



## “Who am I” Understanding Gender as a Strategy Prevention of LGBT in Islamic Boarding Orphanages

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### Abstract

Educational institutions that cannot be separated from the existence of homosexual issues are Islamic boarding schools. Parents, orphanage administrator, and chaplains must recognize the development of their students who are entering the adolescent phase. Adolescence is a transitional phase to adulthood that needs attention. This phase can cause various problems regarding adolescent reproduction including taking actions that are included in the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) category. The community service activity aims to increase understanding of gender in adolescents (student) as a strategy in preventing LGBT. The methods used in this activity include health education, group discussion forums, mentoring, and program evaluation. The results of the service obtained increased knowledge and understanding of orphanage administrator, chaplains, parents and students in preventing LGBT at the Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda. The incidence of LGBT in Islamic boarding schools can be prevented by various efforts, including increasing gender knowledge during adolescence, so that teenagers can understand who they are and how to behave.

### 1. Introduction

The community service is carried out at Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda which is located at Bakalan Rt 02/ Rw 02 Pucangan, Kartasura, Sukoharjo. Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda is one of the orphanages in Kartasura whose existence depends on donations from benefactors and donors who live near it. Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda is built on land owned by the Majelis Ta'lim Nurul Huda Foundation. The community service partner is the chairman of the orphanage home that takes care of orphans, totaling 32 children with an age range of 12 to 18 years.

The facilities include bedrooms, study rooms, and wardrobes. However, until now these facilities have not met the standard. This circumstances will greatly support the occurrence of physical health problems, for example Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and skin diseases

(scabies) so that children get sick easily (every week at least one of the gets sick) taken to a private practice doctor as a partner (Fahham, 2019).

In addition to physical health problems, there is also pathological problems, namely LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender). This can happen because the orphanage does not provide facilities (one room with one student or one mattress with one student), and the age of the children is in their early and middle teens who must receive guidance on reproduction. In this period adolescents feel comfortable with one gender or the same gender and are likely to involve various questions and sexual experiments (Siregar, 2019).

The caregiver said that there were students who complained to the administrator that they felt that they had grown up but had no interest in the opposite gender. Instead the students were very interested in the same gender because every day since childhood they had always been with their friends of the same gender. This has indicated that there are signs of LGBT where there is emotional and sexual attraction (Asra & Shofiah, 2017).

The absence of information facilities for adolescent reproduction about the problems and dangers, as well as living in one room for years are the basis that must be anticipated so that students do not become LGBT followers. According to Islamic point of view, it is recorded in the Qur'an when same-sex relationships or LGBT practices appeared, it happens at the time of Prophet Lut AS and in QS Al-A'raf verses 80-81 it was stated "Why do you do such a despicable act, which has never been done by anyone in this world before you?". Thus, we as Muslims are obliged to prevent students from doing this very despicable act and is prohibited by our religion.

The purpose of this service activity is for caregivers and students to gain new knowledge and experience with the presence of a service team from students and lecturers for a period of six months with 12 face-to-face meetings. It is also hoped that students can be entertained and educated with service efforts amidst the difficulties and shortcomings they feel during this time in the orphanage.

## 2. Methods of Implementation

This community service was carried out at Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda Kartasura for 6 (six) months, from October 2021 to February 2022. The purpose of this activity was to improve the quality of reproductive health and prevention of LGBT in the Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda Kartasura. The service method is carried out through several stages of implementation to overcome the problems that have been identified with partners (head management, caregivers, and students) which are listed in the implementation scheme in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Community Service Implementation Scheme

### Stage 1. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The FGD activities were carried out in two sessions attended by the service team, orphanage administrator, caregivers, and the students of Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda.

The first stage aims to conduct an initial survey to examine the problems faced by partners, so the problems related to health problems can be identified. The second discussion activity with the same participants discussed coordination and socialization related to the solutions offered to partner problems, so that agreements were formed regarding the schedule of activities as well as the facilities and infrastructure needed during the activity.

