

## **Students' Knowledge Level Towards Generation Planning Program in the city of Banda Aceh**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The GenRe program in Banda Aceh has been running since 2015, but in its implementation only 7 out of 47 SMA / SMK in Banda Aceh City have actively participated in the GenRe program. This information was obtained from the researchers' initial interviews with the PIK R / M extension team in Banda Aceh, stating that there were many obstacles in implementing the GenRe program in Banda Aceh, such as the lack of youth participation in attending counseling, limited human resources (HR), GenRe participants who were always changed due to the change of semester and taboo regarding reproductive health. This study used a descriptive quantitative approach involving 377 students spread across 14 SMA / MA / SMK in Banda Aceh City. The results showed that of 377 students in Banda Aceh 46.9% did not know the GenRe program, 79.8% had not attended the GenRe program with the PIK R / M container and 58% had good knowledge about reproductive health.

**Keywords:** GenRe, PIK R / M, BKKBN, KRR

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**BACKGROUND**

Adolescents are the population in the age range 10-24 years. At that age, adolescents do not have mental maturity so that teenagers are more likely to look for their identity or identity, this has an impact on the social environment of adolescents and is at risk of negative social environments (BKKBN, 2015).

The Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018 recorded that the number of adolescents aged 15-24 years reached 17%, equivalent to 44.066 million people from 264.015 million people (BNN, 2017). The total youth population in Banda Aceh aged 15-24 years is 24%, equivalent to 64.3 thousand out of 289.9 thousand. This age is the productive age for the future of Indonesia or known as the demographic bonus, which means that the productive population in the next 10 years is higher than the age of other groups. If this high number of teenagers is not managed properly, it will be a big problem for the Indonesian people. To achieve the demographic bonus must be accompanied by the formation of adolescents who are characterized, biologically and psychologically healthy (BPS-Aceh, 2019).

Things that need to be watched out for the increasing number of adolescents are the emergence of various adolescent problems, namely the three risks in Adolescent Reproductive Health (TRIAD KRR) such as drugs, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) HIV / AIDS and early marriage (BPS, 2019).

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2017 stated that the biggest drug abuse was the teenage age group, which was 24% of the total drug abuse 3,376,155 users. Banda Aceh City Resort Police Headquarters (Mapolres) recorded that since 2018 there have been 175 cases of drug abuse, this number has increased compared to 2017, which was 150 cases (Desinta, 2017).

Apart from drug abuse, the problems faced by adolescents are early marriage and HIV / AIDS. Marriage according to the age group 10-17 years was recorded as 23.46% married at 17 years old, 39.92% married at 16 years old and 36.62% married under the age of 15 years. The percentage of HIV positive cases in the 15-19 year age group was 3.1% and AIDS 2.8%, in the 20-24 year age group 15.1% HIV positive and AIDS 28.1%. The Aceh Health Office (Dinkes Aceh) in 2017 stated that out of 23 districts / cities in Aceh Province, Banda Aceh was the city with the highest HIV / AIDS cases with 77 cases. Of the total HIV / AIDS cases in Banda Aceh, most were adolescents (man, 2017).

To overcome this problem, the Indonesian government established Law No.52 of 2009 concerning population development and family development article 48 paragraph 1 (b) which states that "improving the quality of adolescents by providing access to information, education, counseling and services on family life" . The enactment of this law gave birth to several programs aimed at improving adolescent reproductive health, such as the Youth Care Health Service Program (PKPR), a government program managed by the district-city health office coordinated by the provincial health office and the Planning Generation (GenRe) program. ,

The PKPR and GenRe programs are two program containers that are implemented in every school with almost the same goals, namely increasing the knowledge, attitudes and status of adolescent reproductive health. The PKPR and GenRe programs have differences in program implementation, the GenRe Program is Preventive through the Adolescent Counseling Information Center (PIK R / M) and Youth Family Development (BKR) approach. Meanwhile, the PKPR program is curative through the youth health center approach (Benny jefri Sirait, 2018).

