

The Influence Of Booklet And Tiktok Video Media Counseling Towards Students' Knowledge And Attitudes About Early Marriage At Sman 1 Sei Rampah

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Keywords

Booklets, tiktok video, knowledge, attitudes, early marriage.

Abstract. Early marriage or marriages that occur among underage children became one of the phenomenon in community environment. Its is because this is something that has been happening for a long time and it is nothing new anymore. According to BPS in Sei Rampah Sub-District, the percentage of early marriages in 2021 up to 2022 among women aged 10-16 years was 5.93%, indicating that the rate of early marriages is still high in Sei Rampah Sub-District. This research aim to determine the influence of Booklets Media and TikTok Videos Counseling on The Students' Knowledge and attitude concerning Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah. This research uses an experimental method with a pre-experimental design using two sample groups as the comparison. The number of population was 161 people. The number of samples was 120 people. Data were collected by filling out the pretest questionnaire, namely before respondents received counseling treatment and posttest after respondents received counseling treatment to determine the students' knowledge and attitudes. The sampling technique uses probability sampling technique with simple random sampling technique. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test. the results of this research test show that the level of knowledge before and after being given counseling using booklet media has the difference in mean value of 0.400 and a significance of 0.00, p-value <0.05 so there is a significance difference. In the attitudes before and after being given counseling using booklet media there was a difference in mean value of 0.333 and a significance of 0.157, p-value <0.05, so there was no significant difference. At the level of knowledge before and after being given counseling using TikTok video media, there is a mean difference of 0.400 and a significance of 0.00, p-value <0.05, so there is a significant difference. In the attitudes before and after being given counseling using TikTok video media, there was a mean difference of 0.133 and a significance of 0.01, p-value <0,05, so there was a significant difference. Thus, it is recommended for schools authorities to provide the facilities and infrastructures such as provided the learning media booklets and Tiktok videos, and also can collaborate with various agencies such as the Health Service, BKKBN to jointly prevent early marriage among teenagers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Early marriage or marriage that occurs in minors is one of the phenomena in the community. Because this is something that has happened a long time ago and is not new anymore. With various backgrounds, for example, the problem of lack of religious understanding, economics, low education and promiscuity is one of the factors of early marriage. Marriage can occur in rural areas as well as in urban areas, but generally early marriage in rural areas is higher than urban (Tambunan, et al, 2022). According to BKKBN, early marriage is a marriage that takes place at the age below the reproductive

age, which is less than 20 years in women and less than 25 years in men (BKKBN, 2020) (Aji et al, 2020).

The rise of early marriage will contribute to the high mortality rate of women during childbirth. It is related to the readiness of a woman's uterus when having offspring for the first time. At the age of 10-19 years, a woman's uterus is still relatively immature so that marriage and pregnancy at that age are at high risk, such as the occurrence of exposure, miscarriage, fetal death in the mother's womb, and so on, in other terms, this phenomenon is called early childbearing (risk of pregnancy of young mothers) (Haslan et al, 2021).

According to UNICEF, child marriage is a grave violation of every child's right to reach his or her full potential. UNICEF has therefore set Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eliminate this practice by 2030 (UNICEF, 2018). Law No.35 of 2014 amending the Child Protection Law in article 26 paragraph 1 states that parents are obliged and responsible to prevent marriage at the age of children, Law No.16 of 2019 concerning amendments to Law No.1 of 1974 concerning marriage where it is stated that the minimum age limit for women is equated with the minimum age limit for men, which is 19 (nineteen) years old, the age limit in question is considered mature body and soul to be able to carry out marriage properly without ending in divorce so as to get healthy and quality offspring and Government Regulation No. 61 of 2014 concerning Reproductive Health, the Government Regulation mostly regulates reproductive health. Health services referred to as early as possible to improve women's health status are not only carried out after pregnancy but are carried out more upstream starting from adolescence (Purnama, Fibrianti, and Sajalia 2022).

