

The Relationship between the Roles of Parents and Peers with Smoking Behavior among Adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village

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ABSTRAK

Pada pendataan mengkonsumsi rokok dari masyarakat tingkat elit sampai ke titik bawah. Prevalensi perokok berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan, yakni Sekolah Dasar (SD) hingga Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA), rata-rata sebesar 26,6 persen. Dengan tujuan Menganalisis hubungan pengaruh orang tua dan pengaruh teman sebaya dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja di Desa Sembungan Kidul. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode cross sectional Populasi penelitian ini sebanyak 50 remaja dan sampel yang digunakan 45 remaja dengan menggunakan teknik non-probability sampling dengan teknik purposive sampling. Uji statistik menggunakan uji chi-square. Peran orang tua remaja hampir seluruhnya orang tua berperan terhadap perilaku merokok remaja dengan jumlah 39 remaja (86,7%). peran teman sebaya hampir seluruhnya teman sebaya berperan terhadap perilaku merokok dengan jumlah 41 remaja (91,1%). perilaku merokok remaja hampir seluruhnya remaja di Desa Sembungan Kidul merokok dengan jumlah 35 remaja (77,8%). Setelah dilakukan penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan Peran orang tua dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja di Desa Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik dengan p value 0,003. Terdapat hubungan Peran orang tua dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja di Desa Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik. Dan tidak terdapat hubungan dari Peran teman sebaya dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja di Desa Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik.

Kata Kunci : Peran Orang Tua, Peran Teman Sebaya, Perilaku Merokok

ABSTRACT

In collecting data on cigarette consumption from the elite level society to the lowest point. The prevalence of smokers based on education level, from Elementary School (SD) to High School (SMA), is an average of 26.6 percent. The objective of this study is to explore the relationship between parental and peer influences on smoking behavior among adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village. With the aim of analyzing the relationship between parental influence and peer influence with smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village. This study used a quantitative method using a cross sectional method. The population of this study was 50 adolescents and the sample used was 45 adolescents using a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling technique. Statistical test using chi-square test. Almost all of the parents played a role in adolescent smoking behavior with a total of 39 adolescents (86.7%). the role of peers is almost entirely peers play a role in smoking behavior with a total of 41 adolescents (91.1%). Almost all adolescent smoking behavior in Sembungan Kidul Village smokes with a total of 35 adolescents (77.8%). After conducting the research, it was found that there was a relationship between the role of parents and smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village with a p value of 0.003. There is a relationship between the role of parents and smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village. And there is no relationship between the role of peers and smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village.

Keywords: Role of Parents, Role of Peers, Smoking Behavior
Keywords: Knowledge Level, Economic Status, Interest Level, Root Canal Care

INTRODUCTION

In the data collection, cigarette consumption from the elite level community to the bottom point. The prevalence of smokers based on education level, namely elementary school (SD) to high school

(SMA), averaged 26.6 percent. (Health Research and Development Agency, 2018) This is based on the high curiosity of students, where Indonesian people start to smoke at a young age and in school, namely at the age of 15 to 20 years (Utami, 2020). In 2018, Indonesia was the 7th country with the largest number of smokers in the world and ranked second in Southeast Asia (World Health Organization, 2018). In Indonesia, the prevalence of smokers aged 15 years and above reaches 32.2 percent (Health Research and Development Agency, 2018). In Sembungan Kidul Village, consisting of teenagers, what percentage of the high level of cigarette consumption in densely populated areas will be the main cause of morbidity and mortality. The death rate due to cigarettes or related to cigarettes in Indonesia reaches 225,720 people per year (World Health Organization, 2018).

Based on data from the Tobacco Control Support Center (2012), the number of cigarette consumption in Indonesia increased from 182 billion cigarettes in 2001 to 260.8 billion cigarettes in 2009. The increasing consumption of cigarettes will have an impact on increasing economic costs, both for the cost of cigarettes themselves and for cigarette-related medical costs and also for lost costs due to not being able to work. Research conducted by Kosen (2012) explained that tobacco spending in Indonesia causes unnecessary expenses of 231.27 trillion rupiah, consisting of 138 trillion rupiah for cigarette purchases,

2.11 trillion rupiah for inpatient and outpatient medical treatment costs, and 91.16 trillion rupiah for loss costs due to loss of productivity due to premature death.

