SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE OF VEIL LECTURERS IN WEST SUMATRA HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS: A CASE STUDY APPROACH

Benny¹
Hanif Cahyo Adi Kistoro²
benny178@gmail.com
hanif.kistoro@pai.uad.ac.id

Abstract: The strength of the negative stigma to women not only makes them ostracized but more of it in some room public women are veiled until they experience rejection, one of them in college high. Different from college another height, in one college high in West Sumatra, women veiled instead of accepted. On this campus, a lecturer has veiled for years. This research generally focuses on social reception. This research explains the acceptance of the lecturer veil at college height and what is just the driving factor a lecturer veiled can be accepted at college tall. Study this use approach study qualitative with research strategy studies case single type explanatory. Use method semi-structured interview with 11 informants from circle leaders, colleagues fellow lecturers, staff education and students. This study found that veiled lecturers at the college were in the accepted category. This means that socially veiled lecturers are not isolated. Though by appearance different from the lecturer in general lecturer veiled not differentiate themself from the environment. Likewise, party campuses do not treat lecturers veiled differently from lecturers others. The reception lecturer veiled this is also encouraged with the method religious lecturer a veil that is not disturbing others as well his personality is intelligent, obedient, disciplined, generous, and considerate.

Keywords: Social Acceptance, Veiled Lecturer, Public space, restrictions

Abstrak: Kuatnya stigma negatif terhadap perempuan tidak hanya membuat mereka dikuulik tetapi lebih dari itu di beberapa ruang publik perempuan bercadar hingga mengalami penolakan, salah satunya di bangku kuliah. Berbeda dengan perguruan tinggi yang lain, di salah satu perguruan tinggi di Sumatera Barat, perempuan bercadar malah diterima. Di kampus ini, seorang dosen telah bercadar selama bertahun-tahun. Penelitian ini umumnya berfokus pada penerimaan sosial. Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang penerimaan dosen bercadar di perguruan tinggi dan apa saja yang menjadi faktor pendorong seorang dosen bercadar dapat diterima di perguruan tinggi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan strategi penelitian studi kasus tipe tunggal eksplanatori. Menggunakan metode wawancara semi terstruktur dengan 11 informan dari kalangan pimpinan, rekan rekan dosen, tenaga kependidikan dan mahasiswa. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dosen bercadar di perguruan tinggi berada pada kategori diterima. Artinya dosen

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang
² Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta

Volume 13 Number 2 October 2022
Submitted: 14-09-2022 Accepted: 16-09-2022 Approved: 05-10-2022 Published: 19-10-2022
bercadar tidak terisolasi. Padahal secara penampilan berbeda dengan dosen pada umumnya dosen bercadar tidak membedakan dirinya dengan lingkungan. Demikian pula pihak kampus tidak memperlakukan dosen bercadar berbeda dengan dosen lainnya. Penerimaan dosen bercadar ini juga didorong dengan metode dosen agama jilbab yang tidak mengganggu orang lain serta kepribadinya cerdas, patuh, disiplin, dermawan, dan perhatian.

**Kata kunci:** Penerimaan Sosial, Dosen Bercadar, Ruang Publik, Larangan.

**Introduction**

Reform is not only open tap politics in Indonesia. Reformation is also coming available room expression religious. After the reformation, religious adherents are free to do activity religious and display attribute religion, especially the use of hijab for women Muslims. Previously, during the New Order government, the hijab experienced discrimination. Hijab looks like a form of resistance to the government. The user is also considered a group radical (kistoro et al, 2020).

Post-reform, hijab started getting his freedom as an identity woman Muslim (Ratri, 2011). More and more users are wide. Hijab is not only used by activists or group recitation but also used in the public ordinary. The use of the hijab is increasing bloom when the media and the public figure follow enliven hijab use. Hijabs are then present in various shapes and names, one of them veil (Sunesti, 2012).

The veil is a version advanced from the use of the hijab (Ratri, 2011). When the hijab only covers hair, ears, neck, and sometimes shoulders and chest, then the veil is the hijab that permanently covers the shoulders and chest and at the same time cover face, so that it looks only eye course. Use blanket usually be equipped with clothes long coloured dark no body shape as well be fitted with socks and gloves hand (Smith-Hefner, 2007).

