



The Influence of Video Media Counseling on Knowledge and Attitudes About Marriage in Adolescents at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency

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A B S T R A C T

Early marriage is a phenomenon that appears among teenagers. Cases of early marriage are caused by external factors, namely socio-cultural, environmental, inappropriate media sources and lack of exposure to information about early marriage. One way to increase teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage is by providing health education through video media. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of video media counseling on teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency. The type of research used is pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. The sample for this research was 76 respondents from class. This research obtained an average knowledge before 12.9 and after 28.3. The results of increasing knowledge before and after were 15.4 while attitudes were 12.6. The results of the Wilcoxon test obtained p value = 0.000 < 0.05 which shows that there is an influence before and after being given counseling using video media about early marriage to teenagers at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency. Conclusion: It is hoped that related institutions, academics, and researchers can use video media as reference material in providing education about early marriage. To increase the knowledge and attitudes of teenagers to avoid getting married at an early age.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the period between childhood and adulthood. This transition process is the cause of change so that teenagers feel more stressed (WHO, 2019). In the process of adolescent development, many changes occur in development fine motor and gross motor skills related to maturity or puberty, cognitive, intellectual, social and emotional development (Sunaryo, 2014).

Incompatibility with adolescent development tasks will cause problems that arise such as anti-social behavior in adolescents, drug abuse, being easily moved into destructive behavior, and falling into promiscuity such as smoking, drinking alcohol, brawls and sexual behavior (Budiman, 2019). One of the impacts of promiscuity is early marriage. Adolescents who are forced to marry or under certain conditions are under 18 years of age will be vulnerable to access to education, health conditions and have the potential to experience domestic violence (UNICEF, 2018).

In Indonesia itself, nationally the trend of early marriage has increased due to the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, there were 400-500 girls aged between 10-17 years carrying out early marriages from 2019-2020 during Covid-19. The percentage of early marriages in 2019 reached 11.21% and in 2020 there were more than 64 thousand applications for marriage relief for underage children. This figure is still categorized as high (Bappenas, 2020). BPS stated

that the target for reducing child marriage is no more than 8.74% in 2024 and 6.94% in 2030. According to the BBKBN, the minimum marriage age is 21 years for women and 25 years for men.

In Central Java, the number of early marriages in 2018-2020 decreased from 321 thousand to 275 thousand people (Central Java BPS, 2020). Meanwhile, in 2021 the number of early marriages increased again rapidly with the number of 9,868 cases, the highest figure occurred in Cilacap, namely 724 cases. Cases of early marriage in Pekalongan Regency alone were 9.8 thousand people in 2018 and decreased to 8.2 thousand people in 2020, but this figure is still in the high category (Central Java BPS, 2020). According to data obtained from the Religious Affairs Office, Doro District, Pekalongan Regency, in 2021, 10 incidents of early marriage between the ages of 17 and 19 were found.

External factors that influence early marriage are socio-cultural, environmental, inappropriate information and media sources, which will influence thought patterns and lifestyles that are at risk of the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of teenagers themselves regarding the impact of early marriage (Syefinda Putri, 2021). According to (WHO, 2020) pregnancy and childbirth in the age range between 10 years and 19 years have a greater risk of eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, and systemic infections than those aged 20-24 years. Unhealthy sexual behavior among teenagers tends to increase. Several studies have expressed concern about the phenomenon of sexual behavior among Indonesian teenagers. The research results showed that the forms of behavior carried out by teenagers were 84% holding hands, 68% hugging, 71% kissing, 35% touching sensitive body parts, 27% petting, 29% oral sex, 24% sexual intercourse, 21% sexual violence.

Changes in teenagers' sexual attitudes and behavior result in sexual problems, the spread of venereal disease and pregnancy. This problem has negative impacts, namely abortion or early marriage (Kusrina, 2017). This is because teenagers aged 16-18 years have a desire to date, develop deep feelings of love, and fantasize about sexual matters.

Teenagers who lack knowledge and information about early marriage will also have an impact on teenagers' attitudes towards early marriage, because positive knowledge and attitudes are determinants of behavior towards early marriage. Due to this phenomenon, efforts are needed to prevent and overcome sexual behavior that causes marriage in teenagers.

