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Analysis of High School Students' Pocket Money Use in Smoking Behavior

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INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the Ministry of Finance in 2020, Indonesia is one of the

largest cigarette-producing countries in the world with a total of 298.4 billion cigarettes. As one of the industrial sectors

that play an important role in the Indonesian economy, cigarettes have a very significant influence on the country's financial income because it helps the country in state revenue through customs and excise. The government managed to collect Rp 185.1 trillion in state revenue from customs until July, growing 31% compared to the same period last year.

Global Youth Tobacco Survey state that Indonesia is the country third after China and India as the country with the prevalence smoker child highest in the world. With height production cigarettes cause consumption product tobacco like smoking in Indonesian society is high. It is supported by the issued report by the Direktorat Jendral Bea dan Cukai (DJBC). Finance shows that consumption cigarette Indonesia's population of 322 billion stem cigarettes in 2020, though the total this reduced by 9.7% in comparison year previously and reached 356.5 billion stems. Consumption of high smoking in Indonesia is not regardless of the price of cheap cigarettes if in comparison with some countries. World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the price of cigarettes in Indonesia turns out to still more cheap compared to a number of the country's poor. Whereas moment this Indonesia already entered the category of a country earning medium up.

The World Health Organization (WHO) surveyed 20 brands of the best-selling cigarettes in each country over several years. Price cigarettes that too imposed tax or tax in the country respectively. Result, In 2018 average price of one wrapped cigarette in Indonesia was only IDR 26,250, or if using the exchange rate official US dollar moment that valued at USD 1.82 per pack. If compared to countries peer or medium to top, the price of smoking in Indonesia was also still more cheap than China which averages USD 2.06 per pack, Malaysia USD 4.19, Turkey USD 2.76, and Suriname USD 3.35 per pack. Cheap price cigarettes and easy access for getting cigarettes Becomes the reason more many smokers in Indonesia. Cigarettes can be bought anywhere, starting from trader hawkers in the lamp red until stalls on the side road.

Global Adult Tobacco Survey in 2021 finds that about 34.5 % of the population of adults in Indonesia is using tobacco and six of ten House ladder states have shopping for product tobacco. Home ladder smokers divert many big sources of power for tobacco, which is 11% of the budget monthly used for buying cigarettes and product other tobacco. Portion the bigger from allocation shopping rice (9.7%) or meat (6.5%). Height numbers consistently found all over group income, include family poor and almost the poor

spend the average respectively 9.2 % and 10.4 % of the budget for buying tobacco. Besides that, shopping for tobacco in Indonesia is far away bigger than the country with a population of significant smokers like China (6.5 %) and India (2.9%). The Center for Indonesian Strategic Development Initiative (CISDI) stated that cigarette becomes a source of burning money House stairs in Indonesia. CISDI found the fact that the average smoker in Indonesia spends Rp. 417,074 each month or 10-11 % of the total amount of expenditure on House stairs. That is, cigarettes burn a portion of actual expenses and could be used for need essentials other like education, as well as food nutritious.

Not only burning Indonesian family household money, but cigarettes also burden the budget of the Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS), according to data from the Ministry of Health from BPJS Health in 2017, the number of cases of disease related to smoking and tobacco, both outpatient or inpatient care, reached more than 5,159,627 cases. Based on the Health BPJS report, there is Rp5.9 trillion of money that is borne by the government for medical expenses caused by smoking for the people of Indonesia. The consumption of cigarettes will threaten the implementation of Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) because funds are sucked up for the

treatment of diseases caused by smoking which exacerbates the BPJS Health deficit.

Singkawang City is one of the cities in the western province after Pontianak City. Singkawang City was officially designated as an autonomous region on October 17, 2001, in Jakarta by the Minister of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy on behalf of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. Currently, Singkawang City is around 21 years old since it was inaugurated as an autonomous region. As an autonomous region that is still young, the city of Singkawang has certainly experienced many developments, including the development of its human resources. Behind the development of human resources, many problems must be faced by the government, one of which is the problem of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is indeed a natural thing because youth it self is a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood. Of course, in this case, adolescents experience an unstable period which causes these adolescents not to know what is good and bad for themselves and their environment. Singkawang juvenile delinquency, mostly smoking behavior.

The causes of smoking behavior in school-age children include curiosity, the influence of cigarette advertisements, and the family environment (Huda, 2018). An. Smoking becomes an escape. This is more

easily done by students who have friends who smoke. Smokers in Indonesia are of course spread across most parts of Indonesia, especially in big cities. It is also possible that even in remote areas smoking will become a habit for the population, given the easy access to get cigarettes. There are so many bad effects that come from smoking, not only for the smoker but the people around the smoker will also feel the negative impact.

