

## **EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS ON THE LEVEL OF TEENAGERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE AT PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 DEMPAP, WEST KUTAI DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Background: Early marriage is a serious problem in adolescence, the lack of understanding of adolescents due to early marriage is the main factor. It is important to provide effective education, one way is through the use of educational videos. The study aims to determine the influence of adolescent knowledge on the impact of early marriage through educational media in the form of videos. Research purposes: Is there an effect of providing educational videos on the level of knowledge of adolescents about the impact of early marriage at Public Junior High School 1 Dempap, West Kutai Regency. Method: The study used a pre-experimental design, with a one group pre-test -post-test design. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling with a sample size of 110 respondents. The analysis test used was the Wilcoxon Rank test. Results: The results of the level of knowledge of respondents about the impact of early marriage before being given educational videos were mostly in the less category with 66 (60.0%) respondents, the sufficient category with 17 (15.4%) respondents, and the good category with 27 (24.6%) respondents, while after being given educational videos there was an increase in the majority of respondents having a less knowledge level with 3 (2.7%) respondents, the sufficient category with 34 (31.0%) respondents, and the good category with 73 (66.3%) respondents. There was an effect of providing videos with a p-value of 0.001  $p < \alpha$  (0.05). Conclusion: This study concludes that there is an increase and influence of providing educational videos on the level of knowledge of the impact of early marriage at Public Junior High School 1 Dempap, West Kutai Regency.

**Keywords:** Teenagers, Knowledge, Early marriage

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## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a phase of life between childhood and adulthood, from 10 to 19 years of age. This period is a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood which is marked by physical, mental, and psychosocial changes (Ministry of Health, 2022). Early marriage is a marriage that takes place before the age of 19. This age limit refers to Law 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. The definition of early marriage/adolescence, Marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family or household based on the Almighty God (Pryambodo, 2022).

Marriage in Indonesia is regulated by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2019, which states that marriage is only permitted if both parties, both men and women, have reached the age of 19 years. This age limit aims to ensure that adolescents have sufficient mental and physical maturity to undergo marriage and in accordance with applicable regulations (Law of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Based on data from the United Nations Children's Fund in 2023, Indonesia is ranked 8th in the world and 2nd in ASEAN with the highest number of early marriages. UNICEF noted that Indonesia is ranked 8th highest with an absolute number of child brides of 1,459,000 cases. Nationally, there are 11.2% of girls who marry under the age of 18, and 0.5% of these girls marry when they are 15 years old.

Data collected from the official website of the East Kalimantan Provincial Government in 2019, the number of cases of child marriage aged 10 to 17 years was 953 cases, spread across Kutai Kartanegara Regency with 176 cases, Samarinda City with 109 cases and Paser with 151 cases. Meanwhile, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Kutai in 2016, cases of early marriage in West Kutai Regency at the age of less than 16 years were 22.52% and those aged 17 to 20 years were 45.84%. The impact of the high rate of early marriage reaching 80.8% was caused by population growth (DP2KBP3A, 2020). In West Kutai Regency, the number of PUS according to age of first marriage based on family data collection and updates, there are 33.73% of women married at the age of <19 years and 50.82% of men married at the age of <25 years (West Kutai Regency Government, 2024). Based on data on the proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years who gave birth to their first live child aged <20 years in West Kutai Regency, it was found that in 2021 it was 0.416%, then increased in 2022 by 0.433% and decreased in 2023 by 0.402% (BPS, 2024).

Early marriage is influenced by economic factors, low levels of education, cultural factors, media influence, and certain situations such as premarital pregnancy. Knowledge is also a factor that influences the rate of child marriage (Millenia et al., 2022; Risnawati et al., 2022). Early marriage in adolescents occurs due to poor understanding of reproductive health and lack of awareness of adolescents regarding the risks of early pregnancy and childbirth as well as gender inequality. In addition, early marriage is also caused by low levels of education, economy, customs and traditions (Suyani & Hidayanti, 2020). The impacts of early marriage include losing adolescence, in terms of health, especially for women, they are at high risk of getting pregnant at a young age, carrying out household duties will disrupt their mental health, even for a woman, early marriage is at risk of causing miscarriage at a young age or death of the mother and child (Fadillah, 2021).

