

The Relationship between Parents' Parenting Patterns and Smoking Incidents in Adolescents at SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan, Kampung Rakyat District, South Labuhanbatu Regency in 2018

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Parenting, Smoking, Youth, Relationships.

The parenting style for children and adolescents is one of the factors that shape the behavior and character of a child. Parenting that is done properly by parents can have a positive influence on adolescents so that they do not smoke. 30% of Indonesians who smoke are reported to have started consuming cigarettes before they reach the age of 10. The purpose of this study is to identify parenting styles and the incidence of teenage smoking and to find out the relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of teenage smoking in SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan, Kampung Rakyat District, Labuhanbatu Selatan Regency in 2018. The type of research used in this study is quantitative with a correlation research design. The population amounted to 144 people, namely male students of SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018. The research sample was 105 respondents, using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis used the chi-square test. The results showed that the majority permissive majority of adolescent parenting styles were 58 respondents (55.2%). The incidence of teenage smoking was 55 respondents (52.4%). The results of statistical analysis obtained p value 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This shows that H_a is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of smoking at SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of smoking at SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018. research places can provide warnings or health education on an ongoing basis about the dangers of smoking, so as to produce a healthy generation of the nation.

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1. Introduction

Currently, Indonesia has reached a very alarming level in the consumption of tobacco products, especially cigarettes. The Ministry of Health noted an increase in the prevalence of smokers from 27% to 36.3%, meaning that 20 years ago, out of every 3 Indonesian population, one of them was a smoker, so today from every 3 Indonesian population 2 of them are smokers. It is also more worrying because women have also increased from 4.2% in 1995 to 6.7% in 2013 (Kemenkes RI, Mediakom, 26 October 2016 Edition).

Adolescence (adolescence) is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood which is marked by changes in physical, psychological, and psychosocial aspects [1]. Chronologically classified as adolescents, they are between the ages of 12-21 years [2]. Adolescents are often known as the phase of seeking self-identity to explain themselves and what their roles are. An important task faced by adolescents is a sense of individual identity, which is finding answers to questions about themselves including decisions [3], [4]. Seeking identity and raising self-esteem will make adolescents wear a status symbol of self-esteem [5]. In this case, adolescents will also have standards and expectations of their own behavior so that they are in accordance with the social world which ultimately forms self-concept [6].

It is known that parenting which is done properly by parents related to providing care, attention, and giving a positive influence on adolescents is very important so that they do not smoke behavior [7], [8].

Parenting is one of the factors that significantly contributes to the behavior and character of a child, this is based on the fact that education in the family is the primary and first education for the child, which cannot be replaced by any educational institution. One of the significant factors contributing to shaping the behavior and character of a child, this is based on the fact that education in the family is the main education for children, and parenting is the initial social interaction to introduce children to the rules, norms and values that apply in society. [9], [10]. Parenting style is divided into three types, namely authoritarian, democratic, and permissive [11], [12].

Percentage of smokers in ASEAN countries for Indonesia (46.16%), Philippines (16.62%), Vietnam (14.11%), Myanmar (8.73%), Thailand (7.74%), Malaysia (2,9%), Cambodia (2.07%), Laos (1.23%), Singapore (0.39%) and Brunei (0.04%) (Depkes RI, 2016). The annual rate of losses due to smoking reaches US \$ 200 million, while the death rate due to diseases caused by smoking continues to increase. Now all over the world the number of smokers reaches 1.2 billion people and 800 million of them are in developing countries.

It is known that more than 30% of Indonesians who smoke reported starting to consume cigarettes before reaching the age of 10. Even more tragic, Indonesia is in the rank 1 of 10 ASEAN countries, where the number of male smokers aged 13-15 years reaches 41%. The female population aged 13-15 years is in the 6th position of the 10 other ASEAN countries with a prevalence of 3.5% of all Indonesian residents aged 13-15 years are female (The Asean Tobacco Control Atlas, 2014).

2. Method

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. This study uses a cross sectional research design. This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan. The research will be conducted from November 2018 to February 2019. In this study, a purposive sampling technique was used, namely as many as 41 people. The sampling method in this research is using total sampling technique.