According to data released by UNICEF, about 21% of women and 4% of men in the world are married before 18 years. From this data, it was found that around 650 million women were married while still in the category of children with a figure of 12 million under 18 who were married per year (Unicef, 2018). The five countries with the highest rates of early marriage under 18 are Nigeria, Chad, Bangladesh, Mali and Guinea. Nigeria alone is even more than 3/4 of the number of teenagers (76.6%) who are married under 18 years old. Meanwhile, the other 4 countries are still fairly high because they are in the range of more than 65% (ICRW) (Surianti, Israini 2021).

Early marriage in various parts of the world shows quite serious numbers, so special attention is needed to overcome the problem. Various international institutions issue agreements and conventions devoted to overcoming the problem of early marriage. Among them are the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Conference on Population and Development 1994 (UNFPA) (Fridayanti 2018). In Africa itself, UNICEF held a program called LEADS approach to ending child marriage. LEADS is stand for legislation or legislation that explains that there are laws of the country that are intended to protect women. Engagment is the second point which invites various social groups such as families and communities to overcome early marriage together. Adolescent is one way to overcome women from the dangers of early marriage. D is data means use to generate and to inform the programs and policies. Last one is services or to strengthen stability (UNICEF, 2018).

Early marriage is also indirectly outlined in Millennium Development Goals points 3, 4 and 5, namely regarding gender equality, reducing child mortality and improving pregnancy health. All three are clear points related to early marriage (Apriandi 2018). The trend of girl child marriage in Indonesia, both those who had their first marriage before the age of 19 and 15 years, showed a decline in the period 2008 to 2018, but the decline was still categorized as slow. In 2008, the prevalence of child marriage was 14.67%, but a decade later in 2018 it only decreased by 3.5% to 11.21%. Still about 1 in 9 women aged 20 to 24 years have their first marriage before the age of 19 years (BPS, 2019) (Sulistyoningtyas and Khusnul Dwihestie 2022).

Indonesia is ranked 2nd in ASSEAN and 8th in the world for early marriage cases. When it comes to this issue of early marriage, the government has made many efforts to prevent early marriage. First, at the national level, early marriage is a national development policy priority in Indonesia. Second, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where the prevention of child marriage is included in goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Third, the national strategy for child marriage prevention (Stranas PPA). In the PPA Stranas, the government specifically



targets a reduction in the rate of child marriage. The study was conducted to analyze the latest child marriage practices in 7 districts/cities (Tambunan, et al, 2022). It is known based on a survey conducted by Plan International, in Indonesia there are still many early marriages in children and adolescents. As many as 38% of girls under the age of 18 are married. While the percentage of men married underage is only 3.7% (percent). Apparently, there are several causes that encourage them to have early marriage. The results of this study prove that the strong traditions and perspectives of the community, especially in rural areas, are still a driver for some other girls (Soleman and Elindawati 2019).

According to the records of the PA (Religious Court) office in Malang City, the number of early marriages at the age of 15 years increased by 50% compared to 2007, until September 2008 there were 10 early marriages whose women were less than 15 years old. The results of the National Development Planning Bada (Bappenas) show that of the total 2 million marriages, as many as 34.5% are early marriages. East Java is the area with the highest early marriage, even more than the national average of 39% (Elisabeth Putri Lahitani Tampubolon 2021). According to the Indonesian Statistics Agency in the North Sumatra Region, marriage under the age of 18 has decreased from 2020 by 5.95%, in 2021 by 4.82%, and in 2022 by 3.80% (BPS, 2022). According to the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) Tanjungsari District, Medan Selayang in 2018 as many as 33.16% of women married under the age of 21 years. Early marriage is a problem in Tanjungsari sub-district because it has many negative impacts including divorce and domestic violence. Most perpetrators of early marriage in Tanjungsari District end in divorce, and it is also not uncommon for women who marry early to become victims of domestic violence (Septianah, Solehati, and Widianti 2019). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics in Sei Rampah District, the percentage of early marriage in 2021 to 2022 for women aged 10-16 years is 5.93%, indicating that there is still a high rate of early marriage in Sei Rampah District (BPS, 2022).