Even though the veil many have used it lately, it doesn't mean using the cover without a problem. The negative stigma of blanketing makes women veiled and often experience exclusion and rejection. Exclusion and rejection of user veil no only happening among the public ordinary. Several colleges too high do it (Kistoro et al, 2020).

Polemic ban lecturer veil in college tall Becomes interesting when there is one an accommodating campus in West Sumatra to lecturer veiled. On campus, there is one
lecturer who has used a blanket for four mercy years last. In fact, until this moment, there has been no news denial from the college tall the veiled lecturer. Case this is the antithesis of reality use veils on campuses that make denial to women veiled. See case this from corner field reception social will describe how a lecturer veiled can be accepted in college high.

According to latipah (Latipah, 2020), acceptance social is a state where an individual is accepted and liked by others in the environment. Meanwhile, according to Berk (Berk, 2009), social acceptance is the ability of the individual who makes herself valued by members of the other group as a helpful colleague social. There are several category receptions social according to Hurlock (Hurlock, 1978). Category this at a time to show the level of reception social someone in the group. Between categories of reception, and social including star, accepted, climber, fringe, Neglectee, and isolate.

Category star is the level of highest acceptance. Individuals in category stars are considered the most popular in the group. Everyone thinks _ of the best friend. Everyone admires too individual category stars. Individuals in the category are accepted and liked by as big the group. Status is not as strong as category stars. Therefore he could lose that status when Keep going continuously To do the opposite thing with the group. Temporary Individual category climber accepted by the group; however, he wants to get reception from more other groups he likes. Position climber this risky enough because he just lost reception from the group previously but did not yet get reception from the expected group.

Another category is Individual Fridges accepted by the group and not hoping or looking for reception from group another. The reception category fringe is in a precarious position. He will quickly lose acceptance when to does something opposite thing _ with the group. An individual category neglectee is someone who doesn't like a time and hates it. He was ignored because he was shy, quiet, and could not give anything to the group. The final Individual category isolate is individuals who do not receive in a group (involuntary isolates) or intentional individuals _ attractive self from the group particular because not enough interested in the group (voluntary isolation).

In the treatment, acceptance social influenced many factors. Berk and Meyers explain several factors that can affect social reception, including related ability, academic, social, power pull look and personality. Ability Academic owned
individuals will more easily receive than fewer students' achievement (Berk & Meyers, 2008). Skilled individuals in communicating socially, are active in the group and are friendly, and trusting self will tend more accepted. Another aspect that doesn't matter is the power-pull display. Appearance could influence the level of reception social someone. Less individual interest tends to shun friends his age. Another aspect at play is personality. Personality is somebody including those that affect the reception of social someone. A closed personality, shy, passive, no believe yourself, hurry angry, easily emotional, and impulsive will cause somebody rejected by his friends.

**Research Methods**

Study this is study qualitative with approach study studies case single type explanatory. According to Louis Smith in Stake (2009), the case is a "limited system" (a bounded system), he restricted time and place. According to Yin, the point could be in the form of a concrete entity in the form of an individual, group small, organization or partnership (Yin, 2009). Yin also distinguishes studies cases. Comes in three types: case exploratory, explanatory, and descriptive. First, studies case exploratory is purposeful research to test something theory or hypothesis to use strengthen or even reject theory or ideas that have been there. Second, study case explanatory or studies case causal. Study studies case aim to explain the connection Between two or more symptoms. Study this dotted on the question how and why. Third, research studies case descriptive aim to make a description, overview or Paint by systematic, actual and accurate facts, traits as well as the connection between the phenomenon under investigation.

The study this conducted from September to October 2021 at one of the colleges high in West Sumatra. Data was collected through method interviews and observation straight away. Interview conducted with 11 informants from leader faculties, lecturers, staff education, student, and lecturer veil itself. Meanwhile, the word was taught to see settings location and treatment college tall to lecturer veiled.

