>

The external factors are experienced by R2, R3, R4, R5, R7, and R10. The association and curiosity caused by the surrounding environment became the biggest influence in the process of using vape among Universitas Islam Indonesia’s female students. This is evidenced by the results of this research in which the majority of informants use vape because they were influenced by peer environments that are also vape users. R2, the second informant was an active smoker who was then advised by her friend to try vape because it was cheaper. R2 began to like vape and left tobacco cigarettes because in addition to its cost, vape also had better taste and more combustion smoke. She revealed:

“At first, a friend told me to try vape because she said it's more economical. Then I bought the vape and after I counted my expenses during my smoking and vaping it was very different, more frugal when I was vaping. Eventually, I like using vape because besides it is frugal, I also liked the taste of the liquid. The smoke emitted from vape is also more than cigarettes, so I prefer vape. It has its own sensation.”<sup>86</sup>

Curiosity to try vape is also the main reason for R4, R5, R7 and R10 to use vape. This curiosity is based on the scope of friendship, which is mostly vape users. According to the researcher from what the informant said above, it is true that based on the fact in the field, electric cigarettes has better smells than conventional cigarettes. Because e-cigarettes have a wide variety of flavors, such as melon, mint, cappuccino, bananas, and other flavors. So this is what

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<sup>85</sup> Interview with Informan Six, on May 30<sup>th</sup> 2023.

<sup>86</sup> Interview with Informan Two, on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2023.

makes tobacco cigarette users switch to electric cigarettes, not forgetting because of the issue that conventional cigarette prices have risen. Therefore, electric cigarettes are an alternative to cigarette users.

Social media is also the reason for the use of vapes among female students of Universitas Islam Indonesia. It is evidenced by R7's curiosity that comes from seeing a ring-shaped smoke video released from the vape and choosing to continue using the vape because she likes its unique taste variation.

“At first, I used to see videos of people making O-shaped smoke from vape, then interested in trying. I also like to eat snacks, so I like vape because there are many varieties of taste, there are fruit soups, chocolate, coffee and so on.”<sup>87</sup>

R7's statement shows that the influences of vape used are not just from friends or needs, but also from social media which is currently accessible very easily and has become a part of everyday life. Besides, as a person who has a fear of missing out (FOMO), R3 doesn't want to be missed by her friends who used vape while hanging out. She also considered vape as a more modern item than conventional cigarettes. This suggests that vaping is part of popular culture because it is already part of the lifestyle.

From research and observation that researchers have conducted, it can be seen that lifestyle, curiosity and sphere of association encourage female students to use vape. However, it cannot be denied that using electronic cigarettes is a drain on student spending because of the low price of liquid and the treatment that is not easy. Informant eight (R8) explained that the

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<sup>87</sup> Interview with Informan Seven, on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2023.

importance of using vape when having money is because the liquid price is quite expensive, starting with IDR 85K and IDR 40K for coil price, which must be changed every two weeks.

From the results of this study, more than half of informants used vape only when they were gathering with their friends, the rest of them only used vape when they wanted to or were in need.

## **2. The UII's Female Students Awareness on Side Effect of Vape**

Awareness has the meaning of knowing, understanding, remembering, understanding, and open heart and mind to doing according to their heart. Awareness can also mean insensitivity to their actions. In this case, awareness is the heart and mind that has been opened up about what has been done.<sup>88</sup> Awareness of the side effects of vape means that the heart and mind are open when using vape and have a desire to stop using vape.

From the studies conducted, almost all informants knew the side effects caused from vape, but few of them were aware of the side effects. Some informants are aware of the side effects of vape, who are informant one (R1) and informant three (R3) who understand the side effects resulting from vape. R1 is conscious of the side effects of vape and intends to stop slowly from being addicted, but R3 does not intend to stop because she does not feel any side

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<sup>88</sup> Sujarwa, *Manusia Dan Fenomena Budaya*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1999), 115.

effects during vape use and she believes that vape use is not an issue while not excessive in its consumption.

According to the second informant's (R2) point of view, vape cannot be the main benchmark as the cause of diseases such as lung disease or cancer in e-cigarettes smokers. She argues that females are susceptible to disease and the causes are various such as heredity or lack of self - health.

“I think every human being has their own illness, for example, someone who doesn't even vape but has cancer or lung disease. So yeah, I don't think vape is the main cause.”<sup>89</sup>

In reality, vape use can cause coughs and headaches if the nicotine content of liquid is high enough and the smoke emitted quite a lot. These side effects were felt by informant eight (R8) and informant ten (R10). They felt pain in the head because nicotine levels in vape are too high. The R8 which was previously a user of tobacco cigarettes even felt cramped in the chest and coughed because the smoke produced in vape was more than the smoke produced from tobacco cigarettes.

“When I first used vape, I was surprised that there was more smoke than regular cigarettes, so I cough when I first try it and if the nicotine level was too high it would give me a side effect of a brief headache and chest tightness.”<sup>90</sup>

“I usually get dizzy after vaping, probably because of the high nicotine content.”<sup>91</sup>

More than half of informants have knowledge of negative vape side effects, but they still use vape because they do not feel any side effects after

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<sup>89</sup> Interview with Informant Two, on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2023.

<sup>90</sup> Interview with Informant Eight, on May 31<sup>st</sup> 2023.

<sup>91</sup> Interview with Informant Ten, on June 2<sup>nd</sup> 2023.

smoking vape. The informants expressed their opinion that the use of vapes is okay while not excessive. What is more, vape has become a habit when she is hanging out with her friends. As informant six (R6) stated:

“I’m still vaping because now it's kind of a habit when hang out with friends and I feel like there's something missing if I don't vaping while hang out with friends.”<sup>92</sup>

Awareness of the side effects of vape is also not an excuse for R8 and R7 to stop using vape. Both informants stopped using vape because they did not use vape for a quite long time by accident and preferred to buy food instead of liquid and coil.

The informant's knowledge of the side effects produced by vape is still quite lacking. This is because less than half of e-cigarette users do not have a good knowledge of e-cigarettes.

### **3. The Understanding of UII’s Female Students on Islamic Legal Norms in the Use of Vape**

In Islam, the law on cigarettes and vape remains a debate among scholars. Yusuf al-Qardawi argues about the law of smoking in his book that it is illegal for harm's sake. On another occasion, he said "smoking is *makrūh* or *makrūh tahrim*". He reasoned that, from each of the mazhab followers, four had differences of opinion. Once tobacco was invented and used to smoke widely among the public, it was not based on the arguments they put forth, but only on the application. It means that they agree that whatever harms the body and

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<sup>92</sup> Interview with Informan Six, on May 30<sup>th</sup> 2023.

reason is *ḥarām*, but they differ in their view in establishing the smoking law.

