

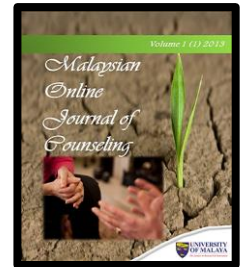
EFFECTS OF GENRE PROGRAM ON YOUTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT PUP AND TRIAD KRR

Rosleny Marliania¹, Awit M. Sakinah², Royanulloha¹, Nur'aini Azizahac^{1,3}

ABSTRACT

Globalization happened so fast which may lead to positive and negative impacts. Positive effects could include information transparency, where any youth can access unlimited information. While negative impacts might include youth's unhealthy behaviors. In respond to this negative impact, Indonesian government (BKKBN) has implemented and developed GenRe program as part of Middle Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2010-2014. This program was very important and strategic in achieving BKKBN vision "balanced population growth 2015" with mission to "embodying development with population concept and achieving happy and prosperous small family." The purpose of this study was to collect empiric data about the effect of GenRe program on youth knowledge and attitude toward a good family preparation; GenRe program socialization for youth and barriers in this program. This study used cross-sectional study design through survey with explanatory approach to explain the effects of Genre program on youth knowledge and attitude about marriage age maturation (PUP) and youth healthy behavior (avoid free sex, drugs, and HIV/ AIDS-TRIAD KRR). GenRe program was shown to influence knowledge and attitude improvements of members and peer counselor about PUP and TRIAD KRR. From 562 respondents, 330 showed low knowledge levels (58,72%); 560 had favorable attitude levels (99,64%); 548 had positive attitude levels (97,51%). The barriers od GenRe program might include: a) lack of GenRe program socialization among youth which may lead to lack of interest; b) package of program socialization need to be more attractive to increase participation; c) regeneration of GenRe program still less optimal; d) the content of GenRe program is not suitable for youth age; d) it is recommended to involve police department to discuss the risks of drugs or from health facility to explain about reproduction which relate to early marriage effects, free sex, and HIV/ AIDS.

Keywords: *GenRe, PUP, TRIA KRR, Youth Knowledge, Youth Attitude, Youth Behavior*



**Vol. 5, Issue 1,
January 2018**

**[1] Faculty of Psychology,
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati,
Bandung, Indonesia**

**[2] Department of
Accounting Computation,
STMIK Tasikmalaya,
Tasikmalaya, Indonesia**

**[3] School of Psychology,
The University of Auckland,
New Zealand**

Corresponding Author:
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati,
Bandung, INDONESIA
roslenymarliani@uinsgd.ac.id

BACKGROUND

The development of globalization has been so rapid and create positive and negative impacts. The positive impact generated the disclosure of information, in which every teenager is able to access information without limits. Nevertheless, it is inviting the risk factors. Too free access to information can make the boundaries between the correct and wrong information getting blurred. Teens can access more wrong than correct information. With high curiosity, it can lead to unhealthy behavior in adolescents. Unhealthy behavior is a big problem that is very close to the teenager, including the sex, drugs and AIDS (Wirdhana, 2013: 3).

Results of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), the percentage of young women 15-19 years who had given birth and expecting her first child reached 9.5 percent. According to the Center for Population Research Board of the National Population and Family Planning (hereinafter author will abbreviate with BKKBN), Mugia Bayu Raharja, one of nine women aged 15-19 years had given birth or pregnant. 95.2 percent of the adolescents had given birth and had one child born alive, while 4.8 percent gave birth and has two or three children born alive (sindonews.com/survey-usia-15-19-tahun-wanita-indonesia-pernah-hamil).

Based on a study conducted by Sri Lilestina Nasution about 23 thousand teens aged 15-24 years across Indonesia, she found that knowledge about reproductive health factors have a great influence on the experience of dating and sexual intercourse experience (Nasution, 2012). The influence of the knowledge of the experience of going out at 99.1% while its influence on the experience of premarital sexual intercourse by 45% (Nasution, 2012).

These data indicate that the correct information can encourage teenagers behave correctly. While the incorrect information can result in behavior that otherwise, such as pregnant out of wedlock, and so forth. This means that the information obtained is accurate, the teens can avoid risky premarital sexual behavior. Behavior-risk sexual behavior is not only, but also may include drugs, smoking, drugs, to get married at an early age. Approaches to early adolescence is important, the research of Iram & Susilowati (2013) then shows the age group 20-24 years had 2.89 greater chance to demonstrate risk behaviors than the group aged 15-19 years.

To respond to adolescent problems, the government (BKKBN) has implemented and developed a program genre that has been stated in the Medium Term Development Plan (Plan) 2010-2014. So that the position is very important and strategic program in realizing the vision BKKBN is "a balanced population growth in 2015" with the mission of "achieving development pertaining to the population and to realize a small family happy and prosperous (Wirdhana, 2013: 13).

Genre is a development program of Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR). According to the Directorate of Youth and Protection of Reproduction Rights (2007: 20), KRR is one of the programs that run BKKBN is based on the legal basis of the Development Plan 2004-2009 National Development. Program KRR done in order to prepare a responsible life, which is

done through the promotion, attitudes, and behavior of the community, families and youth about the KRR, reproductive rights, maturing age of marriage, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and abuse of narcotics, psychotropic and addictive substances other (hereinafter author will abbreviate with drug). Genre programs implemented by forming groups of teenagers in the group PIK-R (Center for Information and Counseling Adolescents).

The GENRE program focuses on two issues, namely Maturity Marriage (PUP) and TRIAD KRR. PUP is a BKKBN program that aims to instill value in adolescents, in order to increase the age of marriage, to reach the minimum age at the time of marriage, which is 20 years for women and 25 years for men. PUP is also expected to encourage the first pregnancy at an adequate age (Directorate of Youth Endurance, 2013). Meanwhile, TRIAD KRR includes three main components that will be socialized in adolescents to promote adolescent reproductive health (RHR), namely HIV-AIDS, free-sex behavior, and drugs. This shows the importance of the GENRE program for Indonesian youth.

According to Director of Community Resilience Youth (BKR), Indra Wirdhana (2011: 15) in his article entitled "The program genre in Preparation Life for adolescents", defines the genre are teenagers and young adults who have knowledge act and behave as a teenager to prepare and plan the mature in the family. Teenagers and youth genre is able to establish a level-education in a planned, a career in the job, and married with a full cycle of planning appropriate reproductive health. Program genre is a program to facilitate the realization of Tough Youth, adolescent healthy behavior, avoid the risk of Triad KRR (three main problems teenagers like sex, drugs, and HIV / AIDS), delaying the age of marriage has planning family life to realize a small family happy prosperous as well as being an example, a model, an idol, and resources for their peers. The target of the program of the genre are teenagers aged 10-24 years who are not married, the student or the student who is not married, the family that has young members, and concerned citizens with teenagers.

