

ABSTRAK

Mengurangi angka pernikahan pada usia remaja merupakan target utama dalam tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan, termasuk pada suku Tengger di Kabupaten Probolinggo Jawa Timur. Pelibatan kader posyandu dan pendidik sebaya dalam promosi kesehatan reproduksi remaja telah dilakukan namun kesediaan mereka sangat ditentukan oleh nilai-nilai budaya setempat. Bagaimanakah nilai-nilai budaya *Tengger* menentukan promosi kesehatan reproduksi remaja dan perilaku kader posyandu dan pendidik sebaya dalam melaksanakan promosi kesehatan reproduksi remaja?

Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui promosi kesehatan reproduksi remaja berdasarkan nilai-nilai budaya *Tengger*. Oleh sebab itu, budaya *Tengger* sebagai konteks penggunaan *Theory of Planned Behavior*.

Partisipan penelitian ini adalah pemimpin adat dan agama, aparat desa, kader posyandu dan pendidik sebaya di desa Ngadisari, Wonotoro dan Jetak, Kecamatan Sukapura Kabupaten Probolinggo. Desain penelitian tindakan dengan metode kualitatif-kuantitatif secara bertahap. Tahapan tersebut antara lain: fase menemukan masalah, merumuskan tindakan (*planning*) dan fase implementasi tindakan, evaluasi dan monitoring.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gotong royong, *mewejang*, *ngilangke bala sengkalané*, *kualat/karma*, menjalankan adat, kendali untuk laku hidup menjadi dasar dalam perumusan tindakan sehingga memberikan dampak terhadap perilaku dalam melaksanakan promosi kesehatan reproduksi remaja, yaitu: 1) peningkatan kontribusi determinan intensi dari 41,7% menjadi 42,5% (pada pendidik sebaya) dan dari 31,9% menjadi 65,4% pada kader posyandu. 2) intensi memperantarai sikap, norma subjektif dan *perceived behavioral control* dalam menjelaskan perilaku secara signifikan pada pendidik sebaya ($R^2=0,342; p<0,05$) dan kader posyandu ($R^2=0,595; p<0,05$).

Kata Kunci : promosi kesehatan reproduksi, *Tengger*, penelitian tindakan, *theory of planned behavior*

ABSTRACT

Reducing the number of marriages in adolescents is the main target in the sustainable development goals, including the Tengger tribe in Probolinggo, East Java. The involvement of posyandu cadres and peer educators in the promotion of adolescent reproductive health has been done but their willingness is largely determined by local cultural values. How do Tengger's cultural values determine the promotion of adolescent reproductive health and the behavior of posyandu cadres and peer educators in carrying out adolescent reproductive health promotion? The purpose of this study was to determine the promotion of adolescent reproductive health based on Tengger's cultural values. Therefore, the Tengger culture as a context for the use of the Theory of Planned Behavior. Participants in this study were traditional and religious leaders, village officials, posyandu cadres and peer educators in the villages of Ngadisari, Wonotoro, and Jetak, Sukapura District, Probolinggo Regency. The action research design was using a qualitative-quantitative method in stages, consists : phase of finding problems and facts phase of finding alternative actions (planning), the implementation, evaluation and monitoring phase. The results of the study showed that cooperation, understanding, ngilangke sengkalan, kualat / karma, practicing adat, control for living behavior are Tengger values that underlie belief in carrying out adolescent reproductive health promotion. The implementation of actions produced results: 1) an increase in the contribution of intention determinants from 41.7% to 42.5% (for peer educators) and from 31.9% to 65.4% for posyandu cadres. 2) the intention of mediating attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control in explaining the behavior significantly in peer educators ($R^2 = 0.342$; $p < 0.05$) and posyandu cadres ($R^2 = 0.595$; $p < 0.05$).

Keywords: reproductive health promotion, *Tengger*, action research, theory of planned behavior