



## Instruct Awareness of Good Morals through Education on Forms of Sexual Harassment

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### Abstract

*The Community Service Activity on Instilling Awareness of Ethical Morals through Education on Forms of Sexual Harassment at Rahmat Islamiyah Senior High School, Medan Helvetia District, Medan City, was conducted to enhance students' understanding of sexual harassment, which has previously been limited. The school has never received specific education on the prevention and handling of sexual harassment, so several forms of mild sexual harassment often occur without adequate treatment. To support the smooth implementation of the activity, data collection was conducted through interviews with school officials, and a pre-test was administered to determine the level of students' initial understanding of the issue of sexual harassment. The solution provided through this activity was in the form of knowledge transfer through seminars, interactive discussions, and roleplays that illustrate various forms of sexual harassment, their impacts, and preventive measures. The education also emphasized the importance of ethical morals in building commendable behavior, respect for others, and caution in social interactions. To support the activity, a budget allocation of Rp1,347,500 was required. After the activity was implemented, the results showed that the level of students' understanding had increased from 88% in the pre-test to 93% after participating in the education. This demonstrates the activity's success in providing a comprehensive understanding of the definition of sexual harassment, its forms (verbal, nonverbal, physical, non-physical, and digital), the impact on victims, and how to report and seek assistance. The school also responded positively to the recommendation to establish a PPKS Task Force as a sustainable effort to prevent and address sexual violence. Furthermore, this activity instilled moral values in students, thereby fostering a safer school environment.*

**Keywords:** Education, Sexual harassment; Noble Morals; Young Generation

### Introduction

Globally, sexual harassment has become one of the forms of gender-based violence that continues to rise and has a broad impact on victims, both physically, psychologically, and socially. Sexual harassment is a behavior that can be marked by the presence of an action taken by one person towards another that is disturbing or makes one uncomfortable (Sartika et al., 2022). Data from UNICEF (2025) shows that globally, more than 370 million (or 1 in 8) girls and 240 to 310 million (or about 1 in 11) boys have experienced rape or sexual violence in childhood before the age of 18, either in the form of unwanted physical contact, sexual exploitation, or non-physical actions such as comments and sexual threats.

Based on research results from Thapalia et al. (2020) among high school girls in Kathmandu, Nepal, about 76% of participants have experienced some form of sexual harassment in their lives. Currently, in Indonesia, the issue of violence and sexual harassment against children and adolescents has seen a very significant increase. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Protection (2025), a total of 14,039 children across

Indonesia have become victims of violence and sexual harassment. A similar condition also occurs in North Sumatra, where cases of harassment against women and children increased by 34.4% from the previous year, totaling 782 cases (Women's Empowerment Office 2024). This figure indicates that cases of sexual harassment remain very high, especially among adolescents and students.

The high number of sexual harassment cases occurring now has a broad impact on the lives of adolescents and students. Susandi et al. (2024) explain that emotionally and psychologically, victims of sexual violence are at risk of experiencing stress, depression, severe trauma, feelings of guilt, sleep disturbances, decreased self-esteem, and even suicidal thoughts. In addition, sexual violence can also trigger social dysfunction, reproductive health issues, and even unwanted pregnancies. Therefore, prevention efforts through education, psychological support, and strong child protection policies become strategic steps in reducing the incidence of sexual violence among Indonesian adolescents.

One of the causes of this violence is the low level of understanding and knowledge among adolescents regarding the dangers of sexual harassment, making the implementation of sexuality education from an early age important. According to the World Health Organization (2023), sexuality education helps children and adolescents understand physical and emotional changes, build mutually respectful relationships, and protect themselves from violence, exploitation, and harassment. Through comprehensive and informed education, high school students are expected to develop values of consent, respect, and social responsibility that form the basis for preventing acts of sexual violence in schools and communities.

According to Nawita (2013) in Syifa Delaneira Oktora et al. (2023), sexual education can be a strategy for preventing violence by instilling an understanding of personal boundaries and children's rights. Additionally, education in good morals is also relevant as a means to prevent sexual harassment in schools. This is because good morals encourage students to understand the boundaries of social interaction and foster attitudes of *iffah* (maintaining self-respect), *amanah* (moral responsibility), and *ihsan* (doing good to others). This aligns with the view of Syifa Delaneira Oktora et al. (2023) that good morals should not only be theoretical, but also value systems that regulate human behavior, ensuring that individuals do not degrade their own dignity or that of others. For this reason, this noble character is essential to be applied in educational institutions and the wider community, especially in the environment of Muslim youth who uphold the values of morality and Islamic ethics.

