



Pedagogika: Jurnal Pedagogik dan Dinamika Pendidikan

P-ISSN 2252-6676 E-ISSN 2746-184X, Volume 13, No. 1, April 2025

doi: <https://doi.org/10.30598/pedagogikavol13issue1year2025>

<https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/pedagogika>,

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EVALUATION STUDY ON GRADE 10 STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT SMA KALAM KUDUS II

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Submitted: 15 Februari 2025

Accepted: 15 April 2025

Abstract: The number of cases that occur is understood to be at a very concerning sexual level. This could be caused by a lack of understanding and knowledge about sexual thinking. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the level of knowledge and understanding of grade 10 students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II about understanding sexuality to bring the issue of understanding sexuality to attention, help determine the next steps needed to increase student awareness of understanding sexuality and other sexual education, help achieve quality education in Indonesia, help reduce the number of cases of sexual enlightenment, and create a healthy and safe environment for the new generation. The research method used is a qualitative method using a semi-structured interview technique with 10 students randomly selected as respondents. Interview questions include basic understanding, identification of open sexual forms, and ways to prevent and report open incidents. Based on the results of the study, students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II have a good level of knowledge about the definition and factors that cause sexual experiences, but understanding of the impacts and solutions still needs to be improved. Education on a more comprehensive understanding of sexuality and a safe and comfortable reporting system is needed to help students understand and deal with sexual problems better.

Keywords: *Grade 10, Sexual Harrassment, Understanding*

KAJIAN EVALUASI TINGKAT PEMAHAMAN SISWA/I KELAS 10 SMA KALAM KUDUS II TENTANG PELECEHAN SEKSUAL

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat pengetahuan dan pemahaman siswa/i kelas 10 SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II tentang pelecehan seksual. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan teknik wawancara semi-terstruktur terhadap 10 siswa/i yang dipilih secara acak. Pertanyaan mencakup pemahaman dasar, identifikasi bentuk pelecehan seksual, serta cara pencegahan dan pelaporan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa siswa/i memiliki pemahaman yang baik mengenai definisi dan faktor penyebab pelecehan seksual, tetapi masih perlu peningkatan dalam memahami dampak serta solusi. Diperlukan edukasi yang lebih komprehensif dan sistem pelaporan yang aman untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan penanganan isu ini.

Kata Kunci: Kelas 10, Pelecehan Seksual, Pemahaman

INTRODUCTION

Based on data from Kemenpppa (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak) or the Ministry of Women's and Children's Empowerment, it is known that there have been 5,042 cases of sexual harassment in Indonesia from the beginning of January 2025 until now. This shows that sexual harassment is a social problem that we often encounter in everyday life. This problem is a very complex and serious problem that has a major impact on society. The number of reports of sexual harassment and violence that continues to increase significantly has shown how serious this problem is, especially in the school environment. Sexual harassment can happen to anyone, anytime, and anywhere, regardless of gender or age. Often, victims do not realize that they have experienced sexual harassment or violence. Not only that, many victims are also forced to choose to remain silent when experiencing sexual harassment or violence because they are afraid of being judged by their surroundings.

The school environment should be a safe and comfortable place, where the teaching and learning process for the nation's children takes place. Unfortunately, the school environment has now become one of the places prone to sexual harassment. This makes it no longer a safe and comfortable place for everyone. Many cases of sexual harassment occur in the school environment with the victims or perpetrators being students or teachers. Resistance from victims, such as reporting the incidents that happened to them, rarely occurs because they are silenced by the power of the perpetrator and feelings of shame and fear. As a result, many students live in fear and alertness, which in turn disrupts their concentration and academic development. The fear and trauma they experience can also result in decreased motivation to learn, as well as having a significant impact on their mental and emotional health.

Sex education, which is included in the SDGs with the aim of providing opportunities and a safe environment for everyone, has an important role in providing knowledge and skills to individuals, especially adolescents, to understand their bodies, interpersonal relationships, and awareness of reproductive health. However, in many communities, sexuality education is still considered a taboo topic to discuss, leading to a lack of information and misunderstanding. Comprehensive education can help address issues of sexual harassment or violence and support justice for victims. With the right and adequate knowledge, young people can get help to make good decisions and build healthy relationships that respect each other.

Collaboration between schools, parents, and the community in addressing the issue of sexual harassment is also very important. Schools as educational institutions have a great responsibility to create a safe, comfortable and supportive environment for students. Therefore, training for teachers and staff in schools on how to recognize signs of sexual harassment, how to handle cases of sexual harassment, and how to provide support to victims is also important. In addition, parents also need to be involved in the process of sexual education for their children. This can be done in various ways, one of which is by building more open communication between parents and children. This aims to make children more open and feel comfortable and safe to talk about their experiences and report if they experience harassment. Then in this case, the community also has an important role in

creating a safe environment, where the environment strongly rejects all forms of violence and harassment, and supports victims to be more courageous in speaking up and reporting acts of violence or harassment in order to get better help and protection.