This is following the theory used in this research the theory of ecological development by Urie Bronfenbrenner who is a psychologist from Cornell University in the United States. Bronfenbrenner explains the factors involved in the development of an individual's personality. These factors include (1) individual, (2) context, (3) process, and (4) time (Ettetal and Mahoney, 2017).

Thahir (2018:14) argues that a mesosystem is two or more microsystems that are interrelated. When two environmental contexts in the microsystem relate and influence individual development, that is what is referred to as the mesosystem. Inter-microsystem interactions are also described in this system. The interaction in question includes problems in a microsystem that can affect the situation of other microsystems. The chronosystem is understood as events that occur in a series

of life and have a pattern (Zubaidillah, 2020:10). Based on the five environmental systems described by Bronfenbrenner, the chronosystem is the outermost part of the entire system. This environmental system involves a certain time in looking at the development of an individual's personality. This system also includes important events experienced by individuals and socio-cultural conditions.

METHOD

The methodology is a series of methods used by researchers to make observations or research that aims to obtain data or information related to the research topic. This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method using a study or literature review and in-depth interviews according to the research topic. A literature study or literature review according to Craswell is a written summary of articles from several books, journals, or documents that cover a variety of important information related to the topic and is much needed in the research process (Craswell, John. W. 2014) as well as a series of related activities. With the method of collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research results, and includes an effort made by researchers to obtain information relevant to a topic of smoking habits carried out by high school children in Singkawang City.

This research was conducted using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire in the form of a google form (G-Form) which was distributed to high school children in Singkawang City and took a sample of three people to conduct in-depth interviews which were conducted for approximately 2 hours with through via WhatsApp with a voice message.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Every individual in his life experiences various kinds of changes and important processes in his development, as well as adolescents. Adolescence is a phase for individuals, where individuals experience a period of transition. The transition period in question is the change from childhood to adulthood, where there are efforts to adapt to changes within oneself that are occurring in the adolescent phase (Papalia & Feldman, 2015). Adolescence has a broader meaning including mental, emotional, social, and physical maturity (Hurlock, 2015). And according to Government Regulation no. 19 of 2003, cigarettes are packaged processed tobacco products including cigars or other forms produced from *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Nicotiana rustic*, and other species or their synthesis containing nicotine and tar with or without additives. In general, cigarettes can be interpreted as a collection of tobacco and cloves which

are rolled using paper or leaves so that they are in the shape of a cylindrical tube.

Cigarettes currently have very many variants, the variants referred to here are flavor variants such as menthol, option purple, essence, and many more. Apart from that, cigarettes are also experiencing developments where previously there were only hand-rolled cigarettes, so now Cigarettes have developed into electric cigarettes such as pods and vapes which have simple shapes. Currently, cigarettes are one of the products whose consumption level is relatively high in Indonesian society. Smoking behavior in adolescents is a symbolic behavior to show maturity, strength, leadership, and attractiveness to the opposite sex. In addition, smoking behavior also aims to seek comfort because smoking can reduce tension and make it easier to concentrate. Data on the world tobacco epidemic according to the World Health Organization 2021 estimates That the number of smokers worldwide aged 15 years and over is 1.14 billion smokers and 7.69 million deaths due to smoking in 2019. If this is allowed, there will be 8 million deaths in by 2030 and it is estimated that as many as 1 billion people will die from tobacco during the 21st century. By 2030, it is projected that 80% of tobacco-related deaths will occur in developing countries. Most teenagers have good knowledge about smoking (53.3%)

but the results of attitudes towards smoking show that as much as 56.7% of teenagers still have an attitude of approval towards smoking.

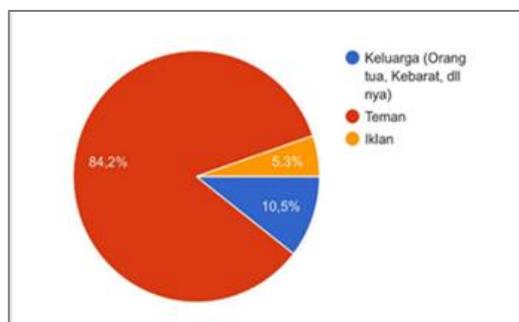


Figure 1: Early Teenagers Know Cigarettes

Based on the survey data above that we conducted regarding the beginning of teenagers getting to know to smoke, most of the informants said that the first time they got to know smoking came from their friends, which means that the social environment is one of the biggest factors (84.2%) in terms of smoking. introduction to smoking for children of this teenage age. In getting to know and starting to smoke, adolescents first learn from their immediate environment, namely family, then also peers, as well as cultural support and local wisdom and norms that apply in the area where they live. According to Wijayanti PM's research (2019), one of the reasons teenagers smoke is not to be perceived negatively by their peers, to be considered masculine, and to follow the habits of their environment. So that continuous smoking behavior will result in becoming a habit that is difficult to leave,

at first it was just a desire (wants) eventually became a need.