Thus, as an illustration, a teenager who take the program genre is in her teens has embedded information about the dangers of drug or marry early age, for example. So he judged avoid drugs or to avoid early marriage as a positive thing. He also tried to keep myself for not behaving that can propel himself tejerat drugs or get married at an early age telampau. All three are part of an attitude that can be owned by someone. Genre Program is a program that is trying to establish such a positive attitude in its members. Attitude is a component of support to encourage the emergence of a behavior. Attitude is a perspective and feelings towards something and how someone would behave towards such things (Mar'at & Kartono, 2006).

In psychology, attitude consists of three components, namely cognitive, affective, and conative (psychomotor) (Rahman, 2013). Therefore, the attitude of an individual to an object of attitude, will be determined by how much information he knows, how much love like the object attitude, then what kind of behavior that he show related object attitude. Thus, through the provision of GENRE Program in adolescents is expected to encourage the brand has a positive attitude towards PUP and TRIAD KRR. The GENRE program is a program that provides knowledge on reproductive health in adolescents. An interesting research

conducted by Iriani, Nisfiannoor, and Tendi (2006). Their research showed differences in attitudes toward premarital sex among adolescents are significant given counseling and not. Teenagers who follow the extension has a positive attitude towards avoid pre-marital sex compared to teens who do not follow the extension. Based on the background of the problem, authors are encouraged to examine how much of the effect of program genre of the attitudes and knowledge of adolescents about the proper preparation in the family.

The research questions of this study are: how does the program genre of the attitudes and knowledge of adolescents about the proper preparation in the family? How much influence the program genre of the attitudes and knowledge of adolescents about the proper preparation in the family? How socialization program genre among teens? What are the barriers to program genre? The hypotheses to look at the relationship between the attitude component and the PIK-R program are:

1. There is a positive and significant relationship between the PIK-R program as one of the GenRe programs on adolescent knowledge about PUP and TRIAD KRR.
2. There is a positive and significant relationship between the PIK-R program as one of the GenRe programs on adolescent attitudes regarding PUP and TRIAD KRR.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

The objectives of this study are:

1. Obtain the empirical data on the effect of genre programs on adolescent knowledge regarding proper preparation in the family
2. Obtain empirical data about how much influence the genre programs on adolescent attitude about the proper preparation in the family
3. How socialization program genre among teens
4. What are the barriers to program genre

This study is expected to get a picture in depth on the implementation of the genre, so it can be given a recommendation evaluation of program genres, to be carried out concrete steps For improving the quality of program views of how well the program genre in improving attitudes and knowledge of adolescents about the proper preparation in the family.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research is a quantitative research study design cross-sectional study, the research character for a moment at a certain time and in a certain period of time (Notoatmodjo, 2003). This research is a survey study with explanatory approach that aimed to explain the influence of genre programs on adolescent knowledge and attitudes regarding the maturation age of marriage (PUP) and behavior of healthy adolescents (avoid sex, drugs and HIV / AIDS).

Data collection instruments using questionnaires. Quantitative methods are used to prove the hypothesis by comparing the two research groups: group of teenagers who get the program genres and groups that do not get a program genre. Thus, to determine differences in attitudes and knowledge of adolescents about the proper preparation in the family. The combination of these two methods is made to answer the research questions are not fully answered by qualitative or quantitative research.

Mechanical Sampling and Sample Research

The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling. Selection of sampling based on predetermined criteria, ie participants genre and not a genre in 6 City / County elected. In the first phase, the selected six cities / regencies, namely Kab. Bandung, Kab. Tasikmalaya, Kab. Indramayu, Kab. Falkirk. Bandung and Bekasi. Next determine the selected schools that have active programs Genre, then been directly sample to the number of samples meet predetermined quotas.

Table 3.1
Total Population Adolescents in 6 districts / municipalities in West Java

City/District	Population (Total PIK)	Sample	Total	Error Sample	Total Sample
Kab . Bandung	20	8	160	8	176
Kab. Tasikmalaya	7	3	60	3	66
Kab. Indramayu	18	7	140	7	154
Kab. Karawang	5	2	40	2	44
Kota bandung	6	3	60	3	66
Kota Bekasi	7	3	60	3	66
Jumlah	63	26	520	26	572

By using the above formula, the number of samples in this study minimum of $n_1 + n_2 = 20$. Which comprises the 10 respondents who followed the program genres and 10 other non-participating genre. From the results of research in the field obtained a sample of 562 people.

Data Analysis

The analysis used in quantitative methods is descriptive analysis and correlation (in the absence of hypothesis testing). This analysis is used based on a sampling technique nonprobability.

Descriptive analysis. In this study the authors performed an analysis of frequency distribution and mean overall score to give an idea of the tendency of respondents to the study variables. In conducting this analysis, the authors formulate a intervann of reference on which the conclusions. To score the attitudes and behavior of adolescents to program genre, used the categorization (Riduwan, 2013):

While the value (score) can be seen by calculating the lowest value = 1, which is the respondent's answer is "Strongly Disagree", and the highest value = 5, that is, if the respondent's answer is "Strongly Agree". As for weight and measurement categories of data can be seen in the following table:

Of the interval will be prepared a reference table which may be invoked by the following descriptive conclusion:

Table 3.2
Score Identification (Riduwan, 2013)

No.	Kelas	Mean Skor
1	Favorable	3,00 – 5,00
2	Unfavorable	1,00 – 2,99

The above table will be used as a reference for the descriptive analysis of each variable and its indicators in this study. Thus it will be known categories of respondents to each of the variables and indicators.

According Arikunto (2006), knowledge is divided into three categories, namely:

1. Good: When the subjects were able to answer correctly 76% - 100% of all questions.
2. Enough: When subjects were able to answer correctly 56% - 75% of all questions.
3. Less: When subjects were able to answer correctly 40% - 55% of all questions.

In addition to using tabulation univariate, performed well bivariate analysis with cross tabulation.

Correlation analysis. Correlation is a statistical term that gives statements degree of linear relationship between two or more variables. To find out how much the relationship variables x and y are used criteria Guilford (Jalaluddin Rachmat, 1993: 29), as follows:

Table 3.3
Correlation Coefficient Categories

Amount of r	Category
$\leq 0,20$	Weak correlation
$> 0,20 - 0,40$	Weak but definite correlation
$> 0,40 - 0,70$	Significant correlation
$> 0,70 - 0,90$	Strong correlation
$> 0,90$	Very strong correlation

Validity. Validity indicates the extent to which the question relates to what is being asked or what it wants to measure in the research. The validity level of the questionnaire is measured

by the validity coefficient in this case using the item correlation coefficient. A question is said to be valid and can measure the research variables in question if the value of the validity coefficient of more than or equal to 0.3. (Kaplan and Saccuzo). For items with a validity coefficient between 0.2 to 0.3 can be corrected. Based on the results of calculations performed using the help of Microsoft Office Excel 2007 and SPSS software for windows version 20.0, obtained validity test using Pearson correlation coefficient for items with likert scale and using biserial point for dichotomous score (score 1 for correct answer and 0 for wrong answer) as follows:

Table 3.1
Test Results of Validity of Knowledge Variables

Item	Validity Coefficient	Critical Point	Notes
1	0.200	0.300	Revised
2	0.262	0.300	Revised
3	0.421	0.300	Valid
4	0.109	0.300	Not Valid
5	0.468	0.300	Valid
6	-0.076	0.300	Not Valid
7	0.486	0.300	Valid
8	0.372	0.300	Valid
9	0.471	0.300	Valid
10	0.484	0.300	Valid
11	0.225	0.300	Revised
12	0.218	0.300	Revised
13	-0.398	0.300	Not Valid
14	0.444	0.300	Valid
15	0.419	0.300	Valid
16	0.048	0.300	Not Valid
17	0.066	0.300	Not Valid
18	0.278	0.300	Revised
19	0.627	0.300	Valid
20	0.462	0.300	Valid
21	-0.047	0.300	Not Valid
22	0.184	0.300	Not Valid
23	0.566	0.300	Valid
24	0.250	0.300	Revised

Table 3.2
Validity Test Results of Attitude Variables (Part II)

Item	Validity Coefficient	Critical Point	Notes
1	0.209	0.300	Revised
2	0.074	0.300	Not Valid
3	0.273	0.300	Revised
4	0.207	0.300	Revised

5	0.550	0.300	Valid
6	-0.012	0.300	Not Valid
7	0.377	0.300	Valid
8	0.370	0.300	Valid
9	0.016	0.300	Not Valid
10	0.367	0.300	Valid
11	0.111	0.300	Not Valid
12	0.022	0.300	Not Valid
13	0.204	0.300	Revised
14	0.443	0.300	Valid
15	0.336	0.300	Valid
16	0.111	0.300	Not Valid
17	-0.103	0.300	Not Valid
18	0.575	0.300	Valid
19	0.139	0.300	Not Valid
20	0.198	0.300	Not Valid
21	0.203	0.300	Revised
22	0.097	0.300	Not Valid
23	0.397	0.300	Valid
24	0.441	0.300	Valid
25	0.346	0.300	Valid
26	0.308	0.300	Valid
27	0.150	0.300	Not Valid
28	0.035	0.300	Not Valid
29	0.352	0.300	Valid
30	0.384	0.300	Valid
31	0.175	0.300	Not Valid
32	0.295	0.300	Revised

Table 3.3.
Validity Test Results of Attitude Variables (Part III)

Item	Validity Coefficient	Critical Point	Notes
1	0.491	0.300	Valid
2	0.545	0.300	Valid
3	0.487	0.300	Valid
4	0.315	0.300	Valid
5	0.109	0.300	Not Valid
6	0.034	0.300	Not Valid
7	0.560	0.300	Valid
8	0.413	0.300	Valid
9	0.375	0.300	Valid

10	0.398	0.300	Valid
11	0.387	0.300	Valid
12	0.095	0.300	Not Valid
13	0.188	0.300	Not Valid
14	0.273	0.300	Revised

Reliability. Based on the results of calculations performed using the help of Microsoft Office Excel 2007 and software SPSS for windows version 20.0, obtained reliability test using alpha cronbach as follows:

Table 3.4
Reliability Test Results

Part	Reliability Coefficient	Notes
I	0.718	Reliable
II	0.774	Reliable
III	0.781	Reliable

Based on the calculation, it is found that all the variables are reliable. In other words, the item-on the questionnaire has been able to measure the consistency of the respondents very well.

FINDINGS

In this chapter will describe and analyze the data obtained by researchers from the questionnaire that has been distributed to the respondents as the primary data source. As for other data obtained through interviews, observation or observation, and literature study the researchers used as secondary data or support in order to complement and expand the main data.

This research data is the result of a questionnaire distributed to 562 people. All questions concerning the research data has proven validity and reliability (data attached). Samples were obtained by purposive sampling with research targets are adolescents who take the program genre and does not follow the program genre. The analysis will be presented consists of two parts, namely the respondent data analysis and descriptive analysis. The analysis technique used in the analysis of respondent data and research data are descriptive analysis, where all data collected is compiled into a table through the calculation of the frequency distribution and percentage.

Respondent Characteristics

Program genre is a program to facilitate the realization of Tough Youth, adolescent healthy behavior, avoid the risk of Triad KRR (three main problems teenagers like sex, drugs, and HIV / AIDS), delaying the age of marriage has planning family life to realize a small family happy prosperous as well as being an example, a model, an idol, and resources for their peers.

The target of the program of this genre is the 12-24 year olds who are not married, the student or the student who is not married, the family that has young members, and concerned citizens with teenagers. In this study, respondents drawn are students of junior and senior high schools in 6 districts / municipalities, namely in the district. Bandung, Bandung, Kab. Indramayu, Kab. Karawang, Kab. Bekasi, and Kab. Tasikmalaya. Genre membership in the student views of the membership PIK. Of the six kab./kota the city, participants include the following:

Table 4.1
Teenagers Membership of PIK dan Non PIK

No	Membership	f	%
1	PIK	279	49,64
2	NON PIK	283	50,36
	Total	562	100,00

The program is implemented by forming groups of teenagers in the group PIK-R (Youth Information and Counseling Center), one of them in the school environment, both junior high and high school. Center for Information and consultation (PIK) is one of the vehicles that are developed in the program genre, which is managed from, by and for teens / college students in order to provide information and consultation on PUP, eight family function, TRIAD KRR, life skills (life skills), gender and advocacy skills as well as communication, information and education.

Through PIK-R is expected that generation of teenagers who have sufficient knowledge of the issues in the genre, so hopefully they can see the issue as something that is important to apply in itself. Then the youth to have positive feelings (agree) on those issues, so that they are able to demonstrate the expected behavior. Based on this, by joining the group PIK-R, in adolescents formed a positive attitude towards the issues in the genre. In addition, they are able to transfer his attitude to his peers, both within the school and home environment.

Based on calculations, more than half of the respondents are not members of PIK (50.36%) and the rest are students who take PIK (49.64%). PIK membership in school generally of class 2 and class 3.

Table 4.2
Gender of Respondents

No	Gender	f	%
1	Female	380	67,62
2	Male	182	32,38
	Total	562	100,00

From the table above, it can be seen that more than half of the respondents were female (67.62%) and the rest were male (32.38%).

Table 4.3
Age of Respondents

No	Age (Year)	F	%
1	12	9	1,60
2	13	128	22,78
3	14	224	39,86
4	15	85	15,12
5	16	53	9,43
6	17	50	8,90
7	18	11	1,96
8	19	2	0,36
Total		562	100,00

According to the table above, it can be seen that the respondents from a range of 12 to 19 years. A total of 39.86% of respondents aged 14 years, then as much as 22.78% aged 13 years, a total of 15.12% was 15 years old, only a small proportion aged 12 years (1.60%), 16 years (9.43%), 17 years (8.90%), 18 years (1.96%).

Table 4.4
Education of Respondents

No	Pendidikan	f	%
1	Junior high school	391	69,57
2	High school	171	30,43
Total		562	100,00

According to the table above, more than half of the respondents with secondary school education (69.57%) and as much as 30.43% is high school.

