

ISLAMIC STUDY OF PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THE TRADITION OF SMOKING FREEDOM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN ON EID AL-FITR

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Abstract

Smoking is a problem that is still very difficult to solve, because smoking is a very common and widespread habit in society. Then a unique habit was discovered in Batu Madingding Village, Batang Natal District, Mandailing Natal Regency, that elementary school children aged 10-12 years were given the freedom to smoke on Eid al-Fitr. The aim of this research is to determine parents' perceptions of the tradition of freedom of smoking for elementary school -aged children on the Eid al-Fitr holiday. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique used was observation and interviews. To ensure the validity of the data in this research, triangulation was used. Then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model. Parents' perception of the tradition of freedom of smoking for elementary school age children on Eid al-Fitr is following the traditions that apply in society, giving children pleasure, buying cigarettes. Efforts made by parents to prevent children from smoking are by forbidding children to smoke, giving advice to children, and not buying children cigarettes. Then when viewed in Islamic studies, the habit of smoking in elementary school children in Batu Madingding is a habit that is contrary to Islamic Law. Therefore, this habit should be eliminated or revitalized with more positive habits.

Keywords: Parental Perceptions, Freedom of Smoking.

Abstrak

Merokok merupakan permasalahan yang masih sangat sulit untuk diatasi, karena merokok merupakan kebiasaan yang sangat umum dan meluas di masyarakat. Kemudian ditemukan kebiasaan unik di Desa Batu Madingding, Kecamatan Batang Natal, Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, anak SD usia 10-12 tahun diberi kebebasan merokok di hari raya Idul Fitri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui persepsi orang tua terhadap tradisi kebebasan merokok pada anak usia sekolah dasar di hari raya Idul Fitri. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi dan wawancara. Untuk menjamin keabsahan data dalam penelitian ini digunakan triangulasi. Kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman. Persepsi orang tua terhadap tradisi kebebasan merokok pada anak usia sekolah dasar di hari raya idul fitri adalah mengikuti tradisi yang berlaku di masyarakat, memberikan kesenangan pada anak, membelikan rokok. Upaya yang dilakukan orang tua untuk mencegah anak merokok adalah dengan melarang anak merokok, memberikan nasehat kepada anak, dan tidak membelikan anak rokok. Kemudian jika dilihat dalam kajian Islam, kebiasaan merokok pada anak SD di Batu Madingding merupakan kebiasaan yang bertentangan dengan syariat Islam. Oleh karena itu, kebiasaan ini sebaiknya dihilangkan atau direvitalisasi dengan kebiasaan-kebiasaan yang lebih positif.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi Orang Tua, Kebebasan Merokok.

INTRODUCTION

Smoking is a problem that is still very difficult to solve. Problems related to smoking are not only a domestic problem but have become an international problem. From a health perspective, smoking is very damaging to the body because it can cause death. The Ministry of Health states that cigarettes are a type of tobacco product that is intended to be burned, smoked and/or inhaled from the smoke. Cigarettes contain approximately 4000 elements, of which 200 elements are harmful to body health. In several studies it has been proven that the risk of lung cancer is 7.8 times greater in smokers compared to non-smokers. Apart from lung cancer, cigarettes also increase fertility and impotence rates in men by 50%. Women who smoke actively and passively smoke have an increased risk of pregnancy problems (Ministry of Health, 2013).

To narrow the space for smokers, the Government issued a ban on smokers from smoking in public places as stated in Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation no. 19 of 2003 concerning cigarette safety which was stipulated in Jakarta on March 10 2003, in the sixth part of Non-Smoking Areas (KTR) article 22, it is stated that public places, health facilities, workplaces, and places specifically as places for teaching and learning processes, Children's play areas, places of worship and public transportation are declared smoking-free areas (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2003).

Smoking may have become a necessity of life for some people. Nowadays, it is no longer adults who consume cigarettes, many teenagers and even children have started to try consuming cigarettes. To prevent the increasing prevalence of smoking among people, as a solution, after going through a tough trial, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) issued a fatwa regarding smoking. The decision made in the plenary session of the Ijtima Ulama of the Indonesian Fatwa Commission on January 27 2009 stated that smoking was "prohibited" and was considered haram and makruh (Firmansyah, 2019). The contents of the decision of the Indonesian Ulema Council regarding the prohibition of smoking are: 1) smoking is prohibited by law as it is haram and makruh, and 2) smoking is haram in public places, for pregnant women and children (Indonesian Ulema Council, 2009).