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The rise of dissent from scholars is due to the fact that smoking has several benefits. Some also argue that smoking harms little, while it benefits a lot. Some also argue that smoking has no merit at all, nor does it cause harm. In addition, previously in several other countries such as Malaysia, the Malaysian fatwa Assembly has first prohibited the use of electric cigarettes because they could harm humans sooner or later.

In Indonesia itself, Muhammadiyah administers a fatwa *ḥarām* to vape. Electric smoking is illegal as in conventional cigarettes due to the category of destructive or harmful acts. And then the electric cigarettes endanger themselves and others who are exposed to vapor as agreed by medical experts and academics.<sup>94</sup>

In this study, the researcher asked the informants' opinions regarding the differences in opinions of scholars regarding the laws of vape used and what vape laws according to informants. Some informants argue that the differences in the opinions of the scholars regarding the law on the use of vape return to each individual because in Indonesia there are different *mazhab* with different

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<sup>93</sup> Yusuf al Qardhawi, *Fatwa-watwa Kontemporer (Jilid 2)*, alih bahasa As'ad Yasin, (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 1995), 821.

<sup>94</sup> Ani Nursalikah, "Muhammadiyah Fatwakan Rokok Elektronik *Ḥarām*", Retrieved from: <https://republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/q4liar366/muhammadiyahfatwakan-rokok-elektronik-ḥarām>, Accessed on Thursday, July 13<sup>th</sup> 2023.

rules and there is no absolute law issued by the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI). As stated by R2:

“Actually this is a difference in the opinions of the scholars, and I don't think there are any hadiths that clearly state that the vape is *ḥarām*. From what I read, vape is *ḥarām* because it can cause damage to our bodies slowly, but it can be damaging if we overuse it. So I don't think that's a problem as long as we don't overuse and we are the one who know our portion, so as long as there's no clear hadith and there's still a lot of debate among scholars why don't we follow our hearts that we think the right one.”<sup>95</sup>

In addition, Informant five (R5) said that the *mazhab* is not very strong among millennials, coupled with conventional cigarettes and electric cigarettes has become like a complement to some people:

“We are among the young people of generation Z today, so *mazhab* is not too strong in everyday life, plus vape and cigarettes are like an addition or supplement to some people.”<sup>96</sup>

R5's statement was supported by the opinion of the first informant (R1) who lives in an Islamic Boarding School (*Pondok Pesantren*) and serves as the caretaker, saying:

“In my boarding school environment, both the elderly and the young (men) are smokers, but with him smoking he becomes more passionate in teaching, more zealous in worship, and with him smoking he can get more inspiration”.<sup>97</sup>

According to her, there is nothing wrong with cigarettes or vape because there is no absolutely forbidden ingredient in Islam such as alcohol or pork and all ingredients contained in it are only converted into smoke.

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<sup>95</sup> Interview with Informant Two, on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2023.

<sup>96</sup> Interview with Informant Five, on May 25<sup>th</sup> 2023.

<sup>97</sup> Interview with Informant One, on May 25<sup>th</sup> 2023.

Informants assume that as long as there is no strong argument or official fatwa and there is still debate among scholars, it is better to follow their own words that are considered true because they justify the disputed law, but the reason for using vape is not because they follow one of the laws. Therefore, a popular opinion among informants regarding the use of vape is *mubāḥ* (*boleh*). While R7 argues that the law using vape is *ḥarām*, R3 and R8 argue that vape law is *makrūh*.

“More in the direction of saying *ḥarām*. Because based on my knowledge, something self-destructive is not allowed in Islam and in vape there are components that can damage the body.”<sup>98</sup>

“I think it is *makrūh*, the actions that should not be done and have an adverse impact on ourselves and others. I wanted to say it *ḥarām* but still very heavy and still controversial.”<sup>99</sup>

The ‘*makrūh*’ law said by informant eight (R8) and informant three (R3) is based on vape side effects that are not good for themselves and others. Meanwhile, the opinion of ‘*ḥarām*’ expressed by informant seven (R7) is based on his knowledge of Islamic provisions, namely “something that is self-destructive is not allowed in Islam and vape contains components that can damage the body”. However, R7 still uses vape, which makes it included in breaking the law in Islam that she believes, so the law is sinful in the sight of Allah.

The absence of absolute laws for the use of vape as decided by the Malaysian fatwa Assembly which gave the ‘*ḥarām*’ law against vape, makes the

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<sup>98</sup> Interview with Informant Seven, on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2023.

<sup>99</sup> Interview with Informant Three and Informant Eight, on May 26<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> 2023.



vape users especially women feel unsure about which law to follow. Moreover, the lack of education related to tobacco and nicotine hazards accompanied by various environmental influences led informants to assume that vape use is not a problem while not addictive and has no side effects.

## **B. DISCUSSION**

In Indonesia, the rules related to cigarettes are listed in Government Regulation (PP) No. 109 of 2012 concerning the Safety of Substances Containing Addictive Substances in the form of Tobacco for Health. This policy has been implemented over a decade and the cigarette industry continues to develop significantly, evidenced by the emergence of various types of electric cigarettes. A study conducted by Hastan & Suzy (2018) found that vaping is a lifestyle that is part of popular culture, a culture that shows more entertainment, impressiveness and a more consumptive side.<sup>100</sup> The result is in line with research results conducted, in which the most popular main reason for the use of vape is 'friend influence', as stated by informant three (R3) that vape is a more current item than conventional cigarettes.

In addition, a study by Brahmantyo & Wulandari (2020) explained that the essence of vape use is to assume that electric cigarettes are a bridge and an alternative for vape users to completely stop consuming cigarettes in the

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<sup>100</sup> Hastan and Suzy "Vaping Sebagai Bagian Dari Budaya Populer (Studi Gaya Hidup Pada Perempuan Berhijab Pengguna Vape Di Komunitas @hijabvapersindonesia)", *Koneksi* 2, no.2 (2019):229, <https://doi.org/10.24912/kn.v2i2.3889>

future<sup>101</sup>. This is also in line with the research results of the study that shows that the reason informant eight (R8) uses vape is as an alternative to quitting conventional cigarettes and the effort was successful.

