

The Effectiveness of Education Using Snake and Ladder Media on Improving Knowledge and Attitudes Towards the Triad of Adolescent Reproductive Health at SMAN 6 Kota Madiun

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents are the future assets of a nation, the safety of the nation in the future lies in the hands of today's youth. However, along with the advancement of technology and information, lifestyle changes, and family structure in today's society, the emergence of adolescent issues is increasing. Such rapid changes make the position of adolescents very vulnerable to the negative impact of these changes. The condition of adolescents with various existing issues is called the adolescent reproductive health triad (Early Marriage, Pre-Marital Sex, Drugs and Terrorism). Therefore, it is important to conduct a deeper study on the effectiveness of snake ladder promotional media education on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in the adolescent reproductive health triad. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of snakes and ladders promotional media on increasing knowledge and attitudes about the reproductive health triad at SMAN 6 Madiun City. this study also to analyze, identify and analyze the effectiveness of knowledge and attitude of adolescents about reproductive health triad through snakes and ladders media at SMAN 6 Madiun City, especially before and after the intervention of promotional media. The research method used was quantitative experimental design with one group pre test and pos test design, involving 179 selected respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using Wilcoxon test. The study showed that there was a significant positive relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards the effectiveness of snake ladder promotional media from the results of bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon test showed an influence on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents before and after intervention with a p-value of $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$. The implication of this study is the need for routine learning using promotional media. In addition, the management of supporting facilities needs to be more varied to increase adolescents' interest in learning.

Keywords: Adolescents, Adolescent reproductive health, Knowledge and attitude, Promotional media

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. It is a colorful time when individuals begin to search for their identity in various ways. Adolescence is marked by many changes in young people, including biological (physical), environmental, psychological, and value changes (BKKBN, 2010). As for the city of Madiun itself, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Madiun City in Madiun City in Figures (2024), there are 46,359 adolescents out of a total population of 202,544 in Madiun City. One of the components of this demographic bonus is adolescents. This condition is evident in the large number of adolescents (aged 10-24 years) in Indonesia. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in Statistics Indonesia (2024) states that the number of people classified as adolescents aged 10 to 24 years in 2023 was 66,558.5 million out of a total population of Indonesia of 281,603.8 million as of June 2024. There are several facts that can be explained regarding how youth

problems or issues occur in Indonesia. According to the National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health, survey results show that 62.7% of adolescents in Indonesia have had casual sex or sex outside of marriage. Meanwhile, according to the East Java Communication and Information Agency, there were 15,212 cases of marriage dispensation requests at the provincial level in East Java in 2022.

METHODS

This study used a quantitative experimental design with a one-group pre-test and post-test design. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the Wilcoxon test, which aimed to determine the effectiveness of snake and ladder promotional media in increasing knowledge and attitudes toward adolescent reproductive health triad. The research framework linked measurable theory with the research objectives to analyze knowledge and attitudes toward adolescent reproductive health triad. The population was taken from 324 tenth-grade students at SMAN 6 Madiun City, with a sample of 179 respondents selected using the Slovin formula for combination sampling, which is a simple random sampling method that does not consider the strata in the population so that each respondent has an equal chance of being sampled in the study. The measuring instrument for this research is a questionnaire.

In this study, after the data was tabulated, it was then processed, including the research problems, followed by testing the research problems, where the calculation process was assisted using the Statistical Product and Solution Service (SPSS) to test the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents regarding reproductive health triad..

RESULTS

A. Respondent Characteristics

The respondents in this study were 179 tenth-grade students at SMAN 6 Madiun City with the following characteristics:

Tabel 4. 1 Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

No.	Respondent Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	16 years old	62	34,6
2	17 years old	108	60,4
3	18 years old	9	5,00
Total		179	100

The table above shows that the age range of respondents is 16-18 years, and is dominated by 17-year-olds, with 108 respondents.

B. Statistical Test

Spearman's rank correlation analysis can be used to test the relationship between research variables in non-parametric statistics. The coefficient value and criteria for the closeness of the relationship between two variables used in this analysis are the same as those used in Pearson's

correlation, except that Spearman's rank correlation first ranks the available data and then performs the correlation test.

DISCUSSION

Based on the survey results on the effectiveness of snake and ladder promotional media in increasing knowledge and attitudes toward adolescent reproductive health triad, the following is a summary of patient responses: students tend to be more satisfied than when information is conveyed using promotional media. They feel that promotional media is more effective. They understand clear explanations about adolescent reproductive health triad. Although most adolescents understand, the provision of promotional media still needs attention. Male adolescents are also interested in snake ladder promotional media, as are female adolescents. Snake ladder promotional media are more effective in increasing adolescents' knowledge of adolescent reproductive health. Adolescents' attitudes are also influenced after gaining knowledge from snake ladder promotional media. There is a significant difference in the attitudes of adolescents before and after receiving education using the snake and ladder media. In other words, this education has been proven effective in increasing adolescents' positive attitudes towards the triad of reproductive health. There was a significant increase in adolescents' knowledge after education using the snake and ladder media.

The effectiveness of snake and ladder promotional media in increasing adolescents' knowledge and attitudes towards the triad of reproductive health. Before the intervention, 84% of respondents were in the good knowledge category. After being educated using this method, the percentage increased to.

In correlation analysis, there are no independent variables (X) or dependent variables (Y). Thus, it can be interpreted that the two variables being correlated (linked) are independent of each other, meaning that each variable stands alone and is not dependent on the other.

Based on the results of the Spearman correlation analysis, two main findings were discovered: the effectiveness of education using snakes and ladders as a medium on improving knowledge and attitudes towards adolescent reproductive health. The results of the bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon test showed an effect on adolescents' knowledge before and after the intervention using the snake and ladder promotional media, with a p-value of $0.000 < \alpha$ (0.05).

CONCLUSION

The results of the identification of respondents' attitudes show an increase in the pre-test score in the "Strongly Agree" category from 170 respondents to 178 respondents in the post-test score. The pre-test score in the "Agree" category decreased from 8 respondents to 2 respondents in the post-test score. The pre-test score in the "Disagree" category increased from 1 respondent to 0 respondents in the post-test score. Meanwhile, there were no respondents in the "Strongly Disagree" category, or 0 respondents.

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