However, several informants said that the first time they got to know smoking came from the family environment such as parents, relatives, and other siblings. This means that the family environment also plays a role in increasing young cigarette users, namely teenagers. 1.5% shows that teenagers know smoking from their family environment or where they live (home). This can happen to teenagers because adolescence is a period of introduction or transition from childhood to adulthood. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 25 of 2014, a teenager is someone in the age range of 10-18 years. Curiosity in every way is like trying to smoke a cigarette.

Parents are the basic example for their children in carrying out activities in the environment where they live, many parents are less concerned about children who should not use smoking because it can cause various kinds of diseases. The consequences of smoking do not directly have a negative effect soon but in the long term, research results in the UK show that approximately 50% of smokers who have smoked since their youth will die from diseases related to smoking habits. Smoking habits are associated with more than 25 types of diseases related to human

organs (Aditama 2017) smoking causes organs in the body such as the lungs, liver, heart and kidneys, esophagus, and mouth, are the parts of the organs that are often or susceptible to cigarette smoke, causing dangerous diseases, namely cancer, leaky lungs, and ruptured blood vessels. The family environment should be able to protect their children from negative things such as the use of cigarettes, parents or other relatives to be wise in consuming cigarettes, consuming cigarettes should not be in front of children and find a suitable place to smoke and always to guide to become a human being who behaves in a healthy life.

Today's teenage smokers are increasingly worrying, the number of teenage smokers 5.3% cannot be separated from the existence of subliminal advertisements, namely techniques that expose individuals to a product, trade name or other product stimulation in which a person does not realize that he is being exposed without realizing that the information received is in. to the subconscious that most likely encourages teenagers to smoke. Other research shows that the factors that encourage Indonesian youth to start smoking are cigarette advertisements, and the closest people such as family and peers who smoke (Prabandari & Dewi, 2016). Other research also shows that peers, family environment,

cigarette advertisements, and psychology are factors that trigger smoking behavior in adolescents, and easy access to cigarettes (Sulistiyawan, 2012; Urrutia – Pereira et al., 2017).

At this time, cigarettes were not just hand-rolled cigarettes. However, over time, cigarettes developed so that electronic cigarettes such as the Pod and Vape appeared which were very popular with teenagers. This electric cigarette no longer uses dry tobacco as its main ingredient but instead uses a liquid called liquid to vapor, e-juice, vape juice, or vapor juice. These liquids are the triggers or reasons why teenagers are more attracted to e-cigarettes. Because it is this liquid that gives cigarettes a taste and aroma every time they are inhaled.

If the cigarette hand-rolled only has content nicotine in tobacco as an ingredient mainly. So, inside liquid used in cigarette electricity contains many very dangerous, some among them are nicotine, Volatile organic compounds (VOC), Glycerin, Diacetyl, Acrolein, and still many again. Nicotine (nicotiana) is an alkaloid compound which when in dose tall very dangerous for life the only there is in plant tobacco. Nicotine (nicotiana) is the wrong substance psychotropic stimulant meaning nicotine is also included in type drugs, however, nicotine is the same as cigarettes

that have properties main that is habituation, addiction, and tolerance.

Substance or the content inside cigarette good that cigarette hand-rolled nor cigarette electric really dangerous in a period long time. Related with health, content, and substance contained within cigarettes, liquids, and the smoke if consumed could bother health, health is the first to be disturbed part breathing. One of them is glycerin which is the wrong ingredient in making fluid cigarette electric. Ingredient this added to use for giving a sweet taste to cigarettes and produce steam and more smoke concentrated and many. However, must know, consumed glycerin could irritate the system breathing.

Based on the results survey researcher, wrong one the informant with the initials AL said that before smoking AL feel his head very dizzy and his mouth feels sour or sour and his thought become messed up. However, after smoking, AL feels that his mind becomes calmed down. Informant another with the initials JR said it is at in many problems and many minds, smoking is wrong one solution for making himself AR be better and a little calm down. Even the wrong one our other informants also said if not smoke he becomes no spirit for school.

After reviewing in a manner deep thorough interview in depth child age adolescents in Singkawang City know cigarettes are caused by factor external like family, ads, and friends. Factors this is the factor first where children know cigarettes, besides factor external, son Singkawang City Youth know cigarettes are also supported by adolescent internal factors alone. One of them is the desire to know and the resulting stress by eye lessons, problems with parents and teachers to his friends.

Based on the information the author obtained through surveys and interviews as well as discussions conducted by the author, it can be concluded that smoking can cause addiction and dependence. Based on the previous explanation, cigarettes consist of various ingredients, one of which is tobacco which contains nicotine. Nicotine itself is an alkaloid organic compound composed of other chemical compounds such as carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. The nicotine contained in cigarettes is addictive, which means that nicotine is one of the substances that make smokers addicted.