Health education acts as a bridge between health information and health practices. This education motivates individuals to live a healthier lifestyle by avoiding harmful habits and adopting healthy habits. Due to the lack of exposure to information about the consequences of early marriage, many deviant behaviors occur in these marriages (Millenia et al., 2022). Several studies have shown that the level of knowledge about reproductive health and the dangers of premarital sex through educational videos is still low. Wardani's (2017) study found a score of 15.7, Juliana's (2021) study found a low score of 76.56, Larasati & Rumintang's (2018) study showed a negative score of 5%, and Lihu et al.'s (2019) study got a sufficient score of 52.8%.

The delivery of information can use various methods, especially in this modern era where we can utilize various media channels to disseminate valuable information, such as videos. The study by Guswiani et al. (2018) shows the effectiveness of using educational videos in improving student learning outcomes. In addition, other studies also show that providing educational videos can improve adolescents' understanding of the consequences of early marriage (Nanlohy et al., 2021; Ridwan et al., 2021; Arikhman et al., 2022). Therefore, the use of videos as an educational medium is expected to be effective in conveying this information.

This study is in line with the research of Ridwan et al., (2021) which states that the use of educational videos as an intervention in this study has a positive and significant effect in increasing adolescent knowledge about the impact of early marriage with a significance value of 0.003 (sig <0.05). Educational videos provide the advantage of conveying information in an interesting, visual, and audiovisual way that can attract the attention of adolescents and make it easier for them to understand and remember learning materials.

Research conducted by Fahri Fahrezi, Ismiati, Wisuda Andeka Marleni (2024) with the title "Effectiveness of Animated Video Media on Students' Knowledge and Attitudes About Teenage Sex". The results showed a difference in the increase in knowledge and attitude scores of teenagers who were given education about teenage sex using animated video media and those given animated education were effective in increasing adolescent knowledge and attitudes about teenage sex compared to educational videos that researchers took from YouTube. Based on the monthly report data of PWS KIA in 2023, there were 13 pregnant women aged <19 years, then the PWS KIA Report from January-September 2024 recorded 8 pregnant women aged <19 years. The youngest pregnancy age from 2023 to 2024 was a pregnant woman aged 14 years. This shows the urgency of efforts to prevent early marriage in that age range. In the Nyuatan District area itself, there are 2 Senior High Schools and 2 Junior High Schools. However, the majority of teenagers in Nyuatan District attend SMPN 1 Dempar.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Kutai in 2016, cases of early marriage in West Kutai Regency at the age of less than 16 years were 22.52% and those aged 17 to 20 years were 45.84%. In West Kutai Regency, the number of PUS according to the age of first marriage based on family data collection and updates was 33.73% of women married at the age of <19 years and 50.82% of men married at the age of <25 years (West Kutai Regency Government, 2024). Based on data on the proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years who gave birth to their first live child aged <20 years in West Kutai Regency, it was found that in 2021 it was 0.416%, then increased in 2022 by 0.433% and decreased in 2023 by 0.402% (BPS, 2024). Based on the results of a preliminary study

conducted at Public Junior High School (SMPN) 1 Dempar on November 28, 2024 by filling out a questionnaire with 10 students about early marriage, it showed that most respondents had never received information related to reproductive health problems and the impacts that would arise due to early marriage. So the results of the knowledge questionnaire, 7 out of 10 students had insufficient knowledge. The results of this questionnaire showed that 7 students did not know the impact of early marriage can endanger a person's reproductive organs that are still in the process of growing, the cause of early marriage. The results of interviews with 2 teachers at SMPN 1 Dempar on October 22, 2024 which were carried out at 10.00-10.35 WITA with 5 open questions related to early marriage. The results of the interview stated that students at SMPN 1 Dempar had never been given education regarding the impact of early marriage from either teachers or health counselors. In addition, there were 2 cases of early marriage due to adolescents' ignorance about the impact of promiscuity, as well as economic, social, and cultural factors in the family that encouraged early marriage.

