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al-Tazkiah: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Islam

Volume 12 Number. 1, June 2023

10.20414/altazkiah.v12i1.6862

CIGARETTES, DRUGS, AND BULLYING AMONG ISLAMIC SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Juvenile delinquency (such as smoking, drug use, and acts of bullying) is prone to occur after the COVID-19 pandemic and during digitalization, including students in Islamic-based schools. This study aims to examine the perceptions and attitudes of Islamic school students towards smoking, drugs, and bullying, the demographic differences, and the relationship between these variables. The survey was conducted by distributing 26 questions to 94 Islamic school students. Data were processed using descriptive analysis, comparative (t test and ANOVA) and correlation (pearson correlation test). The results showed that almost half of the students had smoked with the male predominance. Perception toward smoking, attitude towards drugs, and bullying were good in each group; shows the contribution

of Islamic education to juvenile delinquency. However, perception towards cigarettes and drugs were significantly higher in the upper grade and anti-bullying attitudes were also significantly higher in the group of students who had never smoked. Based on the results of this study, perception towards smoking, attitude towards drugs, and bullying are interrelated so that handling one variable of juvenile delinquency can have an impact on other variables.

Keywords: Smoking, Drugs, Bullying, Islamic School Student

Abstrak: Kenakalan remaja (seperti merokok, penggunaan obat-obatan, dan tindakan perundungan) rawan terjadi setelah pandemi COVID-19 dan saat digitalisasi, tidak terkecuali siswa sekolah berbasis Islam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi dan sikap siswa sekolah Islam terhadap rokok, obat-obatan, dan perundungan, begitu pula perbedaan demografi serta hubungan di antara ketiga sikap tersebut. Survei dilakukan dengan menyebarluaskan 26 pertanyaan kepada 94 siswa sekolah Islam. Data diolah menggunakan analisis deskriptif, komparatif (uji t dan ANOVA) dan korelasi (uji *pearson correlation*). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa hampir setengah siswa hampir setengah siswa pernah merokok dengan dominasi pada laki-laki. Persepsi terhadap rokok, sikap terhadap obat-obatan, dan perundungan cukup baik pada setiap kelompok; menunjukkan andil pendidikan Islam pada kenakalan remaja. Akan tetapi, persepsi terhadap rokok dan sikap terhadap obat-obatan lebih tinggi secara signifikan pada kelompok kelas atas. Selain itu, sikap anti perundungan juga lebih tinggi secara signifikan pada kelompok siswa yang tidak pernah merokok. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, persepsi terhadap rokok, sikap obat-obatan, dan perundungan saling berkaitan sehingga penanganan pada satu variabel kenakalan remaja dapat berdampak pada variabel yang lain.

Kata Kunci: Merokok, Obat-obatan, Perundungan, Siswa Sekolah Islam

A. Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is said to have a tendency to increase after social restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic are reduced.¹ This is caused by a lack of supervision from parents as they start to return to work, coupled with the increasing relationship between adolescents and their friends; Having friends who deviate will have an impact on deviant behavior.² Apart

¹ Molly Buchanan et al., “It’s F**king Chaos: COVID-19’s Impact on Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice,” *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 45, no. 4 (August 23, 2020): 578–600, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09549-x>.

²Kenneth Sanchagrin, Karen Heimer, and Anthony Paik, “Adolescent Delinquency, Drinking, and Smoking,” *Youth & Society* 49, no. 6 (September 18, 2017): 805–26, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X14563050>.

from that, the economic problems caused by the pandemic can also have an impact on the participation of adolescents in deviant behavior.³ Some forms of juvenile delinquency are smoking,⁴ drug use,⁵ and bullying.⁶

Statistics show that around 20 percent of Indonesian school students (age 13 to 15 years) already smoke; more than 30 percent are boys.⁷ School students who are still children are said to be the target market for cigarette companies, as explained by Lenny Rosalin, Deputy for Gender Equality at the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.⁸ In fact, in 2018, the number of teenagers smoking in Indonesia increased by 9 percent. Not much different from cigarettes, drug use is also vulnerable in adolescents. According to Lenny,⁹ the period of searching for identity experienced by adolescents can be the cause of their drug use. Moreover, data shows that about 40 percent of children first use drugs out of curiosity. In 2018, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission also stated that nearly 6 million Indonesian children have become drug addicts.¹⁰ What is worrying also arises in cases of child abuse, especially in schools. There is a survey that finds that more than half of school children experience bullying; another survey said that there were 40 percent of school children who experienced it repeatedly in one month.¹¹

The rise of deviations committed by adolescents can be caused by their psychological condition. Based on Erikson's personality theory, adolescence is indeed the culmination of the search for ego identity.¹² Adolescent confusion in the search for identity can encourage exploration of new things. In fact, experiences of having sex, using drugs, joining a gang, joining a religious organization, or taking actions that are not in accordance with societal norms

³Buchanan et al., "It's F**ing Chaos: COVID-19's Impact on Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice."

⁴Sanchagrin, Heimer, and Paik, "Adolescent Delinquency, Drinking, and Smoking"; Anna Harrison et al., "Cigarette Smoking, Mental Health, and Other Substance Use among Court-Involved Youth," *Substance Use & Misuse* 55, no. 4 (February 17, 2020): 572–81, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10826084.2019.1691593>; Thomas W. Wojciechowski, "The Development of Cigarette Smoking Behavior Among Juvenile Offenders in Adolescence and Early Adulthood: ADHD Symptomatology as a Risk Factor," *Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse* 28, no. 6 (August 28, 2019): 439–51, <https://doi.org/10.1080/1067828X.2020.1782795>.

⁵Roger G. Dunham and Ana Maria Lobos, "Delinquency and Drug Use in the US," in *New Approaches to Drug Policies* (London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2015), 102–20, https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137450999_7; Carlos J. Vilalta and Gustavo Fondevila, "Drug Interactions and Juvenile Delinquency in Mexico," *Journal of School Violence* 20, no. 4 (October 2, 2021): 552–66, <https://doi.org/10.1080/15388220.2021.1979019>.