The moral values in Islamic teachings not only regulate worship but also human social behavior in maintaining honor and dignity. In Islam, every individual is required to lower their gaze, restrain their desires, and respect one another, as stated in Allah's word in QS. An-Nur verses 30–31 about the command to guard one's gaze and dignity, namely:

1. Al Qur'an Surah An-Nur verse 30

قُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَغُضُّوا مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِمْ وَيَحْفَظُوا فُرُوجَهُمْ ذَلِكَ أَزْكَى لَهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا يَصْنَعُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾

It means: "Say to the believing men that they should lower their gaze and guard their private parts. That is pure for them. Indeed, Allah is All-Aware of what they do."

2. Al Qur'an Surah An-Nur verse 31

وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَغْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ وَيَحْفَظْنَ فُرُوجَهُنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِخُمُرِهِنَّ عَلَى جُيُوبِهِنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا لِبُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ آبَائِهِنَّ أَوْ آبَاءِ بُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ أَبْنَائِهِنَّ أَوْ أَبْنَاءِ بُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ بَنِي إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ نِسَائِهِنَّ أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُنَّ أَوِ التَّابِعِينَ غَيْرِ أُولِي الْأَرْبَابَةِ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ أَوِ الطِّفْلِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يَظْهَرُوا عَلَى عَوْرَاتِ النِّسَاءِ وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِأَرْجُلِهِنَّ لِيُعْلَمَ مَا يُخْفِينَ مِنْ زِينَتِهِنَّ وَتُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا أَيُّهُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٣١﴾

It means : "Say to the believing women that they should lower their gaze, guard their private parts, and not display their adornment (parts of their body), except that which (ordinarily) appears. And let them draw their veils over their chests. And let them not display their adornment (aurat) except to their husbands, their fathers, the fathers of

their husbands, their sons, the sons of their husbands, their brothers, the sons of their brothers, the sons of their sisters, the women (fellow Muslims), those whom their right hands possess, male attendants who lack desire (for women), or children who are not yet aware of private parts of women. And let them not stomp their feet to make known what they conceal of their adornment. And turn to Allah in repentance, all of you, O believers, that you might succeed.”

Thus, the formation of noble character in educational institutions must be carried out continuously through various learning media and religious extracurricular activities as a strategic effort to prevent the emergence of sexual harassment among youth. Every school is responsible for instilling moral values in students, not only through knowledge, but also through the cultivation of attitudes and behaviors with good morals.

### **Public Society Methods**

The implementation of community service activities begins with data collection techniques, data analysis, activity implementation, and the evaluation of community service activities for SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah students before and after education on instilling awareness of akhlakul karimah, particularly in relation to forms of sexual harassment. The following is a further description of the stages carried out:

1. Data Collection Techniques collection was conducted through interviews with one of the Class XI MIA teachers at SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah, thus obtaining information regarding: The condition where there is a lack of understanding among the students of SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah. Several minor forms of sexual harassment have occurred. There is no special task force for handling and preventing sexual harassment.
2. Data Analysis Techniques. The data analysis conducted in this community service activity was based on descriptive analysis, obtained from the results of interviews and the PreTest and PostTest completed by participants before and after the training implementation. Furthermore, the results of the analyzed data are interpreted explicitly in the discussion section. Subsequently, the interpretation of the existing results serves as a reference for recommendations on solving partner problems, as agreed upon at the outset with the partner.

### **Result and Discussion**

#### **Understanding of Sexual Harassment of SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah Students**

Providing education in the form of understanding regarding sexual harassment. This activity took place on Wednesday, November 19, 2025, at SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah, Medan Helvetia District, Medan City, North Sumatra. The purpose of this activity is to provide a deep understanding of the definition of sexual harassment, who the perpetrators of sexual harassment are, various forms that may occur, the impact on victims, and the sanctions received by the perpetrators. In addition, the material presented also includes how to prevent sexual violence and the steps that can be taken in handling sexual harassment. The enthusiasm and spirit of the students in participating in the educational activity were clearly visible during the presentation of the material on sexual harassment.

**Figure 1.** The enthusiasm and spirit of the students in listening to the presentation of the material



Students in class XII MIA SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah showed a high interest in the issue of sexual harassment, as seen from how the students listened and paid attention to the explanation of the material, actively participated in role-playing the forms of sexual harassment, both verbal and non-verbal, physical and non-physical. During the question and answer session, students asked questions that showed curiosity and a deeper understanding related to the topic and issue, and the students were also able to answer questions posed regarding the topic and provide rewards to students who actively participated during the activity, which made them more enthusiastic and excited to participate in this educational activity.