PIK membership in the school has several advantages for students, especially in terms of knowledge. Teens who follow PIK generally with a reason to broaden (83.15%). PIK membership therein will be given the knowledge of the PUP (maturation age of marriage) and TRIAD KRR (three key issues such as teenage sex, drugs, and HIV / AIDS). By knowing the PUP and TRIAD KRR, expected students can prepare for the future is more mature and avoid distortions to the behavior of adolescents. Furthermore, as much as 1.25% students become members of PIK in the school because they want to help a friend who had a problem. It becomes part of the advantage of being a member or peer counselor in PIK. In PIK, there is a peer counselor and member of PIK. Peer counselors are peer educators who are functionally commitment and motivation to provide consultation to groups of teenagers peers who have training or orientation consultation or it could be that has not been trained to use the curriculum guide training model that had been developed by the BKKBN, besides koselor peer had a responsibility to the chairman of PIK teenagers or college students.

The two main reasons respondents did not follow PIK-R is for (1) not interested and (2) do not know. Naturally, the knowledge can be had if the present through the information that is able to attract attention. A teenager is easier to know the things that he likes. The second reason is related to the social situation of people who tend to still taboo information about

reproductive health and HIV / AIDS, as well as materials submitted in the genre. During data collection, the majority of respondents looked embarrassed and hesitate in filling it. This illustrates the cultural taboos are still affecting the respondent. Adolescents in the viewpoint of development is at a phase of identity crisis, so vulnerable affected environment. The neighborhood is not good, it can cause negative effects on teenagers (Papalia, Olds, and Feldman, 2009).

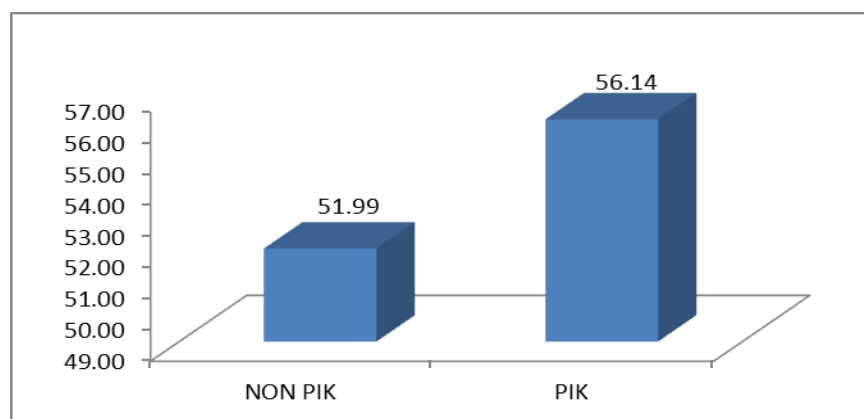
Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Youth

Knowledge teens who following/not following PIK. Knowledge is the result of human effort to know. Work out is the result of the know, realize, understand, and clever (Salam, 2003). In this study, want to see the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of adolescents who take the program genres and genre that does not follow the program. Teens knowledge about the genre of the program was measured using 24 items that have been tested the validity and reliability. All 24 items it contains knowledge about the PUP, and TRIAD KRR. Scoring result of knowledge totaled and carried categorization into three categories, namely good, sufficient and less.

Table 4.5
Knowledge Categories of PUP dan TRIAD KRR

No	Knowledge Categories	f	%
1	Low	330	58,72
2	Moderate	224	39,86
3	High	8	1,42
	Total	562	100,00

Of the 562 respondents, more than half of the level of knowledge that is lacking or low that as many as 330 respondents (58.72%). A total of 39.86% with a category quite and only a small proportion with the good category. Here is the knowledge of adolescents seen by membership PIK:



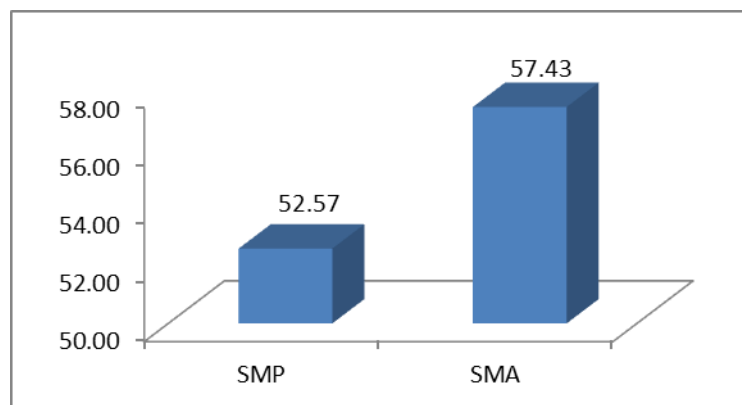
Picture 4.1 Youth Knowledge Who Joined/Not Joined PIK

Based on the above chart, we can see that the score of knowledge that follow PIK has a higher score, which amounted to 56.14%. If categorized, scores are included in the category enough,

while teenagers who do not follow the PIK have a score of 51.99%. If categorized, scores are included in the category of less. Although it is in a category that is lacking, it is not a problem, because the knowledge of teens still will increase with age and experience.

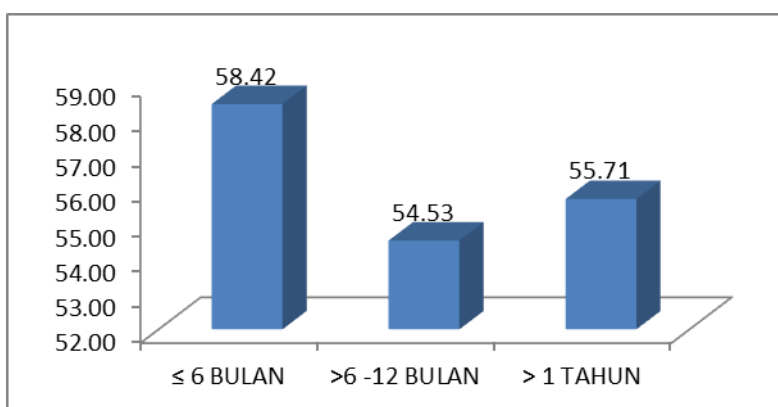
Things that need attention are the differences in the aspects of knowledge among young members non-PIK and PIK. The difference between the two groups difference of 4.15%. This difference shows the PIK program follows a teenager can be better informed about the issues of early marriage and reproductive health. More by being in a group environment PIK, teenagers can more easily find out the information. It is an important component formed teenagers that can run programs Maturation Age Marriage (PUP) and Triad KRR. Thus the existence of PIK group can be a valuable asset in order to establish a healthy adolescents and planning.

If the show difference of 4.15%, the magnitude of this difference can be said to be small. It can be influenced by two conditions. The first was as a teenager, the two groups are at the same stage of development, so as to be in a situation similar interests. Thus information about early marriage and reproductive health may be information that has not been considered important by them. Moreover, there is no doubt in general in our society to discuss reproductive health issues is taboo, thus affecting the quality of the knowledge of the two groups of teenagers. Then the second analysis is with the development of information technology. Any teenager, either PIK members or not, can find out information on reproductive health and early marriage is easy. So it becomes commonplace if the quality of the knowledge of adolescent non PIK and PIK not too much difference.



