

Original Article

Multimedia Quality About Risk Dating As A Youth Health Promotion Media

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History: Submit, 30 Nov 2021 Revised, 30 Nov 2021 Accepted, 1 Nov 2021 Available online, 31 Des 2021</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Multimedia Quality, Risky Dating</p>	<p><i>Background:</i> feeling of liking or being attracted to the opposite sex is often expressed by the term dating. The impact of dating leads to deviant activities such as risky dating. It is important for teenagers to know about risky dating through health promotion activities. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of multimedia about risky courtship as a medium for adolescent health promotion.</p> <p><i>Methods:</i> This type of research uses experimental research using an approach R & D. This research method is the assessment of material experts, media experts and small group sample trials with a total of 15 respondents. The research instrument was an open questionnaire which was filled out by the respondents. The analysis used in this study used univariate analysis.</p> <p><i>Results:</i> Multimedia about risky dating as a health promotion media is said to be feasible by material experts with an average score of 54.33; said to be feasible by media experts with an average score of 50.33 and said to be feasible by users with an average score of 31.13.</p> <p><i>Conclusion:</i> Multimedia about risky courtship is said to be suitable for use as a media for adolescent health promotion.</p>
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Introduction

The adolescent age group is a fairly large age group. The number of youths in Indonesia is around 61.83 million people or 24.53 percent of the total population of Indonesia. This large number of youths shows that Indonesia has sufficient human resources as a driver of development. The total population in the age group less than 16 years is around 76.68 million or 30.42 percent of the total population of Indonesia (Riskesdas, 2018).

Along with the development of technology, especially information technology has presented various cutting-edge findings that provide various conveniences of information facilities. The rapid flow of information on the one hand has increased progress in various development sectors, but on the other hand has led to changes in deviant behavior because the adaptation of new values that come from outside has an effect on lifestyle including dating behavior and unhealthy

sexual behavior for adolescents. Adverse styles tend to be imitated by teenagers, especially by those who do not have deterrence.

One of the influences that can be felt today is that there is many dating among teenagers. The form of dating from teenagers today has undergone a change in orientation in its goals (Gunawan et al., 2019; Munir, 2012). Previously, courtship was only aimed at selecting partners and "Dating" was closely monitored by parents, who completely controlled the togetherness of every heterosexual relationship. Today, teens have far more control over the dating process and with whom they are in a relationship. Dating has evolved into something more than just preparation for marriage.

Data from the Ministry of Health in 2010 stated that adolescents aged between 13-18 years who had had sex outside of marriage were recorded in Surabaya reaching 54%, in Medan 52%, Bandung 47%, and Yogyakarta 37%. The reasons for adolescent girls aged 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse for the first time before marriage were that it just happened (38.4%) and was forced by their partners (21.2%). Meanwhile, for men, the highest reason was because they wanted to know (51.3%) and because it just happened (25.8%). Of the eighty-four respondents who had experienced an Unwanted Pregnancy (KTD), 60% of them experienced or had an abortion (BKKBN, 2015).

Adolescents must be able to understand and have broad insight into reproductive health, including the negative impact of premarital sex that positions adolescents in risk groups. The physiological impacts of premarital sexual behavior, among others, can lead to unwanted pregnancies resulting in abortion, and contracting sexual diseases such as HIV AIDS, syphilis, and so on

(Bunga et al., 2021; Hasani & Yusuf, 2017; Nursalam & Kurniawati, 2007)

Based on the description above, the researcher wishes to conduct research with the title "Multimedia Quality About Dating". Risk As a Youth Health Promotion Media".

Method

Study used approach True Experiment. This type of research is Research and Development (R & D), namely the method of making innovative products. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire in the form of a closed statement. For the correct answer, the key is given a score of 5 if strongly agree, 4 if agree, 3 if quite agree, 2 if disagree, 1 if strongly disagree. The sample in this study were all 15 teenagers at SMPN 2 Pengasih. The sampling technique used in this research is random sampling, which is a random system. The validity test for the researcher's questionnaire uses a validity judgment test. The next step is for researchers to conduct a feasibility test to material experts and media experts to get input on product results. Then after being revised according to the input, the researcher conducted a small group test, namely on teenagers at SMPN 2 Pengasih. The data analysis of this research used univariate analysis (Nursalam, 2017).

Results

Table 1. Material Expert Assessment

Indicator	Aspects of material expert	assessment Expert 1	Assessment Expert 2	Assessment Expert 3	Average score
1	Content Feasibility	20	24	20	
2	Language	18	20	16	
3	Presentation	14	15	18	
Total score of assessment		52	57	54	54.33

The average score is 54.33 so it can be concluded that multimedia according to material experts is declared feasible so that it can be used as a media for youth health promotion. The suggestions given are that writing can be added as explanatory information.

- Data from the assessment of media experts. Material experts assess the media from the aspects of the feasibility of content, language, presentation and use. And the data on the results of the media expert assessment can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Media Expert Assessment

Indicator	Aspects of media expert	assessment Expert 1	Rating Expert 2	Rating Expert 3	Average score
1	Content Feasibility	17	24	26	
2	Language	12	14	12	
3	Presentation	9	12	12	
4	Utilization	4	4	5	
Total score of assessment		42	54	55	50.33

The average score is 50.33 so it can be concluded that multimedia according to

media experts is declared feasible so that it can be used as a medium for promoting adolescent health.

