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Mitigation of Sexual Harassment Based on The Yellow Book Study in Islamic Boarding Schools

Muhammad Nur¹, Ariz Najib², Ajeng Silvia Rahayu³, Bella Rizky Mustikasari⁴, Edfitri Muflihatulsyawal⁵, Fitri Wahyuni⁶

¹²³⁴⁵⁶ Social Studies Education Study Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract—*Overcoming the moral decline that is currently sweeping the Indonesian nation, Islamic boarding schools have a large role in the world of education. The sad thing is that there are many cases of sexual harassment in educational settings and even in Islamic boarding schools. Whereas pesantren should be an ideal place to form character, not only through intellectual intelligence but also expect emotional and spiritual intelligence so that noble character is realized. This study uses the narrative review approach and aims to identify whether learning the yellow book related to sexual education has implications for mitigating sexual harassment in Islamic boarding schools. The results of the study then showed that the yellow book was able to eradicate the rampant sexual harassment, especially that which occurred in Islamic boarding schools. Therefore, the teachings of the yellow book should be studied, deepened, and implemented in real life, so that sexual harassment in Islamic boarding schools can be minimized or even completely absent.*

Keywords—*sexual harassment, yellow book, Islamic boarding school*

Correspondence. muhammadnur@upi.edu

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A. INTRODUCTION

Sexual harassment is not only a local issue but also a global issue where other countries are also facing the same problem. The perpetrators of sexual harassment usually act only to satisfy their desires. This sexual harassment can be done by anyone, such as family, as well as other people known to the victim, including teachers, friends, and others. In fact, it is not uncommon for harassment to occur in religious educational institutions, including boarding-based Islamic boarding schools. In fact, the Commissioner of Komnas Perempuan Siti Aminah Tardi stated that religious education institutions were instead the second highest educational institutions where there were many cases of sexual

harassment in them throughout 2015-2020 (Kompas.com, 2021).

As was the case in Indonesia recently, a leader of a religious education institution, namely Herry Wirawan, allegedly raped 21 female students who were aged 16-17 during 2016-2021 (Amindoni, 2021). Previously, a similar case had occurred in 2019 in Lhokseumawe, it was suspected that the case was carried out by the leadership of the pesantren against 15 female students (Maulana, 2019). There was also a similar case that occurred and was reported in January 2019 where a Koran teacher in North Aceh was arrested, who had molested 5 of his students (Yulianto, 2019).

Religious education institutions should be an institution that can educate a person's personal character so that he is

expected to be able to have good morals (Syafe'i, 2017). Such incidents should have received attention from various groups, because it is truly unethical for religious education institutions in Indonesia to be caught up in cases of sexual harassment. Even though juridically it has been regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Article 9 Paragraph 1a which states that every child has the right to receive protection from sexual crimes and violence in educational units that may be carried out by educators, educational staff, fellow students, and/or other parties (BPHN, 2014). If this incident of sexual harassment continues to be allowed, it will have a long-term impact on the victim (Noviana, 2015).

Sexual harassment can have an impact on the victim's physique, such as disrupting sleep patterns, eating patterns, and can even cause decreased immunity. In addition, harassment can have psychological and social impacts on victims. On the psychological side, victims can get traumatized, afraid to meet people, to sexual disorientation. Meanwhile, on the social side, victims may become lazy to go to school, stay away from friends, so that they are also likely to become perpetrators of sexual violence (Haryana et al., 2018). From the cases that occurred, we can find that religious education institutions should be a place to gain knowledge and strengthen morals even become a place of sexual harassment. So that preventive measures are needed so that similar cases do not occur in the future. One of the preventive measures for cases of sexual harassment is to present a sexual education program in education units (Elmehrek, 2021).

The impact of sexual education has been recognized globally on the lives of adolescents. Research results from around the world show that age-appropriate sexual education programs for adolescents contribute to the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, rape, and sexual harassment (Tabatabaie, 2015). Even though the

research results show strong evidence, sexual education for adolescents is still a challenge in the world of education.