One of the causes of the inhibition of cigarette consumption control in Indonesia is due to the lack of knowledge among smokers about the risks of smoking. Based on data from Basic Health Research or Riskesdas (2013), the number of smokers who work is 44.5 percent, while the number of smokers who do not work is 6.9 percent. Smokers who work are dominated by farmers, fishermen, or laborers. Smoking behavior will have an impact on disposable income so as to reduce the allocation to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, health, and education. This condition also has an impact on the decline of human capital,

causing the level of labor productivity to decrease (Amalia, 2018).

In the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), WHO (2015) explained that Indonesia is the country with the highest number of adolescent smokers in the world. The prevalence of smokers in Indonesia is

28.8 percent and the prevalence of young smokers aged 12 to 21 years is 12.7 percent (Health Research and Development Agency, 2018). This figure is still far from the target of the 2020-2024 National Medium- Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (2019), which is 5.4 percent for the prevalence of smokers aged 18 years and under. The age of novice smokers is getting younger and younger, 80 percent of smokers start consuming cigarettes when they are less than 19 years old. Individuals aged 25 to 54 years are adults and the majority already have jobs and incomes so they have great purchasing power and are able to get cigarettes easily compared to those aged 15 to 24. Another relationship that is also the cause of more cigarette consumption in adulthood is that young age is a trial and error stage, but because cigarettes contain addictive substances that make addiction so that at first they only try but become dependent and result in increased consumption in adulthood. (Health Research and Development Agency, 2018).

Smoking behavior can easily change if knowledge about cigarettes and their impact on health increases, smoking behavior in adolescents is largely the result of the cognitive process that they have anticipation of the consequences associated with their behaviors. Their smoking behavior is also determined by their own beliefs about these behaviors, including social appreciation and health risks or benefits of smoking, ease of getting cigarettes and perception of smoking behavior coming from friends. The smokers who were successfully collected were as many as 50 teenage male smokers, aged 12-21 years. The subject came from Sembungan Kidul Village.

The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze various factors that influence smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village. This study aims to identify the role of parents and the role of peers in relation to smoking behavior in adolescents. In addition, this study also aims to determine the general description of smoking behavior that occurs among adolescents in the village. Furthermore, this study analyzes the relationship between the role of peers and smoking behavior, and analyzes the extent to which the role of parents correlates with smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adolescent

Adolescence is the transition period from childhood to adulthood and includes all the developments experienced in preparation for the transition to adulthood. Physical, psychological and psychosocial aspects are developmental aspects. Puberty is a period of human development. Adolescence is a period of transition or change from childhood to adulthood accompanied by biological and psychological changes (Sofia & Adiyaanti, 2013). Individuals who experience psychological development and identification patterns from children to adults. Experiencing a transition from dependence to a relatively more independent state (Julaecha & Wuryandari, 2021) Adolescence is generally defined as the transition from childhood to adulthood, which occurs between the ages of 12 and 21 (Dewi, 2012).

The main symptom of adolescent growth is the presence of physical changes that affect psychological changes. The first signs appear when physical changes in adolescence occur as part of puberty. Girls and boys experience rapid growth called accelerated growth. This means changes in all parts and dimensions of the body and accelerated growth. (Marwoko, 2019):

The Role of Parents

Parents are the main party that affects children's psychosocial development. In the developmental stages he described, such as trust vs. distrust in the early stages of life, parents play a role in shaping the emotional foundation of children.

In the construction of children's attitudes, parents influence. Young people are more easily carried away by smoking behavior when they see their parents smoking. Young people who have unhappy families, when parents do not pay much attention to their children, can also stimulate young people to smoke, compared to young people whose families are happy.

