



THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS ON ADOLESCENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RISKS OF EARLY MARRIAGE AT MAN 2 PADANG CITY

PENGARUH VIDEO EDUKASI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG RESIKO PERNIKAHAN DINI DI MAN 2 KOTA PADANG

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Abstract

Early marriage remains a serious problem in Indonesia, impacting reproductive health, education, and the future of adolescents. One preventative measure is providing education about the risks of early marriage through engaging learning media, such as educational videos. This study aims to determine the effect of educational videos on adolescents' knowledge and attitudes about the risks of early marriage at MAN 2 Padang City. This study used a pre-experimental, one-group pre-post test design. The population was 555 grade X students, with a sample size of 78. The sampling technique used systematic random sampling at MAN 2 Padang City was conducted from February to August 2025. Univariate and bivariate analyses used the Wilcoxon test. The results showed that the mean knowledge score before the program was 10.44. The mean knowledge score after the program was 13.47. The mean attitude score before the program was 31.23. The mean attitude score after the program was 34.15. There is an effect of educational video on knowledge ($p=0.000$), and attitudes in adolescents ($p=0.000$). Conclusion There is an effect of educational video on knowledge and attitudes in adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City. It is recommended that adolescents actively seek out and watch educational videos and that institutions implement BRUS programs in schools.

Keywords: Educational video, early marriage, adolescents, knowledge, attitude.

Abstrak

Pernikahan dini masih menjadi permasalahan serius di Indonesia karena berdampak terhadap kesehatan reproduksi, pendidikan, dan masa depan remaja. Salah satu upaya pencegahan adalah dengan memberikan edukasi mengenai risiko pernikahan dini melalui media pembelajaran yang menarik, seperti video edukasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh video edukasi terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap remaja tentang risiko pernikahan dini di MAN 2 Kota Padang. Penelitian ini pre-eksperimental one group *pre-post test design*. Populasi 555 kelas X sampel 78 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel *systematic random sampling*, di MAN 2 Kota Padang dilaksanakan bulan Februari



- Agustus 2025, analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji statistic *wilcoxon test*. Hasil penelitian nilai rerata pengetahuan sebelum 10,44, nilai rerata pengetahuan sesudah 13,47, nilai rerata sikap sebelum 31,23, nilai rerata sikap sesudah 34,15, terdapat pengaruh edukasi menggunakan video terhadap pengetahuan ($p=0,000$) dan sikap pada remaja ($p=0,000$). Kesimpulan terdapat pengaruh edukasi menggunakan video terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap pada remaja di MAN 2 Kota Padang, disarankan bagi remaja untuk secara aktif mencari dan menonton video edukasi serta untuk instansi mengadakan program BRUS di sekolah.

Kata Kunci: Video Edukasi, Pernikahan Diri, Remaja, Pengetahuan, Sikap.

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a ceremonial bond celebrated or conducted by two individuals with the intention of formalizing their union according to religious, legal, and social norms (Yusnia et al., 2023). Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (2019), marriage in Indonesia is regulated under Law No. 16 of 2019, which states that marriage is only permitted if both parties, male and female, have reached the age of 19 years (Musthofa, 2023).

Early marriage refers to a marital union conducted below the legal age, where physical and psychological readiness are not yet fully developed. Early marriage raises various legal issues, violating the laws concerning marriage, child protection, and human rights (Mufti, 2023).

According to data from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2022, around 640 million girls worldwide were married before the age of 18, with 12 million new child brides each year. Indonesia ranks 8th globally and 2nd in ASEAN, with approximately 1.5 million cases (Pokhrel, 2024). Furthermore, UNICEF (2023) reported that Indonesia ranked 4th globally in child marriages, with 25.53 million cases (Rofiq, 2023).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) on the *Proportion of Women Aged 20–24 Who Were Married or Living Together Before Age 18* shows that in West Sumatra, the rate increased from 3.48% in 2021, to 3.62% in 2022, and 4.00% in 2023 (BPS, 2023). These statistics indicate a consistent yearly increase in early marriage cases among young women.

Data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Padang City show that from 2020 to 2024, there were 320 cases of individuals marrying under the age of 19.

The high number of early marriages demonstrates that awareness and knowledge of the negative impacts of early marriage among the community remain low. This social phenomenon occurs both in rural and urban areas across Indonesia. It is largely influenced by traditional mindsets, cultural and religious norms that are permissive toward early marriage, as well as limited access to information from families and schools, and peer pressure (Yulyani, 2023; Husniah, 2024).