METHOD

This research uses a pre-experimental type of research with a one group pretest posttest design which aims to find out whether there is an influence of video media counseling on teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency. The research was carried out from November 2022 to January 2023. The population in this study was all class XII students of SMA N 1 Doro for the 2022/2023 academic year with a total of 216 students. The sample in this study was class Data was

collected using questionnaires and questionnaires distributed to respondents to obtain data regarding respondents' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage. Data analysis uses univariate analysis to describe the frequency distribution of each variable. Bivariate analysis to determine the effect of the independent variable and the dependent variable using the Wilcoxon test.

RESULT

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge about Early Marriage Before and After the Intervention.

Knowledge level	Pretest		Posttest	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Not enough	71	93.4%	3	3.9%
Good	5	6.6%	73	96.1%
Total	76	100%	76	100%

Source: (Primary Data 2023)

Based on table 1 above, the research results showed that respondents' knowledge about early marriage at SMA N 1 Doro before being given intervention was mostly in the poor category, namely 71 (93.4%) respondents, and in the good category, namely 5 (6.6%) respondents. Knowledge after being given intervention was mostly in the good category, namely 73 (96.1%) respondents and a small part was in the poor category, namely 3 (3.9%) respondents. So, there was an increase in knowledge before the counseling was carried out and after the counseling was carried out by 89.5%.

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Attitudes about Early Marriage Before and After Giving Counseling

Attitude	Pretest		Posttest	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Negative	72	94.7%	12	15.8%
Positive	4	5.3%	64	84.2%
Total	76	100%	76	100%

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 2, it shows that most respondents' attitudes about early marriage before being given intervention were in the negative category, namely 72 (94.7%) respondents and a small portion were in the positive category, namely 4 (5.3%) respondents. Attitudes regarding early marriage after being given intervention were mostly in the positive category, namely 64 (84.2%) and a small number were in the negative category, namely 12 (15.8%) respondents. So, it is known that most respondents' attitudes on the pretest were negative and the attitudes of respondents on the posttest were positive.

Table 3 Bivariate Analysis of the Effect of video media counseling on knowledge about early marriage among teenagers at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency

Variables	Group	Mean	Standard deviation	N	P value
Knowledge	Before	12.9	3.24	76	0,000*
	After	28.3	2.46	76	

Based on table 3, it shows that the comparison of knowledge before and after being given the intervention there was a change, the average before being given the intervention was 12.9 and after being given the

intervention the average was 28.3, while the standard deviation before the intervention was 3.24 and the standard deviation after the intervention was 28. ,3. The statistical test results obtained a p value of 0.000 (<0.05) so it was concluded that there was a significant influence before and after being given counseling using video media on knowledge about early marriage.

Table 4 Bivariate Analysis of the Effect of Video Counseling on attitudes about early marriage among teenagers at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency

Variables	Group	Mean	Standard deviation	N	P value
Attitude	Before	26.5	5.26	76	0,000*
	After	39.1	5.82	76	

*Wilcoxon test

Based on table 4, it shows that the comparison of attitudes before and after being given the intervention there was a change, the average before being given the intervention was 26.5 and after being given the intervention the average was 39.1, while the standard deviation before the intervention was 5.26 and the standard deviation after the intervention was 5.82. The statistical test results obtained a p value of 0.000 (<0.05) so it was concluded that there was a significant influence before and after being given counseling using video media on attitudes about early marriage.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions. A person's knowledge about an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects, and negative aspects (Wawan and Dewi, 2010). In this study, it was shown that the frequency value of the less category was 71 respondents. This is because there are several factors that influence knowledge, including education, mass media/information, social culture and economics, environment, experience, and age (Rahayu, 2017). The pretest results showed that knowledge was in the poor category as many as 71 (93.4%), 5 (6.6%) in the good category, after being given the intervention, 73 respondents had good knowledge. Where the average knowledge before and after the intervention increased by 15, 4%, which means that after being given counseling, knowledge increased from poor knowledge to good knowledge. This increase in knowledge was influenced by the answers to the questionnaire which experienced a lot of improvement before being given counseling, there were 96.1% of respondents.

The results of the posttest which increased according to Martanegara (2018) revealed that knowledge and interesting media used in providing information can influence the increase in scores obtained from questionnaire questions. This is in line with research conducted by Fitriani (2020), that one of the successes of an extension can be influenced by mass media and presenters. According to Heriana (2020), good knowledge is obtained from the ease of obtaining information, thereby speeding up a person's

increase in knowledge. This is also in accordance with research (Martilova, 2020), states that information is a source of a person's knowledge which will increase when they get a lot of information.