Picture 4.2 Youth Knowledge Based on Educational Level

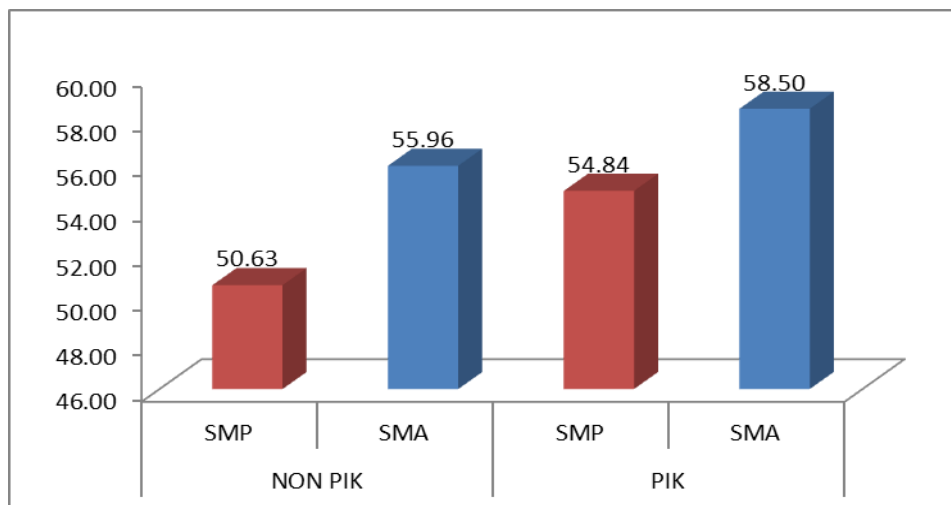
Based on the above chart, we can see that the knowledge score of high school students had a higher score, which amounted to 57.43%. If categorized, scores are included in the category enough, whereas adolescents with secondary school education have a score of 52.57%. If categorized, scores are included in the category of less. Lack of knowledge among adolescents due to lack of information obtained either from counseling, print or electronic media. In junior high school students, is generally not yet know in detail about the purpose of the PUP (Maturation Age Marriage), contraceptives, effects of drugs and free sex. Whereas in adolescents with a high school education are aware of the effects of drugs, free sex and married at a young age, yet knowing details about the ideal age of marriage, contraception.



Picture 4.3 Youth Knowledge Based on Length of Being Members of PIK

Based on the calculation results can be seen that the knowledge score of students who take less than 6 months PIK higher compared with more than 6 months. This happens because the information obtained by members considered new (fresh) as a new entry into a member of PIK. Furthermore, knowledge score PIK teenager who has been following for more than one year amounted to 55.71. This score is the second highest after the member who follow less than 6 months.

Environmental influences so obvious when viewed from how long they were in the neighborhood PIK-R. Data show that when respondents were new members are still joined, their knowledge level reached 58.42%. It showed when they decided to follow their interest PIK-R is sucked in such a way on various things about the genre. However, respondents' knowledge level was reduced to 54.5% when they engage PIK-R in the range of 6-12 months. Level increased again when they are inactive for more than one year, being 55.71%. Fluctuations in these data indicate that information will be optimally absorbed when respondents have a new role in their daily lives. Teenagers easily absorb the information as they engage with something new. Interest arises when they came out of curiosity. Curiosity arise when they encounter new things. Thus, it should be made tiered activity that constantly pushes the curiosity of a teenager when he was active in the group PIK-R.



Picture 4.4 Knowledge About Teen PUP and TRIAD PIK KRR based Membership and Education Level

Based on calculations, it can be seen that the score of knowledge of adolescents with a high school education level is higher than the SMP either follow or not follow the PIK. Scores knowledge of high school teenagers who follow PIK amounted to 58.40; whereas that does not follow PIK amounted to 55.96. Both scores still considered sufficient. In contrast to both, knowledge score adolescents with secondary school education level is still lacking. This is evident from the scores of teenagers who follow PIK amounted to 54.84 and that does not follow PIK at 50.63 which is still under 55 (considered less).

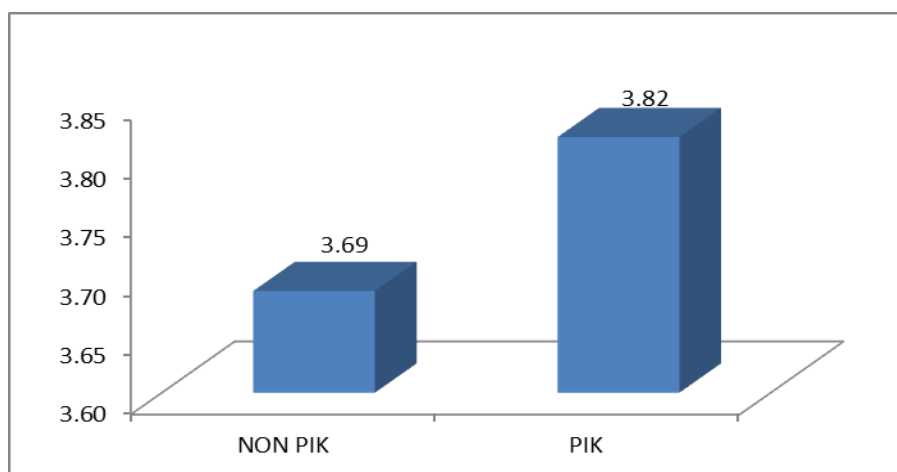
Attitude Teens who Following / Not Following PIK. Attitude is a mental condition relative settled for responding to an object or a particular stimulus that has a good sense of positive, neutral, or negative lift aspects of cognitive, affective, and tendency to act. Adolescent attitude regarding the PUP and TRIAD KRR measured using 32 items that have been tested the validity and reliability. All 32 items it contains stance on the PUP, and TRIAD KRR.

Affection or feeling is the next component that is examined in this study. Feelings question is whether the respondent agrees or not with the issues presented in the genre. The level of feelings measured by the numbers 1 to 5. The higher the number, the more respondents feeling positive or disagree. A score of three indicates the average value or the respondent can not unequivocally determine whether he agrees or disagrees. Scoring result of knowledge totaled and carried categorization into two categories, namely the favorable and unfavorable.