Adolescents who marry at a young age are generally unprepared to manage family responsibilities or raise children. Early marriage increases the risk of premature birth, membrane rupture, miscarriage, infection, and anemia during pregnancy. It can also result in stunted child growth, low birth weight (LBW), preeclampsia, and in severe cases, death or hemorrhage (Widiyastuti, 2023).



One of the government's efforts to prevent early marriage is through the "Generation Planning" (GenRe) program. Another initiative by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is the School-Age Youth Guidance Program (BRUS), which aims to provide education and awareness to school-age adolescents about the importance of delaying marriage and understanding self-awareness and personal development.

A study by Suryani et al. (2023) entitled "*Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Early Marriage Among Youth of Karang Taruna, Gapurosukolilo Village*" revealed that before receiving education, 66.7% of respondents had poor knowledge and 33.3% had good knowledge. After receiving educational intervention, 86.7% demonstrated good knowledge while only 13.3% remained in the poor category. Similarly, positive attitudes increased from 47% before education to 86.7% after, while negative attitudes dropped from 53% to 13.3%.

The study also showed that educational videos significantly improved respondents' knowledge about the risks of early marriage. This suggests that video-based education is an effective learning tool because it conveys messages in a concrete, visual, and emotionally engaging way. Videos allow viewers to directly see examples and real consequences of early marriage, engaging both the cognitive and affective domains more effectively than verbal explanations alone (Andani, 2024).

The BRUS program has been implemented by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Padang City, in several senior high schools and madrasahs. Based on a preliminary survey conducted on April 26, 2025, among the three Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) in Padang City, MAN 2 Padang had the largest number of students, totaling 1,442, and was actively participating in the BRUS program. From a preliminary survey of 10 students (5 male and 5 female) in grade X using questionnaires, 6 out of 10 students reported that they did not know what early marriage was or the impacts it could cause.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled: "The Effect of Educational Videos on Adolescents' Knowledge and Attitudes Toward the Risks of Early Marriage at MAN 2 Padang City."

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed a quantitative approach using a pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest design. In this design, respondents were first given a pretest to measure their knowledge and attitudes regarding the risks of early marriage, followed by an intervention in the form of education through video media, and then a posttest was conducted to assess changes after the intervention.

The study population consisted of all 555 tenth-grade students at MAN 2 Kota Padang, with a sample of 78 respondents determined using the Slovin formula and the systematic random sampling technique. The research instrument was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability to measure the variables of adolescents' knowledge and attitudes. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test, as the data were not normally distributed.



This study was conducted at MAN 2 Kota Padang from February to August 2025 while adhering to research ethics principles, including informed consent, data confidentiality, anonymity, and respondent safety.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1
Respondent Characteristics

Respondent Characteristics	(f)	(%)
Gender		
Male	28	35.9
Female	50	64.1
Age		
15 Year	11	14.1
16 Year	64	82.1
17 Year	3	3.8
Parental Education		
Elementary School	1	1.3
Middle School	1	1.3
High School	25	32.1
Diploma 3	11	14.1
Bachelor's Degree	32	41.0
Master's Degree	8	10.3
TOTAL	78	100

Based on the table above, the majority of students were female (50 students) (64.1%), with the highest age being 16 years old (64 students) (82.1%), and the highest parental education level being a bachelor's degree (32 students) (41.0%) at MAN 2 Padang City.

Table 2.
Average Knowledge Before and After Video Education for Adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City

Variable	n	Mean
knowledge (before)	78	10,44
knowledge (after)	78	13,47

Table 2 shows that of the 78 respondents, the average knowledge score before receiving video education was 10.44 for adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City.



Meanwhile, the average knowledge score after receiving video education was 13.47 for adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City.

Table 3.

Average Attitudes Before and After Video Education for Adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City

Variable	n	Mean
Attitude	78	31,23
(before)	78	34,15
Attitude (after)		

Table 3 shows that of the 78 respondents, the average attitude score before receiving video education was 31.23 for adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City. Meanwhile, the average attitude score after receiving video education was 34.15 for adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City.

Based on the results of the study, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to examine the effect of educational videos on adolescents' knowledge about the risks of early marriage at MAN 2 Padang City because the sample size was 50 or more. A normality test was conducted to determine significance. If the p-value is 0.05 or more, the data are considered normally distributed in this study. Therefore, the Wilcoxon test was used because the data distribution was not normal.

Table 4.

The Effect of Educational Videos on Adolescents' Knowledge about the Risks of Early Marriage at MAN 2 Padang City

knowledge	Mean	SD	Difference	p value
Before	10,44	2,641	3,03	0,000
After	13,47	1,633		

Table 4 shows that the average knowledge score before education was 10.44, and after education, adolescents' knowledge increased by 13.47, with a difference in the average knowledge score of 3.03. The statistical test using the Wilcoxon test yielded a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), proving that video education has an effect on adolescent knowledge at MAN 2 Padang City.