⁶Charern Lee et al., "Bullying and Delinquency: The Impact of Anger and Frustration," *Violence and Victims* 35, no. 4 (August 1, 2020): 503–23, <https://doi.org/10.1891/VV-D-19-00076>.

⁷World Health Organization, "Indonesia GYTS 2019 Factsheet," 2019, [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/indonesia/indonesia-gyts-2019-factsheet-\(ages-13-15\)-\(final\).pdf?sfvrsn=ac88216_2](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/indonesia/indonesia-gyts-2019-factsheet-(ages-13-15)-(final).pdf?sfvrsn=ac88216_2).

⁸T. Marchelin, "Child Smokers Easy Target for Tobacco Industry Ministry," *JakartaGlobe*, June 18, 2020, <https://jakartaglobe.id/news/child-smokers-easy-target-for-tobacco-industry-ministry/>.

⁹C. Rustandi, "Indonesian Children Are Victims of Lucrative Narcotics Market," *KOMPAS.Com*, June 7, 2020, <https://go.kompas.com/read/2020/06/27/193100574/indonesian-children-are-victims-of-lucrative-narcotics-market?page=all>.

¹⁰MZ Rakhmat and D. Tarahita, "Drug Use among Indonesian Children Is Pervasive," *International Policy Digest*, November 8, 2018, <https://intpolicydigest.org/drug-use-among-indonesian-children-is-pervasive/>.

¹¹Ihsana Sabriani Borualogo and Ferran Casas, "Understanding Bullying Cases in Indonesia," in *Handbook of Children's Risk, Vulnerability and Quality of Life: Global Perspectives* (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022), 187–99, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-01783-4_12.

¹²J. Feist, GJ Feist, and TA Roberts, *Theories of Personality*, 9th ed. (McGraw-Hill Education, 2018).



can also occur. They do this to find out who they really are by looking at which place and what values they should aim for before they can finally have a stable identity. Thus, attention seeking behavior can also be part of the act of seeking identity as a teenager.

Deviations in adolescents such as drug use and bullying were found to be related to attention-seeking.¹³ This is because some deviations are categorized as acts of self-harm which are uploaded on social media to get the attention of others. Adolescence, which is a period of searching for new things, becomes a strong factor in encouraging drug use in the future.¹⁴ Another study also found that drug use is influenced by attention-seeking behavior.¹⁵

With the existence of a network that is so broad from the availability of social media, users are encouraged to show themselves to others besides seeking information and establishing relationships.¹⁶ In fact, self-presentation is one of its main goals.¹⁷ Furthermore, the act of self-presentation has several causes, one of which is attention seeking. Social media on smartphones makes teenagers continuously attached to it because of the social engagement it provides.¹⁸ The existence of this opportunity in adolescents is related to deviant acts to seek attention. Social media is used by them to upload attention-grabbing photos such as smoking, drinking alcohol, committing violence. These uploads can also bring up other negative things such as cyberbullying.¹⁹

Several studies have shown that smoking is indirectly related to other deviant acts: drug use, alcohol,²⁰ and bullying.²¹ A study found that those who bullied or were bullied had a higher tendency to be involved with smoking.²² In addition, other studies also say that smokers have a tendency to use drugs.²³ Other studies have looked at trends in drug and

¹³Justin W. Patchin and Sameer Hinduja, "Digital Self-Harm Among Adolescents," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 61, no. 6 (December 2017): 761–66, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2017.06.012>.

¹⁴Taylor Wingo et al., "Novelty Seeking and Drug Addiction in Humans and Animals: From Behavior to Molecules," *Journal of Neuroimmune Pharmacology* 11, no. 3 (September 19, 2016): 456–70, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11481-015-9636-7>.

¹⁵Farhad Taremian et al., "Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use among Iranian University Students: A National Study," *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* 13, no. 1 (December 6, 2018): 46, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13011-018-0181-2>.

¹⁶Md. Alamgir Hossain, "Effects of Uses and Gratifications on Social Media Use," *PSU Research Review* 3, no. 1 (April 8, 2019): 16–28, <https://doi.org/10.1108/PRR-07-2018-0023>.

¹⁷Yongjun Sung et al., "Why We Post Selfies: Understanding Motivations for Posting Pictures of Oneself," *Personality and Individual Differences* 97 (July 2016): 260–65, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2016.03.032>.

¹⁸Skyler T. Hawk et al., "Narcissistic Adolescents' Attention-Seeking Following Social Rejection: Links with Social Media Disclosure, Problematic Social Media Use, and Smartphone Stress," *Computers in Human Behavior* 92 (March 2019): 65–75, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2018.10.032>.

¹⁹Ana Radovic et al., "Depressed Adolescents' Positive and Negative Use of Social Media," *Journal of Adolescence* 55, no. 1 (February 18, 2017): 5–15, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2016.12.002>.

²⁰Harrison et al., "Cigarette Smoking, Mental Health, and Other Substance Use among Court-Involved Youth"; Farzad Jalilian et al., "Socio-Demographic Characteristics Associated with Cigarettes Smoking, Drug Abuse and Alcohol Drinking among Male Medical University Students in Iran," *Journal of Research in Health Sciences* 15, no. 1 (2015): 42–46, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25821025>.

²¹Lan Guo et al., "Associations between Depression Risk, Bullying and Current Smoking among Chinese Adolescents: Modulated by Gender," *Psychiatry Research* 237 (March 2016): 282–89, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2016.01.027>.

²²Guo et al.

