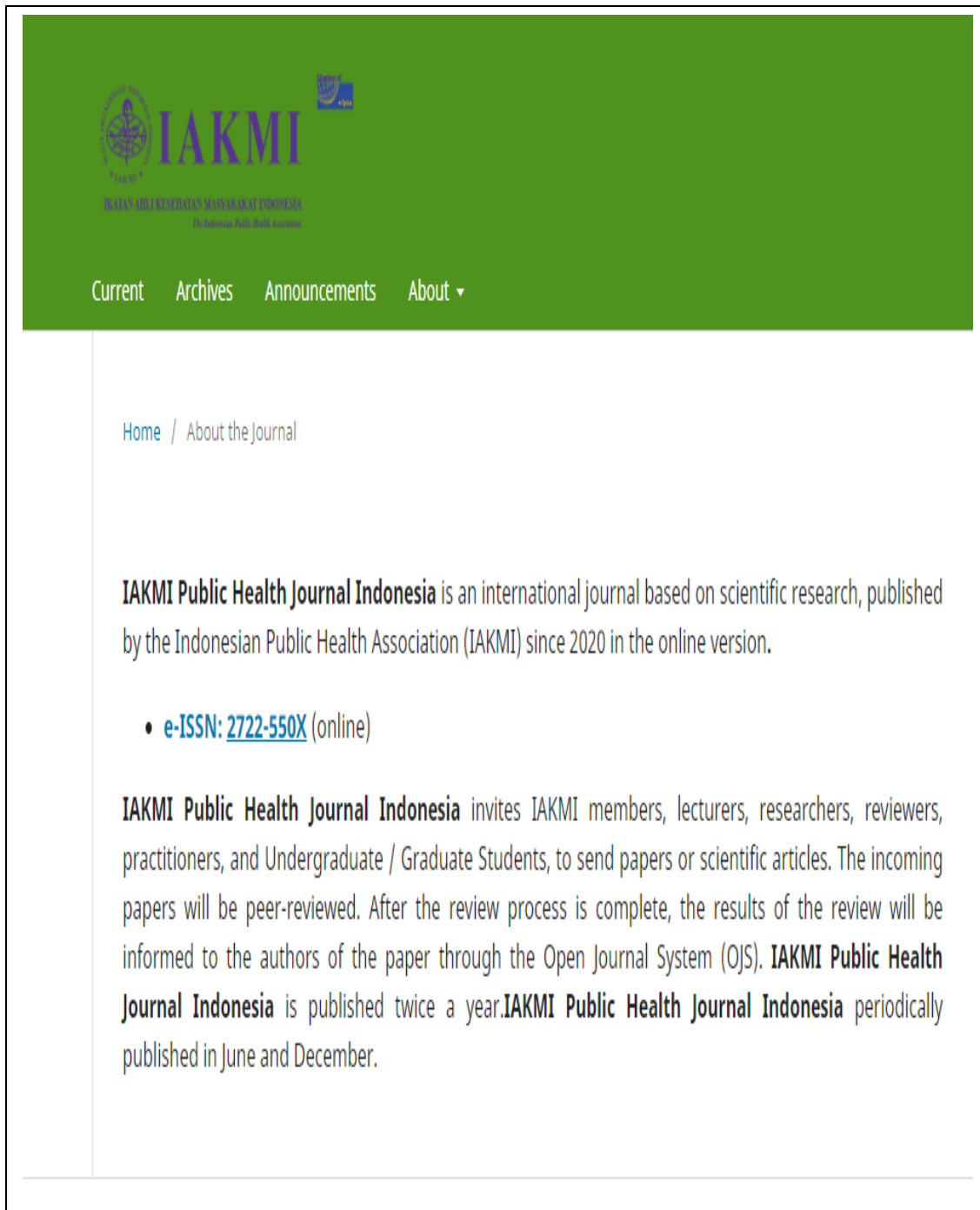


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# Challenges of Designing Adolescent Reproductive Health Promotion Media: Facilitator Perspectives