In studies like this, data analysis is carried out in several Steps, including organizing data, reading the introduction to databases, coding and containing themes, data presentation and preparing information (Creswell, 2015). They are organizing conducted with saved data structured in computer files. Furthermore, the data is
transcribed and becomes a unit of the text complete for analysis. Data already transcribed then be read over and over again.

Stage next describes a case that makes a description of the subject by chronological events (before, medium, and after) according to the context. Next, do data encoding by grouping text and visual data into a category of information small, looking for proof for code from various databases that have been collected, and then labelling the principle. Next, data classification is sorting out categories and grouping them. Becomes one dimension of information or a known general idea with the theme (Kistoro, 2019). Acquired articles then interpreted or interpreted.

Results and Discussion

Reception lecturer veiled by social at college tall

S3 lectures don't only deliver Mrs Anita (pseudonym name) to be a doctor but also bring it together with Street's new spiritual. The spiritual path is what Mrs Anita has chosen for 17 years last, and on the way spiritual this That's why Anita's mother decides to use a veil.

Anita's mother is a lecturer at one college high in West Sumatra. He has served on campus for 34 years. As a lecturer, Mrs Anita always attempted to increase her academic ability. After completing S2 in America, in 2003 Mrs Anita continued her doctoral education in Bandung.

Famous as a devout Muslim since still a girl, in Bandung Mrs Anita is enough selective to choose friends. Anita's mother doesn't want to be friends or close with just anyone. The attitude then reunites Mrs Anita with friends who are also obedient and religious, except for circle Pilgrims Tablighi.

Tablighi Jamaat is a transnational da'wah movement which, according to them, seeks to return to the pure practice of Islam. Destination movement awakens soul-spiritual in self every Muslim good person in the life community (Hasanah, 2017). In training his preaching Pilgrims Tabligh used the method of sympathetic and high morals. They have a spirit of brotherhood (Ikhwan) that is strong and avoids problems that can bring division (khilafiyah). The attitude this is a very profitable group of
pilgrims Tablighi. Not amazed member Pilgrims Tabligh come from various among. One of them is from academia.

For Mrs Anita herself, join with Pilgrims Tabligh in Bandung is like finding a new family. Far from home and friends lecturers on campus do believe it brings loneliness. However, care and concern for his friends in the Jama'ah Tabligh could brush off that loneliness. With his friends in Jamaah Tabligh, Mrs Anita follows several study programs, such as studying faith and manners. The goal is to become a real Muslimah love the Prophet and practice the sunnah. The condition was also the one that encouraged Mrs Anita to wear a veil.

Not easy for Mrs Anita to decide to use a veil. He must flip through a return to the books of the priests of the schools that have been learning before when studied at a religious school in his village. He wants to ensure the law use veil according to the priest of the sect. Most of the priests of the sect were found obliged to use cover, and only part tiny school priests thought the veil was sunnah. Finally, after having a strong belief, in 2004 or the year second her doctoral degree, Mrs Anita decided to use cover.

Following the information obtained from Mrs Anita that the use of the veil is a form of implementing Islamic law so it is usually not considered to be something strange. According to him, there are many strange things in the community, for example, people who do not carry out their religious teachings well but are not considered strange, such as prostitutes who still exist in the community.

outside campus, the people of West Sumatra were already long enough to know women veiled. Case enough veil _ interesting attention West Sumatra public happened at the beginning of the 1990s. At that time, the group Darul Arqam whose woman is also veiled declared as Genre heretical by the Indonesian Ulema Council Level I West Sumatra (Sajari, 2015). When focusing on Pilgrims Tabligh alone, the group has already been in West Sumatra since 1980, to be precise in Santok, Pariaman. In 1985, the Jama'ah Tabligh set up Markaz (center. His first activity was at the Muhammadan Mosque, in Padang City. And in 1988, activity da'wah through khuruj (exit) start they do. Da'wah Pilgrims Tabligh Keep going growing; until 2006 there were eight halaqah's (combination) a number of the mosque the place Pilgrims Tabligh To study) in the city of Padang and 34 halaqah outside the city of Padang (Witrianto, 2018).
Even though the activity religion in the neighbourhood campus is good enough, isn't it mean Mrs Anita is accepted so the course? On the beginning return to campus, many very comments no delicious arrived in Mrs Anita's ears. In the end, the problem of Anita's mother's veil was also brought to the university senate forum. In the Senate, the problem veil this Becomes a complicated discussion, many refuse, but _ some defend it. In a complex situation like that one Great Master is a pretty respected voice out with a loud tone so that the veiled person no at issue on campus. Member, the rest of the senate, it can be quiet. Since that's the problem veil silence course.