- Data from user

Responses view multimedia from aspects of benefits, language, and presentation. And the data on the results of user assessments can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. User Ratings

Indicator	Aspek penilaian pengguna	Penilaian Pengguna a1	Penilaian Pengguna a2	Penilaian Pengguna a3	Penilaian Pengguna a4	Penilaian Pengguna a5	Penilaian Pengguna a6	Penilaian Pengguna a7	Penilaian Pengguna a8	Penilaian Pengguna a9	Penilaian Pengguna a10	Penilaian Pengguna a11	Penilaian Pengguna a12	Penilaian Pengguna a13	Penilaian Pengguna a14	Penilaian Pengguna a15	Rata-rata skor
1	Kelayakan isi	6	6	10	10	5	8	10	6	8	8	5	6	7	8	7	
2	Bahasa	8	8	8	8	10	8	10	10	8	8	8	7	7	6	8	
3	Pengajian	15	10	14	16	12	8	17	18	20	19	12	20	20	12	22	
Total skor penilaian		29	24	32	34	27	24	37	34	36	35	25	33	34	26	37	31.13

Average score is 31.13 so it can be concluded that multimedia according to users is declared feasible so that it can be used as a media for youth health promotion.

Discussion

According to Notoatmodjo (2007) knowledge can be influenced by one of the sources of information. Information greatly influences a person's knowledge if he gets good information from various media, both print media and electronic media will be able to increase a person's knowledge about something (Notoatmodjo, 2008, 2010, 2014). The increase in adolescent knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people have sensed certain objects. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch, which means that knowledge can be obtained from anywhere. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears such as posters, magazines, books or sources of information in the form of writing and information in the form of sound such as

seminars, counseling or talks from other people through daily conversation.

One of the factors that influence knowledge in adolescents is sex education in adolescents. However, so far, sex education in reproductive health services is still considered taboo and is considered incompatible with socio-cultural values, even though the lack of information and knowledge at a young age about reproductive health problems can cause various problems such as the occurrence of premarital sex which causes unwanted pregnancies and even outbreaks. abortion, sexually transmitted diseases and so on. To prevent the incidents above, it is necessary to have a way of conveying information about the impact of promiscuity. To get this information, the role of schools and families is very important, it is needed to provide information to adolescents.

Health counseling in the form of sex education is carried out aimed at providing understanding to adolescents so that adolescents are not only aware, know, and understand, but also willing and able to do so that they can change and increase awareness to behave in a healthy life. Extension methods that can be used are lectures, group discussions, sharing opinions, panels, role playing, demonstrations, symposia and seminars. The use of other media such as Audio-Visual media is one of the teaching techniques that has many advantages in terms of program objectives and student situations and conditions. Judging from the program targets, junior high school (junior high school) students are not able to understand information properly because of immature thinking patterns, so that teaching with multimedia methods can help teenagers understand the reproductive health counseling material provided. The ease of receiving information can make it easier for adolescents to

increase their knowledge of reproductive health (Pratiwi et al., 2017).

One of the health education media that is interesting and needs to be developed is multimedia. There are several advantages of using multimedia presentations, namely: (1) Able to display objects that do not actually exist physically or termed imagery (Chang et al., 2021; Gunawan et al., 2019; Zarei et al., 2018). Cognitively, counseling using mental imagery will increase student retention in remembering the material. (2) Having the ability to combine all media elements such as text, video, animation, image. (3) Able to develop extension materials, especially reading and listening easily. In addition to this, multimedia has many benefits such as increasing learning motivation, increasing interaction, improving learning outcomes (Labrague et al., 2020; Oh & Yang, 2019)

According to Smaldino quoted which states that the multimedia system consists of traditional media in combination / combined in the computer as an image of text, images, graphics, sound and video (Hilbert et al., 2019; Kallens et al., 2018). The term multimedia is described as an application to combine various media to influence the level of education. Multimedia is a combination of computer and video, or multimedia is a combination of sound, images, and text. With a clear and attractive presentation, it will optimize the implementation of health promotion. This is in line with the research of Zyainuri and Eko Marpanaji with the title "Implementation of E-Learning Moodle for Learning Students Who Carry out Prakerin" in 2012 which states that the use of e-learning which is one of the multimedia developments for students of class XI Electronic Engineering SMK Negeri 5 Banjarmasin who implementing Prakerin effectively improves students' cognitive learning outcomes. This is evidenced by the difference in the scores of increasing

pretest to posttest for the two classes of 13.24. Knowledge about risky dating is needed for teenagers. Adolescents are a transitional period that needs assistance so that they can understand the meaning of risky courtship, risky dating behavior, the impact of risky dating behavior on premarital sex and the impact of risky dating behavior on the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases such as syphilis, gonorrhea, HIV/AIDS and others. etc. Teenagers' knowledge of this will be the basis for determining their attitude. The attitude of growth that begins with knowledge is perceived as a good thing (positive) or not good (negative). Then it is interpreted into itself, so that the provision of effective and appropriate health promotion can increase knowledge so that students' attitudes also increase and can prevent actions from risky courtship.

So, it is hoped that with multimedia, health education will be more interesting and clearer so that it will optimize the implementation of promotions and have an impact on increasing adolescent knowledge about reproductive health. It was stated that the higher a person's level of knowledge about health, the more aware a person is to live a healthy life. The third level of knowledge included in the cognitive domain is application, which is defined as the ability to use the material that has been studied in actual conditions. Appropriate and appropriate media in health promotion activities will determine success in receiving the material provided. Thus, health education is expected to increase knowledge so that it can be the basis for better adolescent health behavior change.

Conclusion

From the results of the study, it was concluded that: production, The video that has been completed and has been edited in

accordance with the researcher's concept, The questionnaire that has been made by the researcher is valid for the feasibility test which is, Multimedia declared feasible for health promotion which can be assessed from material experts, media experts and users.

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