Based on the description above, this research is important to conduct because early marriage is still a serious problem in Indonesia, especially in areas with limited access to information such as Nyuatan District, West Kutai Regency. Early marriage can have negative impacts on reproductive health, psychology, education, and socio-economic conditions of adolescents, so education is a very necessary step. Therefore, research is conducted to increase adolescent knowledge about early marriage as another effort to empower teenagers to better understand the dangers and impacts of early marriage with the title "The Effect of Providing Educational Videos on the Level of Adolescent Knowledge about the Impacts of Early Marriage at SMPN 1 Dempar, West Kutai Regency".

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Types and Design of Research

This study is a quantitative study with a pre-experimental design using a one-group pre-test-post-test design. One group of respondents was given education through video media, then measurements were taken before and after the intervention to assess changes in knowledge about the impact of early marriage. This design was chosen because it allows for comparative analysis of changes without a control group.

### Population and Sample

The population in this study were all students of SMPN 1 Dempar, Nyuatan District, West Kutai Regency, totaling 151 people in the period August–December 2024. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling, namely the selection of respondents based on inclusion criteria until the number of samples was met. The inclusion and exclusion criteria in this study are as criteria: Teenagers who are willing to become respondents, Teenagers grades 7-9. Exclusion criteria: not present during the research, did not attend the entire health education event, teenagers with hearing and vision impairments. The Slovin formula was used by researchers to calculate the sample in this study, with the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + Ne^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{151}{1 + 151(0,05)^2} = \frac{151}{1 + 151(0,0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{151}{1 + 0,3775} = \frac{151}{1,3775} = 109,6$$

n: Sample Size

N: Population Size; e: Standard error (5%)

The research instrument for the dependent variable used a correct questionnaire with a correct score (score 1) and incorrect (0), while the independent variable used an instrument in the form of a video. On the questionnaire instrument of knowledge about the impact of early marriage. The questionnaire consists of 30 positive and negative question items that have been tested for validity and reliability in previous research by Annisa Sekar Salmawati (2021), with a validity test value of 0.361 and a reliability test of 0.829, which means that the questionnaire is declared valid. Meanwhile, this educational video was made by the researcher himself with a duration of 6 minutes with material that has been adjusted to the questions attached to the questionnaire that will be filled out by the respondents. The educational video made by the researcher has gone through a video feasibility test process by being watched and assessed by Dr. Oktaviana Linda Fermina, Kharisma Akbar Filayati, SKM and Yuli Mariam Sari, SKM Validation of criticism and suggestions are attached in the attachment. The provision of educational videos will use the SOP attached in the attachment.

### Tools and materials

There are two The instruments in this study were questionnaires and videos. Questionnaire The instrument in this study used a knowledge questionnaire about the impact of early marriage. The questionnaire consisted of 30 positive and negative questions that had been tested for validity and reliability in the previous study by Annisa Sekar Salmawati (2021), with a validity test value of 0.361 and a reliability test of 0.829, which means that the questionnaire was declared valid. This educational video was made by the researcher himself with a duration of 6 minutes with material that has been adjusted to the questions attached to the questionnaire that will be filled out by the respondents. The educational video made by the researcher has gone through a video feasibility test process by being watched and assessed by Dr. Oktaviana Linda Fermina, Kharisma Akbar Filayati, SKM and Yuli Mariam Sari, SKM Validation criticism and suggestions are attached in the attachment. The provision of educational videos will use the SOP attached in the attachment.