However, the use of vapes similar to tobacco cigarettes also has similar side effects. According to BPOM, electronic cigarettes contain addictive substances and supplements found in e-liquid liquids and aerosols (evaporators) from packaging that are carcinogenic and can cause health problems<sup>102</sup>. Although vape is used by some people as an alternative to reducing tobacco cigarettes use, vape also contains nicotine in liquid which may cause tobacco smokers to find it difficult to quit the routine. In addition, the most likely latent health hazard for e-cigarette users is Electronic Associate Long Injury (EVALI). EVALI is a serious medical condition in which a person's lungs become damaged by substances contained in e-cigarettes and vaping products.<sup>103</sup> Moreover, the risk of damage to egg cells and increased risk of miscarriage could potentially be experienced by women who consume vape. Additionally, the use of vapes also causes problems in the fallopian tube, such as the channel where eggs and sperm meet or where fertilization occurs. Thus, if problems occur in the channel, it can cause a person to experience a reduced

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<sup>101</sup> B. B. Bramantyo, C Wulandari, "Pemahaman makna hijab Vapers dalam menggunakan vape", *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi* 19, no. 2 (2020): 270.

<sup>102</sup> Badan POM, *Kajian Rokok Elektronik di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan, 2017), 27.

<sup>103</sup> Sketsa Unmul, "Beban Ganda Mahasiswa Pengguna Rokok Elektrik, Antara Bahaya Laten Kesehatan hingga Sulitnya Atur Finansial", retrieved from: <https://www.sketsaunmul.co/berita-kampus/beban-ganda-mahasiswa-pengguna-rokok-elektrik-antara-bahaya-laten-kesehatan-hingga-sulitnya-atu-finansial/baca>, Accessed on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

chance of pregnancy, and can increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy or out-of-breed pregnancy.<sup>104</sup>

These theories are incompatible with the results of studies that have been conducted, where informants' awareness is still very lacking and do not fully understand the side effects produced by vape. This is evidenced by informant two (R2)'s statement that vape cannot be the main benchmark as the cause of diseases such as lung disease or cancer in electronic smokers because women are vulnerable to disease and the cause can be various such as heredity or because they cannot maintain self-health. Besides, the side effects of vape are not only in terms of health, but also from the reasonably high price of vape care for some college students. However, according to vape user informants who want to quit using conventional cigarettes, her monthly spending on vape is more economical than conventional cigarette use.

The lack of awareness among vape users of both short-term and long-term side effects produced by vape led them to assume that vape use is not a problem while not overusing it. Awareness is knowledge and understanding. Therefore, if a person who only knows the side effects of vape without properly understanding the short-term or long-term consequences shows that he/she has no awareness of vape side effects.

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<sup>104</sup> Uswah, "Marak Perempuan Gunakan Vape, Dosen UM Surabaya: Waspada Ketidaksihuran hingga Gagal Ginjal", Retrieved from UM Surabaya: [https://www.um-surabaya.ac.id/homepage/news\\_article?slug=marak-perempuan-gunakan-vape-dosen-um-surabaya-waspada-ketidaksihuran-hingga-gagal-ginjal-1#](https://www.um-surabaya.ac.id/homepage/news_article?slug=marak-perempuan-gunakan-vape-dosen-um-surabaya-waspada-ketidaksihuran-hingga-gagal-ginjal-1#) Accessed on July 13<sup>th</sup> 2023.

The side effects of e-cigarettes that can harm themselves and others are related to the law of using e-cigarettes in Islam. According to the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership (PP), the law to use electric cigarettes is 'ḥarām' like conventional cigarettes because it falls into the category of self-destructive or dangerous acts<sup>105</sup>. In some countries in the Middle East such as Qatar, banning e-cigs is considered as dangerous as conventional cigarettes containing high nicotine addictive substances. In addition, Nahdatul Ulama (NU) gives the legal status of electric cigarettes the same as conventional cigarettes, which is the law of consuming vape is between *mubāḥ* and *makrūh*, depending on the level of benefits and the harmness.<sup>106</sup> The differences in opinions from scholars, fuqaha and Islamic institutions both in Indonesia and internationally regarding the law of use of vape also led to differences in opinion among respondents of this study. The most popular laws of vape use among respondents were *mubāḥ* and *makrūh*. However, only one respondent followed one of the laws established by Islamic institutions, which is *ḥarām*.

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<sup>105</sup> Nugroho Meidinata, "Hukum Vape atau Rokok Elektrik dalam Islam dari Pandangan NU dan Muhammadiyah", retrieved from: <https://lifestyle.solopos.com/hukum-vape-atau-rokok-elektrik-dalam-islam-dari-pandangan-nu-dan-muhammadiyah-1442830>, Accessed on August 1<sup>st</sup> 2023.

<sup>106</sup> Mahbib Khoiron, "Perlunya Fatwa Peoduk Tembakau Alternatif", Retrieved from: <https://www.nu.or.id/opini/perlunya-fatwa-produk-tembakau-alternatif-xFYfK>, retrieved August 1, 2023.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

There are three main conclusions from this fundamental study as the answer to the research questions as follow:

1. The influence of friendship environment, personal needs, and curiosity became the main reasons behind the use of vape by female students at Universitas Islam Indonesia who became the informants of this research. In addition, the female students also like the flavorful variant of vape's liquid and the smoke's combustion more than conventional cigarettes.
2. The UII students' awareness of short-term and long-term side effects produced by vape is still lacking because there is no education directly from the nearest person and the lack of curiosity about the side effects of vaping. In addition, the majority of UII students who became the informants of this study do not have the intention to stop using vape because it is part of the hard-to-leave habit when hanging out with friends.
3. Because of the difference opinions among scholars regarding the vape usage law, these female students have reason to justify the vaping act they did by determining the vape regulation following their own words. The female students argue that the law of using vape is *mubāḥ* because there is

no official fatwa regarding the law on the use of vape which inaugurated by Islamic institutions in Indonesia

## **B. Suggestion**

The suggestion for this study is for the future researchers who will research with an aligned topic in order to conduct research on a wider scale and range using a similar research object which is female. This aims to produce research with broader insights and more variable informant

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## APPENDIX

### I. Interviews questions and answers

Question 1: When was the first time you tried vapor?

	Answers
R1	Pertama kali saya mencoba vape itu pada awal tahun 2021.
R2	Saya pertama kali mencoba vape pada tahun 2018.
R3	Saya sudah lama mencoba vape, tapi kalau punya vape nya belum lama ini sekitar bulan januari 2023.
R4	Awal mencoba vape ketika kuliah semester 3
R5	Ketika saya magang bersama teman-teman kampus, sekitar bulan oktober 2022.
R6	Saya mencoba vape itu ketika pandemic, saya lupa tahunnya kapan.
R7	Saya sudah ngevape sejak SMA
R8	Awalnya saya tahu dari teman dan social media.
R9	Mencoba vape setahun setelah kuliah
R10	Saya sudah mencoba vape sejak SMP, ketika vape baru dilegalkan.