3. Results & Analysis

3.1. Results

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of Student Characteristics of State Junior High School 4 Pekan Tolan

0	Data Demografi	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	Usia		
	13 tahun	28	26,7
	14 tahun	44	41,9
	15 tahun	33	31,4
	Total	105	100
2	Kelas		
	VII	32	30,5
	VIII	43	41,0
	IX	30	28,6
	Total	105	100
3	PekerjaanOrangtua		
	PNS	32	29,5
	Wiraswasta	28	27,6
	Pegawaiswasta	24	22,9
	Buruh	21	20,0
	Total	105	100
4	Agama		
	Islam	76	72,4
	Kristen Protestan	29	27,6
	Total	105	100

Based on the demographic data of the respondents above, it was found that the respondents in this study were 105 respondents with the majority aged 14 years of 44 respondents (41.9%), the majority of Class VII totaled 43 respondents (41.0%), the majority of the work of civil servant parents was 32 respondents (30,5%), and the majority are Muslim, amounting to 76 respondents (72.4%).

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution of Parenting Parenting in SMP 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018

No	Pola Asuh	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	Otoriter	0	0
2	Demokratis	28	26,7
3	Permisif	58	55,2
4	Penelantar	19	18,1
Total		105	100

Based on the frequency distribution table above, it is found that the majority of the parenting style is permissive, amounting to 58 respondents (55.2%).

Table 3.
Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Smoking at SMP 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018

No	Merokok	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	Ya	55	52,4
2	Tidak	50	47,6
Total		105	100

Based on the distribution table above, it is found that the majority of respondents smoke amounted to 55 respondents (52.4%).

Table 4.
Frequency distribution of Parenting Patterns Relationship between Parents and Teenage Smoking at SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018

Pola asuh orang tua	Perilaku Merokok				Total		p-value
	Ya		Tidak				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Otoriter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,000
Demokratis	26	24,8	2	1,9	28	26,7	
Permisif	14	13,3	44	41,9	58	55,2	
Penelantar	10	9,5	9	8,6	19	18,1	
Total	50	47,6	28	52,4	105	100	

Based on the table above, there are 105 respondents, it is known that the relationship between people's parenting patterns and adolescent smoking behavior at SMP Negeri 4 Pekan Tolan in 2018 is the majority of permissive parenting patterns of 58 respondents (55.2%) with smoking behavior of 14 respondents (13, 3%) and non-smoking behavior by 44 respondents (41.9%).

3.2 Discussion

Parents with permissive or spoiled parenting styles usually provide very loose supervision. Give the child the opportunity to do something without sufficient supervision from him. They tend not to reprimand or not warn their children when their children are in danger and give little guidance to their children. Parents of this type are usually warm, so their children often like them (Anggraini, 2013).

Factors that influence adolescent development include family influence, nutritional influence, emotional disturbance, gender, socioeconomic status, health, and body shape. Besides that, environmental influences also affect the physical development of adolescents. Factors that tend to influence adolescents are factors of relationships or interactions between individuals or groups such as friends, family, and educational institutions. The interaction between endogenous and exogenous. This factor occurs the interaction between internal and external factors that shape and influence individual development.

The results of research conducted by Theodorus (2014) stated that smoking families played a very important role in the smoking behavior of their children compared to non-smoking families. Parents are examples and models for adolescents, but for parents who do not know about health, they indirectly teach unhealthy behavior or patterns of life. The number of adolescents who smoke, one of the reasons is from the poor parenting style of their parents, for example, the behavior of parents who smoke and this behavior is emulated by their children from generation to generation (Susanto, 2013).

Research results from Hamka University and Komnas HAM in 2010 showed that almost all (99.7%) children saw cigarette advertisements on television and 68.2% had a positive impression of cigarette advertisements, and 50% of teenage smokers were more confident as imaged by cigarette advertisements.

This is in accordance with the learning theory which states that a behavior will last if it is reinforced. The absence of warning and punishment from parents regarding the child's smoking behavior will be considered as a form of confirmation of their smoking behavior so that the smoking behavior continues (Taylor, Peplau & Sears, 2011).

This study has limited research, namely in distributing questionnaires. Because the questionnaire contained about parenting styles and the incidence of smoking, the students felt afraid and reluctant to fill out. The students were not serious in answering the questionnaire because fear would affect academic judgments. Therefore, the researcher accompanies the respondent when the respondent fills out the questionnaire.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the study entitled the relationship of parenting style with the incidence of adolescent smoking at SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru in 2018, the following conclusions are obtained. The majority of teenage smoking at SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru in 2018 was smoking. There is a relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of smoking at SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru in 2018.

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