



The Effect of Health Education With Comic Media on The Level of Knowledge of Adolescent Girls About The Impact of Underage Marriage on Reproductive Health

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ABSTRACT

Early marriage is often found in developing country such as in Indonesia. Majority of Indonesian people is not understand the danger of pregnancy and children birth for mother in age less than 20 years old. Mother that not ready yet to pregnant can cause complication for mother and the baby, health education is very important to teenagers in order to early maariage rate is decrease. One of media that can use is comic. The purpose of this study is to analyze influence between health education with teenager knowledge about the impact of early marriage to reproduction health. A descriptive quantitative design utilized in this study. There were 67 respondent and 57 students were selected in this study taken by simple random sampling. A questionnaire is utilized in this study consisted of five parts: included the sosio-demographic data; the definition of early marriage; the definition of reproduction health, ideal age to marriage, and the impact of early marriage to reproduction health. Data was analyzed computerized by using SPSS 16. The result is there are a influence between health education with teenager knowledge about the impact of early marriage to reproduction health. By using Wilcoxon Match Pair the result is $p=0,000$ with significancy 0,05. The conclusion from this study that comic media is effective to increase teenager knowledge about the impact of early marriage to reproduction health using comic media. The abstract comes after title page in the manuscript.

KEYWORDS

Reproduction Health, Knowledge, Comic

Received: 14 January 2023

Revised: 05 April 2023

Accepted: 30 June 2023

How to cite: Safitri, Diana. (2023). *The Effect of Health Education With Comic Media on The Level of Knowledge of Adolescent Girls About The Impact of Underage Marriage on Reproductive Health. Heal Front A Multidiscip J Heal Prof.1(1): 47-53.*





INTRODUCTION

Young marriage is a marriage that occurs in women aged <18 years and men aged <20 years. There are various factors that influence the occurrence of young marriage, namely the individual, family, and community environment (Lestari, 2014). Meanwhile, Kumalasari (2012) reveals that early marriage is a marriage that occurs where at that age it is actually not ready to enter into a marriage bond. The appropriate age for marriage is 21 years for men and 19 for women.

According to BKKBN recommendations, the ideal age for marriage is 21 for women and 25 for men. This is in accordance with the Child Protection Act that the age of 18 is classified as a child. However, in Indonesia there are still many early marriage occurs. Indonesia is the 37th country with with the highest number of early marriages in the in the world.

If early marriage leads to to pregnancy, then pregnancy also occurs at an early age. Things that are important to know for expectant mothers mothers is that pregnancy at the age of less than than 20 years of age increases the danger of diseases that will be experienced. Marry at a young age increases the risk of reproductive tract infections and also sexually transmitted infections which will lead to pelvic inflammation, miscarriage and death due to bleeding or early pregnancy. This has been found to correlate with maternal mortality and morbidity (Kumalasari, 2012).

Birth mothers who are less than 20 years old will have physical and psychological risks. The occurrence of this risk is influenced by by physical factors such as some reproductive organs of adolescent girls for example the uterus is not mature enough to withstand the burden of pregnancy or the pelvis is not yet developed enough so that it can make the fetus develop abnormally which leads to miscarriage (Hutabalian, 2012).

Early marriage cases in Indonesia reached 50 million people with an average age of marriage of 19.1 years. In East Java, South Kalimantan, Jambi and West Java, the incidence of early marriage is 39.4%, 35.5%, 30.6% and 36%, respectively. The results of the 2010 Population Census show that there are 106 districts out of a total of 497 districts identified as having a very high prevalence of child marriage among adolescent girls aged 15-19 years, which is 20 percent or higher compared to the national level prevalence. The highest prevalence of marriage among adolescent girls based on the 2012 Susenas results was found in Bangka Belitung, South Kalimantan, and East Java. In East Java, the incidence of early marriage reached a prevalence of 16.7%, namely which is 236,404 people.

In Malang Regency itself, underage marriage is still occurs a lot. Data obtained from the KUA of Gondanglegi sub-district states that the number of underage marriages is still high. In 2015, 33.42% of marriages that occurred involved underage women, namely 253 women out of 757 marriages. In 2016 the percentage of underage marriages was still high with a percentage of 26.89%, with the number of underage women who married is 199 out of 740 marriages. In 2017 the number of underage marriage increased again high with percentage of 30.81%, namely 232 underage women out of 753 marriages.

The National Policy on Health Promotion states that health promotion is an effort to improve the ability of the community through learning from, by, for and with the community so that they can help themselves, as well as develop community-sourced activities, according to local socio-culture and supported by health-oriented public policies. In this definition, what is meant by the community being able to help themselves is that the community is empowered to maintain, improve and protect their health (Maryam, 2015; Mubarak, 2011).