**Figure 2.** Student activity in listening to the presentation of material



Conducted by Students of Medan State Polytechnic, attended by 21 Students from class XII MIA at SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah, Medan Helvetia. Education includes understanding the topic of sexual harassment for high school students. Presentation of material related to the definition of sexual harassment and levels of sexual harassment actions presented by Amalia Putri, material on forms of sexual harassment verbally, non-verbally, physically, non-physically, and digitally delivered by Ahmad Luthfi Munawar, material on the impact of sexual harassment on victims, how to prevent and handle sexual harassment conveyed by Qori Nur Izraini, and material on sanctions given to perpetrators, institutions that handle sexual harassment cases presented by Asyura Mufti. This activity was also assisted by Students from the Accounting Study Program, where Keyla Hosyann served as the Master of the Ceremony, and Yosafat Sinaga carried out the documentation of the activities.

Before the implementation of the educational activities, the initial condition of students' understanding of sexual harassment literacy in general was assessed by conducting a Pre-test, and it was found that students' understanding of sexual harassment was still low. This is evident from the assessment of several topics, such as Akhlakul Karimah towards social life

(interacting) with a percentage of 100% correct and 0% wrong, the importance of Akhlakul Karimah in preventing sexual harassment with a percentage of 71% correct and 29% wrong, the definition of sexual harassment with a percentage of 86% correct and 14% wrong, perpetrators of sexual harassment with a percentage of 90% correct and 10% wrong, non-verbal and digital sexual harassment with a percentage of 90% correct and 10% wrong, verbal and physical sexual harassment with a percentage of 86% correct and 14% wrong, psychological impacts of sexual harassment with a percentage of 100% correct and 0% wrong, the impact of sexual harassment on life with a percentage of 90% correct and 10% wrong, being brave to act if seeing/experiencing sexual harassment with a percentage of 90% correct and 10% wrong, victims of sexual harassment must be supported and protected with a percentage of 90% correct and 10% wrong, preventing sexual harassment is a shared responsibility with a percentage of 95% correct and 5% wrong, one of the preventions of sexual harassment is the existence of boundaries between women and men with a percentage of 67% correct and 33% wrong. This gap in understanding shows that students do not fully understand sexual harassment. The low understanding of students is the reason that the sexual harassment education program is very much needed to provide a deeper understanding and to make more effective efforts in addressing sexual harassment in the school environment.

Before the education was conducted, the average was only 88% of students who had an understanding of Sexual Harassment, while 12% still did not know about it. This condition indicates that students' understanding of sexual harassment remains low. Therefore, education and socialization are necessary to help students at SMA Rahmat Islamiyah understand Sexual Harassment. After the education on understanding sexual harassment was conducted, the students' understanding of sexual harassment literacy in general was assessed through a Post-test, and it was found that their understanding of various aspects of sexual harassment increased significantly. This is reflected in the increase in percentages in various categories that were previously assessed on several topics, Akhlakul Karimah in social life (interacting) with a percentage of 100% correct and 0% wrong, the Importance of Akhlakul Karimah in the prevention of sexual harassment with a percentage of 86% correct and 14% wrong, the Understanding of sexual harassment with a percentage of 95% correct and 5% wrong, the Perpetrator of sexual harassment with a percentage of 95% correct and 5% wrong, Non-Verbal and digital sexual harassment with a percentage of 95% correct and 5% wrong, Verbal and physical sexual harassment with a percentage of 100% correct and 0% wrong, the Psychological impact of sexual harassment with a percentage of 100% correct and 0% wrong, the Impact of sexual harassment on life with a percentage of 100% correct and 0% wrong, Being brave to act if seeing/experiencing sexual harassment with a percentage of 95% correct and 5% wrong, Victims of sexual harassment must be supported and protected with a percentage of 90% correct and 10% wrong, Preventing sexual harassment is a shared responsibility with a percentage of 95% correct and 5% wrong, One of the preventions of sexual harassment is the existence of boundaries between women and men with a percentage of 71% correct and 29% wrong. Sexual Harassment Education has proven effective in strengthening students' understanding, helping them develop a deeper awareness of the issue of sexual harassment, and reinforcing the role of schools in creating a safe and supportive environment for all members of the school community.

This suggests that students' understanding of sexual harassment can be enhanced through education and socialization programs. The average percentage of students at SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah who understand sexual harassment is 93%, with a 5% increase from before, while 7% still require further understanding.

