



The Impact Of Smoking On School Students

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Abstrac

Smoking is an act that has already received a bad stigma in society and also smoking in medical studies is an act that harms health for both active and passive smokers.

The research methodology used is descriptive correlational research which is to determine the relationship between the impact of smoking on knowledge. This research was conducted at Makassar High School. The number of samples in this study were 34, where these 35 students consisted of three classes, namely first grade: 13 students, second grade: 15 students, and third grade: 10 students, who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The results showed that of the 36 students who were respondents, 24 students (69.6) showed the negative impact of smoking on health and 12 students (30.4%) showed the positive impact of smoking on health.

Research conclusions and experiments continue to come to prove the truth of what we know, namely that smoking can cause death and various diseases with greater rates that can be suffered by many smokers.

Keywords: Impact, Smoking, School Students





INTRODUCTION

According to the results of this study, promotional advertisements and cigarette sponsorship have created and instilled norms to children that smoking behavior is good and normal. "It was mentioned that cigarette advertisements stimulate children to try smoking and reduce smokers' motivation to quit smoking," said Arist. This is reinforced by the findings of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in Indonesia in 2006 which was conducted on adolescents aged 13-15 years as many as 24.5% of adolescent girls, 3.2% of whom were already addicted. Even more worrying, 3 out of 10 students have tried smoking since they were under 10 years old. Chairperson of the Indonesian Public Health Experts Association Widyastuti Soerojo (Tuesday, November 6, 2008) in Jakarta said, the cigarette industry utilizes the characteristics of adolescents, consumer ignorance and the helplessness of those who are already addicted to smoking (Muhammad Jaya, 2009).

All these facts show that adolescents and their lives in consuming cigarettes are the responsibility of all of us. Therefore, we should reduce smoking, by providing a good understanding, for the sake of their health and the success of their goals.

METHOD

The research method used is descriptive correlation, which is to determine the relationship between the impact of smoking on knowledge. The data obtained from this study, then described based on the research objectives to be achieved. The sampling method used in this study is to use accidental sampling, namely determining the sample based on the number of respondents found at the time of the study. The research instrument used in this research is a questionnaire made by the researcher himself. Then the data was analyzed using statistical test methods consisting of Univariate Analysis conducted on each variable to produce distribution, frequency and presentation of each variable studied. Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable using the Chi-Square statistical test. Hypothesis testing was carried out with the Chi-Square test and its alternatives using a computerized program, with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS

This research was conducted at Makassar High School. The type of research conducted was descriptive correlational research, namely to determine the relationship between the impact of smoking on knowledge. The number of samples in this study were 34, where these 35 students consisted of three classes, namely first grade: 12 students, second grade: 14 students, and third grade: 9 students, who met the inclusive and exclusive criteria.



The results of data processing in this study are as follows.

1. Univariate Analysis

Data processing based on the results of the study using distribusi.

a. Smoking / Non-Smoking Habits.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to Smoking and Non-Smoking Habits in Makassar High School Students.

Habit	Total	Percentage (%)
Smoking	28	80
No Smoking	7	20
<i>Total</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>100</i>

Based on Table 1, above, it is known that the number of students who smoke is more, namely 28 students (80%) compared to the number of students who do not smoke, namely 7 students (20%).

DISCUSSION

In the research that researchers conducted in the field, based on Table No.1 above, it is known that the number of students who smoke is more, namely 28 students (80%) compared to the number of students who do not smoke, namely 7 students (20%). Based on theory, cigarettes are basically a chemical factory. Once one cigarette is burned it will release about 4000 chemicals such as nicotine, carbon monoxide gas, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide, ammonia, acrolein, acetylene, benzene, methanol, coumarin, 4-ethylcatechol, perylene and others. (Tjandra Yoga Aditama, 2002, 22-23). Can be thought if a student every day smoking, and this has become a personal habit that may not be eliminated, it can be ascertained that because of the habit of smoking that continues, resulting in decreased learning achievement.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the relationship between the impact of smoking on the knowledge of male students of Makassar High School, are as follows. There is a relationship between the health effects of smoking on the knowledge of male students at Makassar High School and There is a relationship between the impact of smoking on the family economy on the knowledge of male students in Makassar High School.



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