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## ABSTRACT

Utilization of traditional art media as a media for promoting adolescent reproductive health. Traditional art played by teenagers can contain informative messages about the reproductive health of teenagers so that it is no longer taboo to talk about. It is hoped that teenagers get a good understanding and become quality healthy teenagers. This study aims to identify the challenges in making traditional art media as a media to promote adolescent reproductive health from the perspective of accompanying facilitators. Research is a qualitative research with an exploratory approach. Research location in Tegallalang Village, Gianyar Regency, Bali. Research informants are reproductive health facilitators and art facilitators as many as 9 people. Data collection through focus discussion group or FGD. Data analysis was done thematically. The results of this qualitative research Art facilitators and reproductive health facilitators present the difficulties encountered when accompanying STT peers to develop traditional dramaturgy arts. This is useful for input and improvement in activities. Obtained three themes, namely: 1) obstacles and challenges, 2) the benefits of activities, 3) about staging. Challenges and barriers experienced, namely the personal barriers experienced by drama actors are shyness to talk, lack of understanding of the project, consistency of training and coordination of time. Obstacles in general include time and coordination issues. While the challenge that motivates facilitators to assist STT peers in developing traditional arts is the challenge in uniting various teenage characters, a sense of responsibility, family and trust, as well as a sense of togetherness that develops. The benefits of activities for facilitators can blend with the community, learn to organize in the village and gain experience assisting STT peers in the development of traditional arts. About staging is high commitment and creativity as well as improvisation. In the manufacture of health promotion media through traditional art media, requires good preparation from the aspect of reproductive health message to be delivered and from the aspect of art in playing drama. Implications of research results in the form of learning in creating media that is directly beneficial to the young players. Seriousness is needed in training.

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## INTRODUCTION

This research is part of the research on the model of adolescent empowerment Sekeha Truna truni (STT) as a peer STT in the development of traditional art media to promote adolescent reproductive health. In this

discussion, what is photographed is part of the development of traditional art media, namely drama by STT teenagers with the help of facilitators. To include the reproductive health load into the script of the drama story and compile the important messages of adolescent reproductive health, assisted by a reproductive

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health facilitator. Facilitator of reproductive health from KISARA PKBI Bali. To train STT teenagers to play drama, assisted by art facilitators from ISI Denpasar.

Adolescence is also required to be able to think adult and full of consideration [1]. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2012, many problems experienced by young people, among them are risky sexual behavior. The results of a survey in Indonesia show that 8.0% of men and less than 1.0% of women aged 15 to 24 have had premarital sex [2] The impact of premarital sex behavior includes biological, social, and psychological aspects that are more severe women compared to men [3,4].

Traditional art media is one of the media for promoting adolescent reproductive health. One of the functions of art is as a spectacle or entertainment in a series of religious ceremonies and guidelines that contain moral values [5]. Traditional art played by teenagers can contain informative messages about the reproductive health of teenagers so that it is no longer taboo to talk about. It is hoped that teenagers get a good understanding and become quality healthy teenagers. This study aims to identify the challenges in making traditional art media as a media to promote adolescent reproductive health from the perspective of accompanying facilitators. In addition, so that all parties involved in the implementation of the program feel responsible for the success of the program they formulate.

## METHOD

Research is a qualitative research with an exploratory approach. Research location in Tegallalang Village, Gianyar Regency, Bali. Research informants are reproductive health facilitators and art facilitators as many as 9 people. The informant determination technique in this study is purposive sampling, where the informant is deliberately chosen by the researcher in accordance with the needs and criteria that have been set that is involved in the activity of making traditional art media. Data collection through focus discussion group or FGD with structured interview guidelines. Data analysis was done thematically. Interview data were recorded and typed in the form of word-for-word transcripts for analysis. Coding is done by looking for significant statements that are

grouped into sub-themes according to similarities. Sub-themes are then grouped according to the general meaning of the theme.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this qualitative research to find out the challenges in making traditional art media as a media to promote adolescent reproductive health from the perspective of the facilitator. Art facilitators and reproductive health facilitators present the difficulties encountered when accompanying STT peers to develop traditional dramaturgy arts. This is useful for input and improvement in the same activity if the same activity is repeated. After a qualitative analysis, three themes were obtained, namely: 1) obstacles and challenges, 2) the benefits of activities, 3) about staging. The descriptions of the three themes and categories produced in the qualitative analysis by the facilitator are as follows:

### Obstacles and challenges

- a. The personal barriers experienced by drama actors are shyness to talk, lack of understanding of the project, consistency of training and coordination of time.

*"... Maybe they are ashamed to talk to the community". (I2, FGD facilitator)*

- b. Barriers in general include unfriendly weather problems, long distances to the study site (approximately 1-2 hours), time problems and coordination.

