

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTIVE MEDIA USE TO THE PREVENTION OF
UNWANTED PREGNANCY IN GIRL ADOLESCENT AT SIMPANG TIGA
ORPHANAGE, MEDAN IN 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence, which is the age of 10-19 years, was a period of maturation of the human reproductive organs, which is often called puberty. It is associated with the transition period, namely a period of turmoil and uncertainty. Teens are considered to be no longer children, but on the other hand, adolescents are also not considered adults, so this situation put them to experience an identity crisis. This research was a quasi-experimental study with one group pre-test post-test design to determine the effectiveness of the use of interactive media to the prevention of unwanted pregnancy in adolescents girl. The subjects in this study were 30 students at Simpang Tiga Orphanage, Medan to measure their knowledge, attitudes and actions towards the intervention given. The results of this study indicated an increase in knowledge, attitudes and actions of the object after being given intervention. The mean level of initial knowledge was 4.73 ± 0.69 and after the intervention was good (9.23 ± 2.41), the mean initial attitude was 20.53 ± 2.80 , and after intervention it was 29.27 ± 4.43 . The initial mean of action was 4.43 ± 1.30 but after intervention it was 9.47 ± 2.34 . The average difference in attitude elements was higher (8.73 ± 4.13) than knowledge (4.50 ± 2.43) and actions (5.03 ± 1.67). The conclusion in this study was that the use of interactive media as education media for adolescent reproductive health was proven to have an effect on the prevention of unwanted pregnancy in adolescent girls.

Keywords: Behaviour, Interactive Media, Girl Adolescent, Unwanted Pregnancy

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescents experience rapid growth and need good nutrition to support their growth and development. Adolescence is often noted as a transitional period characterized by good health. Despite this notion, adolescents (aged 10–19 years) are saddled with health risk exposures related to their sexuality and reproduction.⁷

Along with the development of the times, global information flows have flooded the nation to all corners of the country. Every day, cultural influences that are different from the original traditional culture of the nation enter through information channels. Without realizing it, these influences change mindsets and there is a tendency to imitate anything that seems modern without understanding the background behind what is being imitated. In terms of sexual behavior, some of the society has oriented towards Western culture which allows teenagers to have premarital sex.

Teenage pregnancy is one of the social ills that affect society. The existence of teenage pregnancy does not auger well for the development of the girl-child. This is attributable to the girls' age and the absence of any consistent means of support to care for the children and themselves when they should have been in school. It is alleged that teenage pregnancy and its associated motherhood are characterized with shame, disgrace, school dropout and sometimes end of the individual's dreams of achieving higher pursuits. According to Yampolskaya, Brown, and Greenbaum, approximately 60% of adolescent mothers live in poverty at the time of the birth of their babies, and approximately 73% go on welfare within 5 years of giving birth.⁷

Medan City is capital city of North Sumatra Province, which is a transit city for domestic and foreign tourists. The geographic location of the city of Medan is very strategic and as the provincial capital, Medan also has a variety of adequate accommodation facilities and infrastructure, including star hotels, lodging with adequate accommodation facilities and infrastructure, making Medan City more developed. Several shopping centers, trade and entertainment venues are sustainably established in Medan City. Built entertainment facilities such as night clubs, karaoke places and cafes have made Medan City a more modern city. In line with this, the lifestyle of Medan City residents has indirectly changed, especially for adolescents. The facilities that have been built are fully utilized by teenagers so that they tend to behave like teenagers who live in big cities, such as spending their nights in entertainment venues. In line with these lifestyle changes, there is a moral degradation in adolescents in Medan City which has an impact on the emergence of promiscuity among adolescents.

The results of direct interviews conducted in the initial survey of teachers at School X stated that there were cases of unwanted pregnancy which caused students to have to quit school because they were expelled from the school. There is another statement which stated that many teenagers in the school are engaging in promiscuity and have received a warning from the school. Based on the above background, a study was conducted with the title Effectiveness of the Use of Interactive Media and adolescent Reproductive Health Education Jingle on Prevention of Unwanted Pregnancy in girl adolescent at the Simpang Tiga Orphanage Medan in 2020.

METHODS

This type of research was a quasi-experimental design with a one group pre-test post-test design to determine the effectiveness of the use of interactive media and adolescent reproductive health education jingles to the prevention of unwanted pregnancy in adolescent girl at the Simpang Tiga Orphanage Medan in 2020.