Low education and lack of knowledge are problems that often occur in adolescence who always want to try (Manuaba, 2008). By having sufficient knowledge, adolescents will be more careful in their actions. In this case, nurses have an important role in conducting health education aimed at increasing the knowledge of these adolescents. The target of health education according to Maryam (2015) is individuals, one of which is expected to have the knowledge and willingness to maintain, improve and protect their health. Then the principle of health education one of which is to improve insight or knowledge for the community.

Reproductive health education is given to adolescent girls or pre-marital women and should be in accordance with the education level of the expectant mother. The education provided uses sentences that are easy to understand because the information to be provided is very personal and sensitive. This health education can be provided through groups or associations of teenagers, such as scouts, youth organizations and young women's organizations. Adolescents will experience problems if they do not get enough education about sexuality and reproduction (Maryam, 2015).

In a lesson, the material will be easier to understand if there are interesting things that are used as learning media. In this case comics are interesting things that can be used as extension media. Another advantage of this print media is that it is easy to understand with simple pictures plus words with everyday language making comics can be read by everyone. A study conducted by Wahyuningsih (2011) showed that comic media can increase interest in reading. Comic media will make it easier to understand the material because the images help clarify the description of the material so that adolescents understand and remember it more quickly. Then from research conducted by Anisa (2016) who conducted counseling on puberty related to reproductive health with comic media, using a total of 36 experimental groups said that 80.6% were happy to learn with the comics given for counseling. Counseling with comic media is more fun than just being given counseling with the lecture method which often makes counseling participants bored listening. Then the conclusion is that there is a significant difference between knowledge before and after giving comic media with (p value = 0.000). This proves that comic media is effective in increasing students' knowledge of counseling material.

Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers at MAN 1 Gondanglegi District, Malang Regency, interviews were conducted with 15 female students. Of the 15 people all know what underage marriage is. Then all do not know what the consequences of early marriage are on reproductive health. Then based on interviews conducted by researchers, health education has never been held about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health at MAN 1 Malang Regency. In addition, at MAN 1 Malang Regency health education is given only by the lecture method.

From the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research to find out more about the knowledge of adolescents about the impact of marriage. knowledge of adolescents about the impact of marriage the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health reproductive health at MAN 1 District Gondanglegi Malang Regency.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method is a pre-post test design in one group (one group pre-post test design). The study involved one intervention group without a control group. control group. The population in this study were adolescent girls aged 15-17 years old. Sample in this study this study amounted to 57 respondents with the sampling technique sampling technique simple random sampling technique. Instruments in this study is a questionnaire in the form of questionnaire in the form of closed ended





question) totaling 11 questions. Statistical analysis statistical analysis used is univariate and bivariate with statistical test Wilcoxon statistical test with tables and frequency distributions.

RESULTS

Table 1. Respondent's characteristics

No.	Characteristics	F	%
1	Age		
	15 years old	13	22,8
	16 years old	29	50,87
	17 years old	15	26,31
2	Get Information		
	Ever	18	31,57
	Never	39	68,43
3	Time to get Information		
	One month ago	1	5,56
	Six months ago	7	16,67
	> Six months ago	10	55,55
4	Source Information		
	TV/Radio	10	55,5
	Health workers	2	11,1
	Friend	3	16,67
	Siblings	2	11,1

Based on table 1, it is known that of the 57 respondents, most of the respondents were 16 years old as many as 29 respondents with a percentage of 50.87%. Then related to ever and never getting information, most respondents never get information as many as 39 respondents with a percentage of 68.43%. Furthermore, related to the time of getting information, it was found that most of the respondents who had received information as many as 10 respondents received information on > than six months ago with a percentage of 68.43%. six months ago with percentage 55.55%. Characteristics of based on source of information most of the respondents who never get information, the most common source of information is from TV radio as many as 10 respondents Radio as many as 10 respondents with a percentage of 55.55%.

Table 2. Knowledge Level Before and After Health Education

No.	Level Knowledge	Pre-test	Post-test
1	Good (76-100%)	-	55 (96,49%)
2	Average (56-76%)	18 (31,57%)	2 (3,51%)
3	Low (<56%)	39 (68,43 %)	-

Based on table 2, it is known that before health education was carried out, most of the respondents had poor knowledge as many as 39 respondents with a percentage of 68.43%, while the rest of the respondents had sufficient knowledge as many as 18 respondents with a percentage of 31.57%. Furthermore, after being carried out health education with comic media comics there is an increase





where as many as 55 respondents have good knowledge with percentage of 96.49% the rest knowledgeable enough as many as 2 respondents with a percentage of 3.51 %.

Table 3. Wilcoxon Statistical Test

	N	Median (Minimum – Maximum)	P
Before	57	3 (2-3)	.000
After	57	1 (1-3)	

Based on the results of statistical tests using Wilcoxon Match Pair, it shows that $P = 0.000$ with a significant $P = 0.05$, which means that there is an effect of health education with comic media on the level of knowledge of adolescent girls about the impact of comics. level of knowledge of adolescent girls about the impact of impact of underage marriage on reproductive health.