Table 4.6
Attitude Categories of PUP dan TRIAD KRR

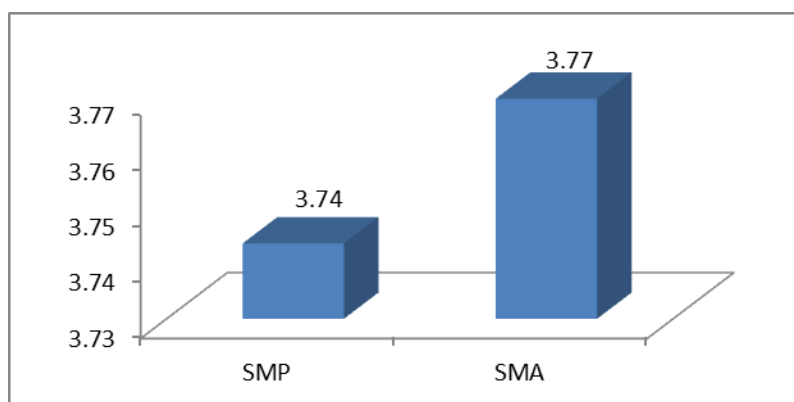
No	Attitude Categories	F	%
1	Unfavorable	2	0,36
2	Favorable	560	99,64
Total		562	100,00

Of the 562 respondents, more than half the level of the favorable attitude that as many as 560 respondents (99.64%). A total of 0.36% with unfavorable category.



Picture 4.5 Youth Attitudes Who Joined/Not Joined PIK

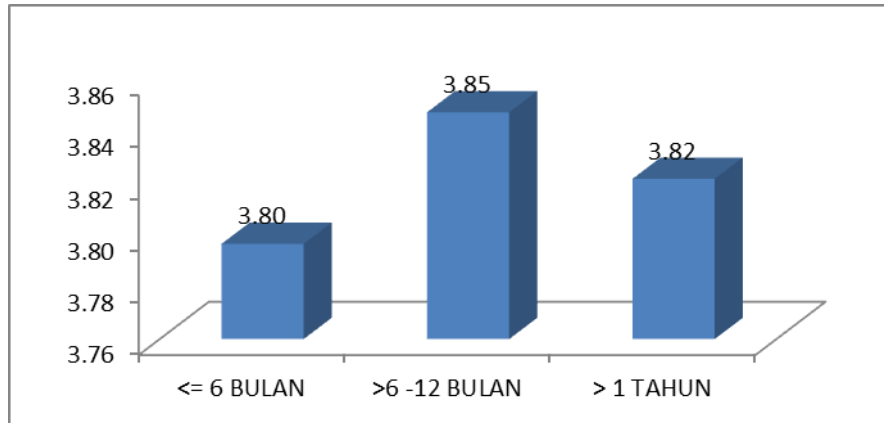
Based on the above chart, we can see that the score of attitude following the PIK has a higher score, ie 3,82. If categorized, scores are included in the favorable category, while teenagers who do not follow the PIK have a score of 3.69. If categorized, scores are included in the favorable category. Data showing the teenage group of respondents have a tendency to be agreed on issues and delays married adolescent health and adolescent reproductive health. Differences between groups and non-PIK PIK is so thin that there is a situation where the teen as a whole has had a similar attitude. In general, the environment teens today have formed youth to be positive. Nevertheless, this figure is around 3 shows that this attitude is not believed to be bound by teenagers. It can be affected by lack of knowledge, as shown by previous data. In addition, as a teenager still has an attitude that is believed with certainty. It is necessary to get attention because it can make teens vulnerable to change his attitude when the environment surrounding prove so.



Picture 4.6 Youth Attitudes Based on Educational Level

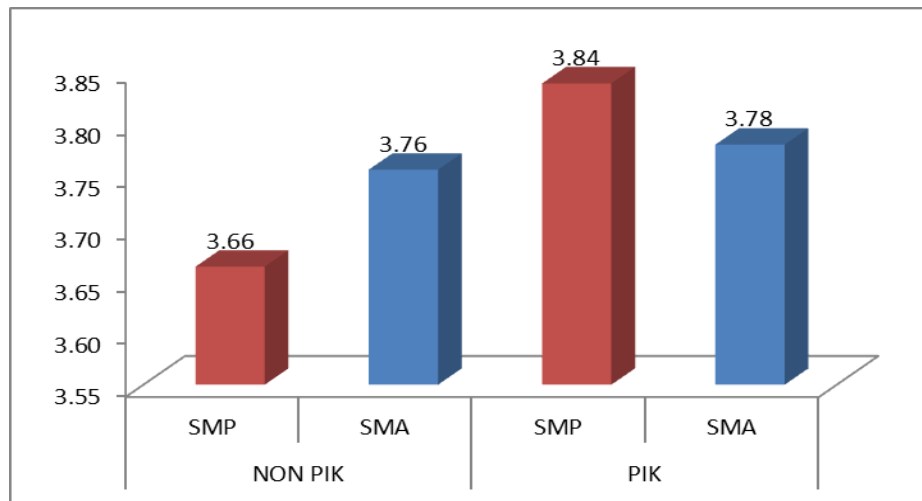
Based on the above chart, we can see that the attitude scores of high school students had a higher score, that is equal to 3.77. If categorized, scores are included in the favorable

category, while teenagers with secondary school education have a score of 3.74. Both scores are still relatively favorable and has a value that is not much different. This difference indicates there is an increase in confidence with age. However, as previously parsed, the numbers still is around three gives the possibility to change his attitude later on.



Picture 4.7 Youth Attitudes Based on Length of Being Members of PIK

Based on the calculation results can be seen that the attitude scores of students who take less than 6-12 months PIK higher compared to less than 6 months and more than 1 year. The data shows a slight difference, so basically the consistency of the attitude of the youth group can be said to be vulnerable. However, the presence of young people in a supportive environment for positive attitudes towards issues of reproductive health is essential clearly visible. It is seen from the increase in positive attitude when consistently at PIK-R group environment.



Picture 4.8 Youth Attitudes of PUP and TRIAD PIK KRR based on Membership and Education Level

Based on calculations, it can be seen that the attitude scores high school teenagers who follow PIK 3.78; whereas that does not follow PIK 3.76. From the scores obtained shown that the difference in score only slightly (0.02). In contrast to the high school, adolescent attitude

scores to the level of secondary education which follows PIK 3.84 and that do not follow PIK amounted to 3.66.

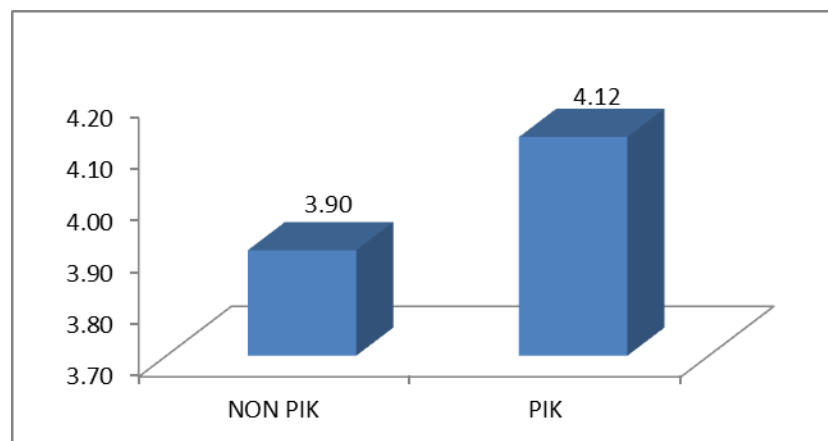
Adolescent behavior is following/not following PIK. Teen behavior on program genre was measured using 10 items that have tested the validity of dna reliability. All 10 of the item contains the behavior of the PUP, and TRIAD KRR. Behavior is a behavior that may potentially be raised teenagers in the future.

