

Educational Video on Adolescents' Knowledge and Behavior in The Efforts of Preventing Early Marriage in the Working Area of Mabelopura Public Health Center

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Abstract

Early marriage in Indonesia is increasing from year to year. This problem has an impact on the quality of children, family, family harmony and divorce. Likewise, it is the cause of children dropping out of school. Central Sulawesi is in the 5th highest national early marriage with a percentage of 12.65% of early marriage cases. The purpose of the study is to analyze the effectiveness of early marriage education videos on adolescents' knowledge and attitudes in efforts to prevent early marriage in the Health Center, Mabelopura. This research is a quantitative-research using the Quasi Experimental method with a One Group Pretest-Posttest design. The population in this study is all adolescents in the Health Center, Mabelopura with a sample of 91 adolescents. The sampling technique uses Probability Sampling, namely the Purposive Sampling technique. The analysis used is the Wilcoxon Test with a confidence level of 95%. The results of the analysis showed that the average pretest adolescent knowledge variable was 9.59 and posttest was 18.41 with a p value of 0.000, and the pretest adolescent attitude variable was 66.01 and posttest was 78.04 with a p value of 0.000. The conclusion in this study is that early marriage video education is effective and influential in increasing the knowledge and attitude of adolescents in efforts to prevent early marriage in the Health Center, Mabelopura. It is hoped that education through videos can be used as an educational medium for teenagers in various regions.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Adolescents, Knowledge, Attitude

Introduction

Based on the data issued by WHO, around 12 million girls are married before the age of 18 every year in the world. According to UNICEF data, Indonesia is ranked 8th in the world out of around 195 countries recognized by the UN with the highest number of early marriage case. Meanwhile, at the ASEAN level, Indonesia is ranked 2nd after the Philippines out of 11 ASEAN countries with the highest number of early marriage cases in ASEAN (Hsu, 2021).

Early marriage in Indonesia ranks 8th in the world with cases of 1 in 9 women aged 20-24 years who married before 18 years old by 11.2%, while 1 in 100 men aged 20-24 years married before 18 years old by 1.06%. Based on the BPS data on the case of early marriage in Indonesia, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is the province with the highest number of early marriage cases by about 16.23% in women. Meanwhile, Central Sulawesi is ranked 5th

nationally for the highest number of early marriages before 18 years old with a percentage of 12.65% (Retnowulandari et al., 2024).

Based on the data issued in 2022, Palu City is ranked 3rd among 13 regencies in Central Sulawesi as a contributor to early marriages with 22 cases (Anggraeni et al., 2024). Meanwhile, based on data from the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) of Palu Selatan Regency, early marriage cases have oncreased from 2021 to 2023. In 2021, there was 1 early marriage case of women, which increased to 7 early marriages consisting of 1 man and 6 women in 2022.

Furthermore, the case increased to 13, consisting of 4 men and 9 women, while until June 2024, two early marriage cases of women were found (McDougal et al., 2018). Based on the background described, the researcher aimed to conduct a study on "The Effectiveness of Educational Videos on the Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents in Efforts to Prevent Early Marriage in the Mabelopura Health Center Work Area".

Methods

This research is a quantitative study through Quasi Experimental method with a One Group Pretest-Posttest design. In this case, the dependent variables studied are adolescents' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage, while the independent variable is the provision of educational videos on early marriage. The study was conducted in the working area of Mabelopura Public Health Center in August 2024. The population involved is all adolescents aged 15-20 years old totaling 1,019 people, with samples chosen are 91 adolescents taken from purposive sampling technique and calculated using the Slovincs formula. Furthermore, the data collection was done using a questionnaire, while the data analysis was done using both univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. In this case, the bivariate analysis was carried out using parametric statistical test, namely the Wilcoxon test with a confidence level of 95% and $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results and Discussion

Respondents' Characteristics

Table 1. Characteristics of Adolescents in Mabelopura Public Health Center Work Area

