

ONLINE PSYCHOEDUCATION ABOUT THE DANGERS OF EARLY MARRIAGE AGAINST THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF DIVORCE DURING THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRAK

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Abstract:

The phenomenon of early marriage occurs at the national and international levels. According to Riskesdas data, the number of married girls aged 15-19 years is more signify (11.7%) companion male adolescents aged 15-19 years at 1.6% (Anwar & Rahmah, 2016). Child marriage is related to various factors that can be structural or originate from the community, family, or individual capacity. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of online psychoeducation on increasing the knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School students about the dangers of early marriage. This study uses the Pre Experimental method with a one-group pre-test design. The sampling technique used was total sampling with a total sample of 53 respondents. Data analysis using Paired T-Test and Logistics Regression Test. The results showed that the P-value $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there are differences in the use of online psychoeducation methods with audiovisual video media to increase the knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School students. The conclusion of the study states that online psychoeducation can increase the knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School students about the dangers of early marriage.

Abstrak:

Fenomena pernikahan dini terjadi tidak hanya pada tingkat nasional melainkan juga pada tingkat internasional. Data Riskesdas jumlah dari remaja perempuan berusia 15-19 tahun yang menikah lebih besar (11,7%) dibandingkan dengan remaja laki-laki berusia 15-19 tahun sebesar 1,6 % (Anwar & Rahmah, 2016). Perkawinan anak berhubungan dengan berbagai faktor yang dapat bersifat struktural maupun yang berasal dari komunitas, keluarga, maupun kapasitas individual. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh psikoedukasi online terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan siswa siswi SMA Regina Celli Metland tentang bahaya pernikahan dini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Pre Eksperimental dengan desain one group pre test design. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan sampel total sampling dengan jumlah sampel 53 responden. Analisis data menggunakan uji Paired T-Test dan Uji Regresi Logistik. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa nilai P-value $0,000 < 0,05$ yang artinya terdapat perbedaan penggunaan metode psikoedukasi online dengan media video audiovisual terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan siswa siswi SMA Regina Celli Metland. Simpulan penelitian menyatakan bahwa psikoedukasi online dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa siswi SMA Regina Celli Metland tentang bahaya pernikahan dini.



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INTRODUCTION

Human nature will not live alone without being accompanied by other humans. With this, humans need communication and interactions that occur with other humans. These interactions between the opposite sex lead to existing attraction between the opposite sex to the level of marriage [1].

Marriage is a process of union between two people. The union of these two people, namely a man and a woman, has an explicit nature in terms of religion and state. In terms of maturity, age is ideal for marriages carried out by prospective couples who are mature, namely over the age of 21 years. [2].

Today's culture is not uncommon for teenage marriages under 21. One of the countries with a high incidence of early marriage is developing countries, including Indonesia. The high rate of early marriage is often also found in Middle Eastern culture. In South Asia alone 9.7 million girls marry under 18 and in other countries such as Africa, 42%, and Latin America, 29% [3].

In Indonesia, it is one of the contributors to the high number of early marriages. The high number of early marriages occurs in the age group of 15 to 24 years. Early marriage occurred more than one million women aged 20-24 years whose initial marriage occurred at the age of under 18 years as many as 1.2 million people and under the age of 15 years as many as 61.3 thousand women [4].

Early childhood marriage has many links with social life and the human individual itself. Early marriage is related to various communities, families, or individuals themselves. Susenas data shows that children who are vulnerable to early marriage come from low-income families, live in rural areas, and have low education [5].

Early marriage occurs at a young age because of several factors, namely economic factors, education, and prevailing

beliefs. The risk of early marriage in adolescents can lead to a high risk of death compared to women of sufficient age. The impact of early marriage is also a problem that needs to be considered, such as the occurrence of psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, and even suicide [6].

RESEARCH METHOD

This research type is pre-experimental research with a *one-group pre-test design* [7]. This research was conducted at Regina Celli High School Metland, Bogor Regency. The research plan uses one group whose knowledge will be measured before a video intervention *audiovisual* and measured again after the intervention is provided. The population used in this study was Regina Celli High School Metland class X, XI, and XII. The sample in this study used the Total Sampling technique as many as 53 students of SMA Regina Celli Metland.