### Data analysis

Univariate analysis is performed to analyze each data or variable, aiming to describe and illustrate the distribution of the data obtained. This analysis is used for both types of data obtained. This analysis is used for both categorical and numeric data types. For categorical data can be in the form of frequency distribution and percentage or proportion of each variable, including Age, gender. Bivariate analysis is used to test the hypothesis between two variables. To test the hypothesis, a standard test is first carried out

using the Shapiro Wilk statistic. Bivariate analysis is carried out to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Data from the research results data from the research results are tested for data normality to determine whether the data is normally distributed or not. The Paired Sample T Test is used for normally distributed data. The Wilcoxon test is used for non-normally distributed data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Univariate Analysis

#### a. Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Characteristics Respondent

Characteristics	Respondents	
	F	%
<b>Age</b>		
12-15 years	103	94.0
16-18 years	7	6.0
<b>Total</b>	110	100.0
<b>Gender</b>		
Man	37	34.0
Woman	73	66.0
<b>Total</b>	110	100.0

Based on table 4.1, it shows that the most age is 12-15 years old, as many as 103 (94.0%) respondents. While the most gender category is female respondents, as many as 73 (66.0%) respondents.

#### b. Level of knowledge of adolescents before and after providing education through videos about the impact of early marriage.

Table 2. Distribution of knowledge before and after

Knowledge	Group			
	Pretest		Posttest	
	F	%	F	%
Good	27	24.6	73	66.3
Enough	17	15.4	34	31.0
Not enough	66	60.0	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 4.2, it shows that the level of knowledge of adolescents before the provision of education is mostly in the category of less than 66 respondents (60.0%), sufficient for 17 (15.4%) respondents, good for 27 respondents (24.6%). While the level of knowledge after the provision of education is mostly in the category of good for 73

respondents (66.3%) respondents, sufficient for 34 respondents (31.0%), lacking for 3 respondents (2.7%).

### Bivariate Analysis

- a. Analysis of the Influence of Providing Education Through Videos on the Level of Knowledge of Adolescents About the Impact of Early Marriage at SMPN 1 Dempar, West Kutai Regency

Table 3. Wilcoxon test results

Variables	N	Z Value	P-Value
Level of knowledge before and after being given educational videos	110	-3.298	<b>0.001</b>

Based on table 4.3, it shows that the level of knowledge before being given the educational video, the Z value is -3.298 with a significant value of 0.001  $p < \alpha$  (0.05), so  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that there is an influence of video education on adolescent knowledge about the impact of early marriage.

## DISCUSSION

### Frequency distribution of adolescent knowledge

Based on table 4.2, it shows that the level of knowledge of adolescents before the provision of education, the most categories are less than 66 respondents (60.0%), sufficient as many as 17 (15.4%) respondents, good 27 respondents (24.6%). While the level of knowledge after the provision of education, the most knowledge is the good category as many as 73 respondents (66.3%) respondents, sufficient 34 respondents (31.0%), lacking 3 respondents (2.7%). The respondents' knowledge that is lacking and sufficient is caused by the lack of information or communication about the risks of early marriage. While the knowledge of adolescents who are knowledgeable is lacking (60.0%), which means that information related to the impact of early marriage among SMP Negeri 1 Dempar students is still very lacking. After being given video media education about the impact of early marriage, the respondents' knowledge increased by (66.3%). Which means that education using video media is effective in influencing the level of respondents' knowledge.

Respondents with good knowledge about the impact of early marriage tend to have a greater awareness to increase their knowledge, so they are more likely to seek information related to the impact of early marriage. Respondents with less knowledge about the impact of early marriage tend to be unaware of the impact of early marriage and the importance of early marriage education.

In line with the results of research by Peni et al. (2022), it shows that there is a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge and the incidence of early marriage in the Kereng Bangkirai sub-district RT 01/RW 01 Palangka Raya City in 2022 which is indicated by the Asymp value. Sig = 0.000  $< 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of adolescent knowledge and the incidence of early marriage. Based on the results of data processing in this study, there is no gap between

theory and fact, because the better the knowledge of adolescents, the better the understanding of adolescents about early marriage so that the incidence of early marriage will decrease. This is also supported by research by Narti Samsi (2020) which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and the incidence of early marriage.