One form of counseling media is booklet, booklet is a book-shaped media used to convey health messages in the form of books, both in the form of writing and pictures (Septian Emma Dwi Jatmika, et al. 2019). The advantages of using this booklet media are that the production costs used are affordable, the information listed is complete and easy to understand, the design is more attractive so that it can make someone interested and not bored to read it and easy to carry anywhere and anywhere (Septian Emma Dwi Jatmika, et al. 2019).

Social media that has often been used as an educational media so far, such as WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook and others, not many have used TikTok even though TikTok has a great opportunity to be used as an educational medium. TikTok is equivalent to the development of maturity and experience as well as the characteristics of adolescents who are generation Z who are close to the digital world, especially gadgets. TikTok is also an attractive medium for teenagers because of its recency, and has many features that make it easier to deliver education. These features include recording sound through a device, recording videos through a device, adding background sounds easily, correcting and editing video drafts that have been made, sharing existing videos, collaborating with other TikTok users, and other features that are easily used with just a few clicks on the TikTok application (Aji, 2020). TikTok is the social media with the fastest increasing popularity in 2020 until now. A preliminary report from the Sensor Tower Research Firm shows that TikTok is the best-selling application that has managed to beat the social media giant Facebook, with a total of 384.6 million downloads during the first six months of 2021 (Riyanto, 2021).

This figure increased quite rapidly from the previous year where TikTok was also named the best-selling application with total downloads of more than 63.3 million iOS and Android devices. According to Sensor Tower, the country that downloads this application the most is Indonesia which accounts for 11% of TikTok's total downloads (Pertwi, 2020). With the high interest in using TikTok in the community, it can be used as an alternative in nutrition education. Meanwhile, educational content is one of the most popular content for three years TikTok has entered Indonesia by increasing programs through #SamaSamaBelajar (Massie, 2020).

In May 2021, TikTok again received support from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemdikbudristek) through the #SamaSamaBelajar program.



#SamaSamaBelajar is a program that invites TikTok creators and users to share educational content in a series of activities. This educational program was first launched last year and received a positive response from the community. Angga Anugrah Putra as Head of Operations TikTok Indonesia revealed that education is the second most popular content on TikTok (Riani, 2021). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the use of the internet for learning activities at the high school / equivalent level and also lectures increased by almost 100% in 2020 compared to 2016. The government through the Ministry of Education and Culture and Technology also focuses on improving technology and infrastructure to support the Merdeka Belajar program which gives each unit independence to innovate (Junior, 2021).

According to an initial survey conducted by researchers at SMAN Sei Rammah, there were 15 students who had been assessed on knowledge of early marriage. After an assessment of early marriage, it was found that of 15 students who took the exam, 14 of them had less knowledge and 1 person had sufficient knowledge. This is due to the lack of education about marriage and the reproductive system that should be obtained from schools or from parents.

The research will be conducted in class XI at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah. The reason why the author chose class XI is expected to have begun to make decisions in acting compared to class X, in accordance with this decision-making theory, older adolescents turned out to be more competent than children. When compared to older adolescents, younger adolescents have less ability in decision-making skills. It is not uncommon for adolescents to be forced to make wrong decisions by community orientation (Desmita, 2013). And not choosing class XII is feared to interfere with the preparation for the national exam.

2. METHOD

This research is a research activity by applying a concept of providing counseling with booklet and video media to the attitudes and knowledge of adolescents about early marriage. So this study uses an experimental method, the experiment in question is a pre-experimental design using (two group pretest and posttest design), this study uses two group samples as a comparison. The experimental method is to compare the initial results and the final results of the pre-experiment, the experimental method is a study that only uses one group of subjects, measurements are carried out before and after treatment.

The population of this study was all class XI students at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah. With the total population of class XI female students is 161 female students. And the sample of the study was grade XI students at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah. The criteria that will be taken as respondents are students with female gender Class XI SMAN 1 Sei Rampah which is divided into 8 classes with a total of 161 people and then grouped into two parts according to the counseling instruments to be used, namely videos and booklets.

Based on the results of sample measurements using the slovin formula, from the total population with a total of 161 female students after being measured using the slovin formula the sample became 120 female students Sampling techniques using probability sampling techniques with simple random sampling techniques. Simple random sampling technique is a technique of random sampling by giving each individual or member of the population with an equal and fair probability to be selected.

