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Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents About Three Basic Risks of Adolescent Reproductive Health (Triad Krr) in High School Schools in Nganjuk District

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ABSTRACT

Three Basic Risk Threats to Adolescent Reproductive Health (Triad KRR) are three risks faced by adolescents, namely risks related to sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and drugs. The purpose of this study was to identify adolescent knowledge about sexuality, HIV/AIDS and drugs. Identifying adolescent attitudes about sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and drugs. The type of research used is quantitative descriptive research. Quantitative research design is a study whose results are presented in the form of numbers obtained by calculating and measuring. This study uses a cross-sectional approach. Data were obtained through interviews, observations, literature studies and documentation. From this study it was found that the role and function of PIK-R in high schools throughout Nganjuk Regency is to educate adolescents about the TRIAD KRR. The approach used in conveying this information is through individual counseling mediated by PIK-R in each high school under the auspices of the Population and Family Planning Control Service (DPPKB). The supporting factor for this research activity is the support from the Population and Family Planning Control Service (DPPKB), because this activity provides an overview of PIK-R adolescents about the Three Basic Risks of Adolescent Reproductive Health Threats (TRIAD KRR). The results of this study found that adolescents who were members of PIK-R who were educated succeeded in making adolescents understand the importance of understanding sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and narcotics. Adolescents not only understand but also realize it in their daily lives and help people around them to understand and comprehend the importance of sexuality education at an early age.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescents, Sexuality, HIV/AIDS, Drugs

INTRODUCTION

Three Basic Risk Threats to Adolescent Reproductive Health (TRIAD KRR) are three risks faced by adolescents, namely risks related to sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and narcotics. Since a decade ago, the KRR TRIAD has become a very important health problem for teenagers throughout the world, including teenagers in Indonesia who are also likely to experience many problems during their teenage years. (Sunarti, 2018)

Sexuality cases are a complex problem that has not been resolved completely. Indonesia is the 2nd country with a child marriage ranking in ASEAN

and the occurrence of pregnancy at a young age (<15 years) is 1.97% experienced by teenagers. As many as 700 thousand abortion cases in Indonesia (Solehati et al., 2019). In East Java, sexual violence that occurred in physical form was 4,955 cases, psychological 4,586 cases, sexual 6,553 cases, exploitation 184 cases, trafficking 201 cases, neglect 1438 cases, others (such as verbal teasing, whistling etc.) 1842 cases (Risksedas, 2023). Nganjuk as one of the small cities in East Java also faces various social problems and complex sexual problems. When recorded by The Social Service for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Dinsos P3A) of Nganjuk

Regency recorded 32 cases (29 victims and 3 perpetrators) in 2022, and 1 case of violence was recorded up to January 11, 2023 (Social Service of Nganjuk Regency, 2023).

HIV/AIDS in Indonesia from January to June there were 62,856 cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in 2023. In East Java there were 9,208 cases of HIV/AIDS until June 2023. Then for HIV/AIDS cases in 2020 there were 1,521 cases, in 2021 it increased to 1,712 cases, then decreased in 2022 to 1,544 cases (Risksdas, 2023). In East Java, there are several districts/cities that are the largest contributors to HIV/AIDS cases. One of them is Nganjuk Regency, in 2017 there were 1015 cumulative cases, then in 2018 it rose to 1126 cases, and in 2019 it rose again to 1,381 cases, then in 2020 it rose to 1,521 cases, in 2021 it rose to 1,712 cases, then decreased in 2022 to 1,544 cases. Currently, the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Nganjuk Regency, East Java, until March 2023 was recorded at 2,153 cases recorded by the Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD Nganjuk Regency, 2023).

NAPZA National Survey of Drug Abuse in Indonesia is 1.77% or around 3 million people. In East Java, there were 255 drug cases during the first three weeks of 2023. Nganjuk Regency has the potential for drug abuse cases, especially those committed by teenagers. Data related to perpetrators of drug abuse crimes committed by juvenile perpetrators in the jurisdiction of the Nganjuk Police in 2020-2023, namely 21 cases in 2020, 25 cases in 2021, 3 cases in 2022, and 15 cases recorded from January to August 2023 (Glodi, 2023).

