

**YOUTH KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE GENERATION PLANNING PROGRAM AND
ATTITUDE OF YOUTH IN MATURITY AGE OF MARRIAGE
AT SMA NEGERI 4 BATAM**

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ABSTRACT

Background : Generation Planning is a program developed in the context of preparing and planning family life for adolescents. One of the main focuses in this program is the maturity of marriage age for adolescents. The purpose of this study was to describe the knowledge of adolescents about the Generation Planning program and the attitudes of adolescents in the maturity of the marital age at SMA Negeri 4 Batam.

Method : This study used a descriptive research design. The length of the research was 6 months with a population of all students of class X and XI SMA N 4 Batam as many as 737 students, the sampling was systematic random sampling with a sample size of 88 respondents. ,

Result : as many as 53 respondents (60.2%) and good as many as 35 respondents (39.8%). Frequency distribution of the majority of adolescents' attitudes have positive attitudes as many as 63 respondents (71.6%) and those who have negative attitudes are 25 respondents (28.4%)

conclusion : Adolescent knowledge about the Planning Generation program at SMAN 4 Batam is the majority of the knowledge is Less as many as 53 respondents (60%) The attitude of adolescents in the Maturity of the Marriage Age at SMAN 4 Batam is that the majority are positive as many as 63 respondents (71%)

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Adolescents, Generation Planning, Maturing Age of Marriage

PRELIMINARY

The total population of Indonesia in 2010 is known to be 238.5 million people with a population growth rate of 1.38 percent per year. If the population growth rate continues to increase, the projection of Indonesia's population in 2030 will be 305.6 million. The quantity of Indonesia's population will become a problem if it is not followed by the quality of the population. (BPS, 2013)

To address Indonesia's population growth, the Government has taken various measures by reducing the population growth rate to 1.1 percent per year and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 children per woman. And to achieve this, the targets that must be achieved are increasing the age at first marriage of women from 19.8 years (2007 IDHS) to around 21 years and a decrease in the age group birth rate or the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) of 15-19 years from 35. (2007 IDHS)

to 30 per thousand women aged 15-19 years. (Wirdhana, 2013)

The large number of adolescents can be an asset to the nation as well as a problem if there is no proper guidance. Plus the uncontrolled flow of information will also have a positive and negative impact on adolescents. If these two things are not controlled and fostered by the government, it will give birth to Indonesian teenagers who have unhealthy and immoral behavior.

Based on a report from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), it shows that 1 in 6 girls in Indonesia get married before the age of 18 or around 340,000 girls each year. Girls who marry young face adverse consequences to their health as a result of early childbirth, increased risk of domestic violence, malnutrition, and impaired sexual and reproductive health. (BPS Catalog, 2016) Child marriage causes pregnancy and early delivery, which are associated with high

maternal mortality rates (MMR) and infant mortality rates (IMR). In the Riau Islands province, 23.24 percent of women were married at an early age with a composition of 8.80 percent who were married at the age below 16 years and 14.44 percent were married at the age of 17 to 18 years. (BPS Kepri, 2015)

Pregnant women at a too young age, namely at the age of less than 20 years have a high risk because physically the condition of the uterus and pelvis has not been optimally developed so that it can result in the risk of morbidity and mortality in pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and their babies (LAKIP BKKBN, 2015) The 2012 IDHS found that the neonatal, postneonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates for mothers who were less than 20 years old were higher than in mothers aged 20-39 years (Infodatin, 2015).

The challenges faced with regard to the Birth Rate in Adolescents aged 15-19 years (ASFR 15-19 years) are increasing the understanding and awareness of adolescents about reproductive health, maturing at marital age, avoiding premarital sex and drugs in order to create a happy and prosperous small family. (LAKIP BKKBN, 2015)

As a portrait, currently adolescents have entered into risky behavior, including getting married at a young age, engaging in premarital sexual behavior, using drugs, and being infected with HIV and AIDS. We can also find several phenomena in Batam City, where a number of teenagers were caught engaging in sexual behavior in several hotels in the Batam city area.

To respond the problems of adolescents, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) through the BKKBN Youth Resilience Development sector has programs aimed at implementing and developing the Family Life Preparation for Adolescents (PKBR) program which is directed to achieve Youth Toughness in the Framework of Family Violence to realizing a Happy and Prosperous Small Family (Raden, 2012)

GenRe is a program developed in the context of preparing and planning family life for adolescents. Efforts are made through two approaches, namely an approach to adolescents through the development of a center for information and counseling for adolescents and students (PIK R / M) and approaches to parents through the development of the Youth Family Development group (BKR). (No, 2016). Genre

targets are adolescents (10-24 years) and unmarried, unmarried students / female students, families that have teenagers, and people who care about adolescents (BKKBN, 2013).

Genre aims to facilitate adolescents to learn to understand and practice healthy and moral life behaviors to achieve youth resilience as the basis for realizing Generation Planning. One of the main focuses in this program is the promotion of maturity of marriage age with the aim of increasing the median age of first marriage, especially for women (Whirdhana, 2014). Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) is an effort to increase the age at first marriage, so that it reaches a minimum age of 21 years for women and 25 years for men (Khairunnas, 2014).

RESEARCH PURPOSES

To find out Youth Knowledge About The Generation Planning Program And Attitude Of Youth In Maturity Age Of Marriage At SMA Negeri 4 Batam

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is descriptive using a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted for 6 months with a population of all students of class X and XI SMA N 4 Batam as many as 737 students, the sampling was systematic random sampling with a sample size of 88 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire.