Behavior was measured through an illustrative story, in which respondents were asked to compare themselves with the characters in the stories. Scores ranged from 1 to 5, the higher the score indicates figures in the illustrations considered more appropriate to him. While a score of 3 is considered depict teens hesitate to compare figures with him. Answer choices is an evaluation of respondents currently against the possibility of his specific behavior later in life. Scoring result of knowledge totaled and carried categorization into two categories, namely negative and positive.

Table 4.7
Behavior Categories of PUP dan TRIAD KRR

No	Behavior Categories	F	%
1	Negative	14	2,49
2	Positive	548	97,51
	Total	562	100,00

Of the 562 respondents, more than half the level of positive behavior as many as 548 respondents (97.51%). A total of 2.49% with a negative category. Data showing the dominant respondents have a potential positive behavioral support program in maturation age of marriage, birth, or TRIAD KRR in the future. With a capital of knowledge and attitudes that have been held, the respondent describes himself today as people who support these programs until later.

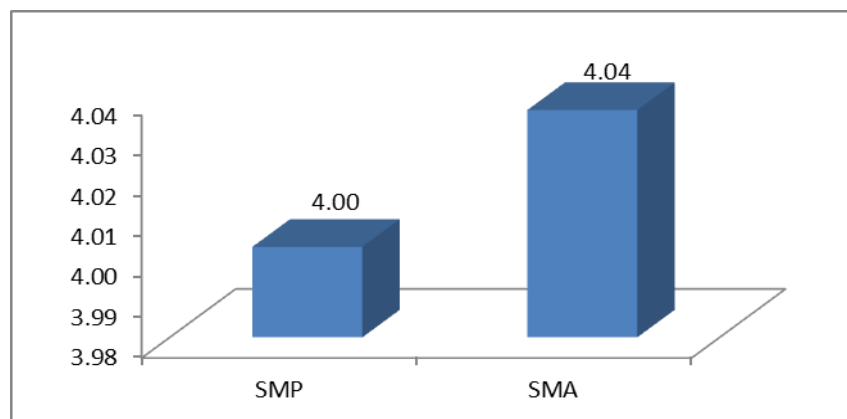


Picture 4.9 Youth Behaviors Who Joined/Not Joined PIK

Based on the above chart, we can see that the behavior score that follow PIK has a higher score, which amounted to 4.12 If categorized, scores are included in the favorable category,

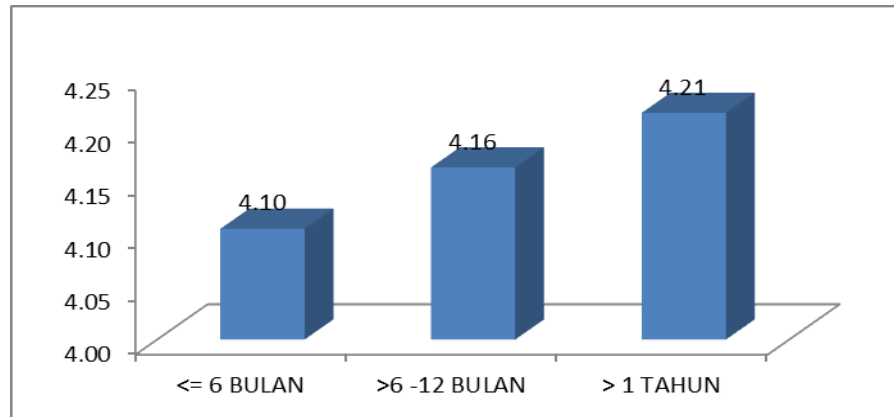
while teenagers who do not follow the PIK have a score of 3,90 If categorized, score these include the favorable category. Data showing the PIK program can encourage a teenager to portray himself as a person with a positive behavior support program PUP, KB, or TRIAD KRR. However, the difference between the two can be said to be thin, mainly influenced by an extreme position close anyway in terms of knowledge and attitudes. Formation behavior theoretically determined by the state of knowledge as well as their attitudes about the behavior.

To demonstrate positive behaviors will require sufficient knowledge to support the establishment of a rigorous manner, giving rise to overt behavior. This slight difference in points between the groups and non-PIK PIK shows the situation is not much different in the group. If one looks back, the knowledge aspect of both groups were equally in the low category. Likewise attitude of both indicates stability rigorous manner. This has an impact to the state of potential behavior displayed, where there are considerable differences.



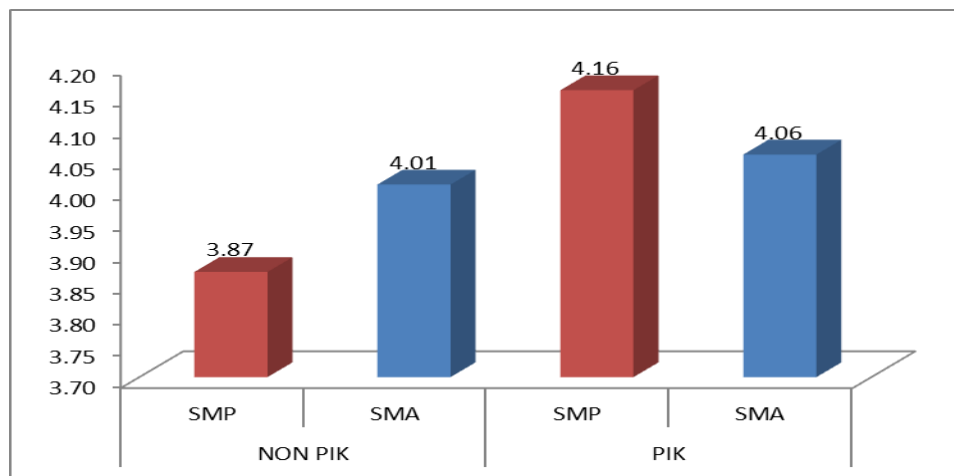
Picture 4.10 Youth Behaviors Based on Educational Level

Based on the above chart, we can see that the behavior score of high school students had a higher score, which amounted to 4,04 If categorized, scores are included in the positive category, while teenagers with secondary school education has a score of 4.00. These data show the school environment into the environment is a factor supporting the formation of positive youth behavior. Middle and high school age youth spends daily in the school environment, so it looks very affecting school situation. By paying attention to these things, then the PIK-R synergies with schools is absolutely necessary.



Picture 4.11 Youth Behaviors Based on the Length of PIK Membership

Based on the calculation results can be seen that the behavior score of students who take PIK increasingly have a positive behavior scores. Teens who follow PIK less than 6 months with a score of 4.10, 4.16 and 6-12 months for more than 1 year of 4.21. All three scores do not differ much from each other. Thus, even if the respondents do not have enough knowledge and do not have the feeling of a firm, they can choose to avoid dangerous behaviors, such as taking drugs or get married early.



