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The Factors Affecting The Need Of Reproductive Information In The Village Adolescents Through The Information Center And Conseling Of Adolecents In Batang Regency Of Central Java Of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) is a place for family planning program activities organized from, by and for adolescents themselves, which are useful in providing information and counseling services about reproductive health, family planning and many other activities. However, associated with a variety of adolescent reproductive health problems and the maturity of marriage in the era of globalization, certainly affect the behavior of adolescents in the behavior of healthy living. Therefore, in order for adolescents to be able and willing to face various risks and changes, it is expected that young people need to be given knowledge and a variety of skills that can be used to overcome the challenges and risks - lives faced later.

The purpose of the study was to analyze the level of adolescent needs for reproductive health through information and counseling centers in Batang district.

The method of the study used a quantitative approach with cross sectional research design. Then, subjects of the study were 120 teenagers' subjects and 120 parents subject where in the study there were two groups, namely groups that used PIK-R and groups that did not use PIK-R. Next, the variables of the study included education, knowledge, attitudes, needs, perceptions and responses. While the analysis used hierarchy analysis process.

The conclusion of finding research shown that subjects need information about reproductive health in adolescents through PIK-R, they have a good attitude and perception of PIK-R shown by the presence of a positive and significant influence on the behavior of PIK-R utilization by adolescents and parents.

Keywords: Information and Counseling Center, Reproductive Health and Adolescents

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Introduction

Adolescence is a transition period from children to adolescents where adolescents are looking for their true identity, because no doubt that adolescence is a period where adolescents experience various doubts. Therefore, a good environment will shape adolescents to grow in a proper way of life, while a negative environment will also shape adolescents tougher later. Adolescence is also a period where curiosity is very high, wanting to always try new things, and therefore the need for a lot of knowledge and information about reproductive health is very important because it will keep teens away from free sex, drugs and other juvenile delinquency.

In reducing the number of early marriages, the Family Planning Population Agency (BKKBN) promotes the marriage age maturity program in the Information Center for Youth Counseling (PIK-R). The Information and Counseling Center Program does not only discuss the maturity of married age. Next, the programs in PIK-R are usually called 8 Substance Genres, namely Drugs / Drug, free sex, HIV / AIDS, Marriage Age Maturity (PUP), Life Skills, 8 Family Functions, Gender, IEC / Advocacy.
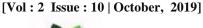
Over the past 30 years data obtained on child marriage in the world has decreased gradually starting from 33% in 1985 to 26% in 2010 and the highest number of child marriages occur in adolescent girls under the age of 15 years, with a decrease from 12% in in 1985 to 8% in 2010. (UNICEF, 2015) Overall the prevalence of child age marriages at this time is relatively constant from 2000 to 2010, but in reality this progress is uneven across countries, the prevalence of the number of children under 18 years remains large around 700 million adolescent girls who live and get married have not reached adulthood, and one third of them or around 250 million adolescents marry before the age of 15 years. (UNFPA, 2012). It is estimated that this situation if it continues around 151 million girls or around 15.1 million per year children get married before the age of 18 years until 2030. (SDG, 2017).

Around 10% of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years have become mothers, this condition has a higher chance of being experienced by rural adolescents compared to urban areas compared to 13%: 6%. (SDKI, 2012)

Batang Regency in 2018 marriage to adolescent girls under the age of 16 as many as 29 people and 82 male adolescents, the high number of marriages in rural areas also resulted in many divorce rates and violence experienced by adolescents. The data shows that about 79 teenagers experience undesirable accident n their households such as domestic violence and divorce data which is also very high in 2018, namely 1878 people who have divorced status.

One way that the government can do in an effort to reduce the age of young marriages is through the marriage age maturity program through information centers and adolescent counseling, which is a forum for adolescents in lives that are more useful and better understand their reproductive health in planning marriages and pregnancies later.

Maturing the Marriage Age (PUP) is an effort to increase the age of the first marriage, namely the minimum age of 21 years for women and 25 years for men. The program has been run by the government National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) through the adolescent reproductive health program (KRR) whose purpose is none other than to address adolescent problems.

So far this program has not been realized to the fullest even though there is already a PIK-R in each sub-district, but everything has not gone well, so the authors are interested in examining this issue deeper in an approach to adolescents.

Method

The research method used quantitative with cross sectional design. The population in this study were adolescents and parents who used PIK-R and adolescents and parents who did not use PIK-R. The analysis sample used purposive sampling with the reason that the study seen from the active members of the PIK and adolescents who did not utilize PIK-R that have met certain criteria in becoming a research sample.

The variables of the study included education, knowledge, attitudes, needs, perceptions and responses where the results obtained there was a relationship between the needs of adolescents towards PIK-R with educational variables obtained $r = 0.127$ p-value $= 0.151$, knowledge value $r = 0.125$ p-value $= 0,172$, attitude value $r = 0,309$ p-value $= 0,001$, need value $r = 0,454$ p value $= 0,000$, perception value $r = -0,031$ p-value $= 0,730$ and response value $r = 0,222$ p-value $= 0,015$ while for parents respondents adolescents obtained educational resulted value $r = 0.020$ p-value $= 0.819$, knowledge value $r = 0.175$ p-value $= 0.057$, attitude value $r = 0.386$ p-value $= 0,000$, perception value $r = 0.314$ p-value $= 0.001$ and response value $r = -0,374$ p-value $= 0,000$. Of the 6 variables obtained resulted that affect the reproductive information needs of adolescents in the district of Batang is known with a value of $t = 4.796$ with a p-value <0.05. Data analysis using multiple linear regression analysis on SPSS 23.

Results and Explanation

1. **Characteristics Table of Respondents**

Variable		Teenage Respondent			Parents Respondent	
		Frequency	%	Age	frequency	%
Age						
	10-15 years	21	17,5	30-40 years	13	10,8
	16-20 years	55	45,8	41-50 years	66	55,0
	21-25 years	42	35,0	51-60 years	33	27,5
	26-30 years	2	1,7	61-70 years	8	6,7
		120	100		120	100
Gender						
	Men	51	42,5		58	48,3
	Woman	69	57,5		62	51,7
		120	100		120	100
Education						
	Elementary School	2	1,7		49	40,8
	Middle School	17	14,2		34	28,3
	High School	88	73,3		36	30
	DIPLOMA	2	1,7		0	0
	S1	11	9,2		1	8
		120	100		120	100

Regarding to the table above showed that the majority of respondents in the age group of adolescents aged 16-20 years were 45.8% or 55 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the adolescent group aged 26-30 years were only 1.7% or 2 respondents and most respondents in the group of teenage parents aged 41-50 years were 55.0% or 66 respondents, while a small proportion of respondents in the group of teenage parents aged 61-70 years were only 6.7% or 8 respondents.

In the gender group showed that the majority of respondents in the group of adolescent girls was as much as 57.5% or 69 respondents while respondents in the group of adolescent boys were as many as 42.5% or 51 respondents and the majority of respondents in the group of female adolescent parents were as many as 51.7% or 62 respondents while respondents in the group of parents of adolescent boys - as many as 48.3% or 58 respondents.

In the grouping of education showed that the majority of respondents in the group of adolescents with high school education / MA that was as much as 73.3% or 88 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the group of adolescents with elementary / MI education was only 1.7% or 2 respondents and most respondents in the group of teenage parents with SD / MI education as many as 40.8% or 49 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the group of teenage parents with S1 education were 8% or 1 respondent.

2. **Frequency Distribution Table of Respondents**

Variable		Teenage Respondents		Parents Respondents	
		frequency	%	frequency	%
Knowledge					
	Not Good	5	4,2	42	35,0
	Good	115	95,8	78	65,0
	Total	120	100	120	100
Attitudes					
	Disagree	3	2,5	5	4,2
	Neutral	14	11,7	30	25,0
	Agree	103	85,8	85	70,8
	Total	120	100	120	100
Needs					
	Very Not Need	5	4,2		
	Not Need	14	11,7		
	Neutral	13	10,8		
	Need	25	20,8		
	Very Need	63	52,5		
	Total	120	100		
Perception					
	Disagree	4	3,3	39	32,5
	Neutral	111	92,5	79	65,8
	Agree	5	4,2	2	1,7
	Total	120	100	120	100

Response				
Disagree	12	10,0	48	40,0
Agree	108	90,0	72	60,0
Total	120	100	120	100

Based on the table above on the frequency distribution of respondents' knowledge showed that most respondents in the adolescent group with good knowledge were 95.8% or 115 respondents while respondents in the adolescent group with poor knowledge were 4.2% or 5 respondents and most respondents in a group of teenage parents with good knowledge as many as 65.0% or 78 respondents while respondents in the group of teenage parents with poor knowledge were 35.0% or 42 respondents.