In research with the experimental method of one group pretest posttest design, the independent variable (manipulated factor) is early marriage counseling using booklet and video media and the dependent variable is the knowledge and attitude of adolescents towards early marriage.

Instrument yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah :

- a. Extension Methods. In the research that will be carried out at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah, with respondents of grade X students. Counseling on reproductive health with respondents of high school students, the method to be used is the lecture method. Because by using the lecture method, respondents can respond directly to what is conveyed by the speaker.
- b. Media Counseling. Some types of media that can be used in extension activities are print media, electronic media, and outdoor media. In the research to be carried out, namely

counseling on early marriage with respondents of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students, using print media, namely booklets and electronic media in the form of videos containing material related to early marriage in adolescents.

c. Questionnaire. The questionnaire in this study is a structured questionnaire, which is a list of questions related to the variables to be studied (level of knowledge and attitude of respondents).

And a re-validity test was carried out from 30 knowledge and attitude questions, the results of r calculated $> r$ table as many as 30 questions so that from 30 questions all can be used or are valid. And re-reliability tests were carried out from 30 knowledge and attitude questions ($r = 0.882$), so that r alpha $> r$ table (valid with strong consistency).

The univariate analysis or variables analyzed in this study are early marriage counseling with booklet media and tiktok videos on the knowledge and attitudes of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students. To determine the effect of counseling with the lecture method on the knowledge and attitudes of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students, it can be calculated using statistical tests. Using paired t test or paired simple t test. Paired simple t test is an analysis involving two measurements in the same subject of a certain effect or treatment (Aaron, 2013). In the paired simple t test, researchers used the same sample, but testing the sample twice. In research, usually the test given is called pretest (a test performed before treatment) and posttest (after the sample is given treatment).

After obtaining the pretest data, the researcher will provide counseling with the lecture method to students who have filled out the pretest questions. After completing counseling, researchers give posttests to students. The hypothesis of this study is $H_1 =$ there are differences in knowledge and attitudes of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students regarding early marriage with booklet media and $H_2 =$ there are differences in knowledge and attitudes of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students using video media.

Data from the pretest and posttest results are then processed using the paired simple t test. Furthermore, the correlation value between the two variables is sought, if the significant number (2-tailed) of < 0.05 means that there is an influence and thus the hypothesis is accepted. If parametric requirements are not met, then you can use a non-parametric test, for an alternative paired simple t test is the Wilcoxon test (Dahlan, 2014).

The hypotheses in this study are:

- There is an influence on the level of knowledge of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students regarding early marriage using booklet media.
- There is an influence on the attitude of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students regarding early marriage using booklet media.
- There is an influence on the knowledge of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students about early marriage using tiktok video media.
- There is an influence on the attitude of SMAN 1 Sei Rampah students regarding early marriage using tiktok video media.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis is used to analyze data that has been collected descriptively in the form of frequency distribution tables.

Table 1. Distribution of frequency and percentage of students' level of knowledge about early marriage before counseling through booklet media (pre-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	28	46.7
Not good	32	53.3
Total	60	100

Based on table 1, the distribution of frequency and percentage and percentage of the level of knowledge about early marriage before counseling through booklet media (pre-test) was found from the good category of 28 people (46.7%), and less good 32 people (53.3%).

Table 2. Distribution of frequency and percentage of students' level of knowledge about early marriage after being given counseling through booklet media (post-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	52	86.7
Not good	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Based on table 2, the distribution of frequency and percentage and percentage of the level of knowledge about early marriage after being given counseling through booklet media (post-test) was found from the good category of 52 people (86.7%), and less good 8 people (13.3%).

Table 3. Frequency and percentage distribution of students' attitudes regarding early marriage before counseling through booklet media (pre-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	22	36.7
Not good	38	63.3
Total	60	100

Based on table 3, the frequency distribution and percentage of attitudes regarding early marriage before counseling through booklet media (pre-test) were found from the good category of 22 people (36.7%), and less good 38 people (63.3%).