Picture 4.12 Youth Behaviors of PUP and TRIAD PIK KRR based on Membership and Education Level

Based on calculations, it can be seen that the teenagers who follow the behavior score PIK with a high school education level lower (4.06) than adolescents with a high school education (4.16). However the way, the score is still higher when compared to teens who do not follow the PIK. Adolescents with a level of secondary education who do not follow the PIK has a score of 3.87 and a high school with a score of 4.01.

The linkage between the components in the attitude of PIK-R program. Overall PIK-R program is an important part that can form positive attitudes in the genre of teen-related issues. This is evident from the difference in quality both in terms of knowledge, feelings, and behavior between members of PIK-R respondents and non-respondents PIK R. However, the

differences shown data is very thin, which means that there is too much gap between the respondents PIK-R and non PIK-R. In another viewpoint, the difference is relatively thin this gives the possibility that the information on the issue in the genre has spread widely in the community. So that positive attitude has spread among the general public.

Based on this, the program needs to run a differentiation in terms of both the content and implementation of the program, so that it complies with the issues facing youth today. This is a support to increase interest in the adolescent join the members of the PIK-R. An interesting note is PIK-R program has been able to form their feelings and behavior of adolescents in terms of issues of genre. Although not all based on sufficient knowledge. To reinforce this, the described correlation data between components of attitudes toward issues in the genre as follows.

Table 4.8
Correlation Between Components

Components	Correlation Coefficient	Information
Knowledge and Feeling	0,280	Low but fixed correlation
Knowledge and Behavior	0,25	Low but fixed correlation
Feeling and Behavior	0,423	Meaningful correlation

The table above shows the three components are interrelated in shaping the attitudes of respondents to the issues in the genre. The strongest association seen from the relationship between feelings with behavior. Thus, positive behavior shown by adolescents is closely related to feelings they have. The more positive attitude, the more positive behavior. Feelings can be formed by the presence of adequate knowledge aspect. That is, the stronger knowledge teen, the better he felt. Thus, increased knowledge is of utmost importance as a basis for the establishment of positive adolescent behavior. So that the necessary effort to strengthen this side in the implementation of the program.

DISCUSSIONS

Based on the issues that have been raised and the analysis performed in this study, it can be some conclusions as follows. The program genre has an influence on the improvement of knowledge either member or peer counselors regarding the PUP and TRIAD KRR. Increasing the knowledge gained from the provision of material by peer counselors any given period. Thus notwithstanding, scores of adolescent knowledge about the PUP and TRIAD KRR is still lacking for juvenile knowledge still increases with age.

Program genre has an influence on adolescent attitude about the PUP and TRIAD KRR. However, teens who do not follow the program genre also have scores that differ greatly from that followed program genre. This occurs because of the influence of the environment that is supported by the lack of knowledge they make teenagers have a positive perception on marriage maturation.

Socialization program genre among young people it is still lacking. This is evident from the high percentage of adolescents who did not follow the program because it is not interested in the genre did not even know the existence of program genres. There are several barriers to the genre of the program include:

- a) Lack of socialization program genre among young people so that the interest to know more reduced.
- b) Less interestingly socialization and packaging programs so that the interest for participation in the program reduced
- c) Regeneration is done in the genre in the school program is still less than optimal in which regeneration is done as a teenager sitting in class 2 or 2 high school junior. And peer counselors come from a class 3. While activities in class 3 is quite solid with a national final exam preparation.

Genre program material in the form of a flip chart is not adjusted to the level of a teenager. Different levels of different ages delivery. In the delivery of the material more interesting if inviting the police to discuss the dangers of drugs or of puskesmas married to discuss about reproduction are closely related to early and casual sex and HIV / AIDS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Program genre is a program to facilitate the realization of Tough Youth, adolescent healthy behavior, avoid the risk of Triad KRR (three main problems teenagers like sex, drugs, and HIV / AIDS), delaying the age of marriage has planning family life to realize a small family happy prosperous as well as being an example, a model, an idol, and resources for their peers. Based on research, there are some findings that can be made on improving the quality of program genres in improving knowledge, attitudes and behavior of teenagers in PUP and TRIAD KRR in West Java:

1. Improving socialization for example with increased socialization program at the time of the orientation of new students in schools. Which then followed up with the recruitment of new members.
2. Regeneration should be done as a teenager entering first grade and peer counselors conducted by students in grade 2. This is more effective in view of the many activities in class 3. If the peer counselors are students in grades 3, the relay will be interrupted when the organization of peer counselors leave school and new peer counselors are less prepared to recruit and provide the material on the new member.
3. Content Genre program in the form of a flip chart should be adjusted to the level of a teenager. Different levels of different age of presentation, eg distinguished by level of education in order to deliver information more communicative and easily absorbed by its members.
4. In the delivery of content more attractive if inviting the police to discuss the dangers of drugs or health clinic to discuss about reproduction are closely related to early marriage and free sex and HIV / AIDS.

LIMITATIONS

The study of this genre purposive sample taken at the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) pathway schools, while PIK-R pathway led Organizations and Pesantren path not taken. Therefore, conclusions and policy recommendations resulting from this study cannot be generalized to PIK-R in general.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was supported by Center for Population Research Board of the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN), Republic of Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Agustiani, H. (2006). *Psikologi perkembangan*. Bandung: Refika Aditama
- Arikunto, S. (2006). *Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Barida, I. & Susilawati, M. (2013). *Faktor pada remaja muda dan tersedianya media informasi hubungannya dengan perilaku berisiko*. Pusat Teknologi Intervensi Kesehatan Masyarakat Badan Litbangkes, Kementerian Kesehatan.
- Iriani, F. et al. (2006). Perbedaan sikap terhadap hubungan seks pranikah antara remaja yang diberi penyuluhan dan yang tidak diberi penyuluhan kesehatan reproduksi remaja. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 4(1). Jakarta: Universitas Tarumanagara.
- Rakhmat, J. (2004). *Psikologi komunikasi*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mar'at, S. & Kartono, L. (2006). *Perilaku manusia*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Nasution, S. (2012). Pengaruh pengetahuan tentang kesehatan reproduksi remaja terhadap perilaku seksual pranikah remaja di Indonesia. *Widyariset*, 15(1).
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2003). *Pendidikan dan perilaku kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Raharja, M. (2007). *The effect of quality family planning services on contraceptive switching behavior in Indonesia*. BKKBN.
- Rahman, A. (2013). *Psikologi sosial: Integrasi pengetahuan wahyu dan pengetahuan empirik*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Riduwan. (2013). *Dasar-dasar statistika*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Wirawan, H. (1998). *Buku ajar psikologi sosial 1*. Jakarta: UPT Penerbitan Universitas Tarumanagara.
- Taylor, S. E., Peplau, L. A., & Sears, D. O. (2000). *Social psychology, (10th ed.)*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.