The results of this study are in line with Wildia Nanlohy, Andi Asrina & Een Kurnaesih (2021). "The Effect of Video and Leaflets for Health Promotion on Adolescents Knowledge About Early Marriage in Rural Area Indonesia". Both intervention groups showed an effect on adolescents' knowledge about marriage before using video media from leaflets with a p-value  $<0.05$ . There was a difference in the effect of knowledge between the video leaflet groups after being given the intervention using the independent t-test (p-value  $0.001 <0.05$ ). In this study, respondents with the category of less knowledge have a smaller percentage than respondents with the category of sufficient and good knowledge. This may be because teenagers at SMPN 1 Dempar have social media that allows them to seek information through social media and parents.

### **The Influence of Providing Education Through Videos on the Level of Adolescent Knowledge About the Impact of Early Marriage at SMPN 1 Dempar, West Kutai Regency.**

Based on the results of the study, the results of the Wilcoxon rank test with a p value of  $0.001 p < \alpha (0.05)$  which means that there is an influence of video education on adolescent knowledge about the impact of early marriage. It is known that the majority of respondents before being given education through video media, the average value of adolescent knowledge experienced a significant change. Video media is very influential in terms of improving knowledge to be better than before. In line with previous research that educational videos are used as a tool to present relevant information about the advantages of presenting complex content visually, using images, animations, and narratives that can help adolescents understand information better (Khairani et al., 2020). Videos also allow for a stronger emphasis on relevant and important information, as well as presenting case examples that clarify the concepts being taught (Monalisya, 2021). In the context of this study, educational videos are able to present a realistic picture of the consequences of early marriage by using scenarios, testimonials, and graphics that reinforce the message conveyed.

In line with research by Arikhman et al., (2022) supports the effectiveness of using educational videos in learning. This study shows that students who receive education through videos have a significant increase in understanding concepts and knowledge about early marriage. The results of this study indicate that the use of educational videos has a significant positive impact on increasing the effectiveness of learning. Other studies also support these findings. For example, research by Ridwan et al., (2021) shows that the use of learning media, such as educational videos, is effective in increasing adolescents' understanding and knowledge of social issues, including early marriage. Educational videos have the advantage of conveying information visually and attracting the attention of adolescents, so they can facilitate a better understanding of the impact of early marriage. Other studies also show that the use of videos as a learning medium can increase the effectiveness of teaching and increase knowledge in adolescents. For example, research by Nanlohy et al., (2021) concluded that the use of educational videos in the context of health



education successfully increased adolescents' knowledge of sensitive health issues, including early marriage.

Knowledge is defined as the result of knowing that occurs after someone senses a particular object. If someone has a good level of knowledge, it is expected that there will be behavior and motivation to learn to seek information on the impact of early marriage on adolescents. The higher the level of knowledge, the better a person's ability to understand information about the impact of early marriage is expected, which will ultimately affect the emergence of motivation from within the individual (Notoatmodjo 2020).

According to the researcher's assumption that video media as education about the impact of early marriage is very influential for students because educational videos can provide clear and visually appealing content, allowing teenagers to understand information better and remember it better. In this case, good knowledge will help shape and influence a person's mindset, then that mindset will form positive actions. Therefore, knowledge plays a very important role in the occurrence of early marriage because a poor level of knowledge greatly influences teenagers in deciding to marry at an early age.

## CONCLUSION

Before being given education, the majority of teenagers had a knowledge level in the poor category (60.0%), and only 24.6% were in the good category. After being given an educational video, there was a significant increase, with the majority of respondents (66.3%) having a knowledge level in the good category and only 2.7% remaining in the poor category. The results of statistical tests show that there is a significant influence between providing educational videos on increasing adolescent knowledge about the impact of early marriage, with a significance value of  $p = 0.001$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

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