Table 4. Distribution of frequency and percentage of students' attitudes regarding early marriage after being given counseling through booklet media (post-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	24	40
Not good	36	60
Total	60	100

Based on table 4, the distribution of frequency and percentage and percentage of attitudes regarding early marriage after being given counseling through booklet media (post-test) was found from the good category of 24 people (40%), and less good 36 people (60%).

Table 5. Distribution of frequency and percentage of students' level of knowledge about early marriage before counseling through Tiktok video media (pre-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	34	56.7
Not good	26	43.3
Total	60	100

Based on table 5, the distribution of frequency and percentage and percentage of the level of knowledge about early marriage before counseling through tiktok video media (pre-test) was found from the good category of 34 people (56.7%), and less good 26 people (43.3%).

Table 6. Frequency distribution and percentage of students' level of knowledge about early marriage after being given counseling through Tiktok media (post-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	50	83.3
Not good	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Based on table 6, the distribution of frequency and percentage and percentage of the level of knowledge about early marriage after being given counseling through tiktok video media (post-test) was found from the good category of 50 people (83.3%), and less good 10 people (16.7%).

Table 7. Frequency and percentage distribution of students' attitudes regarding early marriage before counseling through Tiktok video media (pre-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	21	35
Not good	39	65
Total	60	100

Based on table 7, the frequency distribution and percentage of attitudes regarding early marriage before counseling through tiktok video media (pre-test) were found from the good category of 21 people (35%), and less good 39 people (65%).

Table 8. Frequency and percentage distribution of students' attitudes regarding early marriage after being given counseling through Tiktok media (post-test)

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	29	48.3
Not good	31	51.7
Total	60	100

Based on table 8, the distribution of frequency and percentage and percentage of attitudes regarding early marriage after being given counseling through tiktok video media (post-test) was found from the good category of 29 people (48.3%), and less good 31 people (51.7%).

Bivariate Analysis

To determine the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable, bivariate analysis was carried out using the paired T Test, if the data is normally distributed ($p > 0.05$) with a normality test first. Normality is used to determine whether the data to be used is normally distributed or not using the Shapiro Wilks test on the grounds that a sample of 120 people (60 in one intervention group).

Table 9. Test the normality of data regarding the level of knowledge and attitudes of students before being given counseling and after being given counseling with Tiktok and booklet media.

Ranks	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Shapiro-Wilk
Tiktok Video Media Knowledge		
<i>Pretest</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Posttest</i>	0.00	0.00
Attitude Media Video Tiktok		
<i>Pretest</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Posttest</i>	0.00	0.00
Media Knowledge Booklet		
<i>Pretest</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Posttest</i>	0.00	0.00
Attitude Media Booklet		
<i>Pretest</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Posttest</i>	0.00	0.00

Based on table 9 regarding the normality test on the influence of the level of knowledge and students' attitudes towards early marriage before and after counseling with tiktok video media and booklets, it was found that at the level of knowledge before counseling through tiktok media, a normality test value of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 was found so that the data was not normally distributed. At the level of knowledge after being given counseling for TikTok media, a normality test of 0.00 $p < 0.05$ was found so that the data was not normally distributed. At the level of counseling before counseling with booklet media, a normality test of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 was found so that the data was abnormal. At the level of knowledge after being given counseling for booklet media, a normality test of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 was found so that the data was not normally distributed. The attitude before counseling through TikTok media was found to be a normality test of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 so that the data was not normally distributed. The attitude after being given TikTok media counseling was found to be a normality test of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 so that the data was not normally distributed. The attitude before counseling through booklet media was found to be a normality test of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 so that the data was not normally distributed. The attitude after being given counseling through booklet media found a normality test of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 so that the data was not normally distributed.

Differences in Knowledge Level Before and After Counseling with Booklet Media

Table 10. Differences in Knowledge Level Before and After Counseling with Booklet Media

Knowledge Level	Means	Means differences	Significance
Before (<i>pretest</i>)	1.47	0.400	0.00
After (<i>post-test</i>)	1.87		

**Uji ini menggunakan uji Wilcoxon*

Based on table 10, the difference in the level of knowledge before and after counseling with booklet media found that the average value at the level of knowledge before and after counseling with booklet media was 1.47 and 1.87 with an average difference of 0.400 and significance of 0.00 p-value<0.05 so that there was a significant difference.

