

The Effect of The LENTERA Educational Video (Stand Against Early Marriage to Illuminate Adolescents' Future) on The Knowledge Levels of Female Adolescents Regarding The Dangers of Early Marriage

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Abstract: Early marriage remains a prevalent issue with significant impacts on the physical, psychological, and social well-being of adolescent girls. A lack of knowledge about the dangers of early marriage is one of the primary contributing factors to its occurrence. This study aims to analyze the effect of the LENTERA educational video (Stand Against Early Marriage to Illuminate Adolescents' Future) on female adolescents' knowledge levels regarding the dangers of early marriage. A pre-experimental method with a one-group pretest-posttest design was employed in this research, conducted at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya in 2025. The sample consisted of 46 female adolescents selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using the Paired Sample T-Test. The results showed that the mean knowledge score before the intervention was 67.83 (moderate category) and increased to 86.46 (good category) after the intervention, with a p-value < 0.05. In conclusion, the LENTERA educational video effectively improved the knowledge levels of female adolescents regarding the dangers of early marriage. This video is recommended as an educational tool for reproductive health to reduce early marriage rates among adolescents.

Keywords: early marriage, educational video, adolescent knowledge, LENTERA

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Introduction

Early marriage is marriage that occurs when a person is not yet biologically, psychologically, or socioeconomically prepared. Reasons for early marriage include sociocultural factors, economic pressures, premarital pregnancy, children's and parents' educational levels, difficulty finding employment, religion, and beliefs.

Based on data in Indonesia, early marriages reached 6.92% of the total adolescent population of 22,134,300 in 2023. In West Java, the number of early marriages in 2023 reached 0.11% of the total adolescent population of 4,051,284 (Anwar et al., 2024). According to a preliminary study by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Tasikmalaya City, the number of marriages under the age of 21 reached 1,119 in 2024, and in Bungursari District, the figure reached 11.88%. This indicates that early marriages continue to occur in Tasikmalaya City.

The global impact of early marriage practices is complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Health complications include low birth weight (LBW), maternal anemia, and hypertension during pregnancy. Low levels of knowledge, attitudes, and education, inadequate access to healthcare, and

underutilization of healthcare services contribute to increased maternal and infant mortality (D. P. Sari & Nurbaya, 2023).

Furthermore, maternal age influences the incidence of hypertension during pregnancy. Of 91 pregnant women at risk (35 years old), 67 (73.6%) experienced hypertension, while 24 (26.4%) did not. Furthermore, this study also showed that mothers aged 35 years had a four-fold greater risk of developing hypertension than mothers aged 20-35 years (Dayani & Widyantari, 2023).

Following advances in information technology, the use of video media in education is considered more effective than print media. This is because schoolchildren tend to prefer carrying mobile phones with them rather than carrying books. This is supported by research showing that smartphones influence students' reading interest, with test results showing a score of 5,953, significantly higher than the minimum threshold of 2,000. Therefore, it can be concluded that smartphone use significantly influences students' reading interest (Chaerdinan Etnanta & Irhandayaningsih, 2022). With rapid technological advances, the use of video media in delivering health education is considered very appropriate for conveying messages about health to the public, especially among school-age children.

In line with this, a preliminary study was conducted at the KUA Office of Bungursari District and it was found that the BRUS (Guidance for School-Aged Teenagers) program in Bungursari District has been implemented since 2024 in 2 schools, namely Al-Istiqomah Integrated Junior High School and Al-Khoeriyah Islamic Senior High School. Based on the above problems, it is hoped that providing educational videos can be an easier solution to convey material about early marriage to teenagers. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting a study with the title "The Effect of Providing LENTERA Educational Videos (Fight Early Marriage to Brighten the Future of Teenagers) on the Level of Knowledge of Young Women About the Dangers of Early Marriage at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya in 2025".

Method

This study uses a quantitative research type with a pre-experimental method with a one-group pretest-posttest design. This study was conducted in April-May 2025. The population in this study were 426 female adolescents at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya City and the number of samples was taken using the Slovin formula of 46 respondents. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling. Data collection in this study was carried out by the researcher using a questionnaire and providing an explanation to respondents about the purpose of this study, then providing a brief explanation of how to fill out the questionnaire. The measuring instrument used in this study was a questionnaire containing statement items about early marriage. In this study, the researcher used a closed questionnaire, namely a questionnaire containing statements and respondents only chose true or false. The questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability with the results obtained that the α value was 0.953 so that the instrument is reliable (Aisyah, 2019). Test the validity of educational videos as an information medium that aims to provide understanding to adolescents about the dangers of early marriage. Before this video was implemented in the research, a validation test was carried out by Media Experts and Material Experts.

The collected data will be processed. The steps used in data management are as follows: a. Editing/data editing stage. At this stage, the completeness of the collected data is checked or checked. b. Coding/data coding stage. At this stage, all answers to each question are coded to facilitate data processing in the next stage. c. Entry/data entry stage. At this stage, the edited and coded data are entered into computer software and then processed. d. Cleaning/data cleaning stage. At this stage, the data is checked again if there is a possibility of incorrect coding so that corrections are made to missing data. e. Processing/data processing stage. After all data has been input, the data is then processed using computer software to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. f. Output stage. At this stage, the results obtained from the data processing process are then interpreted (Monalisya, 2021).