### **Stage 2. Material Preparation**

The material preparation is carried out by the service team. The material is prepared based on an analysis of the needs of partners related to the problems that occur. The material consists of problems in adolescents, adolescent reproductive health, reproductive irregularities, prevention of reproductive irregularities in the orphanage environment according to the partner's condition.

### **Stage 3. Activity Implementation**

Provide counseling as an effort to increase knowledge of orphanage administrator, caregivers, and students in preventing reproductive irregularities in adolescents. The counseling material is given in stages. After the provision of health education, there will be a counseling session on student problems.

### **Stage 4. Partner Assistance**

The final stage of this activity is assisting partners in problem solving. orphanage administrators and caregivers will conduct monthly counseling sessions with students as a medium for screening, problem solving, and evaluating problems faced by teenagers.

### **Stage 5. Activity Evaluation**

The evaluation was conducted to determine the ability of the orphanage administrators and caregivers of orphanages in preventing adolescent sexual deviations. This ensures that orphanage administrators and caregivers are able to overcome the problems that were carried out at the end of the activity.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

This service activity was attended by orphanage administrators, caregivers, students, and parents of Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda Kartasura. The implementation of activities in the form of health education was carried out for 6 sessions with details of the material as follows;

Table 1. Health Education Materials

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Theory</b>
1	Physiological changes in adolescence
2	Problems that can occur in the reproductive system
3	Problems that can occur in the reproductive system
4	Deviation and impact of sexual behavior
5	Reproductive deviation from an Islamic perspective and its impact
6	Prevention of LGBT in Islamic boarding orphanages

The material in health education was delivered by resource persons who are experts in their fields. The first resource person is a nursing lecturer who focuses on the field of reproductive health and the second resource person is a psychology lecturer who focuses on adolescent psychology and the problem has been adjusted to the needs of handling problems faced by partners . Health education was carried out in stages with the allocation of one meeting in the span of one month.

In addition to providing material in health education, the service team also provides time for counseling at the end of each meeting. This is expected to be a forum for solving psychological problems faced by students, parents, and orphanage administrators at the orphanage as caregivers for students. The service activities that have been carried out can be seen in the image below:



Figure 1. Group Discussion Forum



Figure 2. Health Education

All of these community service activities went well and the participants were very enthusiastic. The results of the service are measured through the evaluation stage which is carried out at the end of the service activity. In this activity, participants can understand the material provided and know how to prevent LGBT in orphanages. On the other hand, parents and caregivers are able to understand how to take care of their students and provide a deep understanding so that students avoid LGBT behavior.

Adolescence is a transitional phase in the childhood period to the adult period. This period plays an important role in a person's life, especially in forming individual personality. Therefore, health education is essential in this phase. Health education in the form of psychological changes in adolescents is expected to assist in forming personality of students who are currently in their teens. The results of other studies reveal that pubertal health concept education based on the Health Belief Model is effective in improve body image and self-attitude (Barkhordari-sharifabad, Vaziri-yazdi, & Barkhordarisharifabad, 2020).

Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda where the service takes place is an orphanage that accommodates prospective students who have orphaned backgrounds and have problems in housing or education. In additions, the orphanage also accepts prospective students who want to deepen their learning of Islam. The students have different backgrounds, namely personality background, maturity, self-sexuality, family, as well as education, and they live in an orphanage together without any counseling or information. Therefore, it can be ascertained that there will be problems both physically and psychologically and it is certain that there will be deviations in the form of LGBT.

Several similar research results apply various ways to prevent the occurrence of LGBT such as making their own learning curriculum and carrying out positive activities outside of learning hours (Ni'am, 2018). Student caregivers approach students and provide good examples (Mayawati & Firmsari n.d.), provide sex education to the parents (Wati, 2020), and provide understanding to students as a result of deviant actions and carrying out orphanage regulations (Syarif & Susanti, 2018). Health education on self-understanding to students about reproductive health and its deviations is expected to prevent LGBT in the Wisma Asuhan Yatim Nurul Huda environment.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adults who must get attention. Through this community service, it is hoped that the participants will understand how they should behave in order to avoid LGBT. The benefit of this activity is that we must be more careful in taking care of our children so that they can live a healthy life in their daily lives.

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