The GenRe program was formed in 2006 as a preventive effort in overcoming Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) problems, in line with the national development program aimed at increasing the knowledge, attitudes and positive attitudes of adolescents about reproductive health in order to improve adolescent reproductive health status and prepare family life to support efforts. quality improvement for future generations. The implementation of the GenRe program includes two things, including direct approaches to adolescents through the Center for Adolescent / Student Reproductive Health Counseling Information (PIK R / M) and approaches to families who have teenagers through the Youth Family Development forum (BKR) (BKKBN, 2015).

The 2019 BKKBN recorded that the number of Youth / Student Counseling Information Centers (PIK R / M) in Indonesia was 12,140 PIK R / M, the implementation of school-based PIK R / M in Indonesia was 6,851 PIK R / M. Banda Aceh in 2019 has formed 37 PIK R / M which are spread throughout the sub-districts of Banda Aceh City. 23 school-based PIK R / M have been establish.

The Banda Aceh City GenRe program has been running since 2006, but in its implementation only 7 out of 47 SMA / SMK in Banda Aceh City have actively participated in the GenRe program. This information was obtained from the researchers' initial interviews with the PIK R / M extension team in Banda Aceh City, stating that there were many obstacles in implementing the GenRe program in Banda Aceh, such as the lack of youth participation in attending counseling, limited human resources (HR), GenRe participants who were always changed due to the change of semester and taboo regarding reproductive health.

## METHODS

This research is a qualitative research with description method to see the precentage of students' knowledge. This research was conducted in 14 SMA/SMK/MA in Banda Aceh city. This research was conducted on 27 July to 29 August 2020.

The population on this research were the student in 14 SMA/SMK/MA who joined the GeRe Program.

Technique and sampling in this research was using random sampling method, which each school would be taken around 5 to 36 student with all total sample of 377 students.

## RESULTS

### Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	Total (n = 377)	Percentage (%)
Age		
15	65	17.2
16	162	43.0
17	140	37.1
18	80	2.1
19	2	0.5
Gender		
Male	131	34.4
Female	246	65.3
School		

SMA	261	69.3
SMK	63	16.7
MA	53	14.0
Genre Exposure		
Knowing GenRe	200	53.1
Not Knowing GenRe	177	43.3
Attending PIK R / M	76	20.2
Not Following PIK R / M	301	79.8

**Category of SMA / SMK / MA Student Knowledge about KRR**

Knowledge Category	Total (n = 377)	Percentage (%)
Less	42	11.1
Enough	277	73.5
good	58	15.4

**SMA / SMK / MA Students' knowledge about KRR**

No.	Question item	knowing	Do not know
Reproduction health			
1	According to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) reproductive health is a healthy state physically, mentally and socially as a whole, not solely free from disease or disability related to reproductive systems, functions and processes.	79.3%	20.7%
2	According to UNESCO, reproductive health education is an education developed with an age-appropriate, culturally sensitive and comprehensive approach that includes programs containing accurate, realistic and non-judgmental scientific information.	93.6%	6.4%
Adolescent Sexual Growth and Development			
3	Puberty is a transition from adulthood to old age	63.4%	36.6%
4	In adolescent boys, the voice changes to become heavier at times	98.7%	1.3%
5	Physical changes in young women, namely starting to develop breasts	97.1%	2.9%
6	Menarche is the arrival of the first menstruation in young women	91.8%	8.2%
	the anatomy of the reproductive organs includes men and women		
7	Adolescent female reproductive organs are only the vagina and hymen.	45.1%	54.9%