Result and Discussion

Table 1 shows that the average level of knowledge of adolescent girls at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya about the dangers of early marriage before receiving the LENTERA Educational Video intervention was 67.83 with the lowest knowledge level of 50 and the highest of 91 and after receiving the LENTERA Educational Video intervention was 86.46, with the lowest level of knowledge being 72 and the highest being 100.

Table 2. shows that the LENTERA educational video intervention increased the level of knowledge of adolescent girls about the dangers of early marriage, with a mean score of 67.83 to 86.46. The paired sample t-test results showed a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test with a significance value (2-tailed) of $p=0.000 < 0.05$.

The null hypothesis (H_0) in this study was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, indicating a difference in the level of knowledge of adolescent girls about the dangers of early marriage before and after the LENTERA educational video intervention.

The results of research at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya indicate that this low level of knowledge is caused by a lack of access to reproductive health information and education that specifically discusses the risks of early marriage in the school environment. This is because, based on information obtained through interviews with the Academic Division at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya, there have been no educational activities regarding the dangers of early marriage in schools. Furthermore, the lack of discussion about early marriage among adolescents is likely due to the focus of education being directed more towards other topics considered closer to their current needs. This can indirectly affect the level of understanding of adolescents, considering that knowledge is greatly influenced by how often information is presented and how it is understood. The results of this study are in line with research by Ratnaningsih & Pujibinarti (2022) which stated that low adolescent knowledge is one of the causes of early marriage. In their study, the results showed that the level of knowledge of eighth-grade female adolescents at SMP Negeri 2 Pakis, Magelang Regency, showed that out of 70 respondents, 45.7% had sufficient knowledge about the impact of early marriage, 14.3% had good knowledge, and 38.6% had insufficient knowledge.

Educational videos, as an audiovisual medium, have been proven to stimulate both senses simultaneously: sight and hearing, making it easier for students to absorb information (Tokan et al., 2024). In this context, the use of LENTERA educational videos, which contain engaging information, light-hearted narratives, and age-appropriate visuals, has been shown to increase students' interest and attention in the material on the dangers of early marriage. This is also one of the factors influencing the level of knowledge in learning media, one of which is the use of video media (Harahap, 2023).

This research is also supported by the Ebbinghaus Forgetting Curve theory, which explains that repeating information can extend memory. The intervention, provided over four consecutive days through educational video screenings, provided gradual repetition of information, allowing for better internalization of the material in long-term memory (Musdalifah, 2019).

In the context of this research, after watching the LENTERA educational video, adolescents showed an increase in understanding beyond mere knowledge. This means they were not only able to state what early marriage is, but also began to understand its impacts and dangers. This indicates that their knowledge has reached the comprehension stage, meaning they are able to re-explain in their own words and respond better to the information they receive. In other words, appropriate educational media not only increases knowledge but also helps adolescents interpret the information more deeply (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Video is an effective medium for conveying health education information. Health education using video can improve adolescents' knowledge about preventing early marriage. According to Harginson's theory, students absorb 50% of the learning by seeing and 10% by hearing. Therefore, providing education

using video media allows students to understand 60% of the material presented. Audiovisual media is an effective medium for conveying health education information (Nanlohy et al., 2021).

This aligns with research conducted by Asrianna, which showed that health education using animated video media can improve adolescents' knowledge about early marriage.

Before the education, the average adolescent knowledge score was 14.39, and after the education through animated video, the average knowledge score increased to 22.22. This means that health education through video media has been proven effective in improving adolescents' understanding of the dangers of early marriage (Asrianna et al., 2022).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level of Young Women at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya About the Dangers of Early Marriage Before and After Being Given the LENTERA 2025 Educational Video

Level of knowledge	n	Mea n	Mi n	Ma x	SD
Pre Test	46	67,83	50	91	10,969
Post Test	46	86,46	72	100	6,982

Table 2. T-Test Results The Effect of LENTERA Educational Videos on the Level of Knowledge of Young Girls About the Dangers of Early Marriage at SMPN 16 Tasikmalaya in 2025

Knowledge	N	Descriptive statistics		Paired T-Test		
		Mean	SD	t	df	Sig.(2-tailed)
Pre-test	46	67,83	10,969	-	45	0.000*
Post-test	46	86,46	6,982	12,726	5	

Conclusion

The average level of knowledge of adolescent girls about the dangers of early marriage before being given the LENTERA Educational Video was 67.83. This score falls into the "sufficient" category, indicating that most adolescents do not yet have an optimal understanding of the risks and impacts of early marriage.

The average level of knowledge of adolescent girls after being given the LENTERA Educational Video intervention was 86.46. This score falls into the "good" category, indicating that educational video media is effective in increasing adolescent girls' understanding of the dangers of early marriage.

The analysis results show a significant difference between the average level of knowledge before and after the intervention. This indicates that the LENTERA Educational Video has a positive effect on increasing knowledge. Audiovisual media designed with animation, simple narratives, and appropriate visuals have been proven to attract adolescents' attention, facilitate understanding, and strengthen retention of the educational material presented.

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