In general, there are 4 (four) factors related to reproductive health, namely socio-economic and demographic factors, cultural and environmental factors (globalization), psychological factors, biological factors. Finally, cumulatively these habits will accelerate the age of early

active sexual activity and lead them to high-risk sexual behavior habits. Many problems will arise due to ignoring reproductive health, namely unwanted pregnancy (KTD), abortion, early marriage, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), to drug abuse. (Ministry of Health, 2022).

Several TRIAD KRR Prevention Programs have been carried out by the Nganjuk Regency DPPKB, namely TRIAD KRR Prevention through the Genre road show event (socializing the BKKBN program to adolescents and the wider community to avoid Triad KRR), Apdugen (Genre Ambassador Appreciation), Genre Socialization for the Youth Information and Counseling Center Group (PIK-R) and Youth Family Development (BKR), and the Harganas (National Family Day) Commemoration was carried out in 2016, considering that the problem of reproductive health in adolescents is still a problem that has not been resolved. The results of the study by Cahyo, Kurniawan, & Margawati (2018) showed that knowledge factors, parental roles, and access to information have an influence on TRIAD KRR.

Due to the high number of cases of TRIAD KRR violations in Nganjuk Regency, which consist of sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and narcotics, it is necessary to conduct research on "Description of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about TRIAD KRR in high schools in Nganjuk Regency". In this case, researchers see the views and attitudes of adolescents towards reproductive health issues will provide a deeper understanding of the description of adolescent knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health. The information generated from this study will contribute to PIK-R and DPPKB Nganjuk Regency to develop educational programs and interventions that are in accordance with the needs of adolescents in Nganjuk Regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a descriptive research type with a quantitative design, namely the Description of Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents About the Three Basic Risks of Adolescent Reproductive Health Threats (TRIAD KRR) in Senior High Schools in Nganjuk Regency. The type of descriptive research is research that aims to describe or reveal a phenomenon that occurs (Sastroasmoro, S. (2019)). Quantitative research design is research whose results are presented in the form of numbers obtained by calculating and measuring. This study uses a cross-sectional approach. The cross-sectional approach is a research approach in which data collection is only carried out once for observation or measurement, namely at the time of measurement using a planned instrument (Sastroasmoro, S. (2019)).

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions can be drawn (synthesis) (Sugiyono, H. (2018)). The population of this study were high school teenagers from selected high schools/vocational schools that are members of the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) throughout Nganjuk Regency, totaling 60 students.

Based on the results of data collection on October 16, 2023 - March 06, 2024 against 60 respondents. General data in this study include Age, Gender, and Education.

Table 1. Distribution of characteristics of adolescents in high schools in Nganjuk Regency.

N	Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage%
1	Age	Middle Teenagers 15-18 years	60	100
Total			60	100
2	Gender	Man	22	37

	Woman	38	63
Total		60	100
Education	High School	60	100

Based on the results of research from 60 high school teenagers in Nganjuk Regency who were respondents, all (100%) included teenagers aged 15-18 years, with a total of (37%) male teenagers totaling 22 people, and the majority (63%) of teenagers totaling 37 people were female, with a high school education totaling 60 people (100%).

Table 2. Distribution of knowledge of adolescents about sexuality in high school in Nganjuk Regency on October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Presentati on (%)
Good	42	70%
Enough	11	19%
Not enough	7	11%
Total	60	100

Based on table 4.2, it is found that the level of knowledge October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024 Most (70%) are in the good knowledge category, some are in the sufficient category (19%) and a small number (11%) have a poor knowledge level.

Table 3. Distribution of knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS. In Senior High Schools of Nganjuk Regency on October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Presentati on (%)
Good	42	70%
Enough	10	16%
Not enough	8	14%
Total	60	100

Based on table 3, it is found that the level of knowledge October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024 Most (70%) are in the good knowledge category, some are in the sufficient category (16%) and a small number (14%) have a poor knowledge level.