Parents have the duty and responsibility to nurture, raise, educate, and protect the child. Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that the role of parents is the way parents or families fulfill their responsibilities in nurturing, educating, protecting and preparing children for social life. The role of parents is very important in the development of both cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects. In addition, the role of parents is very important in the family.

Peers

A peer is an individual who has the same or nearly the same age, developmental level, or social position as a person. In a social context, peer refers

to people who are in a similar age group, such as schoolmates or friends who are the same age. They often share similar life experiences, interests, and activities, which makes the relationship between them closer and more understanding of each other.

A peer is a group of people of the same age and status as whom a person is generally related or associated. So that young people can be accepted in their environment and are not said to be sissy by some other young people to many young people who smoke and continue to grow up, maybe their best friend is a smoker.

Friends who smoke are at significantly higher risk for smoking attempts, current smoking, and future smoking intentions. Adolescents should be provided with educational experiences about the benefits of quitting smoking, skills, adolescent positivity, and a positive environment (Chung and Joung, 2014) Research shows that social circles of friends play a major role in adolescents' smoking initiation and desire to smoke (Hiemstra, Kleinjan, & Al, 2014).

Smoking Behavior

Smoking behavior is the habit or act of smoking cigarettes, which involves burning the tobacco in the cigarette and inhaling its smoke. Smoking can be done in various ways, either with conventional cigarettes, cigars, electronic cigarettes (vapes), or other forms. This behavior often starts as a social habit or due to environmental influences, but can develop into dependence due to the nicotine content in tobacco.

Various forms of behavior are carried out by humans in response to the stimuli they receive. One form of human behavior that can be observed is smoking behavior. Smoking behavior is the activity of burning tobacco which is then smoked, either using cigarettes or using pipes. Smoking is inhaling the smoke of burned tobacco into the body and exhaling it back out. Another opinion states that smoking is a behavior carried out by a person in the form of burning and smoking it and can cause smoke that can be inhaled by people around them.

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative method. The design chosen by the researcher is descriptive correlation using the cross sectional method, which is a method to study the dynamics of the relationship between risk factors and effects, in an approach, by collecting data at once (point time approach). The population of this study is 50 adolescents aged 12-21 years who smoke in Sembungan Kidul Village. The sample in this study was 45 adolescents who smoked aged 12-21 years in Sembungan Kidul

Village. The sampling method in this study uses total sampling. The sampling method in this study uses non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. The survey uses a questionnaire with closed questions as a working tool, which is given answers so that respondents will only choose the correct answer, so that it is easier for respondents to fill out during the survey.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the Research Site

Dukun District is one of 18 sub-districts located in Gresik Regency. Dukun District is located in Gresik Regency, East Java province. This research was carried out in Sembungan Kidul, Dukun, Gresik. The geographical location to the north is bordered by Gopaan Village, the south is bordered by Dukun Village, the east is bordered by Kalanganyar Village and the west is bordered by Silaman Village.

General Data

a. Characteristics Based on Age and Gender

Table 1. Client Characteristics Based on Age and Gender at Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village in 2022

It	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	12-16 Years	19	42,2%
2	17-21 Years	26	57,8%
	Total	45	100%

Table 1 shows that the age frequency of adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village is mostly 17-21 years old with a total of 26 adolescents (57.8%).

b. Characteristics Based on Education

Table 2. Client Characteristics Based on Adolescent Education Level in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village in 2022

It	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Junior	20	44,4%
2	Senior	25	55,6%
	Total	45	100%

Table 2 shows that the frequency of adolescent education in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik

Village is mostly senior high school educated with a total of 25 teenagers (55.6%).

c. Characteristics Based on Adolescent Gender

Table 3. Client Characteristics Based on Gender of Adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik 2022

It	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Man	45	100%
2	Woman	0	0%
	Total	45	100%

Table 3 shows that the frequency of adolescent sex in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village is all male and female as many as 45 adolescents (100%).