The smoking habit in society is often carried out when children reach adolescence. This happens because during this period changes will occur, both physical and psychological changes in the child. Usually at this time, children will show certain behavior, such as having difficulty sleeping, easily changing their mood, and so on. The emergence of this smoking habit usually starts from seeing people around you smoking. Many children think that smoking will make

them more mature. There are also those who feel that smoking will create calm, apart from fear and anxiety (Aqib, 2017) .

Childhood is a growth phase that has great potential for the growth and development of physical and psychological aspects, both quantitatively and qualitatively. They consider themselves no longer children, but the people around them still consider them immature. Often children want to act like adults , but their behavior is often still impulsive and does not show maturity. Due to a strong urge to find and show their true identity, children often want to escape from their parents and direct their attention to environments outside their family and tend to prefer joining with peers.

Nowadays, smoking is not only done by adults, but also by children. And most of those who smoke are children and teenagers. The habit of smoking in children begins due to lack of information and misunderstanding of information, being lured by advertising, being persuaded by friends or habits in the environment where they live. As is the case in Batu Madinding Village, where some people allow their children who are still in elementary school to smoke, especially on Eid al-Fitr and are usually given a time limit of up to three Eid days, after which children are again prohibited from smoking.

Parents play a big role in society in forming values in children so that they are in accordance with Islamic religious values. The most important task of parents is to help children become capable and responsible people for the decisions they make. Parents must be able to provide certain boundaries and firm rules for their children, so that children do not make mistakes in making decisions that are beyond their control. Parents must be able to provide the right education to their children and must be able to select which ones should be given to children and which ones should be avoided from children.

Parents play a strategic role in shaping children's behavior both in the community and family environment, because parents are role models for their children. Parents interact with children every day, giving birth to characters and behavior that are similar to their parents.

The case of smoking at a child's age has a very fatal impact because the child's age is still in the process of growing, apart from having an impact on health, it will also have an impact on the child's future. The case of children smoking in Indonesia is at a very worrying level.

If we look at the dangers of smoking in Indonesia, according to the Ministry of Health, smoking cigarettes can cause disease and death. In 2001, 26% of the 3320 deaths in Indonesia were caused by diseases related to smoking habits (Sukendro, 2015) .

According to the Indonesian Minister of Health Nila F. Moeloek, the number of smokers is a serious threat, the prevalence of male smoking in Indonesia is the highest in the world and it

is predicted that more than 97 million Indonesians are exposed to cigarette smoke. The 2018 Riskesdes 2018 shows that there has been an increase in the prevalence of smoking in children from 7.1 % to 9.1%. Meanwhile, 2018 Globocan data states that of the total deaths due to cancer in Indonesia, lung cancer ranks first in the cause of death, namely 12.6%. Meanwhile, data from the Friendship Center General Hospital shows that 87% of lung cancer cases are related to smoking (Gustina & Anandita, 2021) .

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the impact and dangers of smoking are very large. Therefore, various efforts are needed to prevent smoking behavior, especially for elementary school children. Based on several previous studies, the author found various efforts made to prevent or overcome smoking behavior. Among them (Bala et al., 2015) in their research which examines the role of family communication in preventing smoking behavior for adolescents stated that family communication is very important in preventing smoking behavior for adolescents. Communication is able to build harmonious relationships between parents and children, making it easier for parents to influence and convey all advice, guidance, motivation and family expectations including in preventing smoking behavior that is not good for children. Then Dewi et al., (2016) in their research which discusses the provision of peer counselors in forming smoking prevention behavior in adolescents stated that the provision of this counselor can also have a significant influence in preventing smoking behavior in adolescents. Furthermore Nurkhalim, Wismaningsih, Jayanti, Dewi, & Nugraheni, (2021) also discusses efforts to prevent smoking behavior in elementary school students, he stated that to overcome this smoking behavior can be done by forming a commitment to a smoke-free area in schools, it is necessary to strengthen the smoking ban regulations, and it is necessary to socialize the dangers of smoking in various subjects. Based on the research above, the research conducted has the same theme.

However, this study examines the role and efforts of parents in overcoming smoking behavior in children. The unique thing about the smoking behavior that researchers found in the object of this study is that the smoking behavior carried out by elementary school children aged 10-12 is only carried out during Eid al-Fitr. In addition, this smoking behavior is used as a habit by the local community, as a form of appreciation for children who have fasted during the month of Ramadan. Therefore, this study aims to analyze how the perspective of parents and the efforts made in overcoming smoking habits in elementary school children in Madingding Village, Batang Natal District, Mandailing Natal Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research, because the research problem is holistic, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning. And the author intends to understand the social situation in depth, find patterns and strategies (Maleong, 2019). The research was conducted in Batu Madinding Village, Batang Natal District. The informants in this study were 10 parents. Two religious leaders, One community leader, and ten children aged 10-12 years. The sample in this study were parents who had elementary school-aged children as many as ten people, and children aged 10-12 years where seven children stated that they smoked and three stated that they did not smoke on Eid al-Fitr.

Then the data collection technique in this study was observation and interview (A. Hadi & Haryono, 2015). In this study, the author used observation to find out directly about how parents perceive children who smoke on Eid al-Fitr. Furthermore, direct and in-depth interviews were conducted with research informants. This interview was conducted with non-structured interviews. Furthermore, to ensure the validity of the data, the researcher conducted data triangulation. Triangulation techniques are often used in examinations through other sources, meaning comparing and checking back the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different tools and times in qualitative methods. The triangulations used are data triangulation, source triangulation, and method triangulation (Maleong, 2019).

In obtaining accuracy, precision, and truth, researchers use inductive thinking. Inductive thinking is reasoning that starts from specific or concrete facts or events that are drawn into generalizations that are general in nature (S. Hadi, 2019). The data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis using the Miles and Huberman model which consists of the process of data reduction, data presentation, verification and drawing conclusions (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULTS

Parents' Perceptions of the Tradition of Freedom of Smoking for Elementary School Age Children on Idul Fitri

Perception is a process that aims to analyze, interpret or provide an assessment of stimuli received by the human senses which results in a view of the stimulus. In this case the stimulus is the tradition of freedom to smoke. The description of parents' perceptions will be categorized into positive perceptions and negative perceptions. Positive perception means that the respondent has the view that smoking causes health, economic and time losses. Meanwhile, negative perception means that the respondent's view of the tradition of freedom of smoking is

that they support it and do not view the tradition of freedom of smoking as bad and detrimental behavior.

If we look at the parents' perception of the freedom to smoke for elementary school age children on Eid al-Fitr in Batu Mandinding Village, they are different. There are parents who state that smoking on Eid al-Fitr is a tradition that must still be maintained because it has been a habit that has been carried out since ancient times. Parents who think like this still want to maintain the traditions they also experienced at school age. Meanwhile, some parents stated that smoking was not good for children, especially those still in elementary school, on the grounds that it could endanger the children's future. Even though it is a tradition that has been going on for generations in Batu Madinding village, some parents still will not give their children the freedom to smoke during Eid al-Fitr.

According to informant TH, giving children the freedom to smoke on Eid al-Fitr is something that is usually done from the oldest children to children who are still in elementary school. He also said that since his child was 11 years old, he has allowed his child to smoke, but especially on Eid al-Fitr. After the 3 holidays are over, children's freedom to smoke is stopped. I give this freedom to smoke to my children only during Eid al-Fitr because it has become a tradition and habit that we have been doing for a long time. For Eid al-Fitr we usually buy cigarettes for our children, my wife usually buys cigarettes on weekends, and only gives them to the children after the first holiday. In fact, we once advised children not to smoke on Eid al-Fitr and instead buy something else, but the children didn't want to and still wanted to buy cigarettes.

Furthermore, informant M also explained that we have not actually given the freedom to smoke to elementary school age children, only at certain times such as Eid al-Fitr we give children the freedom to smoke and we even buy the cigarettes ourselves, but we limit the type and number of cigarettes. In this village it is no longer a secret that children are allowed to smoke during Eid al-Fitr, but for a maximum of 3 holidays after that children are no longer allowed to smoke. Actually, this tradition started with parents who were happy because their children could fast for a whole month. To please their children, parents allow their children to smoke, especially during the Eid al-Fitr holiday. In fact, sometimes children will sulk if our parents forbid them to smoke."

same statement was also conveyed by Y that his family also still gives children who are still elementary school age the freedom to smoke. They do this because it has become a habit in this village. In fact, we still maintain this because we want to make the children happy because they want to fast even though sometimes there are still people who cancel. On normal days, we

often advise children not to smoke by explaining to children the bad effects that occur if children smoke frequently, such as becoming stupid, coughing, laziness, lung disease, and many more. Apart from that, we often promise to buy children things that are more useful than cigarettes, but children still don't want to buy them cigarettes. This happens because there are still many of his peers who smoke on holidays.

TR also said that Eid al-Fitr is a day of victory for all the children in Batu Madinding Village because their parents will get permission to smoke. Until now, I still allow my children to smoke on holidays. Because it is on this holiday that children get freedom from their parents. However, as a parent, I never teach my children to smoke and still limit the cigarettes I give my children. The most I give a child is one pack of cigarettes. Usually children will feel very happy even though they may not smoke all the pack of cigarettes, sometimes they just put them in their pocket for their friends to see. After the third holiday is over, children will return to their normal activities and become smoke-free again. Indeed, sometimes I feel that children will continue smoking after the holidays are over, but so far I have not received any reports about children smoking.

IM also said that for Eid al-Fitr I am not angry if children smoke, because this is a habit in this village and has been passed down from generation to generation. However, I continue to monitor my child so that he doesn't smoke too much. Even if I give permission to smoke, I still advise my child not to do it again after the holidays. Apart from that, the cigarettes that I give to children are cigarettes that are light to smoke so that children don't experience problems when trying to smoke. After the holidays are over, I also try to advise my children not to smoke anymore by telling them about the dangers that arise when we smoke. In fact, I often advise my children not to smoke even on Eid al-Fitr, but because many of their friends buy cigarettes before the holiday, my child continues to persuade his mother to buy him cigarettes, even if it's just one pack. The tradition of smoking among school -age children during the Eid al-Fitr holiday is often done, but there are also children whose parents do not give permission. Personally, I don't agree with the habits implemented in this village, because children tend to become smokers even though the holidays are over. I often advise my children not to smoke during the holidays considering the many dangers that can be caused by smoking.

In contrast to the information given by several parents above, AS stated that he did not give his children the freedom to smoke even during the Eid al-Fitr holiday. He also believes that giving elementary school age children the freedom to smoke is basically killing children slowly even though it is only given on the Eid al-Fitr holiday. Traditions do not have to be maintained if they cause more harm than good. Giving children the freedom to smoke on Eid al-Fitr will

have a negative impact on children's mental development in the days after the holiday is over. If children are allowed to smoke on holidays, after the holidays are over, children will continue to want to try smoking because they have tried it, even if only for a few days. Meanwhile, the dangers posed by smoking are especially great for elementary school age children .

Similar to AS, J and IL also explained that they never gave their children the freedom to smoke, especially those who were still school age. The tradition in Batu Madinding village has been carried out by the community for a long time, but for some young parents there are more people who oppose this tradition on the grounds that smoking has more negative impacts than positive impacts. Giving children the freedom to smoke on holidays will lead to the habit of smoking outside of holidays so that it will have many negative impacts on children's development.

Some parents still do not give elementary school age children the freedom to smoke on Eid al-Fitr. This is because children smoke more *harm than good* . Apart from that, parents think that smoking will slowly kill their children because smoking will damage the child's soul and mentality. They think that smoking can harm children's mental health, plus there are various kinds of dangers and diseases that children get when they smoke. According to the results of the interview, it would be good if traditions that have been going on for quite a long time are replaced with activities that are more positive for children's development so that less educational traditions in society can be displaced and replaced.

Then there is information from the parents above who still give elementary school age children the freedom to smoke , especially on Eid al-Fitr. This tradition cannot be removed from the village because not all parents in this village forbid their children from smoking so other children still want to smoke. Parents have tried to advise their children by explaining the dangers and risks of their children smoking, but due to their age the children are not yet able to absorb the intentions of their parents so this habit cannot be completely stopped.

Although some parents have prohibited their children from smoking on Eid al-Fitr, based on the results of observations conducted by researchers on Eid al-Fitr in 2020, many elementary school children aged 10-12 years were found to be actively smoking for three days on Eid al-Fitr. In addition, the community or parents did not reprimand the children's smoking behavior, even though they smoked in public. and based on the results of observations carried out, it was seen that smoking behavior in elementary school children was commonplace in the community in Batu Madinding Village.

The above information was later confirmed by religious and community leaders. In the results of the interviews they conducted, they stated that the tradition of smoking among

children in Batu Madinding Village had been going on for quite a long time and I had even experienced the same thing, but due to limited cigarettes at that time, we were only given a few cigarettes but still given the freedom to smoke during the holidays. In fact, I have often told parents who have school-age children that this tradition should be abolished so that children don't know about smoking, but some people still want to preserve the traditions in their village. I often reprimand and scold children who smoke even during Eid al-Fitr because I don't think it's appropriate for children who are still in elementary school to smoke cigarettes.