Question 2: What was the reason you do vaping?

	Answer
R1	<p>Dulu awalnya saya kemana-mana bawa motor, yang mana kalau aku pakai motor saya sering mengantuk, akhirnya bapak saya menyuruh saya untuk pakai mobil. Pada saat itu kegiatan saya lumayan padat dan tidak memungkinkan saya untuk mampir atau berhenti sebentar dan tidur di mobil, kemudian saya mencai cara agar di jalan tidak mengantuk. Sebelumnya saya sudah coba pakai permen, berkali-kali minum dan lain sebagainya tapi tetap tidak membuahkan hasil. Akhirnya, saya tau tentang vapor. Saya lupa awalnya tau vape dari mana, tapi aku pakai vape itu untuk mengantisipasi ngantuk supaya di jalan tetap segar dan ternyata berhasil. Liquid untuk vape itu ada yang ngasi sensasi dingin dan ada yang tidak, saya pakainya yang dingin karena bikin seger di tenggorokan seperti kita makan permen yang mint. Dan sampai sekarang pun aku pakai vape itu kalau butuh saja, tidak selalu. Sekali atau dua kali selain nmenyetir pernah juga ngevape nya tapi tidak sering, seringnya ketika menyetir mobil aja.</p>
R2	<p>Aku itu perokok aktif ya dari tahun 2016, kemudian di tahun 2018 memang lagi zamannya vapor dan saya tertarik karena awalnya disuruh teman untuk mencoba vape karena katanya lebih hemat. Kemudian aku beli vapenya dan setelah aku hitung-hitung pengeluaranku selama aku merokok dan ngevape itu sangat berbeda, lebih hemat ketika aku ngevape. Lama kelamaan jadinya aku suka ngevape karena selain hemat, aku juga suka rasa dari liquidnya itu. Asap dari vape juga lebih banyak dari rokok, jadi aku lebih suka vape, ada sensasi tersendiri.</p>
R3	<p>Saya orangnya FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) karena banyak teman yang merokok dan ngevape. Jadi kalau nongkrong atau ngumpul bareng teman-teman itu aku pengen berasap juga. Tidak mau ketinggalan juga dan vape menurutku lebih kekinian daripada rokok.</p>

R4	Saya tahu vape dari teman-teman saya yang laki-laki karena kebanyakan dari mereka ngevape dan awalnya mencoba karena penasaran saja. Kemudian saya meneruskan ngevape itu karena sering merasa ingin ngevape.
R5	Awalnya coba coba, penasaran sama orang-orang yang menggunakan vape itu rasanya gimana soalnya dari tampilannya kan beda ya sama rokok
R6	Saya ngevape cuma buat pelampiasan saja karena ketika pandemic sudah jarang main sama teman jadi saya merasa lebih bosan tidak melakukan apa-apa.
R7	Awalnya dulu sering melihat video orang membuat asap bentuk O dari vape, kemudian tertarik buat mencoba. Saya juga suka mengemil, jadi saya suka vape karena banyak varian rasanya, ada sup buah, coklat, dan sebagainya.
R8	Saya awalnya pakai vape untuk berhenti dari rokok dan ternyata berhasil. Vape itu enak, ada banyak pilihan rasanya dan manis, kalau rokok ada rasa pahit dan bau pembakarannya tidak enak.
R9	Saya awalnya perokok dan kalau nongkrong pakai rokok cenderung lebih boros daripada pakai vape. Walaupun sampai sekarang masih merokok, tapi saya lebih dominan ke vape daripada rokok karena lebih hemat dan ada bermacam rasa nya.
R10	Awal mencoba karena penasaran dan karena sedang tren juga saat itu.

Question 3: Do you know the side effect of using vape?

	Answer
R1	Tau. Saya tau efek sampingnya karena pernah mencari tahu dan saya sudah mulai mengurangi penggunaan vape agar tidak kecanduan nantinya. Dan saya juga tahu ada aturan dalam islam yang mengatakan ‘sesuatu yang berlebihan itu tidak baik’.
R2	Iya tahu. Saya tahu risikonya apalagi untuk perempuan. Kalau efek sampingnya dalam jangka panjang bagi wanita itu bisa kanker ya, sedangkan kalau kita sebagai wanita itu dari awal kodratnya rentan sama penyakit kanker dan pendapatku untuk penyakit itu kita tidak bisa patokannya karena vape, bisa jadi

	<p>karena keturunan atau memang sudah sakit karena kondisi tubuh kita. Tidak bisa kita sangkut pautkan vape berbahaya dan bisa merusak tubuh atau menyebabkan penyakit lain. Dari awal, kita yang menjaga tubuh kita, bagaimana pola makan kita, pola tidur kita, olahraga kita, dan aktifitas kita. Jadi, menurut saya setiap manusia juga sudah ada sakitnya masing-masing, sebagai contoh ada orang yang tidak ngevape tapi dia sakit kanker atau sakit paru-parunya. Jadi ya menurutku vape itu bukan penyebab utama.</p>
R3	<p>saya sdah tau mengenai efek samping yang ditimbulkan dari vape. Saya juga sadar vape memiliki efek samping yang berbahaya, tapi saya pikir selama tidak berlebihan konsumsinya tidak apa-apa karena selama mulai ngevape saya belum merasakan yang namanya kecanduan atau efek sampingnya yang batuk-batuk gitu.</p>
R4	<p>Saya tidak tahu dan tidak pernah mencari tahu ya efek sampingnya apa karena sejauh ini tidak ada sfek sampingnya di saya dan aman saja.</p>
R5	<p>Saya tahu efek samping dari vape itu kan tidak baik untuk paru-paru, untuk pernafasan juga untuk tenggorokan tidak baik. Tapi karena saya juga tidak sering menggunakannya, hanya sesekali, jadi menurut saya tidak apa-apa.</p>
R6	<p>Kalau efek sampingnya itu tahu tapi belum pasti aja itu bener apa tidak karena sejauh ini saya belum merasakan apa-apa.</p>
R7	<p>Sebenarnya saya tahu tapi sekedar aja dan tau efek sampingnya itu dari lihat video yang fyp tiktok gitu dan cuma baca sekilas. Tapi setau saya vape itu lebih aman daripada rokok soalnya kan kalau rokok itu harus 1 batang dihabisin, nah kalau vape paling sekali atau dua kali hisap aja.</p>
R8	<p>Tahu, sama seperti rokok. Ketika awal pakai vape saya kaget karena asapnya lebih banyak daripada rokok biasa, jadi pertama kali nyoba saya batuk-batuk dan kalau kadar nikotinnya terlalu tinggi akan ngasih efek samping sakit kepala sesaat dan timbul rasa sesak di dada.</p>
R9	<p>Saya tahu efek negatifnya apa karena sering lewat juga di reels ig, tapi ya hanya sekedar baca saja tidak mencari tahu lebih dalam.</p>

R10	Saya tahu efek sampingnya dan setahu saya cukup bahaya juga bagi kesehatan. Tidak jauh beda dengan rokok lah, sakit paru-paru, tenggorokan, dan sebagainya.
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Question 4: When do you usually do vaping?

