

LEARNING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BASED ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

by Awatiful Azza, Cipto Susilo, M.ali Hamid

Submission date: 02-Apr-2019 02:16PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1104364765

File name: 6_INC_LEARNING_Rev.docx (25.05K)

Word count: 1841

Character count: 10509

LEARNING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BASED ISLAMIC ¹ BOARDING SCHOOL

¹Awatiful Azza, ¹, Cipto Susilo ², M.Ali Hamid ³
Lecturer in the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Jember
Email : awatiful.azza@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Adolescent reproductive health, especially in boarding schools often ignored. Ignore them in the provision of information on reproductive health, it is like reject that they are part of the teenagers who are naturally grow and evolve, because in adolescence will be a drastic change in terms of both biological and psychological. Adolescent reproductive health education is needed not only to anticipate adolescents with regard to sexual activity, but also necessary for sustainable generation of healthy and responsible.

This study aims to explore the needs of female students and managers on boarding schools about learning reproductive health in a traditional boarding school. Samples in this study were female students in traditional boarding schools Darus Sa'adah amounted to 10 female students and managers of boarding schools. The design used is qualitative with phenomenological approach.

The result showed that the material needs to be taught about reproductive health adolescent with a method that is easily understood and in accordance with the limits of propriety in boarding school.

Need to develop a simple model about learning reproductive health so that female students are more open to understanding their reproductive organs.

Keywords: reproductive health, boarding schools, female students

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Conditions of reproductive health in Indonesia until now quite worrying. According to the survey of Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Indonesia (2010) in adolescents in Jakarta and surrounding areas about 20.9 percent of adolescents aged 17-24 years had been pregnant and give birth before marriage. besides insecurity about unhealthy behaviors, problem adolescent are also indicated by the high spread of AIDS. Cumulatively, the AIDS case until June 2011 is 26 483 cases, approximately 45.9 per cent were between the age group 20-29 years. Adolescent female will bear a heavy burden from the impact of a lack of understanding about reproductive health.

Other data on the current condition of Indonesian teenagers based on baseline survey conducted KRR BKKBN West Java on 288 respondents aged 15-24 years in six districts of West

Java on May 2010 data showed approximately 39.65% of teens had sexual intercourse before marriage.

Whereas, the survey results BKKBN-LDFE UI, showing in Indonesia occurred 2.4 million abortions per year and about 21% is done by teenagers. Data about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in adolescents reached 4.18% and 50% of the number of people living with HIV / AIDS between the ages of 15-29 and drug users reached 2,736 people.

Female students in boarding schools are teenagers who require knowledge and education about sexuality and reproductive health.

At the boarding school of the Salaf, has been given the learning of sexuality and reproductive health., But most only through media yellow book. Learning sexuality, through media yellow book, more giving normative shariah education, morals and yet related to reproductive health.

Adolescent reproductive health problems can occur anywhere, one of which is life in boarding school. The dynamics of the history of the boarding school, shows that this institution has always been an active and contributing role of human resources to the nation of Indonesia.

However, in relation to the development of reproductive health, the boarding school has been lagging. Reproductive health problems in boarding school is still taboo in talking about, boarding schools tend to teach the science of religion, whereas other needs of adolescent among them is the need to get a lesson about health reproduction and social behavior.

1.2 Research Purposes

The risk of reproductive health problems can be influenced by many interrelated factors such as the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, sexual intercourse too early, access to health education, sexual violence. This condition puts young women who are most vulnerable in their reproductive systems face health problems. This study aims to explore the experience of female students and managers of boarding school learning about reproductive health in a traditional boarding school. Specific objectives to be achieved in this research is:

- a. Explores the female students' knowledge about reproductive health.
- b. Explores the problems happened to adolescent reproductive organs
- c. Explore methods of teaching reproductive health in a traditional boarding school

METHODOLOGY

a. Research Design

The research design used in this study is qualitative with phenomenological approach, which aim to explore the learning experience female students about reproductive health in a traditional boarding school. Research activities carried out within two (2) phases: 1) know the experience of female students in studying health reproduction based on boarding school. 2) know the methods of learning and taught in a traditional boarding school, about reproductive health and an understanding of traditional Islamic managers about reproductive health by using the method of Participatory Action Research (PAR).

b. Location and Time Research

This research was conducted in traditional boarding school in Jember district in the village Wirowongso Jember. The study involved young women who were in a traditional boarding school in the village Wirowongso and managers of boarding school.

c. Population and Sample

The study involved female students who are in Jember Darussa'adah traditional boarding school with 10 participants, and the manager of the boarding school.

d. Data collection and data analysis

Data collection techniques in this research is the in-depth interview on female students and managers of boarding schools. To determine the reproductive health study based boarding schools, the data collected was analyzed using a qualitative approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Female students' knowledge about reproductive health

Reproductive health problems in boarding school, is considered a taboo to talk about. Female students tend to be secretive and shy to discuss reproductive health. The results showed that, female students' understanding about reproductive health is lacking, in addition to never getting formal lessons at the boarding school about reproductive health female students also considers that the issue of reproduction is a personal matter that should be kept confidential. This is consistent with the statement of the participants as:

P1: I'm just learning about menstruation and toharoh from of the book is taught in boarding school.