The results of Tabatabaie's research (2015) show that in fact everywhere, among Muslim youths there is sexual immaturity due to cultural changes, especially those caused by technological developments, such as the internet, computers, blogs, and so on. This certainly needs attention with the involvement of further and comprehensive sexual education. In connection with preventive measures in cases of sexual harassment with the title "Sexual Education Based on Gender Equality as an Effort to Prevent Sexual Harassment in Youth in Ciela Village" which was investigated by Amanah Husnul and Yadi Mardiansyah in 2021 using the dedication method. The results of his research showed that there was a positive response from the participants wherein the participants began to raise awareness of sexual education and thought that it was important so that a safe environment could be created for them (Khotimah and Mardiansyah, 2021).

Samsul Bahri conducted research on sexual harassment in religious education institutions in 2021 with the title "Model of Child Supervision in Efforts to Prevent Sexual Harassment in Islamic Boarding Schools" and the focus of the research was on how child sexual abuse occurs in Islamic boarding schools. The results of this study then show that parents need a persuasive approach to children so that conditions in Islamic boarding schools are known transparently (Bahri, 2021). Reflecting on these two studies, the authors consider there is an urgency to examine whether learning the yellow book related to sexual education has implications for mitigating sexual harassment, especially in Islamic boarding schools.

B. METHOD

This research related to Mitigation of Sexual Harassment based on the Study of the Yellow Book in Islamic Boarding Schools uses a narrative review approach. Narrative review itself is used in answering and

explaining the formulation of problems that are focused on research and aims to identify and summarize previously published articles, avoid duplication of research, and look for new fields of study that have not been researched (Subakti et al., 2021). Narrative review is appropriate for use in this study because it can combine various reading sources that have high validity and are relevant to the research theme being studied, so that the final results of this research are objective. Sources were collected by applying the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis) method through a literature review with several stages, such as searching, downloading, then selecting literature with the following description:

- 1) Literature Search, at this stage the main focus of the researcher is to collect literature sources in the hope of obtaining the required data through searches on internet pages via the web such as Google Scholar, Scribd, and other sources that are considered credible using the keywords sexual harassment mitigation, study of the yellow book, as well as prevention of sexual harassment. These keywords are used to facilitate the search in order to obtain the suitability of the results obtained;
- 2) Downloading literature, at this stage the researcher sorts the sources found and separates the sources that are considered relevant to the research topic being studied. In the sorting process, the researcher skimmed or skimmed the abstract in order to find out the contents of the journal articles obtained, so that the results of downloading a total of 18 journal articles, 4 books, 1 thesis, and 1 proceedings could be obtained;
- 3) Selection of literature, at this stage the sorting of literature sources is carried out by adjusting the research objectives, so that they can answer and provide an explanation of the problem formulation that has been previously designed. Furthermore, the literature on various selected data sources is analyzed using the hypersensitive method, namely by drawing conclusions from one source, which are then associated with other

sources to better support so that the data is treated as a narrative evaluation.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problem of sexual harassment in society has always received scrutiny, both from the government and from society itself. The problem of crime is not a simple problem, especially in a society that is experiencing developments like Indonesia (Simbolon, 2018). In this regard, of course, it is necessary to have sexual harassment mitigation, which is a series of efforts to reduce or even eliminate sexual harassment, both through physical development and awareness as well as increasing the ability to deal with sexual harassment. Prevention and management of sexual harassment against adolescents can also be done by involving the role of education.

Increasing the understanding of adolescent characters regarding sexuality through sexual education can be used as an effort to mitigate sexual harassment. As for Ahmad's research (2017) sexual education in the family is considered important and is no longer considered taboo. Thus, sexual education in the family needs to be given according to the level of understanding of adolescents and their growth and development. The occurrence of sexual violence in children can be caused because children have not received sexual education.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry out sexual education for children and examine the extent to which this education can increase their protection from sexual exploitation (Yusuf, 2020). In modern times like today, issues related to sex are no longer taboo but are considered normal and it is an obligation for children and adolescents to receive sexual education. Providing an understanding of sexual education or sex education is very important for parents to give to adolescents. Even though at first sexual education is a foreign thing for teenagers, this understanding will be very useful and useful for teenagers.

Sexual education can provide information related to healthy sexual development and well-being, so that young

people also have the right to accurate and complete information. This sexual education is one of the efforts to minimize and prevent juvenile deviant acts, especially as the next generation of the nation. It is very important to teach sexual education from an early age as a step to avoid and deal with sexual harassment in adolescents (Wajdi and Arif, 2021). Apart from sexual education within the family, there is also school-based sexual education. School-based sexual education also has a very broad impact, especially for adolescents.