Based on the results of the study, examining the effect of educational videos on adolescent attitudes regarding the risks of early marriage at MAN 2 Padang City, a Wilcoxon test was used because the data distribution was not normal.

Table 5.

The Effect of Educational Videos on Adolescent Attitudes Regarding the Risks of Early Marriage at MAN 2 Padang City

Attitude	Mean	SD	Difference	p value
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Before	31,23	2,941		
After	34,15	3,319	2,92	0,000

Based on table 5, it shows that the average value of attitudes before being given education was 31.23 and after being given education, adolescent attitudes increased by 34.15 with a difference in attitude increase of 2.92. The results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon test obtained a p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), this proves that there is an effect of education using videos on attitudes in adolescents at MAN 2 Padang City.

A. Univariate Analysis

1. Mean Knowledge Before and After Being Given Education Using Video About the Risks of Early Marriage Among Adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang

Based on the research results, it was shown that from 78 respondents, the mean knowledge score before being given education using video was 10.44 among adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang. Meanwhile, the mean knowledge score after being given education using video was 13.47 among adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang. This study is comparable to previous research conducted by (Musthofa, 2023) on *The Effect of Educational Videos on Adolescent Knowledge About the Impact of Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Panggang*, which used 86 respondents and obtained a mean knowledge score of 11.02 before being given education and 11.9 after being given education.

This study is also similar to that conducted by (Dianna, 2024) on *The Effect of Video Media on Early Marriage on the Level of Knowledge of Adolescent Girls*, which used 89 respondents and obtained an average knowledge score of 14.1 before being given video media and 17.1 after being given education. Based on the data before the educational intervention was conducted, the respondents' level of knowledge about the risks of early marriage tended to be low. Some of the impacts of early marriage include premature birth, premature rupture of membranes, miscarriage, susceptibility to infection, anemia, giving birth to stunted children, low birth weight (LBW), eclampsia, and even risks of death and excessive bleeding (Widiyastuti, 2023). Efforts that can be made to increase students' interest in improving education—in the sense of enhancing adolescents' knowledge about the meaning and role of marriage as well as the negative effects caused by marriage at a very young age are through positive activities (Samina, 2023). The results showed that the majority of respondents were female, totaling 50 people (64.1%). The number of female respondents was higher than that of males. This phenomenon can be explained from several perspectives. First, factually, in the school or madrasah where the research was conducted, the number of female students was indeed greater than that of male students.

This is consistent with the general condition that, from a research perspective, the issue of early marriage and reproductive health is more often associated with female adolescents than with males, as the biological, psychological, and social impacts of early marriage are more greatly experienced by females. Therefore, the involvement of female respondents became more dominant, both due to their larger number and the relevance of the research topic to their experiences. This dominance also adds a unique dimension to the results, as females' experiences and attitudes toward early marriage issues are likely more critical and sensitive compared to males. The distribution of respondents by age showed that most of them were 16 years old, totaling 64 people (82.1%). This can be explained by the class structure of the school where the research was conducted. The majority of respondents involved in this study were



eleventh-grade students (second-year senior high school), whose average age is 16 years. Thus, the dominance of this age group reflects the school's administrative structure rather than individual factors. At the age of 16, adolescents are in an important psychosocial developmental stage—the transition from early to middle adolescence. According to Erikson's theory of development, this age falls under the stage of *identity versus role confusion*, where adolescents are searching for self-identity and becoming more critical of issues related to their future, including marriage. This makes the 16-year-old age group ideal for assessing the effectiveness of educational interventions on the risks of early marriage, as they are at a vulnerable yet open stage for receiving new information. The results also showed that most respondents' parents had a bachelor's degree (S1), totaling 32 people (41.0%), indicating that the respondents' family educational background was quite good. Higher parental education levels influence ways of thinking, communication patterns, and parenting styles. Parents with higher education tend to have broader perspectives on the importance of education, health, and rational decision-making.

In this study, parental education indirectly correlates with the improvement of respondents' knowledge scores regarding the material provided. This aligns with social learning theory, which states that children learn from their immediate environment, one of which is the family. The higher the parents' education, the greater the opportunity for them to provide positive reinforcement for their children to receive information, think critically, and apply knowledge in daily life.