Table 4. Distribution of adolescent knowledge about narcotics and psychotropic substances. In SLTA Nganjuk Regency on October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	50	83%
Enough	7	12%
Not enough	3	5%
Total	60	100

Based on table 4, it is found that the level of knowledge October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024 Most (83%) are in the good knowledge category, some are in the sufficient category (12%) and a small number (5%) have a poor knowledge level.

Table 5. Distribution of adolescent attitudes about sexuality. In Senior High Schools of Nganjuk Regency on October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024.

Teenagers' Attitudes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	54	90
Negative	6	10
Total	60	100

Based on table 5, the most attitudes are in the positive category, namely 54 people (90%) and the fewest are in the negative category, namely 6 people (10%).

Table 6. Distribution of adolescent attitudes about HIV/AIDS. In Senior High Schools of Nganjuk Regency on October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024.

Teenagers' Attitudes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	55	91
Negative	5	9
Total	60	100

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	55	91
Negative	5	9
Total	60	100

Based on table 6, the most attitudes are in the positive category, namely 55 people (91%) and the fewest are in the negative category, namely 5 people (9%).

Table 7. Distribution of adolescent attitudes about narcotics and psychotropic substances. In Senior High Schools of Nganjuk Regency on October 16, 2023 – March 05, 2024.

Teenagers' Attitudes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	56	93
Negative	4	7
Total	60	100

Based on table 7, the most attitudes are in the positive category, namely 56 people (93%) and the fewest are in the negative category, namely 4 people (7%).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on research on "Description of Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents Regarding Three Basic Threat Risks (TRIAD KRR) in Senior High Schools throughout Nganjuk Regency" then the researcher provides the following conclusions. Teenagers' knowledge about Sexuality in High Schools throughout Nganjuk Regency Most of them have good knowledge, a small number have sufficient knowledge, and there are also a small number who have less knowledge. Teenagers' knowledge about HIV/AIDS in High Schools throughout Nganjuk Regency Most of them have good knowledge, a small number have sufficient knowledge, and there are also a small number who have less knowledge. Teenagers' knowledge about Drugs and Substance Abuse in High Schools throughout Nganjuk Regency Almost all of

them have good knowledge, a small number have sufficient knowledge, and there are also a small number who have less knowledge. Teenagers' Attitudes about Sexuality in High Schools in Nganjuk Regency Almost all of them have a positive attitude and a small number have a negative attitude. Adolescent Attitudes about HIV/AIDS in High Schools in Nganjuk Regency Almost all of them have positive attitudes and a small number have negative attitudes. Teenagers' Attitudes about Drugs and Illicit Trafficking in High Schools in Nganjuk Regency Almost all of them have positive attitudes and a small number have negative attitudes.

It is expected that teenagers will increase their interest in joining PIK-R and increase their knowledge about TRIAD KRR by actively participating in the TRIAD KRR socialization held by the PPKB Office of Nganjuk Regency, so that it can be used as a consideration in taking all decisions and actions if there is an invitation to take actions that are risky for reproductive health.

For the research location, it is expected to be a consideration to increase promotional efforts and cooperation with SLTA in providing information through socialization of TRIAD KRR prevention to increase adolescent knowledge by: Increasing socialization activities regarding juvenile delinquency related to TRIAD KRR, especially sexuality and HIV/AIDS, to schools in Nganjuk by reaching schools that have not been touched by socialization about TRIAD KRR. Maximizing collaboration with Duta Genre, Insan Genre, and Saka Kencana in carrying out socialization activities. Improving the quality of PIK-R management and services in SLTA. Increasing PIK-R's ability to develop more innovative and creative activities. Improving the knowledge of PIK-R and high school teenagers in Nganjuk Regency about sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and narcotics. Increasing the interest of teenagers to be active in PIK-R activities and management.

Considering the enormous dangers that can be caused by the KRR TRIAD, both physically and psychologically, prevention efforts must be carried out from the start by increasing public knowledge about the dangers of the KRR TRIAD through education in schools, families and the community environment so that the dangers of the KRR TRIAD can be minimized.

In further research, it is hoped that this research can be used as a reference for further research on adolescent knowledge and attitudes about the TRIAD KRR and it is also hoped that in further research with more respondents, research can be conducted with an action and behavior analytic design.

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