Today, it's been 14 years since Mrs Anita has been wearing a veil on campus or almost 17 years old since Anita's mother veiled for the first time. At her campus, Mrs Anita is still active in teaching like lecturers. Activity and other academics are also routine—devotion to community, research together, seminars and conferences already Become part of activities on campus. The only factor health makes it must choose, stay followed in activities on campus or rest at home.

among students too many use veils. Phenomenon this not only happened at Ibu Anita's campus but almost equally si whole campuses in West Sumatra and even in Indonesia in general. Veil no again Thing foreign for a public moment this. What again During the pandemic two years Lastly, people were forced to use a mask which incidentally also covered their faces like a veil. People who are veiled and who are wearing masks are already almost seen as the same.

**Factor supporter reception social**

Term Reception Social originated from two words, Acceptance and Social. Reception or in the form of the verb "to accept" is an attitude that can see others as an individual or as proper humans appreciated. According to Grace (1999), received means seeing people as a person, not as objects. Temporary the meaning of the word acceptance according to Taylor (1995) is the ability to get in touch with others without judging and without controlling.

In the explanation area, acceptance social is the willingness of the individual to accept the presence of others and involve them in something positive social environment (Karina & Suryanto, 2012). Reception not only appears from individuals who receive (environment social) but also an ability of the person received. As
explained by Berk (2009) that reception social is the ability of the individual who makes herself valued by members of the other group as a helpful colleague social. From here see that attitude acceptance not only comes from the social environment but also influenced the ability of the individual accepted.

One factor that can affect social reception is the personality of the individual himself (Berk & Mayers, 2008). Closed (exclusive) nature tends to make somebody reject the environment. Personality exclusions make an individual not want to understand the differences around them. Individuals often come first and do not want to adapt themselves to their environment and surroundings (Barida, 2017). Farther away, someone who has personality exclusivity will attempt an attractive self, limit self, and differentiate herself from other people. On the other hand, someone with a personality open (inclusive) will adapt self with a different environment without must lose identity or essential self (Barida, 2017).

In the case of Mrs Anita, using a veil show a different identity from the environment. This thing because Anita's mother was the only one using the cover in the department, good from circle lecturer nor power education. Even though my Mother Anita looks different from the environment on campus no as well as immediately makes Mrs Anita has a distinct personality and attitude toward other people.

Attitude is no different from that Mrs Anita showed above not a straightforward philosophy. He started behaving in the ordinary course. That is, even though the use of Anita's mother's veil is not shown significant changes. The relationship with the leader, chief department, and fellow lecturers, including to students with no experience changes drastically. Furthermore, an attitude typical of just this is also accompanied by an attitude of no attractive self, no cover self and no limited self with the environment surrounding. Lastly, Mrs Anita also adjusted herself to the environment. This thing is seen in how Anita's mother changes his appearance so that he can follow the rule of dress at that time.

Attitude no differentiate self above no only minimizes problems that arise because Anita's mother is veiled but at a time open Street for Mrs Anita for involved in various activity academic and social on campus. Likewise, through Mrs Anita's
attitude is also the people around her do not feel hesitate and object to involving Mrs Anita in various activities on campus. Mrs Anita's involvement signifies that Mrs Anita was accepted in her environment.

Veiled woman often experiences discrimination double. He gets restrictions because of their gender status as a woman and the veil he uses (Latri, 2009). In interacting with society, the veil is often considered an obstacle. The veil interferes with the relationship process of the individual in society. The existence veil is regarded as the more complicated connection positive between the Public when openness and mutual see a face made as something fundamental (Andiko, 2018).