8	Male reproductive organs only penis and scrotum Menstrual pain can be experienced by men	39.0%	61.0%
9	Every teenage girl will experience a menstrual cycle of $\pm$ 20-35 days	43.8%	56.2%
10	The vagina, mouth of the womb / cervix, uterus, tubes and ovaries are parts of the reproductive organs in  The Process of Pregnancy	88.6%	11.4%
11	conception or fertilization is the meeting of the nucleus of the ovum with the nucleus of the spermatozoa	89.4%	10.6%
12	Fertilization can occur due to sexual intercourse	87.5%	12.5%
13	Ovum (egg) will be released during ovulation or the fertile period	90.2%	9.8%
14	Fertilization can occur at any time because the ovum has a long life span  Sexually Transmitted Infections	42.2%	87.8%
15	Men with an STI are marked by rashes, blisters on the penis, red on the genitals, growing flesh like a cock's comb, itching sensation on the genitals, pain when urinating, urinating blood or foul-smelling pus.	83.3%	16.7%
16	In women with STIs, it is characterized by vaginal discharge, greenish foamy discharge, foul odor and itching, blood spots after sex, blisters on the genitals.	87.3%	12.7%
17	If venereal disease is not treated, it can cause chronic risk to the reproductive organs and lead to infertility	93.9%	6.1%
18	Free sex which is done by mutually changing partners will not transmit sexually transmitted diseases	80.9%	19.1%
19	Sexually transmitted infections are diseases that are transmitted through sexual contact  HIV / AIDS	94.4%	5.6%
20	Aquired Immuno Defficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms caused by a decreased immune system.	79.8%	20.2%
21	The cause of AIDS is the HIV virus (Human Immunodefficiency Virus)	91.5%	8.5%
22	HIV / AIDS transmission can be caused by unsafe sexual relations	94.7%	5.3%
23	Pregnant women who are infected with HIV are not at risk of infecting the baby they are carrying	63.7%	36.3%

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24	HIV / AIDS transmission can also be caused by sharing needles and tattoos that are not sterile	89.4%	10.6%
Unwanted pregnancy in adolescents and abortion			
25	Teenage girls who are already menstruating can become pregnant if they have sex	96.0%	4.0%
26	An unwanted pregnancy in a teenager is something that both families and society are proud of	79.6%	20.4%
27	A woman cannot become pregnant with only one sexual intercourse	77.7%	22.3%
28	Most teenage pregnancies outside of marriage are caused by a lack of attention from parents	92.0%	8.0%
29	One of the social risks is stopping / dropping out of school	95.8%	4.2%
30	Abortion (the act of aborting the womb) risks resulting in death due to bleeding.	91.2%	8.8%

## DISCUSSION

Based on the data description, 377 respondents from 14 schools found that 53.3% knew about the GenRe program and 46.9% who did not know the GenRe program, while respondents who took part in the GenRe program through the PIK R / M container were 20.2% and those who did not participate the GenRe program with PIK R / M as much as 79.7%. From the data it can be concluded that there are still many students who do not know the GenRe program. Based on the knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in the poor category amounted to 11.1%, the knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in the adequate category was 73.5% and the knowledge of adolescent reproductive health in the good category was 15.4%.

The level of exposure of the GenRe program to adolescents in Banda Aceh is still low, this can be seen from the results of descriptive measurements of adolescent knowledge about reproductive health carried out on adolescents in 14 SMA / SMK / MAN in Banda Aceh City, 53.3% of 377 students know the program Meanwhile, 20.2% of GenRe participated in the PIK R / M program. From the data it can be seen that the majority of adolescents have not been exposed to the GenRe program.

Adolescent reproductive health knowledge in the study was divided into three categories, namely insufficient, sufficient and good. Where 11.1% had insufficient knowledge, 73.5% had sufficient knowledge and 15.4% had good knowledge. From the data, it can be seen that adolescents have a fairly good knowledge of adolescent reproductive health, however, there are still students who have less knowledge about reproductive health.

Most adolescents understand Adolescent reproductive health (KRR), but there are several items of KRR that are still poorly understood by adolescents, namely about the anatomy of the reproductive organs including men and women, where 54.9% of adolescents do not understand about female reproductive organs. For the question of male reproductive

organs, only the penis and scrotum menstrual pain can be experienced by men, most students did not understand as much as 61.0%. For the question, each woman will experience a menstrual cycle of + 20-35 days, 56.2% did not understand. Adolescent knowledge about the process of pregnancy on the fertility question can occur at any time because the ovum has a long life span, 87.8% of adolescents do not understand.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the description of the frequency distribution data and interview data with informants, the conclusions in this study are:

The level of exposure of the Genre program to adolescents in Banda Aceh is still low. Out of 377 adolescents, 79.8% of adolescents have not participated in the GenRe program.

The level of knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health is very good, from 377 adolescents 37.5% already understand reproductive health with the cuckold category.

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