



## **Utilization of Audio Visual Media "Tolak Handi" as an Effort to Prevent Child Marriage**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Child marriage can have negative impacts on women, especially during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum. Lack of education regarding child marriage is a contributing factor to the high number of cases in Indonesia. Audio-visual media is an appropriate medium for providing education because it provides good visualization, facilitating the development of knowledge. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the use of the audio-visual media "Tolak Handi" as an effort to prevent child marriage. This study uses quasi experimental research with a plan randomised perspective study, pre posttest control. The sample in this study were adolescents. Bivariate analysis used independent t-test. Results: From the results of statistical tests, it is known that there is a difference in adolescent knowledge about preventing child marriage in the control group and the treatment group with a  $p$  value of 0.000. There is a difference in adolescent attitudes about preventing child marriage in the control group and the treatment group with a  $p$  value  $< 0.000$ . Conclusion: There is an influence of the use of Audio Visual Media "Tolak Handi" on changes in adolescent knowledge and attitudes in preventing child marriage.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Knowledge, Teenagers, Video "Tolak Handi"

## INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an inner bond between a man and a woman who come from diverse backgrounds and have the determination to achieve the goal of maintaining honor and excellence, where the couple willingly and are ready to form a happy family (Nurdin, 2020).

Early marriage/child marriage is defined as marriage that occurs before the child reaches the age of 19, and is not yet physically, physiologically, and psychologically mature enough to take responsibility for the marriage and the resulting children (Mutiah et al, 2024). The National Coordinating Board for Family Planning (BKKBN) and laws that determine the age limit for marriage are of course based on various factors. Children who are not ready to marry at a young age can experience consequences such as dropping out of school, impaired reproductive health, early divorce, domestic violence, and many more (Vina & Purwasih A, 2024). Furthermore, early marriage can also have negative impacts both mentally and physically (Sekarayu & Nurwati, 2021). The ideal age for marriage for women is 21 or older because marrying under that age is feared to pose health risks. Meanwhile, the ideal age for men is 25. At this age, men are

considered very suitable because they are mature and ready and can think maturely (Hasmi, N., 2022). In developing countries, more than 700 million women marry before the age of 18, and 250 million children marry before the age of 15 (Latifa, 2020). Women who give birth before the age of 15 are five times more likely to die than those who give birth at age 20 or older. Furthermore, babies born to women under 18 have a 50% higher risk of mortality and morbidity, including premature birth, low birth weight (LBW), and hemorrhage during delivery (Khasanah et al, 2023). The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that 15.74% of babies born to women aged 16-19 were classified as LBW as of March 2020. This figure is higher than the 11.57% for babies born to women aged 20-30. Pregnancies at a less than ideal age can also result in babies with stunting (Nurfaizah et al, 2023).

In Amu's research (2020), the level of education and knowledge is one of the factors that can influence early marriage of young women. Risk factors causing child marriage should be prevented in various ways, one of which is through preparing superior, quality adolescents by providing education that utilizes adaptive and

innovative audiovisual media-based characteristics of Generation Z (Melisawati A, 2020). Education must be packaged using attractive media, one of which is audiovisual/video media so that the message conveyed can increase knowledge and awareness regarding the act of marriage at a young age, which can have a negative impact on women and their future babies. The use of audiovisual media can facilitate the process of absorbing knowledge and attitudes (Cortés et al, 2023). Media that can increase knowledge in adolescents should be pursued through learning media that can depict physical concepts realistically. Media that can be used as a support and aid is audiovisual media that can provide real

technology in accordance with the stimulation containing moving images and sound elements. In creating a media, a study is needed to be used to more easily attract and understand the target health information (Syafira & Yulianti, 2021).

After receiving this audiovisual media, it is hoped that adolescents' knowledge about early marriage will increase and they will develop positive attitudes, preventing them from marrying at a young age. The specific objective of this study was to analyze the effect of the "Tolak Handi" audiovisual media on increasing knowledge and developing positive attitudes as a preventative measure for child marriage.

## METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research with a method quasi experimental research namely providing a treatment using a randomized perspective study design. The research design used is pre test-post test control group design. The population in this study was all adolescents in the Blora Community Health Center area.

The sample size in this study was 60 male and female adolescents, then divided into 2 (two) groups and labeled group A and group B. The sampling technique in this study used

purposive sampling. Validity testing is carried out using the Pearson correlation formula. Product moment with the SPSS program. Reliability testing is carried out using the formula alpha cronbach. The significance test was conducted at the  $\alpha = 0.05$  level. Group A was the experimental group, and group B was the control group. The instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire. Data collection through questionnaires to measure knowledge and attitudes.

The treatment group was given an intervention using the audio-visual media "Tolak Handi" which lasted 5 minutes and the control group was given a direct counseling intervention. The intervention was implemented three times. In this study,

bivariate analysis was used using independent t-test on variables whose data is normally distributed, using the test Mann Whitney on variables whose data is not normally distributed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The sample for this study was 60 adolescent respondents who met the inclusion and

exclusion criteria. Respondent characteristics can be seen in Table 1.1.

