

Reinforcing Factors Of Students Smoking Behavior In Pesantren Darul Hijrah Putra Martapura South Kalimantan

Musafaah¹, Dina Yuniarti²

¹ School of Public Health, Biostatistics Departement, University of Lambung Mangkurat

² School of Public Health University of Lambung Mangkurat

e-mail: musafaah81@gmail.com; musafaah01@unlam.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Pesantren is one form of educational institutions in Indonesia that continues to grow in accordance with the needs of the era. One of the uniqueness of pesantren education is student or santri, learn and live in dormitory or cottage provided by pesantren. Students who study in pesantren are on average in the adolescent age range. Based on data from the care of students in Pondok Pesantren Darul Hijrah got records of smoking violations with the amount of data per year, from 1.684 the number of students in Pondok Pesantren Darul Hijrah son of the number of santri who smoke increased significantly from year to year. According to Lawrence W. Green there are three determinants of behavior for a person that is predisposing factor , enabling factor and reinforcing factor). The purpose of this study was to analyze the reinforcing factors of students smoking behavior at Darul Hijrah Putra Martapura Pesantren in South Kalimantan.

Method: This research used cross sectional approach. The sample is students from Darul Hijrah Putra Pesantren in Martapura South Kalimantan as much as 70 people by Quota sampling. The independent variables in this study were male parents' smoking behavior and smoking status of teacher, smoking status of roommate and smoking status of non roommate. The dependent variable is smoking behavior on the students of Darul Hijrah Putra Pesantren in Martapura, South Kalimantan. Data analysis used Fisher Exact test.

Result: The result of the research showed that male students who smoked as many as 7 people (10.0%), male parent smoked as many as 28 people (40.0%), the teacher smoked 65 people (92.9%), roommates who smoked as many as 34 people (48.6%), the presence of teachers who smoked as many as 47 people (67.1%). The bivariate analysis in this study showed no correlation between smoking behavior of male parents and students smoking behavior (p-value = 0.694), no correlation between teacher smoking status and students smoking behavior (p-value = 1.000), no relationship status smoking a roommate with students smoking behavior (p-value = 1.000), and no relationship of smoking status outside friend's room with students smoking behavior ((p-value = 0.413).

Conclusion: There is no correlation between smoking behavior of male parents and santri smoking behavior, there is no correlation between smoking status of the teacher and santri smoking behavior, no relationship of smoking status of roommate with santri smoking behavior, and no relationship of smoking status of outside friends with smoking behavior santri.

Keywords : Reinforcing factor, Smoking Behaviour, Student

INTRODUCTION

Smoking is one example of juvenile delinquency. According to data from Demographic Institute of the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (UI) and World Health Organization (WHO), the number of smokers in Indonesia is ranked 3rd in the world, from 257.6 million Indonesians more than 80 million (31.5%). Death from smoking in Indonesia reaches 427,948 people every year or 1,172 per day. Most of them are productive age.¹

Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) recorded the smoking behavior of the population of 15 years and above increased significantly, ie, by 34.2% in 2007 to 36.3% in 2013. The proportion of ≥ 15 years old population who smoked and chewed tobacco tended to increase, from 34.2% in 2007 to 34.7% in 2010 and increasing to 36.3% in 2013.¹

Data from Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) said the number of smokers in South Kalimantan reached a range of 30.5%, from a population of more than 3.6 million in 2012, which is in 2011 only 28.8% of smokers. In 2013 the number of smokers increased by 31.9% from 3.8 million people. This figure is close to the national average of 34.7%. Of the 30.5 percent, the largest smokers in the age group 15-19 years of 41.3 percent, 10-14 years of 17.5 percent and the age of 5-9 years of 1.7 percent.¹

Pesantren is one form of educational institutions in Indonesia that continues to grow

in accordance with the needs of the era. One of the uniqueness of pesantren education is students, learn and live in dormitory or cottage provided by pesantren. Students who study in pesantren are in the average age range of teenagers. Pondok Pesantren Darul Hijrah is one of the largest pesantren in South Kalimantan located in the village of Cindai Alus, Martapura District, Banjar Regency.

Based on data from the care of students in Pondok Pesantren Darul Hijrah got records of smoking violations with the amount of data per year, from 1.684 the number of students in Pondok Pesantren Darul Hijrah son of the number of students who smoke increased significantly from year to year. In the academic year 2013-2014 the total number of violations was reached 178 and the number of smoking violations was 50 violations, then increased in the academic year 2014-2015 and obtained the total number of violations as many as 237 and obtained the number of violations of smoking as much as 73 violations, and in year doctrine 2015-2016 got the total number of violations as many as 296 and got the number of violations of smoking as much as 168 violations and in the academic year 2016-2017 obtained the total number of violations as many as 318 and obtained the number of smoking violations increased by 196 violations.

According to Lawrence W. Green there are three determinants of behavior for a person that is predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors. Predisposing factors include knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, values,

perceptions, regarding the motivation of a person or group to act. Enabling factors include skills and resources necessary to perform health behaviors. Includes transportation costs, distance, and availability. Reinforcing factors include attitudes and behaviors of health workers, community leaders, religious leaders, parents or other officers who are a reference group of community behavior.² The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors driving the smoking behavior of students at Darul Hijrah Putra Martapura Pesantren in South Kalimantan.

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

This research used cross sectional approach. The sample is students from Darul Hijrah Putra Pesantren in Martapura South Kalimantan as much as 70 people by Quota sampling. The independent variables in this study were male parents' smoking behavior and smoking status of teacher, smoking status of roommate and smoking status of non

roommate. The dependent variable is smoking behavior on the students of Darul Hijrah Putra Pesantren in Martapura, South Kalimantan. The self-administered questionnaires included items about the reinforcing factors of students smoking behavior at Darul Hijrah Putra Martapura Pesantren in South Kalimantan. The factors were smoking behavior of male parents, teacher smoking status, smoking status of a roommate, smoking status of outside friend's room. Data analysis was completed using statistics software. To determine statistical significance in bivariate analyses χ^2 tests of differences in proportions (Fisher Exact test) were used. P-value ≤ 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research on 70 respondents obtained the frequency distribution of respondents based on the Smoking Status of Father, Teacher, Roommate Friends and Non Roommate friends presented in table 1 below:

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency Based on Father's, Teacher's, Roommate friend's, Non Roommate friend's Smoking Status, Student Smoking Behavior

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Student Smoking Behavior		
Yes	7	10.0
No	63	90.0
Father's smoking status		
Yes	28	40.0
No	42	60.0
Teacher's smoking status		
Yes	65	92.9
No	5	7.1
Roommate friend's smoking status		
Yes	34	48.6
No	36	51.4
Non Roommate friend's smoking status		
Yes	47	67.1
No	23	32.9

Cross tabulation Status of Smoking Father, Teacher, Roommate Friend and Non Roommate Friend with Student Smoking Behavior at Pesantren Darul Hijrah Putra is presented in table 2.

Table 2. The Relationship Reinforcing Factors (Father's, Teacher's, Roommate friend's, Non Roommate friend's Smoking Status) With Student Smoking Behavior

Independent variable	Student Smoking Behavior				p-value
	Smoking		Non Smoking		
	n	%	n	%	
Father's smoking status					
Yes	2	7.1	26	92.9	0.694
No	5	11.9	37	88.1	
Teacher's smoking status					
Yes	7	10.8	58	89.2	1.000
No	0	0.0	5	100.0	
Roommate friend's smoking status					
Yes	3	8.8	31	91.2	1.000
No	4	11.1	32	88.9	
Non Roommate friend's smoking status					
Yes	6	12.8	41	87.2	0.413
No	1	4.3	22	95.7	

The result of the research showed that male students who smoked as many as 7 people (10.0%), male respondents smoked as many as 28 people (40.0%), the teacher smoked 65 people (92.9%), roommates who smoked as many as 34 people (48.6%), the presence of teachers who smoked as many as 47 people (67.1%). The bivariate analysis in this study showed no relationship between the smoking behavior of male parents and student smoking behavior (p-value = 0.694), no relationship between the teacher smoking status and student smoking behavior (p-value = 1.000), no relationship between the smoking of a roommate status and student smoking behavior (p-value = 1.000), and no relationship between the smoking of outside friend's room status and student smoking behavior ((p-value = 0.413).

The results of Yanyan B. (2015) showed that almost all family of students had a smoking history (85.7%), but statistically the family smoking history was not significantly correlated with the smoking behavior of Tasikmalaya nursing students ($\rho = 0.665$).³ The family is a very influential environment for child development. Family as a place to live and responsible for the planting of values and norms and the formation of behavior in children. Parents as leaders in the family environment have a considerable share in the process. Parents should provide good information and direction so that teens can make good choices and decisions and avoid negative behaviors such as smoking behavior.⁴

According to Liem's research, there is no influence of schoolmates with adolescent smoking behavior (p-value = 0.638) and no

parental influence with teen smoking behavior (p-value = 0.322). In the Liem study, it was found that schoolmates did not have a significant contribution to adolescent the smoking behavior.⁵ This is allegedly due to the existence of school rules that prohibit smoking. Friends at school will not be overly concerned about teenagers who have smoking intentions because the subject of their discussion is generally related to the lesson and the existence of rules that prohibit smoking in schools.⁶

Friends are individuals who are very close to teenagers and usually affect the behavior of teenagers especially smoking. However, each individual has a different psychological nature. Not all teenagers are affected to smoke. This depends on the self-efficacy to survive to not smoke and dare to refuse the call to smoke.⁷

According to research Jhon et al showed no effect of teachers on student smoking behavior (p-value = 0.115). Like parents, teachers are the ones whose students behave by their behavior. If the teacher smokes, then most likely the students join the smoking. But in this study showed no association of smoking status in teachers with adolescent smoking behavior. This can be due to adolescence.⁸

The role of teachers can act as teachers, class leaders, mentors, learning environment regulators, learning planners, supervisors, motivators, and as evaluators. According to Rusman (2014), the teacher is a teacher, class leader, supervisor, regulator of a learning

environment, learning planner, supervisor, motivator and as an evaluator. The role of teachers in developing healthy behaviors in students is to guide students, regulators of the school environment, including those in the classroom, motivators, and as evaluators.⁹

Basically, families and teachers are the smallest unit of a nation that allows being the beginning of the process of education and socialization of good cultures. In this case, the school community plays an important role in the planting of habits.¹⁰ Educational institutions are seen as a strategic place to promote school health is also an effective institution to realize health education, where learners can be taught about the intentions of healthy and unhealthy behavior and its consequences.¹¹

Dwigita states that parents and teachers are the companion figure when children do their daily activities of life. Their role is very dominant and determines the quality of life of children in the future, so it is very important for them to know and understand the problems and health problems in school-age children is quite broad and complex.¹²

CONCLUSION

There is no relationship between the smoking behavior of male parents and student smoking behavior, there is no relationship between the smoking status of the teacher and student smoking behavior, no relationship between the smoking status of roommate and student smoking behavior, and no relationship

between the smoking status of outside friends and student smoking behavior.

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