The variables used in this study are the Independent variable (Online Psychoeducation with Audiovisual Video Media) and the Dependent variable (Adolescent Knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School), and Confounding variables (Age, Gender and Source of Information). The research instrument used in this study used a questionnaire to measure data collection. The questionnaire used in this study was tested for validity and reliability before being at SMK Metland Cileungsi using 30 respondents applied to respondents.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the effect of online psychoeducation on respondents before and after the intervention was given to Regina Celli Metland's Students and Students about the dangers of early marriage. The results of the bivariate test are presented as follows:

Table 1.
Differences in Knowledge Before and After Being Given an Online Psychoeducation Intervention About the Dangers of Early Marriage

Variable	n	z	p-value
Knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School students	53	-6,072	0,000

The results of the bivariate test using the Paired T-test in this study showed an increase in knowledge after the intervention. Obtained with a T arithmetic value of 6,072 and a significant value received 0,000 <0,05, which means that there is an influence of online psychoeducation on the knowledge of Regina Celli Metland student.

Table 2.
The Multivariate Test Results Using Logistic Regression

Variabel	Model I	
	p value	OR CI (95%)
Resources	0,010	7,73 (1,620 – 33,464)
Age	0,000	72,94 (8,822 – 603,111)

The multivariate test results using Logistic Regression stated that in the results of the first model, there were two variables analyzed, namely the Information Source variable (*p-value* 0,010) and the Age Variable (*p-value* 0,000). The results of Model I can be concluded that the factor most related to the level of knowledge of the Regina Celli Metland High School Teenager is the age factor with an OR value of 72,94 and the second factor with an OR value of 7,73.

The results of statistical tests to see the effect of providing online psychoeducation on the knowledge of teenagers Regina Celli Metland used the Paired T-test to determine the difference between pre-test and post-test. The results

of the research conducted after the intervention were given an increase in the knowledge score of the difference between pre-test and post-test with a *p-value* of 0,000, which means that it can be concluded that in this study, online psychoeducation affects the increase in knowledge of teenagers at Regina Celli Metland High School.

A significant change in knowledge increased after being given education health through audiovisual media about cervical health in rural women. Even stated that educational media through video clips or audiovisuals were more effective and provided an understanding of information [8].

Many people are confused or lack knowledge about HPV. It is proven by the presence of educational audiovisual media that can increase knowledge even to the point of directing behavior change in support of HPV vaccination. Intervention Audiovisual is one of the educational videos that effectively increases patient knowledge retention even to the end of increasing satisfaction and benefits patients [9]. This is in line with the concept of Edgar Dale's pyramid of experience. Someone who learns by seeing and hearing gets 50% better results and states that the media enhances knowledge [10].

The results of the Logistics Regression test showed that the factor most related to the level of knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School teenagers about the dangers of early marriage was the age factor with an OR value of 72,94 and the second factor with an OR value of 7,73.

This is in line with research that says that someone still in productive age has higher knowledge and cognitive because someone active in activities will have or support higher knowledge of all things. Someone with an effective age has higher knowledge and even already has assumptions and can think logically, compare every information he has, and mature thinking to conclude from any information obtained [11].

Age has a significant influence on a person's level of knowledge. Some research results also get a significant value of 0.006, concluding that age influences a person's level of expertise [12]. Age is the age of an individual starting at birth into the world until several years into the future. The higher and older the person's thinking patterns will be more mature and have a higher level of maturity because it is influenced by the amount of experience they have [7].

In the psychological aspect, the level of thinking of an individual will be more mature and mature. For his own experience to be an event that has indeed been experienced in every interaction that occurs in the environment [13]. This is also influenced by internal factors such as each individual's physical and spiritual conditions and external such as the influence of the environment around the individual [14].

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between age and level of knowledge in which late teens aged 17-25 years have a high level of maturity and better capture and thinking patterns. that online psychoeducation can increase the knowledge of Regina Celli Metland High School students about the dangers of early marriage

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SUPPLEMENTARY FILES

1. Research Instrument

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