

**INFLUENCES OF PEERS ON TOBACCO USE AND  
ACADEMIC MOTIVATION IN LOWER SECONDARY  
SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PASIR MAS, KELANTAN**

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**UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA**

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MOTIVATION IN LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS  
IN PASIR MAS, KELANTAN**

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## AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged.

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## ABSTRAK

Guru merupakan aset utama dan pemangkin wadah perjuangan yang sangat penting untuk membina daya pemikiran yang kritis dan kreatif bagi membentuk dan menyediakan pelajar yang boleh menyesuaikan diri dengan perubahan-perubahan yang berlaku di sekeliling mereka. Sejalan dengan profesion keguruan yang semakin mencabar ditambah pula dengan pelbagai masalah disiplin dan salah laku pelajar yang berlaku, hal ini menuntut daya fikir yang bukan sedikit dan kerjasama padu daripada semua guru. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan motivasi pelajar sekolah menengah di Pasir Mas, Kelantan. Seramai 392 orang pelajar dipilih berdasarkan kaedah persampelan rawak berkelompok di 18 buah sekolah menengah di daerah Pasir Mas, Kelantan. Kajian rintis dijalankan untuk melihat kebolehpercayaan dan kesesuaian soal selidik. Manakala *Alpha Cronbach* digunakan untuk mengukur kebolehpercayaan soal selidik. Nilai kebolehpercayaan alpha cronbach bagi keseluruhan soal selidik ini adalah 0.718 dan 0.916. Soal selidik berkaitan pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau diubah suai daripada dua inventori iaitu inventori rakan sebaya oleh Armsden dan Greenberg (1987) adaptasi daripada Siti Raba'ah Hamzah et al. (2013) dan inventori tekanan, populariti dan pematuhan rakan sebaya oleh Santor, Messervey dan Kusumakar (2000) diadaptasi oleh Nor Jumawaton Shahrudin et al. (2017). Statistik deskriptif iaitu kekerapan, peratus, dan min digunakan untuk menganalisis tahap pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan tahap akademik motivasi dikalangan pelajar. Selain itu, statistik inferensi iaitu ujian-*t* juga digunakan untuk menganalisis perbezaan antara tahap pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan tahap akademik motivasi mengikut jantina dikalangan responden. Ujian Anova satu hala pula digunakan untuk mengenalpasti perbezaan antara tahap pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan tahap akademik motivasi mengikut status sosial ekonomi pelajar. Manakala statistik inferensi iaitu korelasi *Pearson* pula digunakan pada aras signifikan 0.05 bagi menganalisis hubungan antara pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan tahap akademik motivasi mengikut jantina. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau yang paling dominan ialah pelajar perempuan dan pelajar yang terdiri daripada status sosial ekonomi yang rendah. Selain itu, analisis ujian-*t* menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan antara pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan terdapat perbezaan signifikan antara akademik motivasi pelajar. Analisis ujian *Anova* pula menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan antara pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan akademik motivasi pelajar. Analisis korelasi *Pearson* pula mendapati tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap penggunaan tembakau dan tahap akademik motivasi pelajar. Oleh itu, beberapa cadangan telah dikemukakan bagi meningkatkan motivasi akademik pelajar dalam usaha meningkatkan pencapaian akademik mereka dan langkah pencegahan untuk mengatasi masalah merokok dikalangan pelajar sekolah.

## ABSTRACT

Teachers are the main assets and catalysts of the struggle, and it is critical to develop critical and creative thinking to shape and prepare students to adapt to the changes around them. Considering the increasingly difficult teaching profession, various disciplinary issues and student misbehaviour, this necessitates much thought and solid cooperation from all teachers. As a result, this study aims to determine peers' impact on tobacco use and motivation among high school students in Pasir Mas, Kelantan. 392 students from 18 secondary schools in the Pasir Mas district were chosen using the cluster random sampling method. A pilot study was conducted to assess the questionnaire's reliability and appropriateness. Cronbach's Alpha is used to assess the questionnaire's reliability. Cronbach's alpha reliability values are 0.718 and 0.916 for the entire questionnaire. The peer influence questionnaire was adapted from two inventories: the peer inventory by Armsden and Greenberg (1987) adapted from Siti Raba'ah Hamzah et al. (2013) and the peer pressure, popularity, and conformity inventory by Santor, Messervey, and Kusumakar (2000) adapted by Nor Jumawaton Shahrudin et al. (2017). Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, and mean were used to analyse the level of peer influence on tobacco use and the academic level of motivation among students. Furthermore, inferential statistics, specifically the *t*-test, were used to examine the difference between peer influence on tobacco use and the academic level of motivation among respondents based on gender. A one-way ANOVA test was used to determine the difference in peer influence on tobacco use and academic motivation based on the student's socioeconomic status. Pearson's correlation was used at a significant level of 0.05 to analyse the relationship between peer influence on tobacco use and academic level of motivation according to gender. According to this study's findings, peers' influence on tobacco use is most prevalent among female students and students from low socioeconomic status. Furthermore, *t*-test analysis reveals that there is no significant difference between the influence of peers on tobacco use and students' academic motivation. The Anova test revealed no significant difference between the influence of peers on tobacco use and student academic motivation. According to Pearson's correlation analysis, there is no significant relationship between peer influence on tobacco use and the academic level of student motivation. As a result, several suggestions have been made to increase students' academic motivation to improve their academic achievement, as well as preventive measures to combat the problem of smoking among school students.

## نبذة مختصرة

المعلمون هم الأصول والعوامل المحفزة الرئيسية للنضال ، ومن الأهمية بمكان تطوير التفكير النقدي والإبداعي لتشكيل الطلاب وإعدادهم للتكيف مع التغييرات التي تحدث من حولهم. بالنظر إلى مهنة التدريس المتزايدة الصعوبة ، بالإضافة إلى مختلف القضايا التأديبية وسوء سلوك الطلاب ، فإن هذا يتطلب الكثير من التفكير والتعاون القوي من جميع المعلمين. ونتيجة لذلك ، فإن الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد تأثير الأقران على استخدام التبغ والتحفيز بين طلاب المدارس الثانوية في باسير ماس ، كيلانتان. تم اختيار 392 طالبًا من 18 مدرسة ثانوية في منطقة باسير ماس باستخدام طريقة أخذ العينات العنقودية العشوائية. تم إجراء دراسة تجريبية لتقييم مصداقية الاستبيان ومدى ملاءمته. يُستخدم ألفا كرونباخ لتقييم مصداقية الاستبيان. قيم موثوقية ألفا كرونباخ هي 0.718 و 0.916 لكامل الاستبيان. تم تكيف استبيان تأثير النظراء من قائمتين جرد: جرد الأقران بواسطة Armsden and Greenberg (1987) مقتبس من Siti Raba'ah Hamzah et al (2013) وضغط الأقران والشعبية وجرّد المطابقة بواسطة Santor و Messervey و Kusumakar (2000) مقتبس من Nor Jumawaton Shahrudin et al (2017) لتحليل مستوى تأثير الأقران على تعاطي التبغ والمستوى الأكاديمي للتحفيز بين الطلاب ، تم استخدام الإحصاءات الوصفية مثل التكرار والنسبة المئوية والمتوسط. علاوة على ذلك ، تم استخدام الإحصائيات الاستدلالية ، وتحديدًا اختبار  $t$  ، لفحص الفرق بين مستوى تأثير الأقران على تعاطي التبغ والمستوى الأكاديمي للتحفيز بين المستجيبين على أساس الجنس. تم استخدام اختبار Anova أحادي الاتجاه لتحديد الاختلاف في تأثير الأقران على استخدام التبغ والدافع الأكاديمي بناءً على الحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للطلاب. تم استخدام ارتباط بيرسون عند مستوى مهم يبلغ 0.05 لتحليل العلاقة بين تأثير الأقران على تعاطي التبغ والمستوى الأكاديمي للتحفيز وفقًا للجنس. وفقًا لنتائج هذه الدراسة ، فإن تأثير الأقران على تعاطي التبغ هو الأكثر انتشارًا بين الطالبات والطلاب من الوضع الاجتماعي والاقتصادي المنخفض. علاوة على ذلك ، يكشف تحليل  $t$ -test أنه لا يوجد فرق كبير بين تأثير الأقران على تعاطي التبغ والدافع الأكاديمي للطلاب. كشف اختبار Anova أنه لا يوجد فرق كبير بين تأثير الأقران على تعاطي التبغ والدافع الأكاديمي للطلاب. وفقًا لتحليل الارتباط لبيرسون ، لا توجد علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين تأثير الأقران على استخدام التبغ والمستوى الأكاديمي للتحفيز للطلاب. ونتيجة لذلك ، تم تقديم العديد من الاقتراحات لزيادة الدافع الأكاديمي للطلاب لتحسين تحصيلهم الأكاديمي ، وكذلك الإجراءات الوقائية لمكافحة مشكلة التدخين بين طلاب المدارس.

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