	Answer
R1	Saya ngevape ya hanya ketika bawa mobil dan ketika sedang mengantuk tapi harus melakukan sesuatu supaya ngantuknya hilang. Saya tidak pakai di tempat umum karena saya juga bagian dari pengurus dan pengajar di pondok pesantren yang saya tempati sekarang, jadi saya tidak mau mencontohkan perbuatan yang masih tabu dilakukan wanita dan belum diterima oleh masyarakat kepada anak didik saya di pondok. Anak didik saya kalau melihat saya ngevape pasti mereka beranggapan saya ini nakal dan tidak mencerminkan perilaku yang baik.
R2	Saya sembarang dimana saja ngevape, tapi lebih sering di tongkrongan dan di kos.
R3	Seringnya kalau ngevape ketika nongkrong atau kumpul bersama teman saja. Terkadang di rumah juga hanya untuk mengosongkan catridgenya aja karena saya bukan tipe yang ngevape setelah habis makan atau yang setiap saat.
R4	Lebih sering ngevape kalau nongkrong sama teman-teman, selain nongkrong saya sangat jarang ngevape.
R5	Saya pakai vape itu juga tidak sering, paling kalau ada teman yang ngevape saja atau sedang ada kegiatan dengan teman yang ngevape. Saya tidak mau mengganggu kenyamanan teman saya yang tidak ngevape, jadi saya menghindari ngevape ketika pergi atau lagi bersama teman yang tidak ngevape.
R6	Seringnya ngevape ketika sedang kumpul bersama teman, kalau dirumah ketika lagi ingin saja.
R7	Tergantung situasi karena saya ngevape hanya ketika ingin, kadang bisa 2 hari sekali, dimana saja ketika sedang ingin ngevape.

R8	Sering, tidak pada keadaan tertentu, misalnya pas nongkrong, main hp, atau ketika nugas juga sering. Dan yang terpenting ketika punya uang, soalnya ketika beli liquid harganya IDR 85K dan harga coil IDR 40k yang mana coilnya harus diganti setiap dua minggu sekali jadi agak lumayan buat mahasiswa seperti saya. Jadi kadang lebih milih beli makan daripada beli liquid.
R9	Karena masih merokok jadi vape itu saya gunakan sebagai selingan saja, ketika sedang sendiri misalnya, atau ketika nongkrong juga sering ngevape dibandingkan merokok. Lebih kepada sosial smokers.
R10	Saya ngevape kalau lagi ingin saja, misalnya di kos atau pas lagi nongkrong bersama teman, jarang di rumah.

Question 5: What are your opinion regarding ‘the difference opinion between scholars about the law of using vape’?

	Answer
R1	Menurut saya yang namanya pendapat itu tidak ada yang salah. Kalau di lihat sekarang itu banyak orang yang mendapatkan inspirasi dengan rokok, banyak orang yang bisa memulai aktifitasnya karena rokok, dan saya tidak membenarkan orang merokok maupun menindas orang yang tidak merokok. Dari bebrapa orang perokok yang saya temui, mereka memiliki alasan sendiri mengapa mereka merokok. Kalau di lingkungan pondok saya, baik orang tua maupun yang muda (laki-laki) banyak yang merokok, akan tetapi dengan dia merokok dia menjadi lebih semangat mengaji, lebih semangat ibadah, dan dengan dia merokok dia bisa mendapatkan lebih banyak inspirasi. Jadi, saya pribadi tidak masalah dengan rokok atau vape karena di dalamnya tidak ada bahan-bahan yang diharamkan dalam Islam seperti babi atau alcohol dan semua bahan yang terkandung didalamnya hanya diubah ke dalam bentuk asap saja. Oleh karena itu menurut saya tidak ada yang salah, kecuali kalau merokok sambil makan daging babi atau ngevape pakai alcohol dan sejenisnya yang sudah jelas diharamkan dalam Islam.



R2	<p>Sebenarnya ini merupakan perbedaan pendapat para ulama ya dan ini menurut saya belum ada hadits yang jelas menyatakan bahwa vape itu <i>ḥarām</i>. Kalau dari yang kita baca vape itu <i>ḥarām</i> karena bisa menimbulkan kerusakan di badan kita secara perlahan tapi itu bisa merusak kalau kita berlebihan secara pemakaian. Jadi selama kita tidak berlebihan secara pemakaian menurut saya tidak masalah, dan yang tahu porsi badan kita itu diri kita sendiri, jadi selama belum ada hadits yang jelas dan masih banyak perdebatan kenapa kita tidak mengikuti kata hati kita saja yang menurut kita benar.</p>
R3	<p>Saya tidak terlalu mengikuti dengan hukum yang diperdebatkan para ulama dan saya hanya tahu dari keluarga saya yang sebagian besar perokok dan menggunakan vape bahwa rokok dan vape itu <i>makrūh</i>.</p>
R4	<p>Kalau pendapat saya, hukum vape itu tergantung pemikiran masing-masing, tapi setau saya alasan dari ulama yang menentang vape itu karena dari segi kesehatan yang lebih menonjol dibandingkan dari segi agamanya. Dan saya tidak memandang ulama dari mazhab mana atau aliran manapun karena tergantung kepercayaan masing-masing saja.</p>
R5	<p>Menanggapi perbedaan pendapat ulama itu tergantung pilihan masing-masing individu, karena di Negara kita juga ada beberapa mazhab yang dianut dan menurut saya orang yang menganut mazhab nya itu tidak sepenuhnya patuh dengan aturan yang berlaku di mazhab mereka itu. Sebagai contoh salah seorang yang menganut mazhab A tetapi mazhab A melarang penggunaan vape, tetapi mazhab B membolehkan vape dan karena orang tersebut sangat ingin mencoba dan menggunakan vape dia jadi percaya mazhab B tapi hanya untuk hukum vape itu saja. Apalagi kita di kalangan anak muda generasi Z saat ini mazhab itu tidak terlalu kental di kehidupan sehari-hari ditambah lagi vape dan rokok sudah seperti tambahan atau pelengkap bagi sebagian orang.</p>
R6	<p>Menurut saya itu harus ditinjau terlebih dahulu, kalau misalnya dalam ketentuan dari Al-Quran sudah melarang atau meng<i>ḥarām</i>kan vape maka menurut saya hal tersebut sudah mutlak. Saya juga pernah mendengar bahwa rokok itu di<i>ḥarām</i>kan oleh sebagian ulama tapi saya tidak tahu alasan</p>