*"If I do, maybe the challenge is emm .. of course stamina. During the training yesterday, he had a good rehearsal, he came home very late at night. Well, very far to return to Denpasar, an hour like that. Especially for friends who go home on a motorcycle, the weather factor is also often rainy ". (I2, FGD facilitator)*

*"Obstacles and challenges, namely how we can collect from 11 STTs into one forum are of course very draining time and energy. So the first obstacle I experienced was definitely time because at that time it was very difficult to arrange for each individual to have their own program. There are those*

*who work, are still in college and school. ". (I5, facilitator's FGD)*

- c. The challenge that motivates the facilitator to assist STT peers in developing traditional arts is the challenge in uniting various teenage characters, a sense of responsibility, family and trust, as well as a sense of togetherness that develops.

*"Here I am as a facilitator and educator on how to unite various teenage characters. Our failure as educators is when we give up with the responsibilities given to us. Once we have a responsibility, how can we overcome and be realized ". (I4, FGD facilitator)*

*"The first is the sense of responsibility and family, if you work anywhere, if you do not have a sense of family, it will break. Then I also saw that Wida's mother had good and very good communication with us facilitators who reminded us every day. It makes us who despite being busy can still walk. We can give the best according to each field ". (I1, FGD facilitator)*

### Benefits of activities

The benefits of staging for facilitators are that facilitators can mingle with the community, learn to organize in the village and gain experience assisting STT peers in the development of traditional arts.

*"As facilitators get very valuable experience, in addition to us organizing and mixing with the community, we can apply the material we get academically. This is an incredible experience for me ". (I5, FGD facilitator)*

### About staging

- a. Factors that support staging.  
The facilitator's opinion of the factors that support the staging is the desire to learn and have a high commitment and intention to perform.

*"Managing those friends is really difficult, but overall it works well because their commitment and intention to appear is high." (I7, FGD facilitator)*

*"After plunging there were indeed many obstacles, what motivated them was that some of the trainees said, "Can I do it ?" from the response of the training participants who really wanted to learn. "Bli please teach me so I can, no matter what". (I4, facilitator's FGD)*

- b. Creativity or improvisation  
Creativity or improvisation that has been done is the presence of improvisation in dialogue, interspersed with jokes so as not to get bored and use common language that is easy to understand. Drama actors can read the situation of the audience and there is a division of roles that there is an intermediate role that as a justification role.

*"one of STT's peers as an intermediate role has actually read a lot about reproductive health message that he wants to convey so he can develop it well, giving the right information to the audience. The difficulty is, figurative language and already facilitated by the facilitator. (I2, FGD facilitator)*

Traditional art media as a health promotion media that educates the public in a positive way. This is supported by the research of Gusti Gede Ngurah Kursista, et al., 2009 explaining that health promotion using innovative Balinese wayang media can increase the knowledge of the head of the household in HIV / AIDS prevention [6]. Other research uses interactive puppet show media as a health promotion medium for adolescents by raising teenage topics such as drugs, promiscuity and smoking[7].

In this study, the development of traditional art media by STT adolescents is preceded by the process of transformation of reproductive health knowledge and skills in making traditional art media containing adolescent reproductive health messages related to premarital sex to the staging training process. For reproductive health materials

provided by reproductive health facilitators and accompany the media development process.

Art facilitators assist teenagers in developing traditional arts that contain reproductive health messages. Staging exercises, preceded by the expansion of the storyline into dialogue. The dialogue in the script is memorized by each performer and improvised by including the art of movement and dance accompanied by songs sung directly while dancing.

Challenges faced in making traditional art media as a media to promote reproductive health from the point of view of reproductive health and art facilitators, especially in the process of delivering reproductive health messages that have not been completed, players' knowledge of reproductive health is still lacking and difficult to unify the character of adolescent players reproductive health message wrapped in traditional art, namely dramaturgy, is a challenge because the audience will be bored if the drama contains a lot of talks. To overcome this, players can use the stage situation by improvising jokes that are attractive. Reproductive health messages into the drama can be included as long as they are straightened out by the role of the mediator. Despite the many challenges, reproductive health and art facilitators have a commitment and responsibility for the opportunities provided.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the manufacture of health promotion media through traditional art media, requires good preparation from the aspect of reproductive health message to be delivered and from the aspect of art in playing drama. Implications of research results in the form of learning in creating media that is directly beneficial to the young players. Seriousness is needed in reproductive health and art training.

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The study was conducted after receiving an ethical clearance from the Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research on humans, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University. Each research informant is given an informed consent so that the respondent knows the aims and objectives of the research and is willing to participate in the research. All authors state there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication and all authors contributed to the writing of this publication.

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