²³Harrison et al., "Cigarette Smoking, Mental Health, and Other Substance Use among Court-Involved Youth."



cigarette use with demographic aspects such as poverty rates and parental divorce.²⁴ Another demographic factor that is often discussed is gender. When it comes to bullying, men are more likely to engage in²⁵ including in Indonesia.²⁶ In Indonesia itself, patriarchal culture can be the cause of male domination. Women are also perceived badly if they are too aggressive in acting.²⁷

Another important factor that is taken into account regarding juvenile delinquency is religion. A study states that religion is the most important factor in preventing dependence on cigarettes and drugs in adolescence.²⁸ Based on a survey conducted by Hussain et al.²⁹ Individuals who do not associate themselves with a particular religion have a higher tendency to smoke. In addition, based on the survey, individuals who associate themselves with Islam (Muslims) have a lower level of smoking behavior than individuals who associate themselves with Christianity.³⁰

Although there are no holy verses from the Koran that specifically state that it is not permissible to smoke and use drugs, there are several verses that are related to them. Because of the impact caused by cigarettes and drugs, such as the emergence of hatred, hostility, and disharmony among the people, their use is prohibited based on the verse that prohibits it. In addition, the possibility of addiction adds to the prohibition.³¹ Even so, in terms of application, in Indonesia itself the smoking ban is not very visible, especially from the various advertisements given, even though the Indonesian Ulema Council has issued a smoking ban.³² Children are also in a vulnerable period because their maturity is immature and they are easily influenced by the surrounding environment³³ so that the use of drugs and cigarettes can still occur.

²⁴Jalilian et al., "Socio-Demographic Characteristics Associated with Cigarettes Smoking, Drug Abuse and Alcohol Drinking among Male Medical University Students in Iran."

²⁵Guo et al., "Associations between Depression Risk, Bullying and Current Smoking among Chinese Adolescents: Modulated by Gender."

²⁶MH Abdillah, F. Tentama, and GF Suwandi, "Bullying on Students in Indonesia," International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research 9, no. 2 (2020): 3697–3703, <http://eprints.uad.ac.id/id/eprint/20073>.

²⁷Borualogo and Casas, "Understanding Bullying Cases in Indonesia."

²⁸Jason Fletcher and Sanjeev Kumar, "Religion and Risky Health Behaviors among US Adolescents and Adults," Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization 104 (August 2014): 123–40, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.03.018>.

²⁹Manzoor Hussain, Charlie Walker, and Graham Moon, "Smoking and Religion: Untangling Associations Using English Survey Data," Journal of Religion and Health 58, no. 6 (December 30, 2019): 2263–76, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-017-0434-9>.

³⁰Hussain, Walker, and Moon.

³¹M. Sattari, Siminozar Mashayekhi, and Solmaz Mashayekhi, "Islam and Addiction," Pharmaceutical Sciences 18, no. 3 (2019): 151–58.

³²Hanny Savitri Hartono, Sharyn Davies, and Graeme MacRae, "You Can't Avoid Sex and Cigarettes!: How Indonesian Muslim Mothers Teach Their Children to Read Billboards," Pacific Journalism Review : Te Koakoa 23, no. 2 (November 30, 2017): 179–96, <https://doi.org/10.24135/pjr.v23i2.309>.

³³Ibnu Taqwim, Pagar Hasibuan, and Zulkarnain Zulkarnain, "THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHILD DRUG ABUSE CASES," Journal of Legal Reform 8, no. 2 (July 29, 2021): 218, <https://doi.org/10.26532/jph.v8i2.16169>.

It's the same with bullying. Even though Islamic teachings clearly prohibit bullying, its emergence in Islamic-based schools cannot be denied.³⁴ Even based on studies on Islamic-based elementary schools,³⁵ the level of bullying falls into the high category. However, quite different results were found in other studies.³⁶ His study shows that Islamic-based parental education is proven to have a negative correlation with bullying at school. Other studies also offer several school learning activities that can prevent bullying such as Pancasila-based education, policies on bullying, including religious learning.³⁷

Along with the findings of the tendency of juvenile delinquency (smoking, using drugs without a doctor's prescription, and bullying) in Indonesia and its relation to religious learning and demographic aspects, there have been no studies that have discussed this link in Indonesia, especially in the post-COVID-19 era and in the advanced village approaching the city where both are said to be both related to the degree of delinquency. The study of juvenile delinquency in Islamic schools is quite interesting because, like the case of bullying, besides providing a solution from a belief perspective that can be deeply rooted,³⁸ the potential that occurs is also great because of the seniority that appears.³⁹ Islam provides a law prohibiting the use of drugs⁴⁰ and cigarettes.⁴¹ The change from village to city is also stated to give a greater number in terms of juvenile delinquency,⁴² including bullying.⁴³

Thus, this research needs to be conducted to see (RQ1) how perceptions of smoking and attitudes towards drugs and anti-bullying attitudes among Islamic-based junior high school students and test (RQ2) whether there are demographic differences in their perceptions and attitudes and (RQ3) the relationship significant among the three variables.

B. Method

³⁴S. Nugroho and NA Fardhana, "Bullying at Islamic Boarding School: A Pilot Study in Pekanbaru," *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics* 119, no. 15 (2018): 2095–2100, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.16266.77768>.

³⁵Erni Agustina Setiowati, "Bullying and Adjustment Problems in Islamic Elementary School," *Walisongo: Journal of Religious Social Research* 25, no. 1 (December 20, 2017): 91, <https://doi.org/10.21580/ws.25.1.1386>.

³⁶SW Rahmawati, "Holistic Parenting: The Contribution of Islamic Parenting in Preventing School Bullying in Jakarta, Indonesia," *Journal of Education and Social Sciences* 5, no. 2 (2016): 82–85.

³⁷ Tamaki Noboru et al., "School-based Education to Prevent Bullying in High Schools in Indonesia," *Pediatrics International* 63, no. 4 (April 22, 2021): 459–68, <https://doi.org/10.1111/ped.14475>.

³⁸Noboru et al.

³⁹Nugroho and Fardhana, "Bullying at Islamic Boarding School: A Pilot Study in Pekanbaru."

⁴⁰"MUI Affirms Prohibition of Selling Cigarettes In Line with Fatwa," CNN Indonesia, December 29, 2022, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20221229190939-20-893802/mui-tegaskan-larangan-jual-rokok-batangan-sejalan-fatwa>.

⁴¹"MUI Fatwa: Circulating Illegal Drugs, Government May Not Give Mercy," DetikNews, March 3, 2015, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-2848170/fatwa-mui-mengedarkan-narkoba-haram-government-no-forgiveness>.

⁴²Amber Ferdoos and Amama Ashiq, "Impact of Urbanization on Juvenile Delinquency: A Study of Muzaffarabad Jail," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory* 8, no. 1 (2015): 1–14.

⁴³Kunjie Cui and Siu-ming To, "Rural-to-Urban Migration, Strain, and Bullying Perpetration: The Mediating Role of Negative Emotions, Attitude Toward Bullying, and Attachment to School," *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 65, no. 1 (January 6, 2021): 24–50, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X20909207>.



Data collection

Data was collected by filling out questionnaires which were distributed to students of an Islamic-based junior high school (SMP) in Ciwaruga Village. The selection of these villages was based on their development which can be seen from the start of using digital services⁴⁴ and its coronation as a law-aware village.⁴⁵ This is also supported by West Java Governor Ridwan Kamil's statement regarding the absence of underdeveloped villages in West Java.⁴⁶ He also encourages rural communities to do business digitally so they can earn like in cities.⁴⁷ Meanwhile, junior high school students were selected as the research sample because they were in their early teens, which is around the age of 12–15 years.⁴⁸ The vulnerability to juvenile delinquency at that time was assessed as high by several studies.⁴⁹

Because 31 students did not use a device, the questionnaire was given physically, while the remaining 70 filled it out online. Out of a total of 101 respondents consisting of all Islamic-based high school students, 7 of them were not included in the study because their identities could not be identified. The number of respondents as many as 94 people is sufficient to carry out exploratory factor analysis relying on a minimum number of 50 samples.⁵⁰

Measuring instrument

The questionnaire consists of 26 questions with additional filling in demographic data in the form of class, age and gender. Questions about perceptions of smoking were developed

⁴⁴ Wulan, "Implementation of a Digital Village Service System in Ciwaruga Village and Cigugur Girang Village, Parongpong District, West Bandung Regency," HarmoniOnline.Net, December 23, 2021, <https://harmonionline.net/2021/12/23/implementasi-sistem-la-yanan-village-digital-di-village-ciwaruga-dan-village-cigugur-girang-kecamatan-parongpong-kabupaten-bandung-west/>.

⁴⁵ ZM Nasith, "Ciwaruga Village, West Bandung Regency Defined as a Law Aware Village by the West Java Provincial Government," Galajabar.Com, January 4, 2022, https://galajabar.mind-rakyat.com/jabar/pr-1083393792/desa-ciwaruga-regency-bandung-west-designed-as-law-aware-village-by-provincial-west-jabar?page=2&_gl=1*9r8hcm*_ga*V1Y2Q2lKcUNJNEVvYXpyWWRUallOdW5GWjVyYWdSel9MUi1EM1pKWF80TnZUclFaS0d5UzA1T2w4Yk9O0.

⁴⁶ S. Wamad, "Ridwan Kamil Claims There Are No More Left Behind Villages in West Java," DetikJabar, August 17, 2022, <https://www.detik.com/jabar/berita/d-6239048/ridwan-kamil-klaim-tak-there-again-a-more-left-in-jabar/amp>.

⁴⁷ F. Pratama, "Ridwan Kamil Invites Village Communities to Take Advantage of Digital in Doing Business," AntaraJabar, October 26, 2022, <https://jabar.antaranews.com/amp/berita/412401/ridwan-kamil-ajak-Masyarakat-desa-untungkan-digital-in-business>.

⁴⁸ Pamela Qualter et al., "Loneliness Across the Life Span," *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 10, no. 2 (March 11, 2015): 250–64, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691615568999>.

⁴⁹ Albert D. Farrell et al., "Assessment of In-Person and Cyber Aggression and Victimization, Substance Use, and Delinquent Behavior During Early Adolescence," *Assessment* 27, no. 6 (September 3, 2020): 1213–29, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191118792089>; Jan Kornelis Dijkstra et al., "Explaining Adolescents' Delinquency and Substance Use," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 52, no. 5 (August 24, 2015): 747–67, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427815582249>; Christoph M. Müller, Verena Hofmann, and Sybille Arm, "Susceptibility to Classmates' Influence on Delinquency During Early Adolescence," *The Journal of Early Adolescence* 37, no. 9 (November 9, 2017): 1221–53, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431616653475>.

⁵⁰ Hamed Taherdoost, S. Sahibuddin, and N. Jalaliyoon, "Exploratory Factor Analysis; Concepts and Theory," *Advances in Applied and Pure Mathematics*, 27 (2022): 375–82.



from research by Dawood et al.⁵¹ totaling 6 items (such as "Is smoking harmful to health?"); the higher the total value of the answer the more in line with their perception of smoking (i.e. perceiving smoking as a bad thing). In measuring attitudes towards drugs, 7 questions were given adopting the research of Bodenlos et al.⁵² to see the respondent's agreement as in the question "I will try the medicine that is given for free". Meanwhile, anti-bullying attitudes were measured by giving 12 questions referring to the study of Boulton and Flemington.⁵³ All questions mentioned use an answer scale of 1 to 3 (see Table 1). Another question measures the respondent's smoking experience: "Have you ever smoked?".

Measurement Validity and Reliability

Data validity was assessed using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) with a reference factor loading above 0.4.⁵⁴ The estimation method used is principal axis factoring because it considers the number of samples below 300 respondents.⁵⁵ Items with factor loading below the minimum limit will not be included in the study. In addition, data reliability was assessed using Cronbach alpha with a value limit of 0.6.⁵⁶ If there are questions that make the reliability value below 0.6, these questions are not included in the data analysis (such as item pr6 in Table 1).

Table 1. Measurement Validity and Reliability Test

Variable	Items	Average	EFA Loadings	Cronbach's alpha
Perception of smoking (PR)	pr1 - In your opinion, how many health benefits are there if you don't smoke	2.48 (0.84)	0.186 (Issued)	0.702
	pr2 - Is smoking harmful to health?	2.83 (0.41)	0.583	
	pr3 - How concerned are you that smoking will harm your health in the future	2.71 (0.48)	0.525	

⁵¹Omar Thanoon Dawood et al., "Knowledge and Perception about Health Risks of Cigarette Smoking among Iraqi Smokers," *Journal of Pharmacy And Bioallied Sciences* 8, no. 2 (2016): 146, <https://doi.org/10.4103/0975-7406.171738>.

⁵²Jamie S. Bodenlos et al., "Prescription Drug Attitudes Questionnaire: Development and Validation," *Psychology* 05, no. 14 (2014): 1687–93, <https://doi.org/10.4236/psych.2014.514176>.

⁵³in Hannah Gaffney, Maria M. Ttofi, and David P. Farrington, "What Works in Anti-Bullying Programs? Analysis of Effective Intervention Components," *Journal of School Psychology* 85 (April 2021): 37–56, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2020.12.002>.

⁵⁴AP Field, *Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS*, ed. Michael Carmichael, 4th ed. (SAGE, 2013).

⁵⁵Marley W. Watkins, "Exploratory Factor Analysis: A Guide to Best Practice," *Journal of Black Psychology* 44, no. 3 (April 27, 2018): 219–46, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095798418771807>.

⁵⁶Keith S. Taber, "The Use of Cronbach's Alpha When Developing and Reporting Research Instruments in Science Education," *Research in Science Education* 48, no. 6 (December 7, 2018): 1273–96, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11165-016-9602-2>.



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	pr4 - Every time smoking can be harmful to the body	2.74 (0.53)	0.879	
	pr5 - Cigarettes are addictive	2.63 (0.72)	0.195 (Issued)	
	pr6 - Cigarette smoke is dangerous for non-smokers	2.69 (0.55)	0.415 (Issued)	
Attitude towards drugs (SO)	so1 - It is better not to use drugs without a doctor's prescription in order to complete the task more quickly	2.16 (0.86)	0.047 (Issued)	0.606
	so2 - Using drugs without a doctor's prescription is against the law	2.35 (0.71)	0.535	
	so3 - One should only use medications prescribed by a healthcare professional	2.62 (0.59)	0.334 (Issued)	
	so4 - It's okay to take certain medications to stay in shape and be able to do more tasks	2.44 (0.63)	0.303 (Issued)	
	so5 - I will try the medicine that is given for free	2.63 (0.55)	0.634	
	so6 - If one wanted to rank higher, it was fine to take medicine that was not prescribed by a doctor just to help him study	2.59 (0.61)	0.450	
	so7 - You can use a friend's medicine if it can increase your concentration in studying and think more maturely during exams	2.40 (0.74)	0.548	
Anti-bullying attitude (SP)	sp1 - Someone who is being bullied should take care of himself	1.56 (0.71)	-0.038 (Excluded)	0.655
	sp2 - No need to get in the way of a strong ally hitting a weak one	2.87 (0.39)	0.395 (Issued)	
	sp3 - I don't like people who allow themselves to be beaten	1.34 (0.71)	-0.161 (Issued)	
	sp4 - Students should be allowed to bully those who deserve to be bullied	2.96 (0.25)	0.352 (Issued)	
	sp5 - A person is being bullied because he was previously bothering someone else	2.30 (0.70)	-0.001 (Excluded)	
	sp6 - I don't want to be friends with weak people	2.89 (0.37)	0.493	
	sp7 - It's okay to complain to the teacher to help the person being bullied	2.77 (0.56)	0.544	
	sp8 - I think one should help others who are being bullied	2.78 (0.47)	0.397 (Issued)	
	sp9 - Weak people are just as good as strong people	2.47 (0.63)	0.568	
	sp10 - People should be punished for mocking or making fun of others	2.63 (0.60)	0.497	



sp11 - Interfering with weak people is totally unacceptable	2.27 (0.92)	0.426
sp12 - There's nothing wrong with liking weak people	2.59 (0.61)	0.404

Based on these criteria, the total items used are 13 items. Based on Table 2, the variable perception of smoking has 4 items above the minimum limit of 0.4. However, when testing the reliability, the sixth item was omitted for a higher Cronbach's alpha (from 0.678 to 0.702). Thus, the total items that measure the variable perception of smoking are 3 items. With regard to the attitude variable towards drugs, there were 3 items that were not included in the data analysis because the EFA loadings were below the minimum limit (0.4). The Cronbach's alpha value of 0.606 indicates reliable data (> 0.6) so that there are 4 items studied from the SO variable. From an anti-bullying standpoint, the EFA Loadings score shows 6 items below the minimum threshold. The reliability test results for the remaining 6 items also have a sufficient Cronbach Alpha value of 0.655. Thus, there are 3 items to measure perceptions of smoking, 4 items to measure attitudes towards drugs, and 6 items to measure anti-bullying attitudes.

Data analysis

This study uses descriptive analysis with frequency tables to see the distribution of respondents from the demographic aspect, as well as the level of perceptions of smoking, anti-bullying attitudes, and attitudes towards drugs in each demographic aspect. In addition, a comparative analysis was also tested to clarify the role of demographic aspects on these three variables using independent t tests (between sexes) and ANOVA (between grade levels). The relationship between the three variables was assessed using the Pearson correlation test. In particular, to see the effect of smoking experience or not on these three variables, the independent t test was again used. Statistical tests were carried out using the PSPP application⁵⁷ and JASP.⁵⁸

C. Results and Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

⁵⁷Minerva Sto.-Tomas et al., "The Use of PSPP Software in Learning Statistics," European Journal of Educational Research 8, no. 4 (October 15, 2019): 1127–36, <https://doi.org/10.12973/eu-jer.8.4.1127>.

⁵⁸Jonathon Love et al., "JASP : Graphical Statistical Software for Common Statistical Designs," Journal of Statistical Software 88, no. 2 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v088.i02>.

Based on data from 94 respondents who were involved in the study, the distribution was quite even in terms of gender with 53 males (56.38%) and 41 females (43.62%). Likewise in terms of class and experience of having smoked or not as shown in Table 2. In terms of age, there was a slight imbalance in the distribution of ages 12 and 16 which was relatively small. Inequality can also be seen from the experience of smoking in terms of gender. Men dominated with 40 out of 41 respondents (97.56%) who had ever smoked. Some reports do show that men smoke more than women. However, the research data goes beyond the WHO report which found 20 percent of students smoke.⁵⁹ This data also surpasses WHO reports in terms of male dominance which reaches almost 100 percent; different from WHO data which is 30 percent. Male domination reaffirms the link between patriarchal culture and smoking behavior, as mentioned by Borualogo & Casas.⁶⁰ In addition, the use of cigarettes in rural youth is specifically mentioned as also related to perceptions of masculinity.⁶¹ Teenagers also think that by smoking someone looks cool, mature, and masculine.⁶² This was also confirmed by the ever-smoking rate which was higher in the 7th grade group; Shows a desire to look mature in his environment. The results of ANOVA showed that there were significant differences in perceptions of smoking between classes ($F2.91 = 4.21$; $p = 0.018$). This means that students who are in higher grades have a higher average perception of smoking. The high perception of smoking shows that students perceive smoking as something dangerous. As seen in the gender group (see Table 2), students' attitudes towards smoking were not much different, which ranged from number 8 from 3 to 9.

Table 2. Respondent Demographic Characteristics

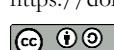
Demographics	Amount	Average PR (SD)	Average SO (SD)	SP Average (SD)	Ever smoked
Gender		$t(92) = -0.54$	$t(91) = -1.14$	$t(92) = -0.82$	
Man	53	8.00 (1.21)	9.79 (2.02)	15.43 (2.37)	40

⁵⁹World Health Organization, "Indonesia GYTS 2019 Fact Sheet."

⁶⁰Borualogo and Casas, "Understanding Bullying Cases in Indonesia."

⁶¹Donald W. Helme et al., "Country Boys Spit and Dip": Masculinity and Rural Adolescent Smokeless Tobacco Use," *The Journal of Men's Studies* 29, no. 2 (June 28, 2021): 213–34, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1060826520946458>; Donald W. Helme et al., "Smokeless Tobacco and the Rural Teen: How Culture and Masculinity Contribute to Adolescent Use," *Journal of Health Communication* 24, no. 3 (March 4, 2019): 311–18, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730.2019.1601302>.

⁶²Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah et al., "Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Cigarette Smoking among Senior Secondary School Students in Depok, Indonesia," *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health* 33, no. 2 (April 28, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1515/ijamh-2018-0124>.



Woman	41	8.15 (1.42)	10.20 (1.40)	15.83 (2.25)	1
Age					
12	9	7.89 (1.27)	8.44 (2.60)	14.89 (1.45)	6
13	38	7.84 (1.52)	9.79 (1.61)	15.76 (2.39)	13
14	27	8.00 (1.30)	10.37 (1.67)	15.52 (2.41)	12
15	16	8.63 (0.62)	10.44 (1.59)	15.44 (2.58)	9
16	4	8.75 (0.50)	10.50 (1.00)	17.00 (1.41)	1
Class					
		F2.91=4.21*	F2.91=4.12*	F2.91=0.77	
7	35	7.69 (1.35)	9.31 (2.01)	15.29 (2.22)	18
8	34	8.03 (1.49)	10.27 (1.56)	15.62 (2.39)	12
9	25	8.64 (0.64)	10.48 (1.48)	16.04 (2.37)	11
Smoking Experience					
Once	41	7.95 (1.09)	9.73 (2.06)	14.90 (2.30)	41
No	53	8.15 (1.45)	10.15 (1.52)	16.15 (2.20)	0

Notes. * $p<.05$; ** $p<.01$; *** $p<.001$

The high value of the perception of smoking (meaning evaluating smoking as a dangerous thing) indicates that the perception of Islamic school students is in accordance with what Islam teaches regarding smoking prohibition.⁶³ Even so, there is a discrepancy between perceptions of cigarettes and smoking history. The fact that nearly half of Islamic school students have ever smoked indicates immature maturity and strong environmental influences⁶⁴ so that it can influence the action to smoke even though the attitude is the opposite. As Ajzen puts it,⁶⁵ the motivating factor in acting is not limited to attitude, but social influence and self-control. Other research also states that, whether they have smoked or not, school students are already aware of the harmful effects of smoking on health.⁶⁶ In addition, smoking is an example of cognitive dissonance theory.

In addition, the perception of the dangers of smoking was found to be not much different between men and women, even though in a survey conducted by WHO and the Ministry of Health, the attitudes of men and women towards smoking were significantly

⁶³Sattari, Mashayekhi, and Mashayekhi, "Islam and Addiction."

⁶⁴Taqwim, Hasibuan, and Zulkarnain, "THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHILD DRUG ABUSE CASES."

⁶⁵Icek Ajzen, "The Theory of Planned Behavior: Frequently Asked Questions," *Human Behavior and Emerging Technologies* 2, no. 4 (October 10, 2020): 314–24, <https://doi.org/10.1002/hbe2.195>.

⁶⁶Nurmansyah et al., "Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Cigarette Smoking among Senior Secondary School Students in Depok, Indonesia."



different.⁶⁷ Even so, this attitude is not in accordance with smoking experience which is dominated by men (97.56%). Smoking behavior which is rarely found in women's groups can be caused by bad perceptions in society about women who smoke⁶⁸ because the traditional perception of masculinity that emerges from cigarettes so that it becomes a symbol of the difference between men and women.⁶⁹ Social influence is well known for its impact on behavior.⁷⁰ In fact, Islam also mentions this in the hadith of Abu Musa Al-Asy' from the history of Imam Al-Bukhari and Muslim which explains the influence of pious friends such as perfume traders and bad friends such as blacksmiths (see hadith number 363 in Riyad Al-Salihin).⁷¹ In particular, social influence can affect perceptions of risk. As mentioned by Knoll et al.,⁷² teenagers adjust risk perceptions with the surrounding community, especially with other teenagers. This shows that women perceive the risk that if they smoke, they will get a bad response from those around them.

With regard to attitudes towards drugs, respondents' answers ranged from 9 to 10 from a range of 4 to 12. This means that the attitude of Islamic school students towards drugs is quite high which indicates their low susceptibility to drugs without a doctor's prescription. If one looks at each item, there is no average that exceeds 2.7. However, all items involved in the study exceeded a score of 2 on a scale of 1 to 3. The highest mean was in item s05 with a value of 2.63 (SD = 0.55). This value indicates that the average student does not agree to try the drug he or she gets for free. Meanwhile, the lowest score was found in item s02 with a value of 2.35 (SD = 0.71) which asked students' consent to using drugs without a doctor's prescription was against the law.

Based on the class group, there was a significant difference in students' attitudes toward drugs ($F_{2,91} = 4.12$ $p = 0.019$). This result explains that the lower class is more likely to use drugs without a doctor's prescription than the upper class. Differences in attitudes towards drugs and cigarettes in terms of grade level indicate a contribution from the cognitive level of each child. Grade 9 as the class with the highest attitude was dominated by 15 year old students. Based on research by Mann et al.,⁷³ At that age, adolescents are able to make mature decisions, solve problems creatively, make the right choices, and can commit to action. With

⁶⁷World Health Organization, "Indonesia GYTS 2019 Fact Sheet."

⁶⁸Borualogo and Casas, "Understanding Bullying Cases in Indonesia."

⁶⁹Nurul Kodriati, Lisa Pursell, and Elli Nur Hayati, "A Scoping Review of Men, Masculinities, and Smoking Behavior: The Importance of Settings," *Global Health Action* 11, no. sup3 (November 23, 2018): 1589763, <https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2019.1589763>.

⁷⁰RH Gass and JS Seiter, *Persuasion: Social Influence and Compliance Gaining* (Routledge, 2018).

⁷¹Yahya bin Syaraf Annawawi, Riyad Ashshalihin, ed. *Syuaib Al-Arnauth* (Damascus: Resale Publishers, 2013).

⁷²Lisa J. Knoll et al., "Social Influence on Risk Perception During Adolescence," *Psychological Science* 26, no. 5 (May 25, 2015): 583–92, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797615569578>.

⁷³in Knoll et al.



the abilities mentioned, students in this class can respond to smoking and drugs in the right way. Meanwhile, 7th graders, most of whom are 13 years old, have difficulty understanding the consequences of their actions because their brains are still developing.⁷⁴ In addition, according to pediatrician Florencia, at the age of 13, children usually feel safe from various bad things, which makes them dare to do things that are out of bounds or forbidden.⁷⁵ Therefore, research data also shows that grade 7 is the student with the most smoking experience compared to above (see Table 2).

In contrast to perceptions of smoking and attitudes toward drugs that differed significantly between class groups, anti-bullying attitudes showed the opposite result. Grades 7, 8, and 9 had anti-bullying attitudes that tended to be the same as one another ($F2.91 = 0.77$; $p = 0.466$), as well as between genders ($t(92) = -0.82$; $p = 0.415$). This finding contradicts previous studies which suggest that men and classes with higher hierarchies are more likely to engage in bullying.⁷⁶ When viewed from each item in Table 2, the highest average score is in item sp6 with a value of 2.89 ($SD = 0.37$) which indicates that students have no problem making friends with weak people. This attitude is in accordance with Islamic teachings which teach that Muslims are brothers and sisters, that contempt for other groups is not commendable, and that the parameter of virtue is not being physically strong or weak, but piety as explained in the Koran.⁷⁷ In addition, students also tend to strongly agree to report acts of bullying to teachers (2.77 ($SD = 0.56$)). This tendency shows the students' trust in their teachers not to blame the victim, they are willing to intervene by separating the perpetrators from the victims, and involving parents and the school principal in the settlement.⁷⁸ The high level of agreement to report cases of bullying to teachers also shows the success of teachers in creating a supportive environment.

Differences in anti-bullying attitudes were also seen in the smoking history group ($t(92) = 2.68$; $p = 0.009$). Students who have ever smoked have lower anti-bullying attitudes. Based on these results, students who had smoked were more inclined to perceive bullying as normal than those who had never smoked. This finding could be caused by the perception that smoking is a symbol of maturity so that people feel that by smoking they have more power

⁷⁴S. Gordon, “13-Year-Old Child Development Milestone: Your Child's Growth and Development at Age 13,” Verywellfamily, 2022, <https://www.verywellfamily.com/13-year-old-developmental-milestones-2609025>.

⁷⁵Gordon.

⁷⁶Ersilia Menesini and Christina Salmivalli, “Bullying in Schools: The State of Knowledge and Effective Interventions,” Psychology, Health & Medicine 22, no. sup1 (March 6, 2017): 240–53, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13548506.2017.1279740>.

⁷⁷The Noble Quran (Madina: King Fahd Complex, 1984).

⁷⁸Khaerannisa I. Cortes and Becky Kochenderfer-Ladd, “To Tell or Not to Tell: What Influences Children's Decisions to Report Bullying to Their Teachers?,” School Psychology Quarterly 29, no. 3 (September 2014): 336–48, <https://doi.org/10.1037/spq0000078>.

than others. As for bullying, one of the contributing factors is an imbalance of power⁷⁹ so that the psychological influence of smoking behavior associated with the emergence of power can be connected with attitudes towards bullying.