Attitude is an assessment process carried out by an individual towards an object. The process of a person's assessment of an object can be in the form of positive and negative assessments. Manifestations of attitudes cannot be seen directly, but can only be interpreted first from closed behavior (Sulaiman, 2020). The pretest results showed that attitudes were in the negative category as many as 72 (94.7%), positive as many as 4 (5.3%), after being given health education using video media about early marriage, there was a significant increase, namely there were 12 (15.8%) respondents in the negative and positive categories were 64 (84.2%).

Martilova (2020), states that a person's attitude is influenced by beliefs, emotions, thinking tendencies, beliefs, and emotions which play an important role in a person's attitude. Human attitudes are not formed through social processes that occur during their lives, where individuals gain information and experience. This process can take place within the family, school, or community. When a social process occurs, a reciprocal relationship occurs between individuals and their surroundings. These interactions and relationships then form patterns of individual attitudes towards those around them (Notoatmojo, 2018).

Results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon test. For knowledge, pretest and posttest, a p-value of 0.000 (≤ 0.05) was obtained, so it is concluded that H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted, which means there is a significant influence before and after being given video media counseling on knowledge about early marriage. This shows that counseling using video media can influence teenagers' knowledge about early marriage at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with research (Johari, 2020) regarding the effect of providing videos on the impact of early marriage in Yogyakarta, where a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05) was obtained, so it was concluded that there was a significant difference between the control group and the intervention group.

Video media is an effective medium in conveying information on reproductive health education, counseling using video media increases teenagers' knowledge of early marriage. This is also in accordance with research (Johari, 2020), which states that educational videos can increase the average knowledge from 59.47 to 78.31. The increase in knowledge occurs because the sense of sight will channel knowledge of approximately 75-87%, 13% from the sense of hearing and 12% from other senses. Educational videos contain images and sound so that respondents are able to absorb around 88% of the information provided, while e-modules only contain writing and images so respondents are only able to absorb around 75% of the information provided (Tuzzahroh, 2019).

Results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon test. For attitudes, pretest and posttest, a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05) was obtained, so it was concluded that H_0 was rejected, and H_a was accepted, which means there

was a significant influence before and after being given video media counseling on attitudes about early marriage. This shows that counseling using video media can influence teenagers' attitudes about early marriage at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency.

Similar to research conducted by (Sari, 2019), before and after being given the intervention there was an increase of 25 respondents (100%), seen from the p-value of 0.00 (<0.05) which means there was a significant effect before and after being given counseling about early marriage.

Factors that influence a person's attitude are personal experience, the influence of other people, culture, mass media, education, religion, and emotional factors. Attitude is a person's closed response to a stimulus or object and involves the relevant opinion and emotional factors (Azwar, 2018).

Health education is an application of educational concepts that aims to change detrimental behavior towards beneficial behavior (Notoatmojo, 2018). The existence of health education for teenagers can gain better health insight and knowledge about early marriage.

Videos are a substitute for the natural environment and can show objects normally, videos can describe a process accurately and can be remembered easily, so they can encourage and increase students' motivation to keep watching them (Fatimah et al., 2019).

Providing counseling using video media is an effective medium because at the time of the intervention several respondents had high enthusiasm for seeing the contents of video media shows. Attitudes will be formed when someone has been exposed to repeated information so that a positive attitude will be formed (Fibriana L, 2016).

The results of this research provide important information about the influence of counseling using video media on adolescent knowledge and attitudes. So that teenagers can prepare and understand the impact of marriage on themselves for their physical and psychological health.

The results of research using the Wilcoxon test obtained a p-value = $0.000 \leq 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of video media counseling on knowledge and attitudes about early marriage at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency.

The limitation in this research is that it uses direct counseling using video media, where the researcher must collect samples from the class. This is because the researcher had difficulty collecting samples because at the time of the research it coincided with the students' first day of school after the odd semester break, so with help from the teacher, more Specifically, it is the student affairs sector that collects samples so that researchers can carry out outreach.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that the majority of 96.1% of respondents had good knowledge after being given counseling using video media. Most teenagers' attitudes about early

marriage after being given counseling using video media were in the positive category as much as 84.1%. There is an influence of counseling using video media on knowledge about early marriage among teenagers at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency. There is an influence of counseling using video media on attitudes about early marriage among teenagers at SMA N 1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency. Suggestions for institutions: Can use video media to increase students' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage when providing education at school and/or counseling guidance.

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