

Analysis of Early Childhood Teacher Perceptions of Sex Education in an Islamic Perspective

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Abstract. This study aimed to obtain perceptions of early childhood teachers on sex education for young children, namely: (1) the urgency; (2) material; (3) cargo Islamic values; (4) the victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse; (5) planning and implementation; (6) the efforts of teachers in anticipation of sexual abuse; (7) constraints. The study used a descriptive method, with 45 respondents Bandung Raya early childhood teachers. The survey results were analyzed by an Islamic perspective related to sex education. Data were collected by questionnaire. Based on data analysis concluded that: most of the early childhood teachers looked very urgent sex education for children, and all the teachers take seriously the charge of Islamic values in sex education, but the perception of teachers about materials and strategies sex education refers to the theory of the West and only a small fraction charged Islamic values.

Keywords: teacher perception, sex education, early childhood, Islamic value

Introduction

Cases of child sexual abuse in the last decade are very alarming. For example, there are cases where young children are raped, killed and after death raped again. Ironically the culprit was still a teenager. Another case in one of the districts, early childhood being abused by his stepfather to fainting and sustaining injuries and tearing of the hymen. In addition, there are also cases where an early child is abused by a child who is still in elementary school because he often watches pornographic videos watched by his parents. There are many other cases of sexual abuse that occur, even the cases revealed are much smaller in number than the real. These cases of violence can be pathological when violence becomes an outbreak of disease is not incurable (Astuti, 2013).

Completing the above data, it was reported that until mid-June 2014 there were 459 cases. In Bandung, Surabaya, and Medan identified there are approximately 40 thousand children victims of sexual exploitation. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia has

the worst handling (Hadi, 2016). Based on the report of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), the Ministry of Child Protection for Child Protection (Sitepu, 2016) in 2013 noted that there had been 590 cases of sexual abuse in children (rape, sodomy, obscenity and pedophilia). Furthermore, it was also disclosed that the perpetrators of sexual abuse in adolescents and younger children, generally triggered pornographic video and liquor (LBH APIK Jakarta, 2005). A 2015 study of cases of sexual abuse in early childhood also found that perpetrators of sexual abuse in early childhood were triggered by pornographic videos via mobile phones and the internet (Erhamwilda et al, 2015). The most frequent victims of sexual abuse found in the study were girls. This is similar to Setiadi (2001) about victims of abuse that are dominated by women.

Faced with these facts, it is necessary to continuously develop various programs/ activities that are preventive and curative either by the government, non-government institution or society. The Ministry of PP-PA has planned and conducted reproductive

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