Restrictions to women veiled the large when the veil she wears is linked with group fanatics, radicals, and terrorists. At the point of this discrimination Step, the next one appears. Veiled women no only considered different but also exiled, restricted even come to the stage humiliated (Rahman, 2013). Form no discrimination _ only in form verbally, but also in the form of action even in the form of the policy until regulation legislation (Hidayat & Khoiruddin, 2016).

Different Mrs Anita's case, even though use the veil on campus, Mrs Anita does not once get treatment different from the environment. At the level of policy, for example, until the moment this not yet there is no policy special issued _ campus related lecturer veiled, ok regulation university level, faculty nor level majors. Instead, on the other hand, all lecturers well-veiled _ or not _ veiled treated the same. So that with treatment same and not different This, Mrs Anita is free to follow various activity academic and social activities on campus. Anita's mother's freedom to follow activities on campus and Mrs Anita's involvement in it show that Mrs Anita was accepted in her environment.

Indonesia doesn't only have a diversity of religions and beliefs but also a diverse flow and understanding of religion. Diversity Genre religious this get the place when espoused democracy _ as system political give room for that. Especially in this reform era, developments in Genre religion grow more fertile in the middle society. At least, a study in 2012 on Genre religion found that precisely in the West Sumattra region there are 39 religious streams. Of 39 streams religious 34 of them are Genre Islamic religion (Noorbani, 2014).
Genre religion is a group or movement religion that differentiates self from the group the main religion (mainstream). Group this on purpose separate self from current main thinking religious people tend exclusive, and not seldom behave critically against established scholars (Bruinessen, 1992). According to Sarwono (1999), a social group has rules, norms, and traditions that bind each member. Consequently, from pressure, good group character is real and imaginative and each member will attempt to adapt to the group society.

As a member of Pilgrims Tabligh Ibu Anita also has a row of principles, norms, and traditions that must be followed. However so, in life, Mrs Anita doesn't so rigid and exclusive. Anita's mother doesn't want to highlight understanding religion and belittling and understanding other people's religions. Anita's mother is aware that everyone has understand different religions. Instead of questioning and understanding other people's faith, Anita's mother chooses to appreciate it. Anita's mother doesn't once dictate understand his religion to others, never mind dictate, invite no. Attitude The religion shown by Mrs Anita is attitude moderate and inclusive religion. one Anita's mother's side remains can Becomes a Tablighi (call) member Pilgrims Tabligh), on the other hand, the people around him do not feel disturbed by understanding his religion.

In the process of receiving social, personality individual is very decisive. According to Mappiere (1982) among the factors that cause individuals to receive in the group include intelligence, care, and generosity. Individuals with the ability to think well, a lot of thinking interest groups and often put forward fruit mind will more easily receive the environment. Likewise, considerate and cheap individuals who share with the other members will too quickly receive the group. Besides Mappiere, Berk and Mayers (2008) added that one of the encouraging personality individuals receive environment is behaving inclusively. A closed character, shy, passive, and not believing self, will cause somebody rejected by his friends.

Below this a number of the nature and personality of Mrs Anita. Personality is Mother Anita's personality the most informed by informants compared to several of Mother Anita's other personalities. These personality traits include smartness, obedience, disciplined generosity, and consideration. Several of Mrs Anita's
personalities above not only encourage Mrs Anita to be accepted environment, more that Mrs Anita even preferred.

**Conclusion**

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the existence of Mrs Anita was accepted at the university. This form of acceptance is categorized into the category of socially acceptable acceptance. Individuals in the category are accepted and liked by some big group. However status no as strong as the category Star which is considered the most popular in the group. Mrs Anita's acceptance to campus showed with Mrs Anita's attitude and behaviour are not differentiated self. The attitude this starting with an attitude typical only, no attractive self, no cover and no limited self with the environment surrounding. Lastly, Mrs Anita also did adjustment herself especially in Thing's appearance while on campus. Mrs Anita's acceptance on campus is also emphasized by the attitude of institutions that do not distinguish Mrs Anita from campus. Start from university level up to level major no once Secrete rule about the veil. Use a veil handed over to each lecturer.

Besides the two conditions above the things that encourage Mrs Anita to be accepted on campus is the way Mrs Anita lives a religion that is not disturbing other people on campus. In addition, Mrs Anita also has traits and personality that make it received like intelligent, obedient, disciplined, generous, and considerate.