Differences in Attitudes Before and After Counseling with Booklet Media

Table 11. Differences in attitudes before and after counseling with booklet media

Attitude	Means	Means differences	Significance
Before (<i>pretest</i>)	1.37	0.333	0.157
After (<i>post-test</i>)	1.40		

Based on table 11, the difference in attitudes before and after counseling with booklet media found that the average value of attitude before and after counseling with booklet media was 1.37 and 1.40 with an average difference of 0.333 and significance of 0.157 p-value<0.05 so that there was no significant difference.

Differences in Knowledge Level Before and After Counseling with Tiktok Video Media

Table 12. Differences in the level of knowledge before and after counseling with Tiktok video media

Knowledge Level	Means	Means differences	Significance
Before (<i>pretest</i>)	1.43	0.400	0.00
After (<i>post-test</i>)	1.83		

Based on table 12, the difference in the level of knowledge before and after counseling with tiktok video media found that the average value at the level of knowledge before and after counseling with tiktok video media was 1.43 and 1.83 with an average difference of 0.400 and significance of 0.00 p-value<0.05 so that there was a significant difference.

Differences in Attitudes Before and After Counseling with Tiktok Video Media

Table 13. Differences in Attitudes Before and After Counseling with Tiktok Video Media

Attitude	Means	Means differences	Significance
Before (<i>pretest</i>)	1.35	0.133	0.01
After (<i>post-test</i>)	1.48		

Based on table 13 differences in attitudes before and after counseling with tiktok video media, it was found that the average value of attitudes before and after counseling with tiktok video media was 1.35 and 1.48 with an average difference of 0.133 and significance of 0.01 p-value<0.05 so that there was a significant difference.

Discussion

The Effect of Booklet Media Counseling on the Level of Student Knowledge About Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah

The results showed the average value at the level of knowledge before and after counseling with booklet media of 1.47 and 1.87 with an average difference of 0.400 and significance of 0.00 p-value <0.05 so that there was a significant difference. This is because booklet media education about early marriage is related to problems that occur in many environments around adolescents, especially if the intervention carried out using booklet media about the dangers of early marriage is the first time carried out in schools, so that it will attract interest and attention to counseling with booklet media carried out, besides that SMAN 1 Sei Rampah is a favorite school in Sei Rampah District with A accreditation, where students who graduate to SMAN 1 Sei Rampah are selected students with the highest scores, no wonder their interest in reading is high. This is in accordance with the theory that adolescents' interest and attention to material causes information to be absorbed properly (Nanlohy et al., 2021).



In addition, such improvements can be made possible due to interventions carried out using booklet media. Booklets are arranged in such a way according to the needs and conditions of adolescents. Teenagers who sit at the high school level have a relatively large curiosity so that the material outlined in the booklet is applicable that can be practiced. In addition, the maturation information provided is supported by interesting writing and images to avoid adolescent saturation in reading (Khairani, 2023).

This research is in line with research (Gafi, 2019) obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ which shows that booklet media has an effect on knowledge about cigarettes in students at SMA Negeri 13 Medan. This influence can be seen through the average value of student knowledge before being given booklet media treatment to 4.95 and after being treated with booklet media to 8.38 which means that student knowledge increases after being treated with booklet media. This research is also in line with research (Lubis, 2022) menstrual counseling using booklet media on respondents' knowledge, it is known that there is an influence of menstrual counseling using booklet media on respondents' knowledge. This research is in accordance with research (Zahra, 2021) found that the average value of knowledge of pregnant women about stunting before being given the Booklet media was 5.38 with a standard deviation of 1,640, and the lowest value was 2 and the highest value was 8. While the average value of knowledge of pregnant women about stunting after being given the Booklet media is 6.26 with a standard deviation of 1,121, and the lowest value is 4 and the highest value is 8.

The Influence of Media Booklet Counseling on Student Attitudes About Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah

The results of this study showed the average attitude before and after counseling with booklet media of 1.37 and 1.40 with an average difference of 0.333 and significance of 0.157 p -value < 0.05 so that there was no significant difference. Sometimes knowledge and attitude are not related to each other because they are related to a person's emotional and long thought process. This is in line with the theory of the initial process of attitude formation is that a person is aware and aware of the stimulus given. Action is the result of a process of interpretation of the stimulus. So, it takes a learning process in the sense of understanding symbols, and adjusting the meaning of those symbols to each other. Factors that influence attitudes are personal experiences, the influence of others who are considered important, cultural influences, mass media, educational institutions, religion, and emotional factors (Azwar, 2013).

This research is in line with research (Rahmawati, 2019) after counseling with booklet media, the number of food handlers who have a supportive attitude has increased by 8.3%. The results of the Paired t-test showed a p -value of 0.059 which means there is no difference in counseling on the individual hygiene attitudes of food handlers. This research is also in line with research (Iqbal, 2022) obtained a p -value of 0.457. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in respondents' attitudes towards family planning programs after intervention with booklet media.

The Influence of Tiktok Video Media Counseling on Student Knowledge About Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah

The results of this study showed the average value at the level of knowledge before and after counseling with tiktok video media of 1.43 and 1.83 with an average difference of 0.400 and significance of 0.00 p -value < 0.05 so that there is a significant difference. This is because the education of tiktok video media about early marriage is related to many problems that occur in the environment around adolescents, especially if the intervention carried out using tiktok video media about the dangers of early marriage is the first time carried out in schools, so that it will attract interest and attention to counseling with tiktok video media carried out. This is in accordance with the theory that says that adolescents' interest and attention to material causes information to be absorbed properly (Nanlohy et al., 2021).

In addition, this increase can be possible because of the media that helps the stimulation process, namely TikTok. Tiktok is a medium that relies on hearing and vision, the more sensory devices used to receive and even process information, the more likely the information is easier to understand and can be retained for a long time in memory (Firamadhina, 2021). Tiktok is currently an application that is much loved by all ages. Tiktok provides image and sound effects that make it easier



for high school teenagers to understand information so as to increase knowledge, with the TikTok media used by researchers and packaged as interesting as possible using trending music, making high school teenagers not bored and consider the education provided as entertainment (Muthemainnah, 2022). Tiktok is influential in helping the educational process make high school teenagers' knowledge increase, as evidenced by the increase in post-test results.

Audiovisual media is able to stimulate the senses of hearing and vision so that the results obtained are maximized. Audio-visual media is more attention-grabbing, saves time and can be played over and over again. Videos can speed up the process of receiving information into life and affect one's emotions through the senses. This media also allows individuals to remember 50% of the information seen and heard, so as to increase knowledge and change attitudes in a positive direction (Mubarak, 2011). The ability of video media to increase knowledge and attitudes was also revealed by the results of Nengsi's (2011) research, which showed the effectiveness of video education on the risks of early marriage on knowledge and attitudes (Nengsi, 2021).

This research is also in line with research (Novitasari, 2022). The paired sample t-test results of the p value in the TikTok video group, which is 0.001 (< 0.05), so it can be said that there are differences in knowledge from before and after counseling with TikTok video media about balanced nutrition in elementary schools. This study is also in line with research (Muthemainnah, 2022) there is a difference in the average knowledge of high school adolescents before and after education, namely 4.82 to 8.42 with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of TikTok media on the knowledge of high school adolescents about premarital sexual behavior. The study (Meisa, 2022) showed that the majority of respondents' knowledge levels before being given health education measures in the experimental group had a sufficient level of knowledge, which was 22 people or (73.3%). And the majority of the level of knowledge response after being given health education actions with tik tok videos in the control group was included in the good category as many as 16 people (53.3%), while in the experimental group the majority had a good level of knowledge of 27 people or (90.0%). The results of the Wilcoxon Test showed that in the control group obtained a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so that there was an influence of health education with Tik Tok videos on knowledge in the control group. While in the experimental group, a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ was obtained so that there was an influence of health education with tik tok videos on knowledge in the experimental group. Knowledge can be enhanced through health education provided by health practitioners on a regular and planned basis. Providing health education through Tik Tok video media can increase knowledge in a positive direction.