Special Data

a. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Parent Roles

Table 4. Distribution of Frequency of the Role of Adolescent Parents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village in 2022

It	The Role of Parent	Frequency	Percentage
1	Not	6	13,3%
2	Exit	39	86,7%
	Total	45	100%

From table 4, it can be interpreted that from the data on the role of adolescent parents, almost all parents play a role in adolescent smoking behavior with a total of 39 adolescents (86.7%).

b. Frequency Distribution of Peer Roles

Table 5. Distribution of Frequency of Peer Roles in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village in 2022

It	Smoking Behavior	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Smoking	10	22,2%
2	Smoke	13	77,8%
	Total	45	100%

From table 6, it can be interpreted that from the data on adolescent smoking behavior, almost all adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village smoked with a total of 35 adolescents (77.8%).

The Relationship between Parental Roles and Adolescent Smoking Behavior**Table 7.** The Relationship between the Role of Parents and Adolescent Smoking Behavior in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik in 2022

It	The Role of Parents	Smoking						Odds Ratio (OR)	P Value
						Total			
		No Smoking	Smoke						
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	Not	5	71,4%	2	28,6%	7	100%	16.500	0,003
2	Yes	5	13,2%	33	86,8%	38	100%		
3	Total	10	22,2%	35	77,8%	45	100%		

Based on table 7, it can be interpreted that of the 7 (100%) adolescents, most of the absence of parental roles with the actions of adolescents who do not smoke as many as 5 adolescents (71.4%) compared to the actions of adolescents who smoke as many as 2 adolescents (28.6%). Meanwhile, in table 5.6, it is also interpreted that of the 34 (100%), almost half of the parents who play a role in the smoking behavior of adolescents who do not smoke as many as 5 (13.2%), compared to almost all parents who play a role in the smoking behavior of adolescents who smoke as many as 33 (86.8%).

Based on the data test using the chi square test, the output of SPSS table 2x2 contains 1 cell (25.0%) so that it shows a p value of $0.003 < \alpha$ (0.05). So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role of parents and adolescent smoking behavior in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village.

The Relationship between Peer Roles and Adolescent Smoking Behavior**Table 8.** Peer Relationship with Adolescent Smoking Behavior in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik in 2022

Smoking Behavior				Total		Odds		Ratio	P Value
It	Peers	No Smoking		Smoke					
		F	%	F	%				
1	Not	2	50%	2	50%	4	100%	4.125	0,209
2	Yes	8	19,5%	33	80,5%	41	100%		
3	Total	10	22,2%	35	77,8%	45	100%		

Based on table 5.7 it can be interpreted that of the (100%) adolescents, half of their peers do not influence smoking behavior, 2 (50%) do not smoke, compared to half of their peers, they do not participate. In behavioral smoking, 2 (50%) smoke. Based on Table 5.7, it can also be interpreted that of the 41 (100%) adolescents, almost half of their peers are involved in smoking behavior from 8 (19.5%) adolescents who do not smoke compared to almost all participating peers. 33 young smokers (80.5%) against smoking behavior.

Based on the data test using the chi square test with the output results of SPSS table 2x2 there are 2 cells (50.0%) so that it shows a p value of $0.209 >$ from a value of 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is no relationship between peers and adolescent smoking behavior in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik.

The Role of Parents in Adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik

Based on the results of this study, it can be seen that the role of parents with smoking behavior is almost entirely parents play a role in smoking behavior with a total of 39 adolescents (86.7%) and almost half of parents do not play a role in smoking behavior with a total of 7 adolescents (13.3%).

The results of this study are in line with research (Wakum, 2021) which shows that the influence of parents who support smoking behavior is 90 respondents (50%) who, according to him, children have a high level of curiosity. When they see their parents smoking, they want to try cigarettes as well. This is in line with other studies that show that adolescents' curiosity about cigarettes makes them want to smoke. When parents take care of their children, there is communication between parents and children. By providing parental education, children imitate their parents' example in education, while children adopt bad educational habits, such as smoking.

Parents influence their children to smoke, and that parents who smoke in particular are more likely to cause their children to imitate their parents' smoking behavior. This is because the father is a role model for young men, so whatever his father does, the teenager does it, including smoking. Young people whose fathers smoke tend to smoke at home and imitate the behavior of their fathers who smoke. In the past, they considered smoking to be a natural thing because they had been smoking at home for a long time.