The frequency distribution of respondents' attitudes showed that the majority of respondents in the adolescent group with an attitude of agreeing was 85.8% or 103 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the adolescent group with an attitude of disagreement was 2.5% or 3 respondents and most of the respondents were in the group of people adolescent parents with an attitude of agreement that was as much as 70.8% or 85 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the group of teenage parents with an attitude of disagreement was only 4.2% or 5 respondents.

The frequency distribution of respondents' needs showed that the majority of respondents in the adolescent group really needed it as many as 52.5% or 63 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the adolescent group really did not need that was only 4.2% or 5 respondents.

The frequency distribution of respondents' perceptions showed that the majority of respondents in the adolescent group with neutral perceptions were 92.5% or 111 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the adolescent group with perceptions disagree that was only 3.3% or 4 respondents and the majority of respondents in the group teenage parents with neutral perception as many as 65.8% or 79 respondents while a small proportion of respondents in the group of teenage parents with agreed perceptions were 1.7% or 2 respondents.

the majority of respondents in the adolescent group with agreed responses were 90.0% or 108 respondents while respondents in the adolescent group with responses disagreed at 10.0% or 12 respondents and the majority of respondents in the teenage parent group with the response to agree as many as 60.0% or 72 respondents while respondents in the group of adolescent parents with the response did not agree that was 40.0% or 48 respondents.

3. Frequency Distribution Table of Respondents

Variable	Teenage				Total		Parents				Total		Teenage		Parents	
	PIK		Not PIK				PIK		Not PIK				R	p-value	R	p-value
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%				
Age																
10-15 Years	13	61,9	8	38,1	21	100							,201	0,021		
16-20 Years	31	56,4	24	43,6	55	100										
21-25 Years	16	38,1	26	61,9	42	100										
26-30 Years	0	0,0	2	100	2	100										
30-40 Years							4	30,8	9	69,2	13	100			-,077	0,374

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	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	r	p	r	p
41-50 Years							34	51,5	32	48,5	66	100				
51-60 Years							19	57,6	14	42,4	33	100				
61-70 Years							3	37,5	5	62,5	8	100				
Gender																
Male	23	45,1	28	54,9	51	100	25	43,1	33	56,9	58	100	-,084	0,358		
Female	37	53,6	32	46,4	69	100	35	56,5	27	43,5	62	100			-,133	0,146
Education																
SD/MI	2	100	0	0,0	2	100	25	51,0	24	49,0	49	100	,127	0,151		
SMP/MTS	11	64,7	6	35,3	17	100	15	44,1	19	55,9	34	100			-,020	0,819
SMA/MA	41	46,6	47	53,4	88	100	19	52,8	17	47,2	36	100				
DIPLOMA	0	0,0	2	100	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0				
S1	6	54,5	5	45,5	11	100	1	100	0	0,0	1	100				
Knowledge																
Not Good	1	20,0	4	80,0	5	100	16	38,1	26	61,9	42	100	-,125	0,172		
Good	59	51,3	56	48,7	115	100	44	56,4	34	43,6	78	100			-,175	0,057
Attitudes																
Disagree	3	100	0	0,0	3	100	5	100	0	0,0	5	100	,309	0,001		
Neutral	12	85,7	2	14,3	14	100	23	76,7	7	23,3	30	100			,386	0,000
Agree	45	43,7	58	56,3	103	100	32	37,6	53	62,4	85	100				
Needs																
Very No Need	4	80,0	1	20,0	5	100							,454	0,000		
No Need	11	78,6	3	21,4	14	100										
Neutral	12	92,3	1	7,7	13	100										
Need	16	64,0	9	36,0	25	100										
Very Need	17	27,0	46	73,0	63	100										
Perception																
Disagree	4	100	0	0,0	4	100	28	71,8	11	28,2	39	100	-,031	0,730		
Neutral	51	45,9	60	54,1	111	100	32	40,5	47	59,5	79	100			,314	0,001
Agree	5	100	0	0,0	5	100	0	0,0	2	100	2	100				
Response																
Disagree	10	83,3	2	16,7	12	100	13	27,1	35	72,9	48	100	,222	0,015		
Agree	50	46,3	58	53,7	108	100	47	65,3	25	34,7	72	100			-,374	0,000

Based on the table above it is known that the results of the respondents based on Kendall's correlation test or the results of the variables namely knowledge in the need for PIK in the category of not utilizing PIK were 4 respondents (80.0%), while the good category was 59 respondents (51.3%) with correlation value r = -0.125 p-value = 0.172. While the respondents of parents showed that respondents in the category of not good to the use of PIK in the category of not using PIK were 26 respondents (61.9%), while the good category was 44 respondents (56.4%) with a correlation value of r = -0.175 p -value of 0.057.

In the attitude variable in the need for PIK in the category of not agreeing to the use of PIK in the category of utilizing PIK that was 3 respondents (100%), the neutral category was 12 respondents (85.7%), while the category agreed 58 respondents (56.3%) with correlation value r = 0.309 p-value = 0.001. While the parents respondents showed that respondents in the category did not agree with the use of PIK in the category of utilizing PIK, namely 5 respondents (100%), neutral category 23 respondents (76.7%), while the category agreed 53 respondents (62.4%) with correlation value r = 0.386 p-value 0,000.

Need variable the attitude variable in the need for the category of very no need for the use of PIK in the category of using PIK was 4 respondents (80.0%), the category did not need 11

respondents (78.6%), neutral category 12 respondents (92.3 %), the category needed 16 respondents (64.0%), while the category really needed 46 respondents (73.0%) with a correlation value r = 0.454 p-value = 0,000

Perception variable in the need for PIK in the category of not agreeing to the use of PIK in the category of utilizing PIK, 4 respondents (100%), neutral category 60 respondents (54.1%), while the category agreed 5 respondents (100%) with a correlation value of r = -0.031 p-value 0.730. Whereas the parent's respondents indicated that respondents in the category did not agree with the use of PIK in the category of utilizing PIK, namely 28 respondents (71.8%), neutral category 47 respondents (59.57%), while the category agreed 2 respondents (100%) with correlation value r = 0.314 p-value = 0.001.

The response variable in the need for PIK in the category of not agreeing to the use of PIK in the category of utilizing PIK was 10 respondents (83.3%), while the category agreed 58 respondents (53.7%) with a correlation value of r = -0.222 p-value 0.015. Whereas the parents respondents indicated that respondents in the category did not agree with the use of PIK in the category of not using PIK, namely 35 respondents (72.9%), while the category agreed 47 respondents (65.3%) with a correlation value of r = -0.374 p- value = 0,000.

	Variable	B	P-Value	t
	Knowledge PIK	- 0,131	0,097	-1.669
	Attitudes of PIK	0,214	0,001	3.430
Model 1	Needs of PIK	0,158	0,000	4.796
	Perception of PIK	- 0,293	0,000	- 3.940
	Response of PIK	0,068	0,460	741

Based on the multivariate results above, it can be seen that the independent variables in the Information and Counseling Center are knowledge, attitudes, needs, perceptions, and responses, from these variables the dominant variable has an influence on the utilization of information and counseling centers, namely needs with a value of t = 4,796 which means that if utilization of information and counseling centers to be utilized properly must first be addressed to their needs so that adolescents and teenage parents know the importance of information and counseling centers, with a p-value <0.05 then the variables that influence the adolescent reproductive health information needs through PIK are variables Attitudes, Needs, and Perceptions.

Conclusion

PIK-R COUNSELING CONCEPT is a medium of the national population and family planning agency (BKKBN) in which there are programs including the Generational Planning (GenRe) program managed by and for adolescents who aim to provide information and counseling services about reproductive health and other supporting activities such as youth preparation in planning marriage and pregnancy later, life skills, juvenile delinquency and many other activities that are more useful

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