Thus, parental education becomes one of the factors that can strengthen the effect of the educational video intervention used in this study. Adolescents from families with well-educated parents tend to have better moral and intellectual support in understanding the risks of early marriage compared to those whose parents have lower education levels. This is supported by the theory of knowledge, which states that knowledge is the result of knowing, occurring after an individual perceives a particular object. Perception occurs through human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

2. Mean Attitude Before and After Being Given Education Using Video About the Risks of Early Marriage Among Adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang

Based on the research results from **85 respondents**, the mean attitude score before being given education using video was 31.23, and after being given education using video, it increased to 34.15 among adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang. Previous research conducted by (Adhiyanti, 2025) on *The Effectiveness of Educational Videos on Adolescents' Knowledge and Attitudes in Preventing Child Marriage* using 80 respondents obtained an average attitude score of 35.65 before and 39.44 after the intervention. Another similar study by (Ulya, 2023) on *The Effect of Video Counseling Media on Knowledge and Attitudes About Early Marriage Among Adolescents at SMA N1 Doro, Pekalongan Regency*, using 60 respondents, found that the mean attitude score increased from 26.5 to 39.1 after being given video education. Before the education was given, adolescents' average attitude tended to be neutral or less supportive of early marriage prevention. This was due to their lack of understanding of the long-term consequences of early marriage whether from health aspects (e.g., pregnancy complications), psychological readiness, or social impacts (school dropout, economic dependence). Other influencing factors include permissive cultural and religious norms toward early marriage, limited information from family and school, and peer influence (Husniah, 2024).



After being given educational videos explaining the risks and negative impacts of early marriage, the mean attitude showed a significant increase. Adolescents began to realize the importance of education and independence before marriage, showing rejection of early marriage practices and support for prevention campaigns in their surroundings. The educational video was considered engaging, easy to understand, and emotionally touching due to its use of visual illustrations and age-appropriate narration. This strengthened information absorption and fostered more positive attitudes toward early marriage prevention (Hayu, 2025).

Based on the study results, the majority of respondents were female. This dominance not only reflects the composition of students in the research location but is also closely related to the attitude aspect being studied. Female adolescents generally have higher levels of concern, sensitivity, and emotional engagement regarding reproductive health issues, particularly early marriage risks. This is because females are the most vulnerable to its negative impacts, such as health risks, interrupted education, and sudden changes in social roles. This condition makes female adolescents more receptive to the information provided and more likely to show positive attitudes after educational video intervention. Thus, the dominance of female respondents supports the study results showing an increase in adolescents' attitudes toward early marriage prevention. In terms of age, most respondents were 16 years old. This aligns with the finding that respondents aged 16 showed a significant improvement in attitudes after the educational intervention. Therefore, the dominance of 16-year-old respondents in this study provided a timely opportunity for preventive efforts related to early marriage risks, as adolescents at this age are more easily guided and shaped in their attitudes through proper information delivery.

Furthermore, in terms of parental education, most respondents' parents had a bachelor's degree (S1). Higher parental education levels positively contribute to the formation of children's attitudes. This influences open communication patterns between parents and children and provides stronger support for appropriate decision-making. Children raised by highly educated parents tend to be more critical, confident, and capable of assessing risks and benefits, including decisions to delay early marriage. In this study, the high educational background of parents was one of the factors supporting why respondents showed positive attitude changes after being given educational videos.

Thus, the dominance of female respondents, the age of 16 years, and parents' bachelor-level education together illustrate that respondents' characteristics strongly influenced the study results, particularly in the attitude aspect. Respondents with these characteristics tend to be more open to new information, more receptive to educational messages, and more prepared to internalize values delivered through video education interventions, resulting in significant attitude improvement toward early marriage prevention.

The researcher analyzed that education using videos proved effective in improving adolescents' attitudes toward early marriage. The increase in the average attitude score after education emphasizes the importance of using video media in adolescent reproductive health education programs. In this study, measurements of adolescent attitudes before and after being given video-based education on early marriage risks showed an increase, indicating that they became more aware and more opposed to early marriage practices. This is supported by the theory of Notoatmodjo (2012), which states that attitude measurement can be carried out directly and indirectly. Directly, it can be done by asking respondents' opinions or statements about an object. Indirectly, it can be done through hypothetical statements followed by respondents' opinions.



4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study entitled "The Effect of Educational Videos on Adolescents' Knowledge and Attitudes Toward the Risk of Early Marriage at MAN 2 Kota Padang", the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The mean score of knowledge before being given education through video was 10.44, while the mean score of knowledge after being given education through video increased to 13.47 among adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang.
2. The mean score of attitude before being given education through video was 31.23, while the mean score of attitude after being given education through video increased to 32.00 among adolescents at MAN 2 Kota Padang.
3. There is an effect of education using video on adolescents' knowledge at MAN 2 Kota Padang.
4. There is an effect of education using video on adolescents' attitudes at MAN 2 Kota Padang.

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