According to the survey results, fathers who smoke often smoke around their children. And many parents do not know that their children also smoke. It is the obligation of parents to set a good example for their children. Parents should not smoke in front of their children, so that children do not imitate the behavior of their parents. In addition, parents are expected to develop a firm attitude towards their children not to smoke, give advice to children about cigarettes, and punish children reasonably if they do not follow their parents' advice.

The Role of Peers in Adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Village

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the role of peers in smoking behavior is almost entirely played by peers in smoking behavior with a total of 41 adolescents (91.1%) and almost half of their peers (8.9%).

The results of this study are in line with research (Wakum, 2021) which shows that the influence of peers is observed in smoking as many as 78 people (3.3%). According to the survey results, out of 180 respondents, 88.9 of his friends are smokers. 1% of

teens smoke when a friend suggests them. Teenagers are often away from home and spending time with their peers. Adolescents usually want to be accepted into their group, so that adolescents can imitate the actions of their peers. Similarly, when members of a group smoke, the youth follow it regardless of the consequences.

In peer groups, young people try to find their self-image. Here he is with his friends, regardless of future adult sanctions. Peer groups provide adolescents with a place to socialize where the values they receive are not the values applied by adults. Here it is dangerous for the mental development of young people, if the values or attitudes developed in the same group are usually negative values and attitudes.

Attitude can also affect smoking behavior. If a peer advises their friend to smoke, they are more likely to quit. In addition, teens force their friends to smoke if their friends don't want to. As a result, teenagers are forced to smoke in order to be accepted by their social friends. Adolescence is a process where a person imitates what the people closest to him do in his environment, and psychologically adolescents are very vulnerable to the influence of their environment. Teenagers tend to do what their peers do, for example, if a friend smokes, the teenager is automatically influenced to imitate this behavior and consider anything as a form of loyalty.

Smoking Behavior in Adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Village

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that from the data on adolescent smoking behavior, almost all adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village smoke with a total of 35 adolescents (77.8%). And almost half of the teenagers in Sembungan Kidul Dukun Gresik Village do not smoke with a total of 10 teenagers (22.2%).

This research is in line with the research of Damang, (2019) with the results obtained by the most adolescents smoking with the number (61.2%) in male students at SMPN 7 Langgudu, Bima Regency.

Smoking behavior is the activity of a person who burns one of the tobacco to be smoked or inhaled and observed directly. Smoking behavior can be influenced by 2 factors, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors come from within the individual, namely the teenager is looking for an identity. External factors come from outside the individual, that is, those that are influenced by the family environment or from peers. Adolescents look for their identity in defining their social environment, so adolescents channel to overcome smoking habits. In addition, adolescents also smoke

because they feel accepted from their environment and have many friends and feel confident (Wakum, 2021).

According to researchers, smoking behavior in adolescents is not new. Adolescents' desire to smoke is inseparable from the desire to try new things and also have the opportunity for teenagers to smoke. In addition, adolescents also feel that if they smoke, they feel accepted in their social environment and feel confident in communicating with their peers.

The Relationship Between the Role of Parents and Smoking Behavior in Adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that Table 5.6 can be interpreted that out of 45 adolescents (100%), it was found that most of the parents did not play a role in non-smoking activities, namely no less than 5 people. (71.4%) compared to young people who smoked no more than 2 (28.6%). Although the parents involved in smoking, it was found that almost all adolescents smoked as many as 33 people (86.8%) compared to 5 adolescents who did not smoke (13.2%).

Based on the results of the data test using the chi-square test, the output of SPSS table 2x2 was obtained with 1 cell (25.0%) with a p value of $0.003 < \alpha$ (0.05). So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental influence and smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village.

The results of this study are in line with Diyanto, (2019) which shows that the majority of respondents, as many as 106 respondents answered yes, the percentage is 57.2%, which shows that the majority of parents smoke. The root causes of teen Based on the results of data examination using the chi-square test, it was concluded that the output of the SPSS 2x2 table contained 2 cells (50.0%), and the p value was $0.209 < \alpha$ (0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between peers and smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village.

The results of this study are inconsistent with researcher Diyanto, (2019) which showed that most of the 139 respondents answered a statement of 75.5%. This means that social friends with smoking habits can encourage respondents to experiment with cigarettes. Other data showed that 6 respondents answered the statement, while 25 percent did not have respondents. There were 8 respondents with a percentage of 5.5% who did not, a total of 8 respondents with a percentage of 1.5%. There are two substances that affect personality in a group of young people who smoke. First, activities allow the adoption of behavior with peers, related

smoking are complex and have many consequences, including family factors. The position of parents who smoke is part of family interactions that can influence adolescents' decisions.

Researchers assume that parents are primarily responsible for organizing, coordinating and stimulating as well as educating and motivating themselves. Parenting is required of parents who try to care, nurture, guide and educate and have a real effect on the family and children. Thus, children are expected to be able to accept and apply positive things in their environment and avoid behaviors that deviate from the norms taught. Parental education is one of the supporters of good and positive adolescent behavior. Highly educated parents can provide examples, input, and guidance to their children about behavior. Parents can observe and identify different changes and become maladaptive. Adolescents of childbearing age need support from their parents. So it is hoped that their children can use their time in activities that are useful and beneficial to them. According to the cross-tabulation that the youngest child is more dominant in smoking behavior, the participation of siblings is needed to provide examples and input to their younger siblings so that they do not smoke.

The Relationship between the Role of Peers and Adolescent Smoking Behavior in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun Gresik

Based on the results of the study in Table 5.7, it can be seen that of the 45 adolescents (100%) who play a role in adolescent smoking behavior, 33 (80.5%) have a role as many as 8 (19.5%). Among non-smoking peers, half of the teens were non-smokers and half of them were smokers, the same number was 2 (50%).

activities such as just being with friends, playing in groups, playing together or hanging out while smoking. Unconsciously making an impact by gathering with peers is a habit and has become a lifestyle for young people. So the teenager also tasted tobacco or felt bad because all his friends smoked. Second, peer pressure is the most important variable that causes adolescents to smoke. As experienced by the provoked subject and then encouraged to smoke by his peers (Diyanto, 2019). A teenager who decides not to smoke and strong peer support is one of the influences of his or her friendship environment is also positive or does not support the teenager's smoking behavior. are those that have a positive effect. On the other hand, if a person has a negative peer environment, then the support he receives will be things that have a negative impact (Napitupulu et al., 2020)

There are also other factors that affect smoking behavior in adolescents, namely adolescents'

knowledge of the dangers of smoking which turns out to be very relevant to smoking habits. Teenagers know knowledge related to the dangers of smoking to health and the substances contained in the cigarette. Experience is also influenced by smoking attitudes. A person's behavior and attitude are influenced by experience, there is a person's experience in smoking such as nausea, bitter mouth, and dizziness, and vice versa, a person experiences warmth, satisfaction, calmness, and pleasure (Rochayati & Hidayat, 2017).

Friends who smoke have a very high risk of trying to smoke, smoking now, and future smoking intentions. Young people should gain educational experience about the benefits of quitting smoking, skills, young people's confidence and a good environment. Consistency within a group is not always positive. The desire to be accepted and recognized by the group turns out to be strong enough to motivate a person to do something negative. Adolescence affects 86 friendships, adolescents are still looking for their identity and are still labile in finding social friends. Young teens are still looking for friends, not knowing if that friend will affect them for good or bad.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in Sembungan Kidul Village, Dukun, Gresik in 2022, it can be concluded that smoking behavior in adolescents is quite high, namely 35 adolescents or 77.8%. The results of the study showed that almost all parents have a role in influencing the smoking behavior of their adolescent children, and there is a significant relationship between the role of parents and smoking behavior. Meanwhile, although almost all adolescents are also influenced by peers, there was no significant relationship between the role of peers and adolescent smoking behavior in the village. This shows that the influence of parents is more dominant than the influence of peers in shaping smoking behavior in adolescents in Sembungan Kidul Village.

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