There was a significant increase in student understanding. Before education, only 88% of students had an understanding of sexual harassment, but after education, 93% of students had an understanding of sexual harassment, representing a 5% increase. Regarding Akhlakul

Karimah towards social Sexual life, with a percentage of 100% remaining consistent at 100%, the importance of Akhlakul Karimah in the prevention of sexual harassment with a percentage of 71% increased to 86%, understanding of sexual harassment with a percentage of 86% increased to 95%, perpetrators of sexual harassment with a percentage of 90% increased to 95% incorrect, non-verbal and digital sexual harassment with a percentage of 90% increased to 100%, verbal and physical sexual harassment with a percentage of 86% increased to 100%, psychological impact of sexual harassment with a percentage of 100% consistent at 100%, the impact of sexual harassment on life with a percentage of 90% increased to 95%, acting if witnessing/experiencing sexual harassment with a percentage of 90% consistent at 90%, victims of sexual harassment must be supported and protected with a percentage of 90% consistent at 90%, preventing sexual harassment is a shared responsibility with a percentage of 90% consistent at 90%, one of the preventions of sexual harassment is the existence of boundaries between women and men with a percentage of 67% increased to 71%.

When viewed on the comparison graph of Pre-Test and Post-Test results, a significant contrast is observed between the blue line (Pre-Test score) and the red line (Post-Test score) for several participants. One of the most striking changes is shown by a participant named Aditya Imam Syahputra. The graph shows that Aditya Imam Syahputra's Pre-Test score is in the lowest position compared to other participants, with a score of 58 during the pre-test. However, after participating in the educational activities, his graph point increased to a score of 83 in the Post-Test. This 25-point increase is quite significant and visually apparent, as it stands out prominently in the graph among other students in the overall data. Several other students also showed an increase in their scores before and after the education, such as Aziz Fatah Ghani, who had a score of 75 before the education. After the education, Aziz's score increased to 100. The same is seen with Shafa Aqila Kirana, whose score was below average at only 58 before the education, but after the education, her score increased to 75. This indicates the success of the education conducted to enhance students' understanding of the issue of sexual harassment in the school environment.

The changes in the graph indicate that the education provided to students about sexual harassment, which includes forms of sexual harassment, impacts, prevention methods, and handling of sexual harassment, as well as role play and interactive discussions, successfully improved students' understanding. The Post-Test graph, which consistently remains at the top for almost all participants, serves as evidence that this educational delivery method is effective not only for students who already have prior understanding but also greatly assists students with initially low understanding. Thus, the graph reinforces the conclusion that this community service activity is capable of providing a positive impact in enhancing the digital financial literacy of students as a whole.

To ensure the sustainability of the community service activities instilling the awareness of akhlakul karimah among high school students, bla bla, in terms of identifying the forms, impacts, prevention, and handling, it is necessary to establish a PPKS Task Force Team by providing special training to teachers, staff, and students on how to recognize and handle cases of sexual harassment, as well as providing an understanding of the reporting procedures. It is also necessary to provide recommendations to Rahmat Islamiyah High School regarding the updating of regulations and the tightening of supervision of the implementation of regulations related to sexual harassment occurring in the school environment, as well as the imposition of applicable sanctions on perpetrators according to the actions taken.

Through the establishment of the PPKS Task Force Team in the school and the provision of training to teachers, staff, and students, it is hoped that in the future, various forms of sexual harassment, both verbal and non-verbal, can be identified earlier and minimized,

making the school safe from all forms of sexual harassment for all students, teachers, staff, and the school environment in general.

## Conclusion

Based on the community service activities conducted at SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah, the following conclusions can be drawn: Understanding of sexual harassment among students of SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah has successfully been improved through educational seminars instilling awareness of akhlakul karimah through forms of sexual harassment, where the condition prior to the education was that the student's understanding of forms of sexual harassment was at the lowest score of 58 on a scale of 100, and after the education was provided, the students' understanding increased to a lowest score of 75 on a scale of 100. The achievement of students' understanding of sexual harassment education reached 93% of the total 21 participants who are students of class XI MIA SMAS Rahmat Islamiyah. After the service was conducted, several suggestions were conveyed that are needed by the partners, namely: considering the importance of understanding sexual harassment, the school needs to hold training for all teachers, staff, and students, and provide input to the school to update or tighten supervision of the applicable regulations, by providing written warnings in the form of flyers, posters, or other easily understood and accessible information media for all school members.

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