The population in this study were all students assisted by the Simpang Tiga Medan Orphanage in 2020. This research was conducted at the Simpang Tiga Orphanage, Medan in 2020. This research taken place from March to October. Data analysis in this study was a bivariate analysis, to see differences in knowledge and attitudes, scores of subject behavior before and after the intervention. The data were analyzed using statistical tests, namely Paired sample t-test if the data were normally distributed, or the Wilcoxon test if the data were not normally distributed.

RESULTS

1. Mean baseline condition of respondents based on knowledge of attitudes and actions

Table1.

Mean baseline condition of respondents based on knowledge of attitudes and actions

Variables	n	Before <i>Mean</i> ± <i>SD</i>	After <i>(Mean</i> ± <i>SD)</i>
Knowledge	30	4.73 ± 0.69	9.23 ± 2.41
Attitude	30	20.53 ± 2.80	29.27 ± 4.43
Action	30	4.43 ± 1.30	9.47 ± 2.34

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the level of initial knowledge of the subject on average was still lacking (4.73 + 0.69), but after being given intervention in the form of interactive media use and adolescent reproductive health education jingles to prevent unwanted pregnancy, the knowledge became good (9.23 + 2.41). The initial attitude of the research subjects regarding adolescent reproductive health education to prevent unwanted pregnancy was still negative (20.53 + 2.80), whereas after being given intervention using interactive media and reproductive health education jingles, the subject's attitude became positive (29.27 + 4.43). In terms of action, initially the subject's actions are still less active, less concerned about how to prevent unwanted pregnancy (4.43 + 1.30) but after being given intervention in the form of counseling using interactive media and jingles of adolescent reproductive health education, the subject becomes very active (9.47 + 2.34) to do the prevention of unwanted pregnancy.

2. Normality data test according to Kolmogorov-smirnov

Table2

	n	p
Education		
Before	30	0,000
After	30	0,044
Attitude		
Before	30	0.187*
After	30	0,200

Action		
Before	30	0,003
After	30	0,177

**=homogeneous data and normally distributed: $p>0,05$*

Based on the normality test above, it was known that almost all data on the knowledge, attitudes and actions of the subjects regarding the prevention of unwanted pregnancy were not normally distributed ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, to compare the level of knowledge, attitudes, and actions of the subject using nonparametric analysis, namely the Wilcoxon test

3. Comparison of the difference in the average level of knowledge, attitudes, and actions before and after the intervention (based on the Wilcoxon test)

Table3

Comparison of the difference in the average level of knowledge, attitudes, and actions before and after the intervention (based on the Wilcoxon test)

Variables	n	Mean \pm SD	Δ	<i>p-value</i>
Knowledge				
Before	30	4.73 \pm 0.69	4.50 \pm 2.43	0,000*
After	30	9.23 \pm 2.41		
Attitude				
Before	30	20.53 \pm 2.80	8.73 \pm 4.13	0,000*
After	30	29.27 \pm 4.43		
Action				
Before	30	4.43 \pm 1.30	5.03 \pm 1.67	0,000*
After	30	9.47 \pm 2.34		

**=Significance value: $p<0,05$.*

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the level of knowledge, attitudes and actions of the subject before and after the intervention according to the Wilcoxon test has a very significant difference. The average difference in the attitude of the subject before and after the intervention had a very high increase compared to the average difference in the level of knowledge and action of the subject before and after the intervention was given (8.73 + 4.13). This means that the use of interactive media and jingles for adolescent reproductive health education is effective in increasing knowledge, attitudes and actions to prevent unwanted

DISCUSSION

Based on this research, it was found that there was a very significant difference between the level of knowledge, attitudes and actions of the subject between before and after being given intervention in the form of interactive media use and adolescent reproductive health education jingles on the prevention of unwanted pregnancy, and among the three variables with the highest increase there was on the element of attitude. In line with this study is in accordance Elisa's research where most of the case groups, namely six pregnant female students, turned out to have low knowledge about reproductive health. Incorrect sexual knowledge can give birth to wrong perceptions about sexuality and will further encourage wrong sexual behavior with all the consequences. Based on this study, three informants showed a permissive attitude towards premarital sex. The permissive attitude of the informants considered that sexual relations should not be done before marriage, but they still decided to do it for various reasons such as on the basis of consensual and sexual desire that suddenly emerged as a form of love. Even the informants did not feel sorry for having had sexual intercourse that led to pregnancy. Meanwhile, one informant showed a non-permissive attitude towards premarital sex. The attitude of the informant who is not permissive considers that sexual relations should not be carried out before marriage, but because of coercion from their partners and feels used by their partners so that the informants obey the couple's willingness to have premarital sexual relations.¹

It was found too that knowledge about reproduction health gave significant effect to prevent unwanted pregnancy incident and it was in line with Amalia's research (2015) which stated that the causes of unwanted pregnancy among adolescents are risky premarital sexual behavior, lack of knowledge about

reproductive health and sexuality, adolescent attitudes towards sexuality that are permissive, access to information media about pornography, parents' attitudes, and the behavior of close friends.²

The materialization of health information into song lyrics is something that attracts attention at this time according to research that has been developed, educating a child using learning media in the form of song lyrics will be more effective because through music it will be easier to interpret by the child's brain and will tend to last longer in his memory. The results of this study are also in line with the results of research by Azinar which stated that the most dominant factors affecting and predicting premarital sexual behavior in students are sexual behavior of close friends, their attitudes towards sexuality and the level of religiosity. The sexual behavior of close friends creates a direct or indirect urge to have premarital sex which causes a person to become permissive and allow them to do so.⁸

Also, the study revealed that audiovisual media also has advantages that are not found in other media, it was in line with Notoadmodjo statement that that audiovisual can involve all the five senses by directly watching the broadcast, the audio sound being played will attract more attention and the visualization of moving images and according to Amalia Putri's research (2018) showed that the students were enthusiastic and understood the lyrics of the menstrual jingles presented because they were interesting and easy to hear. This is in accordance with the verbal element in the jingle arranged repeatedly which aims to make the finger easy to remember, and can be stored in the memory of the audience for a long time.⁴

The suitability of the results of these studies indicates that attitudes are predispositions (determinants) that lead to behavior that is in accordance with their attitudes. Attitude grows starting from knowledge that is perceived as a good thing (positive) or not good (negative), then internalized into him.⁶

Recognition and understanding of themes especially about the dangers of socializing being free to evade them in particular adolescents from organ health disorders reproduction and the unintended consequences desirable especially in terms of ethics and norms such as unwanted pregnancy, early marriage because of these things of course could ruin their future.⁹

The learning process can take place independently with each speed with the presence of video media. Based on discussion above according to the opinion of the researcher that video media and leaflet is one of the means can be used to clarify a material in which both media it has advantages each in stimulating the senses of the students. In this case it can be seen that students who using video media has better grade average compared to leaflet media, doesn't mean that leaflet media is not good used for the learning process. However, leaflet media can used as a companion of other media or students can using leaflet media when the learning process, where students need to be more prepared so that the desired learning outcomes can be achieved well. With the use of student media can be more understand the material about exposure pornography that has an effect on reproductive health, with providing counseling about pornography exposure is expected by students can be a teenager responsible for behavior his health (rotuatindaon) and in line with the study revealed that the media had little on the incidence of teenage pregnancy. From the study it was clear that there was respondents agree to the assertion that the media influence.³

CONCLUSION

The use of interactive media and adolescent reproductive health education jingles is proven to have an effect on the prevention of unwanted pregnancy in girl adolescent. Jingle can be one of the many types of audiovisual media that affect changes in one's knowledge, attitudes and actions for the promotion of the Prevention of Unwanted Pregnancy. The use of interactive media and adolescent reproductive health education jingles is the most effective means of changing one's attitude to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Suggestion needed to adolescent girl can continue to add insight into reproductive health through various media that can be accessed easily in accordance with the development of information and technology and participate in various positive activities both at their respective institutions and schools so that they can increase creativity and keep away from bad influences. It is hoped that the Simpang Tiga Orphanage can hold various positive activities such as counseling, health education on reproductive health and skills training for adolescent girl so that adolescents can develop their talents, interests and talents maximally. Furthermore, more parental-adolescent connectedness through persuasive communication about their children's sexuality should be encouraged. These avenues may help build knowledge on pregnancy risk, life skills (e.g., communication and coping skills as well as stimulate critical reflections) on sexuality education. Future research should help identify barriers or obstacles that inhibit access to pregnancy and other sexuality information among adolescents.

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