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on research on adolescent knowledge about the Planning Generation program and the attitudes of adolescents in Marriage Age Maturity at SMAN 4 Batam, the following results were obtained:

The frequency distribution of adolescent knowledge about the planning generation program, the majority is less, as many as 53 respondents (60.2%) and good as many as 35 respondents (39.8%)

Frequency distribution of the majority of adolescents' attitudes have positive attitudes as many as 63 respondents (71.6%) and those who have negative attitudes are 25 respondents (28.4%)

DISCUSSION

Youth knowledge about the Planning Generation Program

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the frequency of knowledge of adolescents, the majority of whom are less knowledgeable, are as many as 53 respondents (60.2%). This is due to the lack of information obtained by adolescents about the planning generation program, especially the maturing of marriage age through the youth counseling information center (PIK-R). From the researcher's observations, it is also seen that the respondents are less active in finding out about matters related to the Planning Generation Program

According to Budiman (2013) the factors that influence knowledge are education, information or mass media, social and culture, economy, environment, and experience. Meanwhile, according to Notoatmojo 2010 in Fafi 2014, the knowledge that varies from one item to another is influenced by verbal instructions. Verbal intervention is the receipt of verbal information from other parties such as seeing and hearing it yourself and through communication tools, for example newspapers, radio, television, internet, close relatives, health workers resulting in respondents having different levels of knowledge. Information about the GenRe program can be obtained from various sources, both from mass media, electronic media and print media

Sources of information about the GenRe program can be provided by health workers, teachers, and community leaders as well as religious leaders around teenagers and parents / families who have family members who are teenagers. Data from the results of the 2017 RPJMN indicator survey also illustrates that in Indonesia adolescents know most of the information about KRR comes from midwives or nurses, namely in Indonesia at 45.60%. Research conducted by Erlina Hayati, et.al., (2016) states that health workers, especially midwives, have a very important role in conveying information to the public including information about KRR. The delivery of this information can be done through persuasive communication.

According to research conducted by Dalyono (2010), mass media has a significant influence on knowledge and the formation of modern attitudes and behavior of the younger generation. Mass media is one of the factors

that can change a person to become modern. According to research conducted by Oktarina (2009) that people who have more sources of information will also have broader knowledge. One of the sources of information that plays an important role for knowledge is the mass media

Youth / Student PIK is a form of activity developed by the GenRe program, which is a management system by and for Teens / Students. Activities in the PIK-R / Students include providing information and counseling about PUP, eight family functions, and three threats to adolescents known as TRIAD KRR which includes sexuality, HIV and AIDS and drugs, life skills, gender and advocacy skills and IEC (Communication , Information and Education) (BKKBN, 2014)

Attitude of adolescents about the maturity of the marriage age

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the frequency of adolescent attitudes who had the majority of their attitudes was positive as many as 63 respondents (71.6%). This is due to the active and motivational nature of adolescents and the role of the school in motivating students to reach their highest goals. So that adolescents will be serious in reaching their goals and delaying their marriage, even though there are economic, social and cultural challenges that can affect the attitudes of adolescents themselves. This is in line with Muthmainah's research (2019) which states that the attitudes of students towards early marriage at SMA Negeri 1 Gamping Sleman with the highest category of positive attitudes that do not support early marriage are 77 students (77.0%). And Hartati (2017) who got the results of 83 respondents (72.8%) of adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Sooko Ponorogo had a positive attitude about the maturity of marital age.

A person can have a positive / negative attitude towards an object through observation of one's own behavior. Attitudes have a certain relationship to an object in other words that attitude is formed, studied or changed with a certain object that can be clearly formulated and does not stand alone (Purwoto 2013).

According to Azwar (2011), several other factors have an influence on adolescent attitudes such as customs or habits in the surrounding environment, information in the

mass media also plays an important role in shaping attitudes towards certain objects.

Based on Zuraidah's research on the Analysis of the Achievement of Marital Age Maturity in Pancurbatu Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2015, it is known that the factors related to the age of marriage are knowledge, attitudes, culture, socio-economic and youth interactions.

The attitude of adolescents in responding to gestational maturity can be triggered by all factors. The social views that exist in society also contribute to the success of this rejection of PUP. Poverty has a big role in exploiting children, where young girls are targeted for sale or marriage so that their parents are freed from the economic burden or by reason of the child's caste being married to strengthen the offspring and social status of the parents. The family as the smallest unit in society in which there are parental figures as role models certainly has an important role in shaping the direction of the adolescent's mind.

CONCLUSION

1. Adolescent knowledge about the Planning Generation program at SMAN 4 Batam is the majority of the knowledge is Less as many as 53 respondents (60%)
2. The attitude of adolescents in the Maturity of the Marriage Age at SMAN 4 Batam is that the majority are positive as many as 63 respondents (71%)

SUGGESTION

1. For students of SMAN 4 Batam
Students of SMAN 4 Batam are expected to keep looking for information to broaden their knowledge of the Generation Planning program and attitudes towards Marriage Age Maturity.
2. Share the research place
For the school, it can increase the activity of the Planning Generation program to broaden students' insights, especially in the Maturity of Marriage Age.
3. For Program Administrators
For the BKKBN it is hoped that it can increase the activeness of the Planning Generation Program and Youth PIK in order to obtain positive results for

Indonesian adolescents, especially in Batam.

4. For Batam University Institutions
From the results of this study, it is hoped that it can provide benefits to add information about the Planning Generation Program and can be used as library material.
5. For Further Researchers
From the research results, it is hoped that it can be used as reference material for future researchers who will carry out the same research.

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