For teenagers, smoking is a way for teenagers to make themselves look bigger, freer, and look mature when teenagers are together with other teenagers or peers, self-appearance, curiosity (kept), stress,

boredom, and wanting to be seen. Dashing and macho, and defiance, are things that make or can make teenagers start smoking. Besides having a bad impact on the health of active smokers, smoking is also very detrimental to non-smokers (passive smokers). Passive smokers have a risk of heart disease and heart attack, due to damage to blood vessels caused by cigarette smoke.

Smoking behavior also has an impact on the surrounding environment. Inside the plume of smoke, there is a collection of organic compound particles which are pollutants released into the air. Cigarette butts that are disposed of carelessly also pollute the environment. Toxic chemicals contained in cigarettes also seep into the soil and waterways which end up in soil and water pollution. With the behavior to consume cigarettes related to the economy and health, the smoking behavior of teenagers with high economic status will smoke by using certain brands at high prices, while children with low social and economic status will smoke by buying retail. Or sticks and sometimes 1 cigarette to share with friends (Wijayanti PM: 2019).

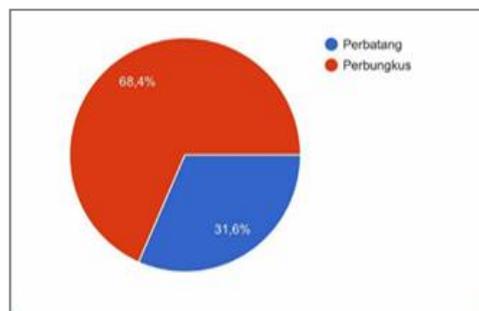


Figure 2: Teenagers Buy Cigarettes in Packs and Sticks

According to the data above research, the Writer shows 68.4 % of teenagers buy a cigarette per pack using money pocket school, and 31.6% used it to buy cigarette trunks. The data show related with expenditure teenager for tobacco and cigarettes, conditions like this are very unfortunate because tobacco or cigarette is expenses that don't give benefit teenagers.

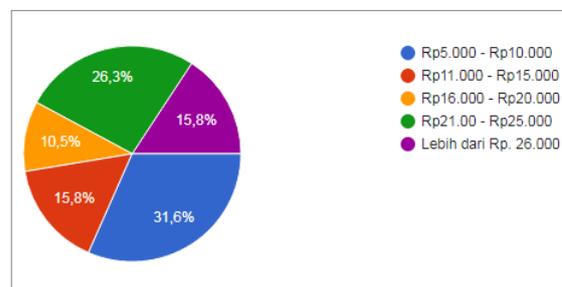


Figure 3: Expenditures of Teenager's Pocket Money to Buy Cigarettes

Based on the above data that the author has done with students in Singkawang High School, West Kalimantan Province, the author obtained data showing the amount of pocket money issued by high school students who smoke. The pocket money used by these students ranges from Rp5,000.00 to around Rp26,000.00. As seen from the diagram

above, as much as 10.5% of students use pocket money to buy cigarettes from Rp16,000.00-Rp20,000.00. As much as 15.8% of pocket money is issued by students for Rp11,000.00-Rp15,000.00 and more than Rp26,000.00. The diagram above also shows that 26.3% of students use pocket money in the range of Rp21,000.00-Rp5,000.00. And most students with data of 31.6% spend pocket money at Rp5,000.00-Rp10,000.00 to buy cigarettes and consume them. Meaning, most teenagers in Singkawang City can spend an allowance of Rp17,000-Rp18,000 per day to buy cigarettes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted through google forms and also in-depth interviews with adolescents in Singkawang City, West Kalimantan at the high school level. The author can draw conclusions that: (1) The influence of advertising is one of the biggest influences when teenagers in Singkawang know about cigarettes. The role of the family is also one of the factors that make teenagers in Singkawang familiar with smoking. (2) Teenagers in Singkawang will willingly use their pocket money just to buy cigarettes, the family's pocket money is around Rp18.000 a day just to buy cigarettes and consume them. (3) Based on the sample, most teenagers in Singkawang

City only use their pocket money to buy cigarettes per stick, because they are considered cheaper.

With the high prevalence of high school teenage smokers in Singkawang City, preventive efforts are needed to reduce the number of teenage smokers. The author provides several recommendations that can be given to the government to reduce the prevalence of smoking among adolescents as follows: Government should be optimizing region without smoking at school as the wrong possible effort is done to lower the prevalence of smokers in circles among teenagers. Then preventive efforts can also be made by optimizing health education about the dangers of smoking. The government's commitment to banning cigarette advertisements in areas close to schools. The commitment of the central government is to increase the price of cigarette excise duty so that cigarettes are no longer an item that can be reached by teenagers.

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