DISCUSSION

From the results of the study, it was found that before health education with comic media on the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health, the average knowledge level of 57 female students was in the poor category as many as 39 respondents (68.43%). and the moderate category as many as 18 respondents (31.57%).

From the results of the study, it was found that most respondents had less and sufficient knowledge. This is because respondents lack information. Most respondents who had insufficient knowledge stated that they had never received information about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health. This is in accordance with the theory of Budiman (2013) which states that the factors that influence knowledge are information. This information can be found in daily activities, which are obtained from data and observations of the world around us, and passed on through communication. Information includes data, text, images, sounds, codes, computer programs and databases. databases.

The level of knowledge of respondents about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health before health education is lacking due to the lack of information obtained. This is evidenced by 39 respondents (68.43%) never received information about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health. This situation leads to low knowledge of adolescent girls about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health. on reproductive health.

Based on the results of research after (post-test) given health education about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health on reproductive health obtained the results of 55 respondents in the good category (96.49%). This shows the effectiveness of comics as a health education media education media with an increase in knowledge.

This is in accordance with Nurjanah's research (2013) which states that there is an increase in knowledge after health education about Early Marriage in class VIII students of SMPN 1 Patuk with a p value of 0.000 (p value < 0.05). This is also in line with the theory of Mubarak (2007) that health education is a component of health programs to change the behavior of individuals, groups and communities which is a change in the way of thinking, behaving and doing with the aim of helping revitalization treatment, disease prevention and promotion of healthy living. healthy living.

Media is something that can channel messages that stimulate the thoughts, feelings and will of students so that students are encouraged to learn (Mubarak, 2007). One of the media that can attract young women to learn is comic media. Comics are media that have simple, clear, and easy to





understand characteristics, therefore comics can be informative and educational media. Besides that, comics also have extraordinary appeal so that the messages conveyed are easy to digest and understand and do not seem patronizing (Kartika, 2016). On this study, comics were considered effective as a health education media to improve knowledge of adolescents. This can be seen from the knowledge of adolescents knowledge before (pre-test) there is significant increase.

From the results of the study, it was found that health education on the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health using comic media proved to be effective as seen from the results of the Wilcoxon test obtained significant results of $P = 0.000$, by looking at significant $p < 0.05$. It can be concluded that H_a is accepted, which means that there is an effect of health education with comic media on the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health at MAN 1 Malang Regency.

Respondents who previously had insufficient knowledge about the impact of underage marriage experienced an increase in knowledge after health education with comic media. This is because comics are attractive media for teenagers. Comics make respondents easily accept the material presented. Comics contain pictures that can attract teenagers to read and make respondents enthusiastic about the information presented. enthusiastic about the information provided.

This is also in line with the results of Kartika's research (2016) which shows that health education delivered with comic media can increase the level of knowledge about Reproductive Health. This is also evidenced by another study that compared health education on reproductive health with comic media and leaflet media in adolescents, stating that health education with comic media is more effective and interesting to increase knowledge (Handayani, 2010).

Before health education was conducted, the level of knowledge of adolescents was less, including those who were still 15 years old. In this study, most of the respondents were 16 years old as many as 29 respondents (50.87%). And as many as 13 respondents (22.8%) were 15 years old. Adolescent knowledge is also influenced by the age factor. Age affects a person's mindset and capacity to catch. The older the age, the more developed the power of capture and mindset so that the knowledge gained is getting better (Budiman, 2013). This is also supported by previous research Umaroh (2012) revealed that age affects the level of knowledge where it was found that late adolescents aged 16-19 years got good knowledge than those under 16 years of age.

From the general data, it can be known that very few respondents who get information from health workers health workers. This is very unfortunate because it should be health workers should be the ones who provide more provide more health information health information so that the level of knowledge knowledge level of adolescents increases about health, especially the impact of of underage marriage. This is in accordance with the role of nurses as an educator, one of which is by providing health education education about the impact of underage marriage on reproductive health.

CONCLUSIONS

Before being given health education with comic media, most respondents had sufficient knowledge, totaling 27 respondents with a percentage of 47.36% and 30 respondents had less knowledge with a percentage of 52.64%. The level of knowledge of respondents after being given health education with comic media has increased the level of knowledge with good criteria totaling 54 students with a percentage of 94.73%. From the results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon Match Pair Test with a significance level of $P < 0.005$. P of 0.000 was obtained. Because the value of $P < 0.005$ it can be concluded that H_a is accepted. Which means that there is an Effect of Health Education with





Comic Media on the Level of Knowledge of Adolescent Girls class X IPA MAN 1 Malang Regency about Impact of Underage Marriage on Health Reproductive Health.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known financial or interpersonal conflicts that might have looked to have influenced the research presented in this study.

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