**Table 1. Respondent characteristics**

| Characteristics |                    | Treatment Group |      | Control Group |      |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------|---------------|------|
|                 |                    | N               | %    | N             | %    |
| Education       | Elementary School  | 0               | 0    | 0             | 0    |
|                 | Junior High School | 4               | 13,4 | 5             | 16,6 |
|                 | Senior High School | 26              | 86,6 | 25            | 83,4 |
| Gender          | Man                | 10              | 33,3 | 11            | 36,7 |
|                 | Woman              | 20              | 66,7 | 19            | 63,3 |

Source: *Primary Data, 2025*

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the educational characteristics of the respondents were mostly high school graduates. In the control group, there were 25 respondents (83.4%) out of 30 respondents (100%), and in the treatment

group, there were 26 respondents (86.6%) out of 30 respondents (100%).

Table 2, describes the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents regarding the prevention of child marriage before and after being given counseling using Audio Visual Media "Tolak Handi".

**Table 2 Knowledge and Attitudes**

| Characteristics |            | Control Group |      | Treatment Group |      | Total |     |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|------|-----------------|------|-------|-----|
|                 |            | N             | %    | N               | %    | N     | %   |
| Pre knowledge   | Good       | 9             | 30,0 | 8               | 26,7 | 17    | 100 |
|                 | Not enough | 21            | 70,0 | 22              | 73,3 | 43    | 100 |
| Post knowledge  | Good       | 12            | 40,0 | 19              | 63,0 | 31    | 100 |
|                 | Not enough | 18            | 60,0 | 11              | 37,0 | 29    | 100 |
| Pre attitude    | Good       | 5             | 16,7 | 2               | 6,7  | 7     | 100 |
|                 | Not enough | 25            | 83,4 | 28              | 93,3 | 53    | 100 |
| Post attitude   | Good       | 9             | 30,0 | 17              | 56,7 | 26    | 100 |
|                 | Not enough | 21            | 70,0 | 13              | 43,3 | 34    | 100 |

Source: *Primary Data, 2025*

In the table above, the knowledge of adolescents in the pre-test of both groups was mostly poor, namely in the control group with a percentage of 70% and the treatment group with a percentage of 73.3%. In the post-test results, those who had good knowledge were more in the treatment group than in the control group. Adolescents who had good knowledge in the treatment group were 63% and in the control group only 40%. Friscila, Wijaksono, et al., (2023) stated that knowledge is influenced by information, ease of obtaining information can help accelerate someone to acquire new knowledge. This knowledge will influence a person's attitude. Health counseling aims to increase public knowledge in the health

sector, achieve behavioral changes, individuals, families, and communities as the main targets of health counseling in fostering healthy behaviors and a healthy environment and playing an active role in efforts to improve optimal health levels (Wahyuni et al., 2023).

In the table above, the attitudes of adolescents in the pre-test for both groups were poor (control group 83.4% and treatment group 93.3%). The attitudes of adolescents in the post-test for both groups were good for the treatment group (56.7%) and poor for the control group (31.5%).

Difference in giving Audio Visual Media "Tolak Handi" to the knowledge of teenagers.

**Table 3. Pre-post difference test of knowledge and attitudes in each group**

| Variables |      | Control |       | Treatment |       | <i>p</i> |
|-----------|------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
|           |      | Mean    | SD    | Mean      | SD    |          |
| Knowledge | Pre  | 4,03    | 6,87  | 4,90      | 13,90 | 0,000    |
|           | Post | 0,765   | 3,134 | 4,302     | 2,123 |          |
| Attitude  | Pre  | 11,83   | 14,90 | 3,953     | 12,60 | 0,000    |
|           | Post | 3,455   | 2,354 | 6,892     | 32,53 |          |

Source: *Primary Data, 2025*

The results of the normality test conducted on the control and treatment groups showed a non-normal distribution. Therefore, the Wilcoxon test was used, with the results

showing differences between the pre-test and post-test in each group.  $p = 0,000$  ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Table 4 Test Of Differences In Knowledge And Attitudes Between Groups**

| Variable  |           | N  | Mean  | P value |
|-----------|-----------|----|-------|---------|
| Knowledge | Control   | 30 | 19,78 | 0,000   |
|           | Treatment | 30 | 41,22 |         |
| Attitude  | Control   | 30 | 4,20  | 0,000   |
|           | Treatment | 30 | 19,93 |         |

Source: *Primary Data, 2025*

Table 4, shows that the knowledge variable between the two groups resulted in an abnormal data distribution ( $p < 0.05$ ). The test used was the Man-Whitney test with a result of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), meaning there was a

difference in knowledge between the treatment group and the control group. The mean difference in knowledge in the treatment group (41.22) was higher than in the control group (19.78).

## Discussion

In this study, the majority of respondents in both groups had a high school education, namely 51 respondents (85%). Education level is a means to respond well to information received. The higher a person's education, the easier it is for someone to receive information and the more experience they have. Knowledge is the result of

knowing, and this occurs after someone senses a particular object. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping a person's actions (overt behavior) (Raidanti, Dina., & Wijayanti, 2022).