The Influence of Tiktok Video Media Counseling on Student Attitudes About Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Sei Rampah

The results of this study showed the average value of attitudes before and after counseling with tiktok video media of 1.35 and 1.48 with an average difference of 0.133 and significance of 0.01 p-value < 0.05 so that there was a significant difference. Improved attitudes in students can be influenced by increased knowledge after being given intervention with video media. Several studies have shed light on the positive impact of video in an individual's cognitive improvement of health. Video is the media most often used by health promoters as a medium that facilitates the development of cognitive aspects to individual skills within the community (Supriani, 2021).

The results of this research are in line with research (Shiddiq, 2022) found that the significance value of the pretest posttest attitude and knowledge is smaller than < 0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is an influence of providing tiktok video learning media on the attitude of fruit and vegetable consumption of SDN Karawang Wetan 1 students. The results of this study are also in line with research (Simanjuntak, 2022) that the results of the paired t-test show that there is a significant difference between the average index of the pre-test and the average index of the posttest on the variables of knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitude ($p = 0.002$), and behavior ($p = 0.000$). The post-test average index of each variable was higher than the pre-test average index. These results indicate that there was a significant improvement in respondents' attitudes after being given the intervention.

TikTok videos for counseling media in this study are divided into 4 videos, the first video is 18 seconds long which contains the understanding of marriage, the understanding of early marriage, and



the ideal age of marriage. The second video is 2 minutes 26 seconds long and contains about the risks of early marriage. The third video is 20 seconds long which contains the negative impact of early marriage. The fourth video is about how to avoid early marriage. If in total, the video lasts 3 minutes 16 seconds. According to TechSmith, the optimal video length depends largely on the context and needs of the viewer. Those who prefer 7-9 minute videos are more likely to watch informal training videos than those who prefer videos of only 1-2 minutes. Live streaming/webinar style videos will naturally be longer. 81% of respondents watched a 40-60 minute video in the month before the survey. Viewers who like longer videos of 20 minutes or more say they're motivated by an interest in learning more about a topic, or a specific part of a topic. Note that 19% who said in the study "I was required to watch it" also preferred videos of 2 minutes or less. While there is a lot of discussion about the optimal length of a video, it generally focuses on "How short is a video?" to convey a message or maintain attention. But people who watch longer-form videos, such as recordings of meetings or webinars, academic instruction in lecture format, or those who choose videos because they're interested in learning more about a topic (or a specific part of a topic) will most likely agree. Different expectations about what a "good" viewing experience will offer than those who watch videos that are only a few minutes long. Among those who recently watched a video longer than 60 minutes, the most common reasons for quitting were work interruptions and poor quality. In other words: They don't stop watching because they are bored or because the video is too long (TechSmith, 2021).

The industri1234 report shows that people around the world currently consume more than a billion hours of video a day. Understanding audience habits can help creators cater to these tastes: Viewers looking for information or instructions want relevant, easy-to-follow material that will help them achieve their goals to do their job more effectively and learn more about topics that interest them. A focus on clear presentation, quality production, and compelling descriptions all help create watchable videos. In TechSmith's research of videos watched in the last 3 months, media sites that are often used are 61% YouTube or other public sites, 44% social media sites such as TikTok (TechSmith, 2021).

4. CONCLUSION

There is a significant difference in the level of knowledge of students before and after counseling with booklet media with an average difference value of 0.400. This shows that counseling using booklet media plays a role in changing the knowledge of early marriage. There was no significant difference in students' attitudes before and after counseling with booklet media with an average difference value of 0.033. This suggests that there is no change in attitude for the better. There is a significant difference in the level of knowledge of students before and after being given counseling with tiktok video media with an average difference value of 0.400. This shows that counseling using TikTok video media plays a role in changing the knowledge of early marriage. There was a significant difference in students' attitudes towards early marriage before and after being given counseling with tiktok video media with an average difference value of 0.133. This indicates that there is a change in attitude for the better. It is hoped that the school can provide facilities and infrastructure such as providing several additional media for student learning facilities such as several booklets about early marriage so that they can be used to increase student knowledge.

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