Religious leaders and community leaders have tried to explain to the public about the dangers of giving elementary school age children the freedom to smoke on Eid al-Fitr, but because this has become a tradition and habit that has been going on for quite a long time, it is difficult to eradicate it and many people still who still want to maintain this tradition. However, religious and community leaders still reprimand and advise elementary school age children if they still smoke

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that religious and community leaders have played their roles as they should. Always reprimand and scold children if they are caught smoking even though they have received permission from their parents, explaining the dangers of smoking to children. Consult with the community so that ongoing habits can be changed to more positive activities.

Even though they already know the dangers posed by smoking, there are still many parents who still want to maintain these long-standing traditions and habits, because some parents think that it is permissible to please their children if they have fasted during Ramadan. In fact, this is one of the factors that causes parents to give elementary school age children the freedom to smoke with the stipulation that they do not smoke after the holidays.

Parents' Efforts to Overcome the Tradition of Freedom of Smoking on Eid Al-Fitr

In this modern and *up to date era* , smoking is no longer something strange for children. What is worrying is that the age at which you first smoke is getting younger and younger. In the past, people usually started smoking in junior high school, but now elementary school students in grade 5 have started smoking secretly. The act of smoking among underage children is an act of delinquency that must be addressed immediately.

habit that occurs in underage children occurs due to a lack of strict upbringing from parents and social interactions in society, which ultimately results in children smoking with friends of the same age or even those who are not their own age. Apart from that, the freedom to

smoke on Eid al-Fitr is one of the triggers for children in Batu Mandinding Village who have been exposed to cigarettes since elementary school age.

To ensure that elementary school aged children do not smoke, parents and the community should play an active role in overcoming this by creating strict prohibitions and regulations to impose sanctions on elementary school aged children who are caught smoking. Apart from that, the long-standing tradition of free smoking for elementary school-age children on Eid al- Fitr in this village must be abolished so that children no longer have the opportunity to smoke.

To overcome the freedom of elementary school age children to smoke on Eid al-Fitr, some parents have done this. Based on several statements from parents, they stated that the efforts they had made to prevent children from smoking on Eid al-Fitr were by limiting the giving of cigarettes to children and not buying cigarettes as usual for children. However, it is still difficult to forbid children from smoking because smoking on Eid al-Fitr in Batu Madinding Village is a habit that has been going on for a long time so it is difficult to eradicate it. Some other parents said that although smoking among elementary school children is a tradition and habit in this village, they do not allow children to smoke because it will have a bad impact on the child until he grows up.

According to the author's analysis, traditions that exist in society do not all have to be followed, especially when it concerns the future of children as successors to their parents. However, the steps taken by these parents are quite good, reducing the number of cigarettes given to their children and some even no longer buy cigarettes for their children. In the following years, this tradition began to be abolished for elementary school -aged children so that it would not continue after the holiday was over.

The habit of smoking during the Idul Fitri holiday which occurs in Batu Madingding Village is something that is not good, especially for elementary school age children. This tradition and habit should be eliminated, so that children no longer get used to smoking cigarettes. For every parent who has children who are still in school, especially elementary school, they must monitor their interactions, especially outside the home. The efforts that can be made to prevent children from smoking, especially on Eid al-Fitr, are to continue to advise children and explain the dangers that will occur if they smoke. Apart from that, children must control who they associate with.

DISCUSSION

The perception of parents giving elementary school age children the freedom to smoke is based on traditions and habits that have been going on for a long time (Myers, Rosen, Zucker, &

Shiloh, 2020) . This is difficult to eradicate because some people claim that traditions that are no longer common in society should be maintained and preserved. Apart from that, children are allowed to smoke to make them happy because they have fasted during the month of Ramadan and parents believe that children will not continue smoking after the holiday is over. Traditions that have existed for a long time in society have become habits that are difficult to eradicate because these traditions are formed from below through a mechanism of spontaneous and unexpected emergence and involving many people. For some reason, certain individuals find historical heritage that attracts attention, respect, love and admiration, which is then spread through several means to influence society at large. Apart from that, traditions are also formed from below through coercive mechanisms, something that is considered tradition is chosen and made public attention or forced by influential and powerful individuals.

The above parental perception is also refuted by several parents who believe that elementary school children are not yet worthy of being given the opportunity to smoke even on Eid al-Fitr. Because this can damage the child's mentality and make the child lazy and naughty and cause the child to be susceptible to diseases such as coughing, tooth decay, stroke, cataracts, lung, heart, blood cancer and so on (Sukendro, 2015). In addition, parents also believe that this smoking tradition can be eliminated from the family as long as parents continue to advise and forbid children and explain to children about the dangers of smoking and buy children something more useful such as books, toys, and food that is healthier for children.