Human knowledge is acquired through sight and hearing. Knowledge is acquired through learning, which is a process of finding out from not knowing to knowing. The concept of finding out includes various methods from concepts, both through the educational process and experience. Many factors can influence a person's knowledge, such as education level and age. The higher a person's level of education, the better their knowledge will be and the older a person is, the more things they know or increasing a person's age can affect the increase in knowledge they acquire and the process of their mental development will improve (Hatta, M., & Dewi, 2022).

The majority of respondents were female, namely 39 respondents (65%). The results of the 2018 census survey regarding the practice of early marriage were dominated by developing countries such as Africa and Southeast Asia. More than one million young women aged 20-24 years married for the first time before the age of 18, or 61.3 thousand women aged 20-24 years married before the age of 15 (Hakiki et al, 2020). According to UNICEF, women who marry at an early age are more likely to drop out of school and face domestic violence. In addition, early marriage also has health implications for women (Khasanah et al,

2023). This study is expected to increase the knowledge of adolescents, especially young women, to avoid marriage at a young age because it will have a negative impact on them.

Respondents' knowledge increased because education using audio-visual media was easier to understand. Audio-visual media has many advantages, namely attractive video displays can foster respondents' interest and motivation. The delivery of material using good Indonesian so that it is easy to understand, and is supported by the use of good media. With good preparation of material on early marriage, it has an impact on respondents' knowledge in the process of absorbing material about child marriage through audio-visual media, which is one of the extension media that makes the learning process take place by utilizing all human senses. The sensory organs that transmit the most human knowledge are obtained through the eyes, namely 75-87%, while the other senses only 13-25% (Friscila et al, 2022).

The attitude variable between the two groups produced an abnormal data distribution ( $p < 0.05$ ). The test used was the Man-Whitney test with a result of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), meaning there was a difference in attitudes between the treatment and control

groups. When viewed from the mean difference in attitudes in the treatment group (19.93), it was higher than the control group (4.20).

The research results revealed differences in knowledge and attitudes between the treatment and control groups, with the largest mean difference in the treatment group. In this study, there was a significant influence on the use of Audio Visual Media "Tolak Handi" This study examined adolescents' knowledge and attitudes toward preventing child marriage. Attitude is a positive or negative feeling in response to an object, person, or environment, resulting from acquired knowledge and experience. Attitude itself has four levels: accepting, responding, appreciating, and being responsible. In this study, the increase in adolescents' attitudes toward preventing child marriage was due to the provision of education using media. Audio Visual Media "Tolak Handi" Audiovisual-based education is useful in increasing adolescents' knowledge about early marriage. The audiovisual media "Tolak Handi" is an innovation by researchers to educate about child marriage and how to prevent it. The media combines animated images and sound to ensure the message is easily and quickly

understood by digital-preferring Gen Z youth.

This research is in line with the research of Dewie, A., Mangun, M., & Safira, (2022) that audiovisual media has an effect on increasing knowledge about early marriage, in line with the research of Nanlohy, W. et al (2021) which states that there is an influence of video media on adolescents' knowledge about early marriage (Nanlohy et al, 2021). The research of Musthofa Dzaky Daffata and Yati Dwi (2023) also shows that the level of knowledge of respondents regarding the consequences of early marriage before being given a video, the majority had sufficient knowledge (50%), an average value of 11.03, while after being given an educational video there was an increase in the majority of respondents having a good level of knowledge (59.3%) with a value and average of 11.9. There is an effect of providing educational videos on the level of knowledge of the impact of early marriage (Musthofa & Yati, 2023).

Aids or media in health promotion are broadly divided into three types, namely visual aids, hearing aids (audio aids), and visual-hearing aids. Visual-auditory aids or audio-visual media are media in health promotion that combine visual and auditory aids, where in addition to stimulating the



sense of sight (eyes), they also stimulate the sense of hearing (ears) in the process of conveying information. The combination of visual and auditory aids is called visual-auditory aids (*Audio Visual Aids*), for example television, videocassette and DVD (Nurfadhillah et al, 2021).

The use of audiovisual media in learning, presented in an engaging manner, is a crucial factor in helping students pay

attention to information. Research by Kodir (2022) identified numerous benefits of using audiovisual media, such as attracting attention, accelerating comprehension, and increasing motivation (Kodir et al, 2022). Furthermore, audiovisual media can enhance retention of material because it engages all five senses, especially hearing and sight, and is easier to share and publish (Umami et al, 2022).

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the results of this study is

1. Characteristics of respondents in this study showed that the highest level of education for respondents in both groups was high school, the highest gender in both groups was female.
2. There is a difference in the pre and post test of adolescent knowledge about preventing child marriage in the control group and the treatment group.
3. There are differences in the pre and post test attitudes of adolescents regarding the prevention of child marriage in the control group and the treatment group.
4. The audio-visual media "Tolak Handi" has an influence on increasing the knowledge and attitudes of teenagers to not engage in child marriage.

Recommendations for health workers and the community that the audio-visual media "Tolak Handi" can be used to provide education to adolescents about child marriage, so that adolescents can marry at the ideal age.

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