According to Tabatabaie (2015) school-based sexual education has also been recognized by researchers around the world. School-based sexual education programs that provide precise and scientifically accurate information to adolescents can contribute to the prevention of sexual harassment. Although in practice school-based sexual education has always been a controversial issue and one of the educational challenges that is not easy to deal with. On the other hand, sexual education is still taboo for some people who are concerned about the negative impact of sexual education, religious uncertainty regarding sexual education that imitates non-Islamic educational patterns, political ambiguity regarding sexual and reproductive rights, and lack of advocacy and legal support (Ramezankhani et al., 2014; Irianto, Kusuma and Nafi, 2020).

This view makes it difficult for adolescents to know much about sexual matters. When we want to stem sexual harassment, we should stem all means and follow all the rules outlined by Islam (Sidawi, 2021). Sexual education, which is known as taboo by some people, has actually been studied in several yellow books in Islamic boarding schools. The discussion is even discussed in detail, such as etiquette in sexual relations. This shows that Islamic boarding schools are educational institutions that are more open and almost total in discussing sexual education. In the Islamic scientific tradition, sexual education is actually not something that is taboo or new. There are two sources for Islamic law,

namely the Qur'an and hadith which generally examine many issues regarding sexual education, and sexual education in particular is a systematic topic of fiqh study.

Because specifically discussions on sexual issues are part of the scientific family of fiqh, through this fiqh book, students become very involved in discussions about sex issues. This makes sex education in the area of Islamic boarding schools quite popular. Practical aspects were also conveyed, especially those related to sex life. While the Qur'an is a source with a more general language, hadith and classic books (commonly called the yellow book) complement it in more complex discussions that have been adjusted to the level of education and ability of the santri.

Sexual education in Islam broadly aims to instill morals or sexual behavior that is blessed by Allah. Talking about the laws and ethics of sex in a straightforward and clear way is worship, because it is included in the activity of studying religion. Based on what has been done by Siti Fauziah and Mohamad Rohman (2012) who examined the problems of sexual education which include the domain of knowledge, opinions or feelings and the experience of their very good level of knowledge, we can evaluate further that, in fact, the conception of sexual education that has been formulated by some scientific circles for certain parts have actually been implemented in the curriculum of Islamic boarding schools.

When a person reaches the age of adolescence and is able to understand life's problems, he knows what is lawful and what is unlawful, even noble Islamic behavior becomes a custom and tradition. In Indonesia, the values of Islamic education are transformed through several educational institutions, including Islamic boarding schools (Ashari and Ariyanto, 2019). Islamic boarding schools are one of the educational institutions that will be able to shape the character of students, namely not only through intellectual intelligence but also expecting intelligence emotionally and spiritually so that noble morals are realized (Agustina, Sugiatno and Nurjannah, 2020).

The advantages of Islamic boarding schools are in the continuity of learning for 24 hours, this can make the behavior of students guided and controlled (Karim, 2020). In Islamic boarding schools, sexual education is also known in Arabic as al-Tarbiyyah al-Jinsiyyah. Abdullah Nasih Ulwan believes that sexual education is one of the efforts to teach, raise awareness, and provide information about sexual problems to adolescents (Ashari and Ariyanto, 2019).

In overcoming the moral decline that is currently sweeping the Indonesian nation, Islamic boarding schools have a big role in the world of education, especially in Islamic education. So it's not wrong if the education course continues to position character education as a way out, as well as an attempt to mold the character of the santri so that they have good character. One of the ways for someone to be successful in becoming a person with good morals is to study the yellow book, which is the main literature usually studied in Islamic boarding schools. Islamic boarding schools generally carry out the teaching of religious sciences, usually through teaching classic books, namely, for example, the yellow book (Yusri, 2020).

The yellow book is a book that is mandatory or must be studied by Islamic boarding schools, because the yellow book can be a provision for life for students in Islamic boarding schools and students who have become alumni (Thoriqussu'ud, 2012). The yellow book is an Arabic language book containing Islamic material written by Muslim scholars in the past and written on sheets of paper that used to be yellow in color. Kitab kuning is taught and studied intensely in Islamic boarding schools as part of the learning curriculum (Mardhiyyah, 2013).