	diharāmkannya. Dan menurut saya kembali ke masing-masing pribadi saja karena saya juga tidak terlalu peduli dengan pendapat yang berbeda tanpa suatu landasan yang benar dan masih diperdebatkan, karena takut akan rancu.
R7	Kalau menurut saya terima saja pendapat para ulama tapi saya tidak menyalahkan salah satunya karena setiap pendapat ulama pasti ada landasannya. Saya juga tidak condong ke salah satu hukum nya, jadi saya membenarkan semua hukumnya tetapi tidak memutuskan untuk ngevape karena salah satu hukumnya.
R8	Kalau pendapat pribadi dan sependek pemahaman saya, semua hal yang merugikan, yang berbahaya, dan membuat tubuh kita sakit itu dilarang. Jadi saya tidak bisa memungkiri dari hati nurani saya bahwa merokok itu tidak baik bagi kesehatan dan merugikan diri sendiri.
R9	Setau saya ada ulama yang mengharāmkkan rokok itu karena membahayakan diri sendiri dan orang lain, tetapi untuk vape kan hanya merugikan diri sendiri, tidak merugikan orang lain karena ada beberapa orang juga yang menyukai wangi dari vape, tidak seperti rokok.
R10	Menurut saya, vape itu tidak apa-apa selagi belum ada dalil yang kuat atau fatwa yang resmi yang mengharāmkkan vape karena banyak juga yang memakai dan menganggapnya sama dengan rokok.

Question 6: Are you still vaping now? If yes, what is the reason? If no, what difference do you feel after stop vaping?

	Answer
R1	Masih, tetapi saya mulai mengurangi menggunakan vape karena saya tidak mau kecanduan yang mana kalau kecanduan akan susah berhentinya. Jadi saya memulai karena saya dan ingin berhenti juga karena diri saya sendiri, tidak ada paksaan.

R2	Masih ngevape dan merokok juga kadang tapi sudah jarang merokok. Saya biasanya ngevape kalau sedang merasa ingin saja, tapi setiap hari saya pasti ingin ngevape. Dan saya merasa vape telah bikin saya mengurangi rokok.
R3	Masih. Karena saya merasa masih butuh dan tidak mengganggu kegiatan sehari-hari saya.
R4	Masih ngevape sampai sekarang tapi ketia nongkrong dengan teman saja karena saya tidak mau tidak ngevape ketika teman yang lain ngevape dan takut dibully karena tidak ngevape.
R5	Masih ngevape tapi jarang. Karena ngevape kalau kumpul dengan teman yang ngevape saja, akalu dengan teman yang tidak ngevape saya juga tidak ngevape.
R6	Masih ngevape karena sekarang menjadi kebiasaan kalau sedang kumpul bersama teman selalu ngevape dan saya merasa ada yang kurang kalau tidak ngevape ketika kumpul.
R7	Sudah berhenti ngevape. Karena awal tahun 2023 saya sering berpergian jauh dan vape nya tidak saya bawa jadi saya tidak ngevape lagi sampai sekarang. Tidak ada perbedaan yang saya rasakan setelah berhenti ngevape, tapi ketika ngevape dahulu saya sering merasa nyeri di bagian dada ketika bernafas, setelah berhenti ngevape sudah tidak nyeri lagi. Dan smenjak berhenti vape saya jadi lebih sering jajan.
R8	Masih, tetapi sudah jarang karena saya lebih memilih untuk beli makanan daripada beli liquid dan coil. Tapi Alhamdulillah saya sudah bisa lepas dari rokok dan sedang berusaha untuk lepas dari vape juga.
R9	Ya, saya masih ngevape karena belum bisa lepas dari vape. Setiap hari pasti ada waktu yang saya rasa ingin menghisap vape itu, jadi belum bisa lepas aja.
R10	Saya sudah berhenti ngevape. Tidak alasan tertentu, berhenti hanya karena sudah bosan dan tidak diizinkan oleh orang tua dan pasangan saya. Tidak ada perbedaan apa-apa yang saya rasakan, tapi ketika habis ngevape biasanya saya pusing, kemungkinan karena nikotinnya yang terlalu tinggi. Selebihnya tidak ada apa-apa.

Question 7: in your opinion, what is the law of vaping and why it is the law?

	Answer
R1	Kalau menurut saya boleh karena saya mengikuti NU dan NU memperbolehkan.
R2	Boleh saja selagi tidak berlebihan. Berlebihan yang saya maksud itu dalam arti kecanduan, jadi seperti yang setiap pagi harus ngevape dan minum kopi, kemudia setelah makan harus ngevape dan sebagainya.
R3	Makrūh. Karena lingkungan keluarga saya mengatakan itu makrūh tapi mereka tidak memberi tahu alasan makrūhnya dan saya tidak mencari tahu juga.
R4	Boleh saja sepertinya karena kalau saya lihat banyak yang berhijab dan teman saya yang lulusan sekolah Islam mereka ngevape yang mana saya rasa mereka lebih paham dengan aturan tersebut.
R5	Menurut saya mubāh walaupun perempuan yang ngevape masih tabu apalagi kita sebagai wanita dituntut untuk sempurna dn berbudi pekerti yang baik, tapi menurut saya yang penting kita bisa menempatkan diri dimana kita ngevape.
R6	Kalau menurut saya boleh saja hukum vape ini karena belum ada hukum mutlaknya dan masih banyak perbedaan pendapat. Jadi saya netral.
R7	Lebih ke arah yang mengatakan ḥarām. Karena sepengetahuan saya sesuatu yang merusak diri itu tidak dibolehkan dalam Islam dan dalam vape ada komponen yang bisa merusak tubuh.
R8	Menurut saya makrūh, perbuatan yang sebaiknya tidak dilakukan dan memiliki dampak yang tidak bagus untuk diri sendiri maupun orang lain. Mau bilang ḥarām tapi masih sangat berat dan masih menjadi kontroversi juga.
R9	Menurut saya boleh saja karena tidak merugikan orang lain dan belum ada hukum mutlak untuk vape.