P4: *I think reproductive health describes "toharoh" well after doing sex or after menstruation.*

Learning reproductive health has been taught by some of kitab kuning that has a charge related to reproductive health and sexuality. Some books are studied in boarding school Darus Sa'adah, including the kitab Risalatul Mahidh, kitab Uqud Al-Lujjayn, dan kitab Qurratul Uyun, but from a study carried out, these books contains more about women's obligations normative highly patriarchal, almost no aspect of health knowledge and all its consequences. Actually, when further identified, in addition to the books with popular titles as above there are a variety of other books such as Risalatul Mar'ah, Kitabun Nikah, Al Usfuriyah, Fathul Izhar, Ma Baina al-Nisa wa al-Rijal, Fiqhun Nisa', Qiyamul Lail, Fathul Syaiban, Al-Bahts fi Binai Usrotil Hasanah. From these books that are taught include ethics or manners, for sexual , marriage problems, a treatise about menstruation, istihadhah and puerperal, treatises women, women jurisprudence and moral education, and discussion about how to build a good family. The existence of these books show the wealth of the classical tradition of Islamic boarding schools that discuss about reproductive health and sexuality (Nurhasanah 2006).

b. Knowing the problems happened to adolescent reproductive organs

Reproductive health problems that often arise in the boarding school is about lack of cleanliness female students understand the reproductive organs, thus giving rise to several diseases such as itching in the genital and vaginal discharge problems. Some participants revealed about his experience during menstruation which indicates lack of understanding about reproductive health, the following statement:

P2: *I just replace the pads, once a day if menstruating which is why I often have problems itching or discharge.*

P6: *I often feel pain during menstruation, and so afraid that I was suffering from uterine cancer.*

Based on these data, showing that the learning model of existing reproductive health still does not explain about the needs of female students.

d. Knowing the healthy reproductive learning methods in traditional schools.

The low understanding about reproductive health female students in boarding school is also supported by a model of learning in many boarding schools Salaf who use traditional methods. No curriculum and assessment standards. Female students studied the books that have been determined by the boarding school, where rising levels of female students are evaluated based on their ability to memorize the books which have become the guidelines in boarding school.

2 However, on the other hand the issue of health (including reproductive health) at the boarding school, has long been a concern/ Mas'udi (2007) has shown a lot of things that are still apprehensive about boarding school, among others: the regulatory environment in terms of building layout is 2 usually located around the mosque with an irregular layout, dorm rooms cramped, chaotic, bathrooms were not clean and inadequate by the number students are there, generally very poor cleanliness. female students life the less clean often associated with skin diseases, from the behavior internally in its own environment female students tends to be liberal 2 and arbitrarily, but when dealing with outsiders tend to be less friendly.

The idea to integrate reproductive health through a variety of educational institutions is already long enough concern to government. Meanwhile, a 2 source of information about reproductive health available in the boarding school, basically nothing very specific discuss reproductive health issues. Only in Biology, sometimes found materials about the means of reproduction and also discussions related reproductive organs are also reviewed in the subjects of Fiqh. Therefore, reproductive health and sexuality education in boarding school is still needed. The cases above is evidence that reproductive health problems also occur in an environment that has a strong religious base. In this case the reproductive health and sexual education, must look at the context of cultural and religious values embedded in a boarding school environment in order to be accepted.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

a. CONCLUSION

1. There are many female students who do not understand about the reproductive organs and how to maintain their health
2. Boarding School as religion-based education, regard is necessary to improve the learning curriculum on reproductive health.

b. RECOMMENDATION

1. Need to be an adjustment between material about health issues, in particular, reproductive health contained in the yellow book with material about it outside the yellow book.
2. Need to modify teaching methods so that female students are more exposed to convey the problems related to reproductive health

3. Need to improve understanding for educators or managers of schools about reproductive health materials in order to deliver the maximum to female students

REFERENCES

Kartikawati. 2014. The issue of Reproductive Health and Sexuality in boarding school. Pamfletindonesia

¹ Mas`udi, Masdar. 2007. Islam and reproductive rights of women: In empowerment . Bandung : Mizan

¹ Nurhasanah 2006. *Pattern boarding school Education: Study Against Islamic Schools at the city of Pekanbaru*. Faculty of Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pranata, et.all. 2012. Development Empowerment Model boarding Schools, as a Reproductive Health Education Adolescents. Penelitian ; JKPKBPPK

Savitri. 2003. Socialize women's reproductive health. USU digital library

LEARNING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BASED ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

6%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

7%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah
Ponorogo

Student Paper

7%

2

www.rahima.or.id

Internet Source

6%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off