One of the yellow books studied regarding sexual education in Islamic boarding schools is the Qurrotul Uyun book which studies the perception of a woman's body which is determined based on her fertility. Among the many books that specifically contain sexual and household education, there are also yellow books that are studied in Islamic boarding schools, namely the Book of Syarh Uqud al-Lujjayn

fi Bayan Huquq al-Zawjain, Risalat al-Mahidh, Al-Mar'ah bayna al-Syari' ah wa al-Hayat, also Manba' al-Sa'adah Fi Usus Husn al-Mu'asyarah wa Ahammiyah al-Sihhah al-Injabiyah fi al-Hayat al-Zaujiyyah (Mahmudah, 2015).

According to Setyawati and Zakiyah (2016), the yellow book that is studied in Islamic boarding schools not only examines the reproduction tools in the thaharah chapter (Kitab Bulughul Maram by Ibnu Hajar Al Asqolany), the social aspects that regulate the boundaries of the relationship between men and women in association (The Book of Riyadhus Ash-Sholihin by Sheikh Al-Islamy Muhyiddin), but also the methods or rules of making love (Kitab Qurrotul Uyun by Shaykh Muhammad Al-Tahami). The problem of sex is studied specifically in the chapters of the yellow book.

The books studied are al-Iqna', Riyadhul Badihah, Fatbul Qorib, Kifayatul Akhyar, Fathul Mu'in, and Fathul Wabhab. Issues related to sex are found in the thaharah chapter, the prayer chapter and the munakahat chapters. In the thaharah chapter, students are taught about the topic of chastity and cleanliness, regarding types of uncleanness. In the chapter on prayer, students are introduced to puberty and its characteristics for men and women, and the limits of genitalia for both. In the munakahat chapter, sex issues are discussed in relation to the obligations and rights of husband and wife. And the subject of sex is discussed in a book that contains specific information about sex, including the subject of marriage, the rights and duties of men and women.

These books are Uqudullujain, Fathul Izar, Adabul Muasyarah, and Qurrotul Uyun. In the Qurrotul Uyun Book, there is a complete and clear discussion of sexual relations, starting from the time, the recommended procedure, how to take a good position, and the reading prayer. (Fauziyah and Rohman, 2012). Apart from that, there are also books that strengthen learning, such as the Bulughul Maram Book, starting from the purification chapter (thaharah). This thaharah chapter opens with an explanation about water. In purification, basically water

is used. Although in Islam purification can also use dust or soil, the origin of thaharah is to use water. So, thaharah is an effort to get rid of hadas and uncleanness.

There is also the Book of Riyadhus Ash-Sholihin by Sheikh Al-Islamy Muhyiddin which regulates the procedures for the association of men and women in Islam, namely guarding their eyes, completely covering their genitals, women are ordered not to soften their voices in the presence of men, not mahram, it is forbidden for a woman to travel alone without her mahram as far as one day's journey (Fauziyah and Rohman, 2012). Given the yellow book which has been explained in detail regarding sexual education, students who have studied it should understand their own sexual condition. This understanding can certainly be used as an effort to mitigate sexual harassment in Islamic boarding schools.

D. CONCLUSION

Sexual education should be taught to children who are already teenagers. Thus, when a child reaches the age of adolescence, he can understand life's problems, he knows what is lawful and what is unlawful, and even makes noble Islamic behavior a custom and tradition. Islamic boarding schools are one of the educational institutions that will be able to shape the character of students, namely not only through intellectual intelligence but also expect emotional and spiritual intelligence so that noble morals are realized. The yellow book is an Arabic language book containing Islamic material written by Muslim scholars in the past and written on sheets of paper that used to be yellow in color. The yellow book is a book that is mandatory or must be studied by Islamic boarding schools, because the yellow book can be a provision for life for students in Islamic boarding schools and students who have become alumni. The yellow book that is studied and studied is related to sex education related to reproductive devices in the thaharah chapter discussed by Ibnu Hajar Al Asqolany's

Bulughul Maram, the social aspect that regulates the boundaries of male and female relations in association discussed in Riyadhus Ash-Sholihin by Sheikh Al - Islamy Muhyiddin also discusses methods or rules for making love and regarding the perception of a woman's body which is determined based on her fertility Qurrotul Uyun by Shaykh Muhammad Al-Tahami. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the yellow book can be a mitigation effort in eradicating rampant sexual harassment, especially that which occurs in Islamic boarding schools. Therefore, adolescents should study, deepen, and implement the teachings of the yellow book in real life, so that sexual harassment in the pesantren can be minimized or even completely absent.

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