R10	Menurut saya hukumnya mubāh/boleh. Karena mengikuti mayoritas ulama yang masih memperbolehkan.
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II. Documentation chats

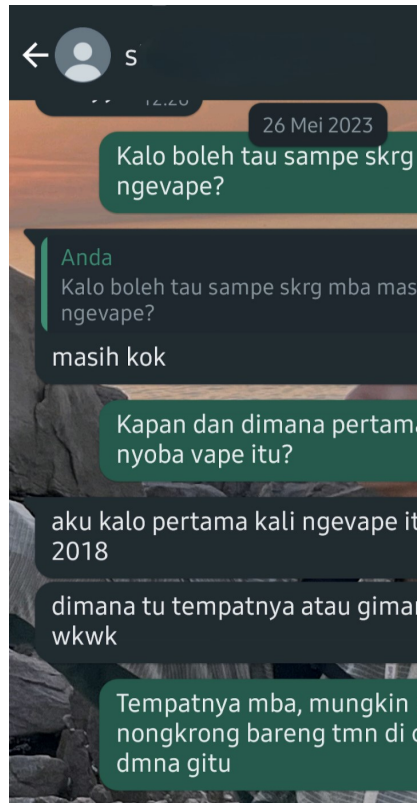


Figure 5.1 Interview with R2

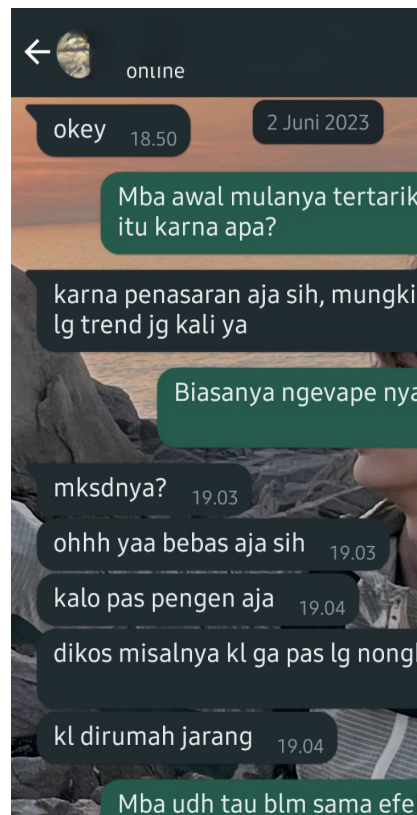


Figure 5.2 Interview with R10

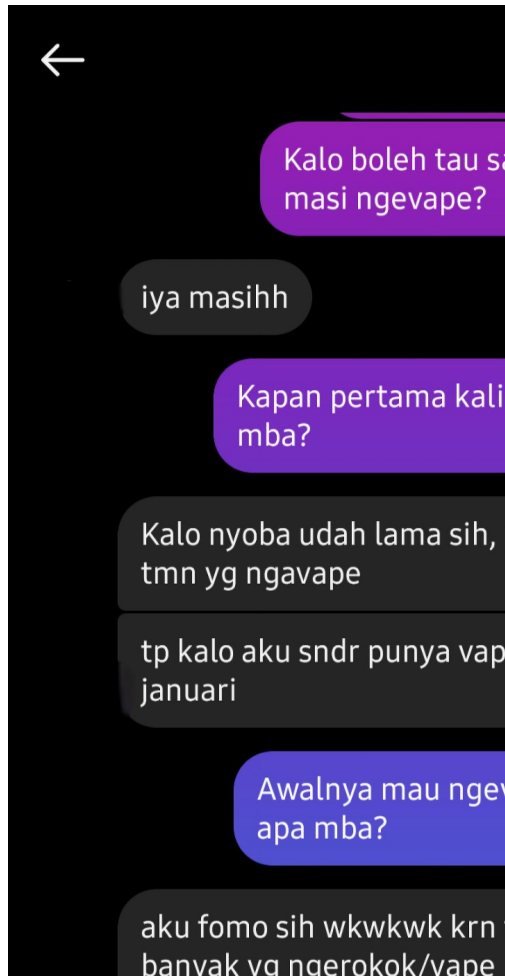


Figure 5.3 Interview with R3

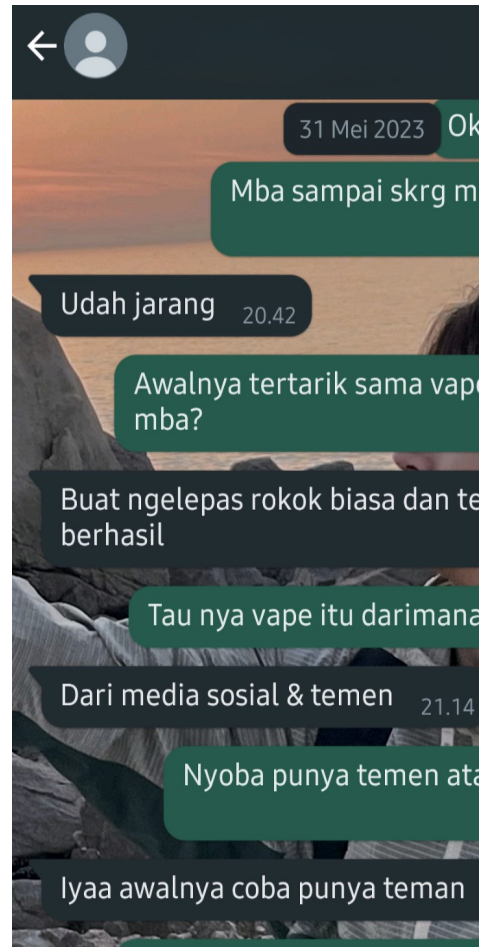