Steps that parents can take to overcome children smoking include establishing communication with children by guiding children and telling children about the dangers of smoking, providing good examples to children not only with words but must be followed by good examples and actions, providing supervision to children by following the child's development both in the family and in society, and providing knowledge and direction about the dangers of smoking so that children will think before trying to smoke.

The smoking habit that occurs among underage children occurs due to a lack of strict upbringing from parents and social interactions in society and is influenced by a long-standing tradition in Batu Madinding Village, namely giving elementary school-age children the freedom to smoke on the Eid al-Fitr holiday. . To ensure that elementary school age children do not smoke, parents and the community should play an active role in overcoming this by making strict prohibitions and regulations by giving sanctions to children who are caught smoking (Durandt, Bidjuni, & Ismanto, 2015; Utami & Suhartini, 2018) .

Efforts made by parents to prevent children from smoking have actually been carried out, such as giving advice to children, even scolding children. However, because it has become a

tradition, it is difficult to eradicate. Parents also often explain to children about the dangers of smoking by showing pictures on cigarette packaging, pay attention to children by often inviting children to tell stories, supervise children's activities both at home and outside the home and most importantly try not to smoke near the child.

Sukendro stated that steps that parents can take to deal with children smoking include establishing good communication, setting a good example, providing supervision to children, and providing knowledge and direction about the dangers of smoking.

Efforts made by parents to limit their children's smoking habits are by advising and even reprimanding their children if they see them smoking directly. In addition, parents no longer buy cigarettes before Eid, invite children to help their parents in the fields and gardens. In addition, parents also often communicate with their children and buy children learning tools so that children do not often join their friends and continue to supervise children's social interactions both at home, school and in the children's play environment.

The perception of parents who give elementary school children the freedom to smoke, although based on old traditions and habits, needs to be critically analyzed from an Islamic perspective. Islam emphasizes the importance of maintaining individual health and well-being, and prohibits anything that can harm the body (Iqbal et al., 2023). Smoking, which has been proven to be detrimental to health, is considered haram or at least makruh by many scholars, because it violates the principle of protecting oneself from harm. The responsibility of parents in Islam is very great, including educating and protecting their children from harmful behavior (Kasri et al., 2020).

In this context, the tradition of allowing children to smoke, although considered important by some people, is contrary to Islamic teachings which prioritize protecting health and morality. The dangers of smoking in children, such as physical health problems and negative impacts on mental development, emphasize the need for parents to take firm action. Islam teaches that parents must provide good education, be positive role models, and supervise their children's activities. Prophet Muhammad SAW exemplified good behavior and morality, which must be followed by parents (Hikmatullah & Teguh, 2020).

In addition, society needs to make regulations that prohibit children from smoking and provide sanctions for those who violate them, in order to create a healthier environment in accordance with Islamic values. These steps include good communication, education about the dangers of smoking, strict supervision, and setting a good example. Thus, Islamic studies emphasize the need to protect children from the dangers of smoking, maintain their health, and

educate them with good values, as well as review traditions that are not in accordance with these principles for the good of the younger generation (Nadira Taty Adiba & Arsanti, 2023).

CONCLUSION

perceptions of the tradition of freedom of smoking for elementary school age children on Idul Fitri in Batu Madinding Village, Batang Natal District, Mandailing District. Christmas is marked by many parents who allow their children to smoke, even parents who buy cigarettes for their children to smoke. just before the Eid al-Fitr holiday. This is done to give children the freedom to smoke because they have fasted during the month of Ramadan and it is hoped that the children will feel happy. The reason why parents give their children permission to smoke is to follow a tradition that has been in effect since ancient times because generally parents in the village also experience the same thing. This freedom to smoke also remains limited to three holidays, after which children are no longer allowed to smoke.

Efforts made by parents to prevent children from smoking have actually been carried out, such as giving advice to children, not buying children cigarettes before the holidays and reducing children's snacks. However, because it has become a tradition, it is difficult to eradicate. Parents also often explain to their children about the dangers of smoking by showing them pictures on cigarette packaging and most importantly try not to smoke near their children. Then when viewed in Islamic studies, the habit of smoking in elementary school children in Batu Madinding is a habit that is contrary to Islamic Law. Therefore, this habit should be eliminated or revitalized with more positive habits.

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