

Strategies for Increasing Awareness Of Covering *Aurat* to Form Religious Character Education among Elementary School Students

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Abstract

The Islamic faith teaches its followers how to distinguish themselves from non-Muslims in tradition, worship, and in private. The guidelines for the maintenance of aurat are one of the apparent variations. This research aims to investigate the awareness of genital covering in order to offer sixth-year students with exposure and information regarding the protection of the genitalia, which includes the regulation of clothing that conforms to Islamic law. This research is descriptive qualitative research. In this research, observational and temporal methods were employed. The research sample comprised ten sixth-grade students and four teachers chosen by the respondents. Overall, the findings of the survey indicate that some female students cover their aurat entirely, while others do so just when researching Islamic Education. After the Islamic Education period concluded, some pupils removed their hoods. In Physical Education and co-curricular activities, there are more students who do not have their aurat properly covered. Teachers promote "Role models" to students, utilize the power of attorney, campaigns and workshops, and distribute presents and Fardiyah Da'wah.

Keyword: *Aurat, Teaching, Islamic Education.*

INTRODUCTION

Allah SWT has commanded that all Muslims must cover their aurat. Islam has set criteria for satisfying the aurat covering duty (Suhid et al. 2013). The requirement to cover the aurat is to maintain maruah, honor, and prevent Muslims from sinning in accordance with His commandment;

Allah SWT has stipulated the obligation to cover the genitals for all Muslims. Islam has outlined guidelines for fulfilling the obligation to cover the genitals (Suhid et al. 2013). The obligation to cover this aurat is to maintain maruah, honor and prevent Muslims from evil and sin through His words;

(Surah al-Nur : 31)

According to fiqh, aurat refers to a portion of a person's body that must be hidden or protected from the view of a non-mahram. The appropriate attire for a Muslim lady, according to syara', is described in Allah's word, which means:

O Prophet, order your wives and your daughters and women who believe, to unfasten their clothes to cover their entire body (when they go out); this way is more suitable for them to be known (as good women) so that they are not disturbed. And

(remember) Allah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful.

(Surah al-Ahzab: 59)

The responsibility of covering this includes the use of which should be worn loosely, and cover the skin color of the genitals from being seen. Overall, the Hanafi, Maliki, Syafie and Hanbali schools have determined that the genitalia for men is between the navel and the knees while for women it is the entire body except for the face and palms based on the texts of the Koran and as-Sunnah (Suhid et al. 2013).

When the students discover their aurat there are still a significant number of them who do not fully cover their aurat, the teacher wants to communicate sentiments that are somewhat missing. The necessity for the notion of concealing aurat are not comprehended by junior high school students, particularly females. Observation revealed, for instance, that some sixth-year female students covered just their private parts and wore headscarves in class when teaching and learning solely Islamic Education courses. However, this is not the case for teaching and researching other topics.

It is even more grieving, the neglect of covering their private parts is increasingly widespread when students carry out physical education activities and co-curriculum activities. By only wearing short-sleeved sports shirts, tight trousers and no hood, students are free to do activities in school. In other words, there are still many among sixth-year Islamic students who ignore the principle of covering their genitals and consider this matter to be something of an understatement.

This issue has prompted the reviewer to conduct a research on "How to Increase Year Six Students' Awareness of Covering Aurat." This is because Year Six students are the next generation who will serve as role models for the nation's children in order for them to become useful citizens for religion, nation, and country. This research was also conducted to examine the students' attitudes, knowledge, and awareness regarding the practice of hiding their aurah .

. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The method of encouraging covering the genitals to form character

To ensure that the requirements of a Muslim's religion are consistent with his or her way of life, it is necessary to instill a consciousness of the need to cover the private parts from an early age. Consequently, proper strategies must be employed to students so that these requirements are not perceived as compulsion or even as education that promotes self-respect. Regarding genitalia, the aspect that most impressed pupils at three religious high schools in the Pekan region was parental upbringing (Lyons, A.M., Leon, S.C., Roecker Phelps, C.E., Dunleavy 2010). This indicates that the manner of upbringing by parents or at home is the most familiar and dearest to pupils while addressing genitalia-related topics. Therefore, it cannot be denied that parental education is one technique to raise students' knowledge of the importance of concealing their *aurah* (Hamat et al. 2013).

The Malaysian Ministry of Education's Da'wah and Leadership Sector, Islamic Education Section is responsible for implementing Islamic values in schools. One of the primary components of Da'wah Month for Schools is the campaign for complete genital covering (Llewellyn et al. 2003). This campaign is remarkable since it focuses on concealing the genitalia correctly, not just modestly, but also by highlighting the ways that should be used. This is a strategy that children readily accept; hence, it is included in the plan to raise awareness about concealing genitalia in schools. Additionally, the sector of children's animation might raise students' knowledge of the need to protect their private parts. Such as the animated film *Upin and Ipin*. According to a research by Noor Aida and Nasihah (2015), Kak Ros wears clothing that may be worn both inside and outside the home (t-shirts and pants) (covered hoods, wear modest clothes and cover the genitals) . Yaya's character in the animated series *Boboiboy* emphasizes hiding her intimate parts. Animation is a kind of healthy entertainment that educates the public, particularly students, about genitalia, hence the animation industry supports genital coverage awareness (Ofori et al. 2020).

2. The role of educators in shaping the religious character of lower class students

The role of educators is important for maintaining an early climate in schools (Ruzain Gratitude, 2015). The early climate here refers to the atmosphere in the school which gives a focus on religious life. With that, the early climate seeks to contribute to increasing awareness to cover private parts among students with the role of the teacher. Based on Nur Suhada (2014), awareness ads covering genitalia using 3D computer graphics are more attractive to adults and children because they provide concise and concise input. Roughly speaking, advertising using 3D computer graphics requires more funds because it is involved with the rapidly growing flow of technology. However, the impression is able to make a big impact on society, especially students. To realize this in increasing awareness of covering genitalia, this method requires more support from a financial perspective. This support is very important, especially from the government and related agencies as well as non-governmental organizations .

Apart from that, according to Asmawati Suhid, Mohd Faizal Mohd Zain, Abdul Muhsin Ahmad and Mohd Aderi Che Noh (2013) every individual needs to know something law and implement it. Therefore, they will have a high understanding compared to individuals who only know but do not practice it. The awareness of every Muslim in this matter is very important so that they can carry out the obligation to cover their genitals properly as required by syara'. In addition, they must understand, live and practice how to cover their genitals as desired and coincides with Islamic law. Muslims must also be istiqamah with the practice of covering their genitals (Suhid et al. 2013).

Farahwahida Mohd Yusof and Nur Afzan Muhamad (n.d) also argue that with the strengthening of power and the establishment of dress codes by university administrators, the university not only plays a role as a place to research, but also functions as a place for cultivating knowledge, where religious knowledge students can practiced and cultivated as a way of life for the campus community. In addition, the Islamic Religious Office in each country must design and hold awareness campaigns, lectures and strengthening powers regarding covering the genitals of

Muslims (Yusof and Nur Afzan Muhamad 2010). Mohd Nor Mamat (1999) argues that the implementation of a comprehensive legal system and integration of education can help promote the covering of genitalia in addition to prohibiting the involvement of Muslim women who do not cover genitalia in the mass media and print media through state print and broadcast media certificates. The state legal system, especially the Print and Electronic Media Act, needs to be Islamized to overcome the exploitation of women's private parts. (Mamat 1999).

Even though some of the students already wear hoods, the research focuses this research on the perfection of covering their genitals. Among the mistakes that often occur among students are:

- a. Wearing a hood but wearing a short-sleeved tracksuit.
- b. Dress in tight sports.
- c. Wearing a school uniform without underwear.
- d. Fold the sleeves up to the elbows.

This research is necessary to guarantee that students comprehend the notion of concealing their genitalia properly. This is a qualitative research that collects data through observation and interviews. The intended audience included ten sixth-grade girls and four teachers. This research included sixth-grade responders because students who have begun puberty are more conscious of the need to cover their genitalia properly. The researcher has made observations on 30 selected respondents during the teaching and learning process in the classroom as well as during physical education activities and co-curricular activities outside the classroom. The researcher found that there are still many female students who do not cover their private parts perfectly. Interviews were conducted by the researcher himself to identify problems in terms of:

- a. The level of student awareness of the obligation to cover the private parts.
- b. How to increase the awareness of covering color

A discussion was held with other teachers of the Islamic Education committee in the committee meeting to identify the cause and how to solve the problems faced.

1. Observation Analysis

Based on the observation of the respondent group, the researcher found that some of the female students had covered their private parts perfectly, while others only covered their private parts when researching Islamic Education. After the end of Islamic Education time, there are students who open their hijabs. When carrying out Physical Education activities and co-curricular activities, there are more students who do not cover their private parts perfectly.

2. Discussion Analysis

Through discussions held with Islamic Education teachers, several suggestions have been put forward to overcome this problem:

a. "Role model" for students

Start from ourselves as an educator. Perfect your private parts, hopefully it will be followed by our students. If in the past clothing covering the private parts was only synonymous with ustazah, now clothing covering private parts is appropriate in all professions and activities. Also prove that by covering the aurat perfectly, our morals will be more awake and our relationships will be preserved.

b. Using Power

The school can set school rules by requiring level two students to wear hijab. This action can indirectly encourage students to wear hijab while at school as well as outside of school.

c. Campaigns and Workshops

The workshop and campaign covering private parts is a very good example of encouraging students to cover private parts. The production of leaflets, posters, articles, badges and even books can attract the interest and awareness of students to cover their private parts.

d. Giving Gifts

Gift students with hijabs, clothes that cover private parts or books related to

private parts. Who knows his heart will open to change with the gift. In schools, the Islamic Education Committee can also provide alternative hijabs for students who give excuses for leaving hijabs or wet hijabs.

e. Fardiyah preaching

Speak from heart to heart. If our heart has been close to someone, it must be an easy way for us to search his heart and invite him towards positive change.

Based on this finding, it can be understood that teachers play an important role in educating their students about the demands of covering the private parts. The role of teachers as role models and role models should be highlighted well. This coincides with the views expressed by Tamuri and Ajuhary (2010) in their article titled "Effective Teaching Practices of Islamic Education Teachers Based on the Concept of Mu 'allim". Not only that, the teacher should also act wisely in encouraging the students to carry out the demand to cover the aurat. The role played by teachers is very big apart from the support from mom and dad at home. With the implementation of side programs in the school will increase the students' strength and understanding of this matter.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the findings of the research show that some female students have covered their private parts perfectly, while others have only covered their private parts when researching Islamic Education. After the end of Islamic Education time, there are students who open their hijabs. When carrying out Physical Education activities and co-curricular activities, there are more students who do not cover their *aurat* perfectly. The teachers suggest, "Role models" to students, using Kuasa, campaigns and workshops, giving gifts and Fardiyah preaching. Some suggestions for the next research are as follows: Early exposure is very necessary so that students are more prepared and really understand the concept of covering the aurat perfectly. The proposals that have been proposed must be implemented as best as possible and continuously. As a result of the research conducted, the researcher found that there is a positive change in terms of the practice of covering private parts among sixth year students. Hopefully the results of this research can be used for the glory of the ummah in the future.

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