Characteristics	n	%
Age		
15-19 tahun	81	89
20-24 tahun	10	11
Total	91	100
Gender		
Male	20	22
Female	71	78
Total	91	100
Education		
Elementary	5	5.5
Junior High School	56	61.5
Senior High School/ Vocational School	30	33
Total	91	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on table 1, it shows that among 91 adolescent respondents, most of them are at the age of 15 to 19 years old by 81 people (89%), followed by age group of 20-24 years old by 10 people (11%). In addition, Table 1 also shows that most of the respondents are female by 71

adolescents (78%), with male respondents being 20 (22%). Furthermore, the most education level possessed by 91 respondents involved is junior high school by 56 people (61.5%), followed by 5 people (5.5%)

Univariate Analysis

Table 2. Respondent Distribution Based on Adolescent Knowledge in Pre-test and Post-test

Knowledge	n	%
Pre-Test		
Poor	59	64.8
Good	32	35.2
Total	91	100
Post-Test		
Poor	0	0
Good	91	100
Total	91	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 2 above shows the frequency distribution of adolescents' knowledge during the pre-test, where among 91 respondents, 59 people had poor knowledge (64.8%), while the remaining 32 people (35.2%) had good knowledge on the efforts to prevent early marriage. Meanwhile, during the post-test, it was obtained that among 91 respondents involved, all of the respondents (100%) had good knowledge on the efforts to prevent early marriage, so there were no respondents with poor knowledge.

Table 3. Respondents' Distribution Based on the Adolescents' Attitude during the Pre-Test and Post-test

Knowledge	n	%
Pre-Test		
Poor	7	7.7
Good	84	92.3
Total	91	100
Post-Test		
Poor	0	0
Good	91	100
Total	91	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Furthermore, Table 3 shows that among 91 respondents, there were 7 respondents who had poor attitudes concerning the efforts to prevent early marriage (7.7%), while the remaining 84 people (92.3%) had good attitude. Furthermore, after the post-test was conducted, it was discovered that all respondents involved (100%) had good attitude towards the efforts to prevent early marriage, hence no respondents has a bad attitude.

Table 4. Average Knowledge Before and After Provision of Educational Video

Variable	n	SD	Mean	Beda Mean	P value
Knowledge					
Pre test	91	3.409	9.59	8.82	0.000
Post test	91	1.095	18.41		

Attitude					
Pre test	91	4.191	66.01	12.03	0.000
Post test	91	1.619	78.04		

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 4 above reveals that before educational video concerning early marriage preventive efforts was provided to the respondents, the average results obtained is 9.59, with SD of 3.409, while after the video was provided, the score becomes 18.41, with SD of 1.095. The difference in the average obtained based on the average increase before and after the provision of educational video concerning early marriage is 8.82 with a p value of 0.000.

In addition, table above also shows that the average score of the adolescents' attitude after being given educational video concerning early marriage preventive efforts is 66.02, with SD of 4.191, while the average attitude of adolescents after being given the educational video is 78.04, with SD of 1.619. The difference in the average obtained based on the increase in the average before and after being given educational video concerning early marriage is 8.82 with a p value of 0.000.

Improving the Adolescents' Knowledge Before and After Being Given Educational Video on Early Marriage Preventive Efforts

Poor efforts to prevent early marriage are affected by the adolescents' own knowledge concerning the risks of early marriage. In this case, when adolescents have poor knowledge, it will further failure on early marriage preventive measures, since they will not know the risks of early marriage (Khasanah et al., 2023).

Based on the finding of this study, there was an increase in the average knowledge score of 8.82, where the average score of the pre-test is 9.59 and the average score of the post-test is 18.41 with a p value of 0.000. It indicates that there was an increase in adolescents' knowledge before and after the provision of educational video concerning early marriage preventive efforts. Therefore, the researcher assumed that providing educational videos on preventing early marriage positively affects the adolescents' knowledge. Moreover, the educational video was designed with an interesting, informative, and daily life-related approach, making it easier for adolescents to understand the material presented. In addition, the information is delivered audiovisually, so it is more effective in increasing adolescents' comprehension compared to the use of conventional learning methods.

These findings are in line with the previous research conducted by Deviola Fitrah Nurzeta, which showed that the provision of animated video of health promotion affects the knowledge on early marriage in adolescent girls at SMPN 5 Bengkulu City (Nurzeta et al., 2020). Another study that also supports this research is that conducted by Atiek Prasetya, where there was a difference in knowledge before and after being given an educational video about the risks of early marriage at SMAN 1 Lahei, North Barito Regency (Prasetya, 2024).