**REFERENCES**

Andiko, T. (2018). Prohibition Veil in College Perspective _ Sadd al -Dzariah. Madania: Journal of Islamic Studies, 22 (1), 113–130.

Barida, Muya. (2017). The 5 th Urecol Proceeding, 18 February 2017. UAD Yogyakarta.

Berk, Laura E. (2009). Child Development (6th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Berk, LE, & Meyers, AB (2008). Infants, Children, and Adolescents (6th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education. Retrieved from https://books.google.co.id / books?id = bwmxCgAAQBAJ

Cresswell, JW (2015). Research Design, Approach Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed (3rd ed.). Yogyakarta: Student Library.
Daud, FK (2018). Syar’i Hijab Trends and Polemics Veil: Observing squirm Islam Contemporary in Indonesia, (April), 39–53.

Grace, J. (2005). Psychology Communication Edition Revision. Bandung: PT. Teenager Rosdakarya.

Hasanah, Uswatun. (2017). Pilgrims Tabligh I (History and Development). El-Afkar: Journal of Thought Islam and Hadith Interpretation, 6(1), 1-10.

Hurlock, EB (1978). Child Development. (A. Dharma, Ed.) (6th ed.). Jakarta: Publisher Erlangga.

Kistoro, HCA, & Sibarani, ANL (2019). Relevance Map Value Concept Proverb Sunan Mountain Jati in Islamic Education. Journal of Islamic Religious Education Al-Thariqah, 4 (2), 24-40.

Kistoro, HCA, Kartowagiran, B., Naim, N., Latifah, E., Putranta, H., & Minggele, D. (2020). Islamophobia in education: perceptions on the wear of veil/niqab in higher education. Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies, 10 (2), 227-246.

Kistoro, HCA, Kartowagiran, B., Naim, N., Latifah, E., Putranta, H., & Minggele, D. (2020). Islamophobia in education: perceptions on the wear of veil/niqab in higher education. Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies, 10 (2), 227-246.

Latipah, Eva., Kistoro, Hanif Cahyo Adi., Khairunnisa (2020), Imaniyah, Scientific Attitudes in Islamic Education Learning: Relationship and the Role of Self-Efficacy and Social Support: Edukasia: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Islam, 15(1), 37-56, 10.21043/edukasia.15i1.7364.

Mappiare, A. (1982). Psychology Teenagers. Surabaya: National Effort.

Noorbani, MA (2014). Development Stream / Get it Religion in West Sumatra. Multicultural and Multireligious Journal, 13 (1), 173-186.

Rahman, Abdul A. (2013). Psychology Social: Integration of Knowledge Revelation and Knowledge Empirical. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.

Ratri, L. (2011). The veil, the media, and the identity of Muslim women. Forum Journal, 39 (2), 29–37.

Sajari, D. (2015). MUI Fatwa About Genre Misguided in Indonesia (1976-2010). MIQOT: Journal of the Sciences Islam, 39 (1), 44-62.

Smith-Hefner, NJ (2007). Javanese Wand The Veil in Post- Soeharto Indonesia. Journal of Asian Studies, 66 (2), 389–420. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021911807000575
Stake, R.E. _ (2009). Studies Case in Handbook of Quality Research. Ed. Norman K Denzin, and Yvonna S Lincoln. Trans. Dariyatno, et al, Yogyakarta: Student Library.

Sunesti, Y. (2012). Public Space and Expression the Diversity of Hijabi Women in Yogyakarta. Sociology Reflective, 6 (2), 1–11. Retrieved from http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/isoshum/sosiologireflektif/index

Taylor, SE (1995). Health Psychology. New York: Mc. Graw Hill Inc.

Van Bruinessen, Martin. (1992). The splinter movement among Indonesian Muslims: Background Behind Socio-Cultural. Ulumul Journal Qur’an, 3 (1), 6-27.

Witrianto. (2018). Development Pilgrims Tablighi in Padang City. Andalas University. Retrieved from http://repo.unand.ac.id/14829/

Yin, RK (2009). Case Study Research: Design and Method (ed.4). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage