

HUBUNGAN PEMBELAJARAN DARING DENGAN PERILAKU MEROKOK PADA REMAJA DI SMA NEGERI 1 DAYEUHLUHUR

*The Relationship Between Online Learning and Smoking Behavior
In Adolescents In SMA Negeri 1 Dayeuhluhur*

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ABSTRAK

Pandemi Covid-19 membuat hampir semua kegiatan dihentikan termasuk pada bidang pendidikan, pemerintah mewajibkan pembelajaran secara daring, dampak negatif selama pembelajaran daring dengan munculnya perilaku merokok pada remaja di SMA Negeri 1 Dayeuhluhur. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pembelajaran daring dengan perilaku merokok pada remaja di SMA Negeri 1 Dayeuhluhur. Desain penelitian ini *survey analitik* melalui pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel yaitu 47 responden dan menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian terdiri dari kuesioner pembelajaran daring dan kuesioner perilaku merokok. Data yang sudah diperoleh kemudian dilakukan uji statistik *chi square*. Hasil analisis univariat sebagian besar melaksanakan pembelajaran daring dengan kategori tinggi (51,1%) dan sebagian besar negatif atau tidak merokok (61,7%) dan lebih sedikit positif atau merokok (38,3%). Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pembelajaran daring dengan perilaku merokok, didapatkan hasil ($p = 0,491$; $\alpha = 0,05$).

Kata kunci : Pembelajaran daring, Perilaku Merokok

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused almost all activities to be stopped, including in the field of education, the government requires online learning, the negative impact during online learning with the emergence of smoking behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Dayeuhluhur. This study aims to analyze the relationship between online learning and smoking behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Dayeuhluhur. The design of this study is *an analytical survey* through a *cross-sectional* approach. The total sample was 47 respondents and used *the cluster random sampling* technique. The research instrument consists of an online learning questionnaire and a smoking behavior questionnaire. The data that has been obtained is then carried out a statistical test of *chi square*. The results of the univariate analysis mostly carried out online learning with a high category (51.1%) and most were negative or non-smoking (61.7%) and less positive or smoked (38.3%). There was no significant relationship between online learning and smoking behavior, results were obtained ($p = 0.491$; $\alpha = 0.05$).

Keywords : Online learning, Smoking Behavior