Increased adolescent knowledge allows adolescents to make wiser and more mature decisions, and reject pressure from family or the environment that encourages early marriage (7). In addition, with adequate knowledge, adolescents can become agents of change in their communities, spreading information about the importance of postponing marriage until they are truly physically, emotionally, and financially ready. According to Khasanah, (2023), this will help reduce the number of early marriages and improve the welfare of the younger generation as a whole.

Educational video also provides complex information to be presented in a simpler and more interactive way. For example, animations or infographics that clarify statistical data or

important facts, can explain the risks of early marriage in a more structured way. Adolescents who may have difficulty in understanding written material can more easily comprehend the essence of the message through visualization and demonstration. Video interactivity can also increase youth participation, for example by inviting them to think critically through reflective questions or providing guidance for discussions with friends or family after watching the video (Diyah et al., 2022).

Knowledge not only protects adolescents from the negative impacts of early marriage, but also helps create a healthier, more educated generation that is ready to contribute positively to society. By preventing early marriage, adolescents can focus more on education, careers, and self-development which in turn will bring long-term benefits to the well-being of individuals and society as a whole (Khasanah et al., 2023).

Improving Adolescents' Attitudes Before and After Being Given Educational Media concerning Early Marriage preventive Efforts

Such attitude is often affected by personal experiences, social environment, and information received, and has an important role in shaping daily decisions and behavior (Susanti & Rahmah, 2020). Based on the results of the study, there was an increase in the average attitude score of 12.03, where the average score obtained in the pre-test is 66.01, while the average score obtained in the post-test is 78.04 with a p value of 0.000. This indicates that there is an increase of adolescents' attitude between before and after the provision of educational video concerning early marriage preventive efforts. Adolescent attitudes in efforts to prevent early marriage are very important to reject the practice the early marriage.

With a critical attitude, adolescents can understand the health, education, and social risks they face if they marry too early (Prasetya, 2024). Researchers believe that through a deep understanding of the negative impacts of early marriage, such as reproductive health risks, educational barriers, and their effects on future well-being, participants will be more motivated to support preventive measures. Presentation of information in the form of real stories, data, and relevant illustrations is believed to be able to arouse empathy and encourage participants to prioritize education and self-development as a step towards a better future.

Video media as a visual and auditory educational media is able to convey information in a way that is more-interesting and easy for adolescents to understand. When watching a video that explains the dangers of early marriage, adolescents not only gain knowledge, but are also emotionally involved in understanding the negative impacts of early marriage. This education affects the attitude of teenagers, so that they become more alert and critical in making decision to practice early marriage, while helping them to reject social or cultural pressures that support the practice (Agustin et al., 2021).

The adolescents' attitude in proactiving the dissemination of information they receive from educational videos also plays a role in strengthening early marriage preventive efforts-when teenagers have a caring attitude towards their peers and community, they can share knowledge and become agents of change. Through discussions with friends and sharing educational videos, they contribute to creating an environment that is more aware of the impacts of early marriage. This caring attitude is very important for mobilizing society, so that prevention messages can spread more widely and effectively (Tambunan, 2020).

The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Vennycha Anjelyani, where the provision of videos was able to improve students' attitudes about the maturity of the marriage age at SMA N 8 Bengkulu City (Anjelyani, 2022). This is similar to the previous research conducted by Atiek Prasetya where the provision of educational videos caused an

improvement on the adolescent attitudes regarding the risks of early marriage at SMAN 1 Lahei, North Barito Regency (Prasetya, 2024).

The attitudes of adolescents formed from educational video are key to ensuring that they not only understand the risks of early marriage, but also dare to take action to prevent it. This attitude helps adolescents protect their own future and encourage positive change in their communities, so that the number of early marriages can be reduced and the quality of life of the younger generation can increase significantly.

Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that there was an increase in adolescents' knowledge and attitudes between the pre-test and post-test of the provision of educational media concerning early marriage preventive efforts in the Mabelopura Health Center Work Area.

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