Regardless of these differences in attitudes, students have a fairly good anti-bullying attitude overall. The highest mean attitude (17 (SD = 1.41) was in the 16-year student group consisting of 4 people. This result can prove the success of Islamic education in preventing bullying as mentioned by previous studies.⁸⁰ Islam clearly prohibits acts of bullying.⁸¹ The success of education can also be seen from the absence of differences in anti-bullying attitudes from the class side, even though there is research that finds Islamic-based schools with strong seniority and traditions of violence.⁸² This difference can be caused by differences in learning styles between Islamic boarding schools and Islamic-based junior high schools. One of the causes of bullying is an imbalance of power in relationships.⁸³ Based on the power-approach theory of Keltner et al.⁸⁴ power or power resulting from the ability to hold resources and give punishment. In pesantren, students who have studied longer (even years apart) can also teach new students. This ability can provide an opportunity for upper-level students to withhold the desired resources (in this case knowledge) and impose punishments. In addition, when upper-level students teach lower-level students, perceptions of power will form in their minds, this is because another source of power can be in the form of expertise as in Huston's theory of power within relationships.⁸⁵ In another theory, dyadic power theory, it is explained that the stronger the perception of power, the more opportunities to control other people so as to increase the power of that person. With different learning systems and the length of time spent studying, the power dynamics that occur are also different.

The Relationship between Perceptions of smoking, Attitudes toward Drugs, and Bullying

The Pearson correlation test was used to assess the relationship between perceptions of smoking, attitudes toward drugs, and anti-bullying attitudes. The results show that all

⁷⁹Menesini and Salmivalli, "Bullying in Schools: The State of Knowledge and Effective Interventions."

⁸⁰Noboru et al., "School-based Education to Prevent Bullying in High Schools in Indonesia?"; Rahmawati, "Holistic Parenting: The Contribution of Islamic Parenting in Preventing School Bullying in Jakarta, Indonesia."

⁸¹Siti Maisah, "Bullying in the Perspective of Islamic Education," Al-Tarbawi Al-Haditsah: Journal of Islamic Education 5, no. 1 (June 27, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.24235/tarbawi.v5i1.6317>.

⁸²Nurul Hikmah Sofyan, "Bullying in Villages: Interactions of Sufism and Theory of Development of Nature in Islamic Education," Journal of Islamic Studies and Humanities 4, no. 1 (June 3, 2019): 74–103, <https://doi.org/10.21580/jish.41.3842>.

⁸³Menesini and Salmivalli, "Bullying in Schools: The State of Knowledge and Effective Interventions."

⁸⁴in Jeffry A. Simpson et al., "Power and Social Influence in Relationships," in APA Handbook of Personality and Social Psychology, Volume 3: Interpersonal Relations., ed. M. Mikulincer and PR Shaver (Washington: American Psychological Association, 2015), 393–420, <https://doi.org/10.1037/14344-015>.

⁸⁵in Simpson et al.



variables are significantly related (see Table 3). Perceptions of smoking are positively related to attitudes towards drugs ($r = 0.298$; $p = 0.004$) and anti-bullying attitudes ($r = 0.308$; $p = 0.003$). Likewise, the level of anti-bullying is directly proportional to the attitude towards drugs ($r = 0.318$; $p = 0.002$). The significance of the relationship between the three variables explains that the higher one of the variables, the higher the other variables.

Table 3. Test the Relationship between Attitudes towards Cigarettes and Drugs and Anti-Bullying Attitudes

Variable	Perceptions of smoking	Attitude towards drugs	Anti-bullying attitude
Perceptions of smoking	1,000	-	-
Attitude towards drugs	0.298**	1,000	-
Anti-bullying attitude	0.308**	0.318**	1,000

Notes. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

None of the previous research has looked for a direct link between bullying and drugs. Some of them have discussed the relationship between cigarette use and drugs,⁸⁶ others discuss the relationship between smoking and bullying.⁸⁷ Based on the results of this study, not only is smoking related to drug use and bullying, but bullying is also directly related to drugs. In fact, the r value for the bullying couple with drug use was the highest (0.318) compared to other couples, although it was still at a weak correlation level.⁸⁸ The relationship between these three variables can be explained by the existence of attention seeking actions which are the cause of smoking,⁸⁹ drug use,⁹⁰ and bullying.⁹¹ Seeing that the majority (around 70 percent) of students are already using gadgets because they can take surveys through digital platforms, attention seeking behavior is increasingly likely to occur.⁹² As Erikson says,⁹³ in his time, adolescents were at the peak of the search for ego identity; they are looking for new things to determine the identity that suits them. In the process, adolescents need feedback from people they can reach in determining where and what values they should aim for.

⁸⁶Harrison et al., "Cigarette Smoking, Mental Health, and Other Substance Use among Court-Involved Youth."

⁸⁷Guo et al., "Associations between Depression Risk, Bullying and Current Smoking among Chinese Adolescents: Modulated by Gender."

⁸⁸Haldun Akoglu, "User's Guide to Correlation Coefficients," Turkish Journal of Emergency Medicine 18, no. 3 (September 2018): 91–93, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tjem.2018.08.001>.

⁸⁹Radovic et al., "Depressed Adolescents' Positive and Negative Use of Social Media."

⁹⁰Patchin and Hinduja, "Digital Self-Harm Among Adolescents"; Taremian et al., "Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use among Iranian University Students: A National Study."

⁹¹Patchin and Hinduja, "Digital Self-Harm Among Adolescents."

⁹²Hawk et al., "Narcissistic Adolescents' Attention-Seeking Following Social Rejection: Links with Social Media Disclosure, Problematic Social Media Use, and Smartphone Stress."

⁹³in Feist, Feist, and Roberts, Theories of Personality.



Therefore, attention seeking action is used in this case. Unfortunately, deviant behavior such as smoking, using drugs, and bullying can be included in the act.

D. Conclusion

The period of searching for identity which culminates in adolescence and the wider connectedness between people through technology. Based on the research conducted, almost half of the students in Islamic-based junior high schools had smoked. The male dominance in students who have smoked is not in line with students' attitudes towards smoking. Men and women both perceive smoking as something dangerous. The relationship between smoking and other disorders can be seen in the difference in anti-bullying attitudes between students who have smoked and those who have not. These two things can be related because it involves a sense of being superior to others. The linkages between perceptions of smoking, attitudes toward drugs, and anti-bullying attitudes are also confirmed by the significant relationship between these variables; showed a relationship between different juvenile delinquency. By confirming the relationship between attitudes toward smoking, drugs, and bullying, treatment of one can help treat the other. Conversely, if one of them is not handled properly, juvenile delinquency will expand to other delinquent.

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