Figure 5.4 Interview with R4

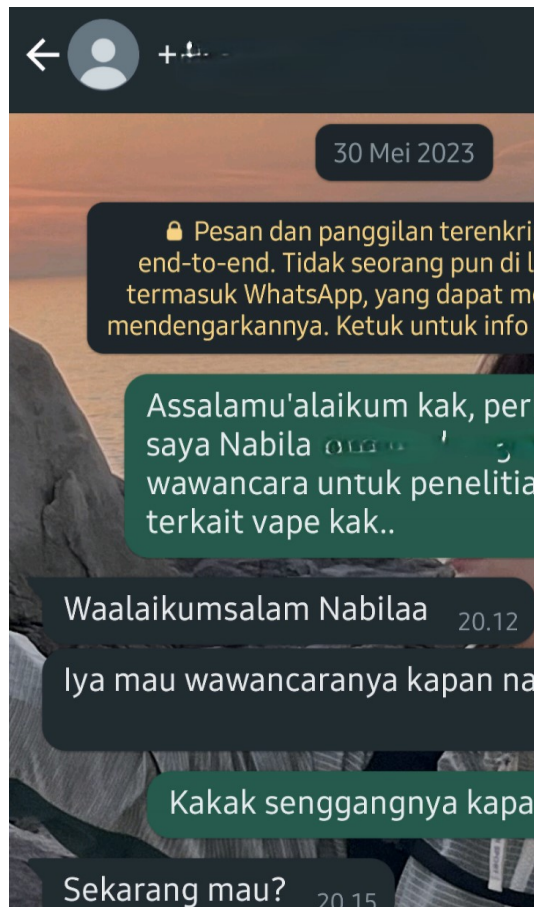


Figure 5.5 Interview with R8

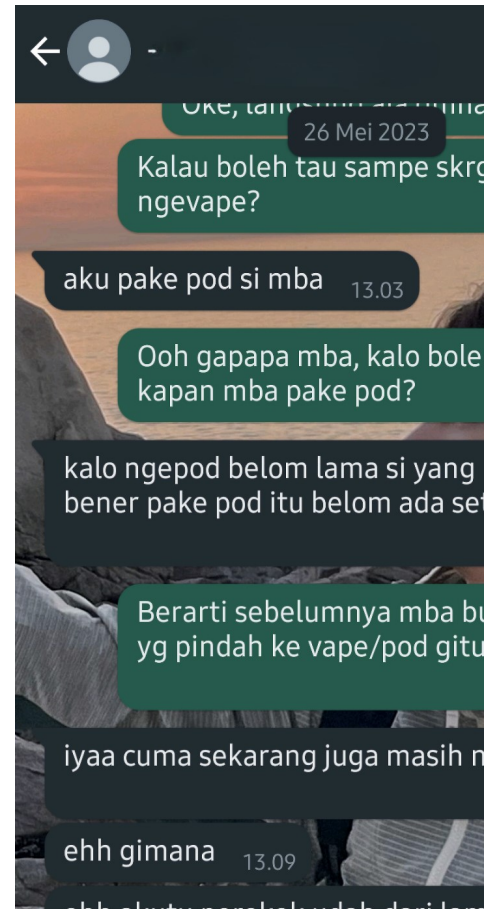
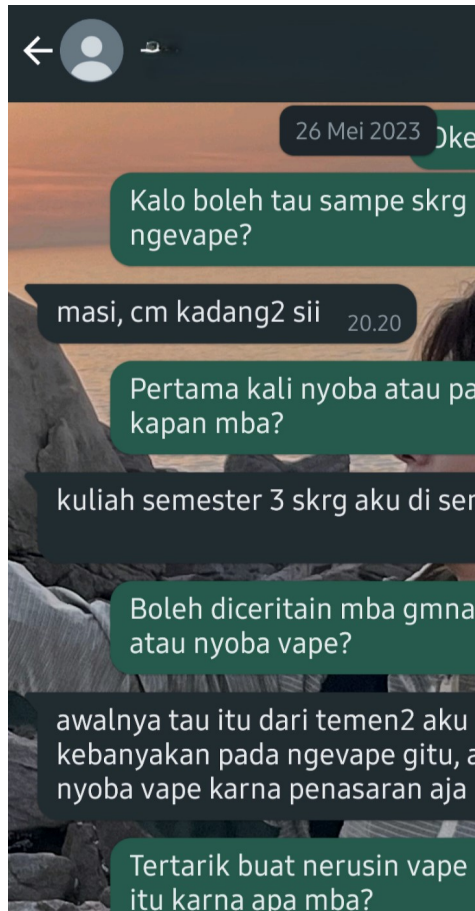
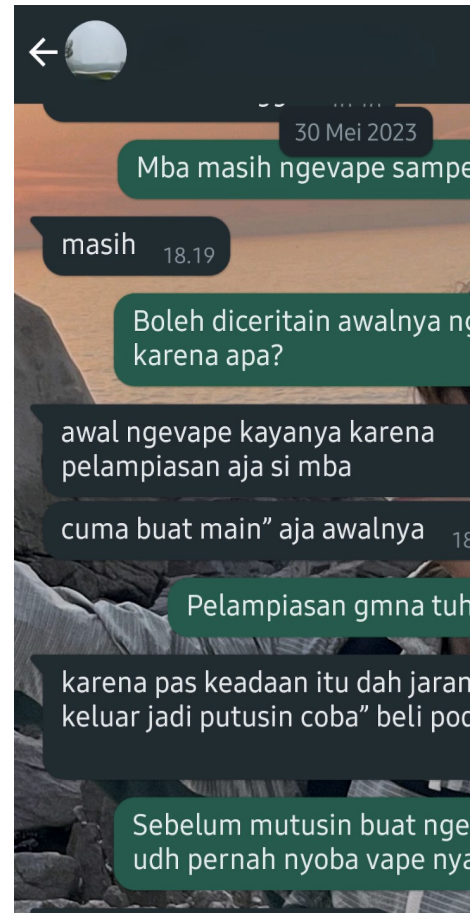


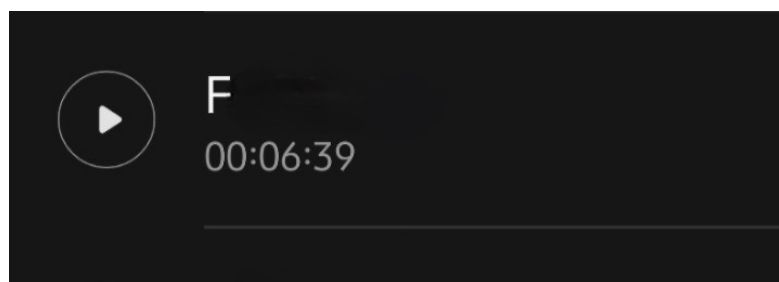
Figure 5.6 Interview with R7



**Figure 5.7** Interview with R6



**Figure 5.8** Interview with R9



**Figure 5.9** Interview with R1 dan R5



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