This can be done through various ways, one of which is by building more open communication between parents and children. This aims to make children become more open and can feel comfortable and safe to talk about their experiences and report if they experience abuse. Then in this case, the community also has an important role in creating a safe environment, where the environment strongly rejects all forms of violence and abuse, and supports victims to be more courageous to speak up and report acts of violence and abuse in order to get better help and protection.

Therefore, providing an opportunity for the authorities to conduct socialization and explanation regarding violence or sexual harassment to students in schools is very important as a basis for their knowledge. Adequate knowledge regarding various issues, such as health, safety, norms and social regulations, can help students to better understand and avoid risky behavior or behavior that is violent or sexually harassing, so as to minimize the increasing number of cases. In addition, with socialization, character development in students can be further developed in accordance with the direction that is more respectful of each other.

The purpose of this study is to bring the issue of sexual harassment to attention and help determine the next steps needed to increase student awareness regarding sexual harassment and other sexual education by analyzing the level of understanding and knowledge of 10th grade students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II about sexual harassment. In addition, this study is also expected to contribute to the achievement of quality education in Indonesia, help reduce the number of cases of sexual harassment, and create a healthy and safe environment for the new generation.

This study was conducted to answer several problem formulations such as: 1) to what extent is the level of knowledge and understanding of 10th grade students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II about sexual harassment? 2) What are the factors that cause sexual harassment? 3) What is the impact of sexual harassment on victims? and 4) How sexual education can help anticipate the occurrence of sexual harassment?

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a qualitative method using semi-structured interview techniques with students of SMAK Kalam Kudus II. This study aims to see what their views are and how much they understand the topics we present. Data collection was carried out directly with the hope that we can obtain more in-depth information about their level of understanding related to the topic of sexual harassment.

The study was conducted on 10th grade students of SMAK Kalam Kudus II because 10th grade is a transition period from junior high school to high school. The difference in education levels and new experiences as teenagers make 10th grade students the best choice to find out their level of understanding and knowledge about sexual harassment as well as to appeal to them about the issue. Therefore, the researcher chose 10th grade students of SMAK Kalam Kudus II as the population in this study.

Due to the large number of 10th grade students at SMAK Kalam Kudus II, the researcher used purposive sampling techniques, which is a sampling technique based on consideration, and random sampling, which is a random sampling technique. The researcher used purposive sampling techniques to determine the sample division into 5 male and 5 female students. Random sampling techniques were used to select the 5 male and 5 female students.

The researcher will begin data collection using semi-structured interview techniques. The researcher will ask a series of questions to the data sources. The answers to these questions are in the form of opinions and knowledge of each data source regarding the definition of sexual harassment, the limitations of sexual harassment, the factors causing sexual harassment, the impact of sexual harassment, reactions to examples of sexual harassment situations, and preventive actions that can be taken to prevent sexual harassment.

The collected data will be analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques. Qualitative data analysis techniques are a method for organizing, analyzing, and interpreting non-numerical data into information or patterns that will be used as guidelines in a development. Researchers will analyze the level of knowledge and understanding based on the answers given by data sources. These answers will be coded into keywords. The keywords that appear will be compared with the keywords contained in the theoretical study. The suitability of the two keywords will be a measuring tool for the level of understanding and knowledge of data sources regarding sexual harassment.

RESULTS

Based on the interview results, we examined the level of knowledge and understanding of grade 10 students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II regarding sexual harassment. Qualitative methods with in-depth interviews were used to collect data. We collected 10 (ten) students as informants with questions covering the definition of sexual harassment, causal factors, impacts, and solutions to prevent it.

The results of the analysis show that the students' understanding of the definition of sexual harassment reached 100%. They generally define sexual harassment as actions that are carried out without consent and cause discomfort to the victim. In terms of causes, as many as 90% of respondents were able to identify factors that contributed to sexual harassment. They stated that an environment that normalizes these acts, encouragement of lust, and lack of sexual education are the main factors that cause cases of sexual harassment. Unfortunately, there are still those who think that the victim's clothing is a factor in sexual harassment.

Meanwhile, understanding of the impact of sexual harassment on victims reaches 80%. Respondents realized that sexual harassment can cause trauma, depression, and in some cases even lead to suicide. The answer is correct, but some still don't know that the feeling of trauma and fear does not only come from the experience of sexual harassment, but also from exclusion from a toxic environment.

Finally, in the aspect of solutions for prevention, as many as 70% of respondents provided various suggestions which included holding seminars and outreach, stricter supervision, and implementing heavier penalties for perpetrators. Even though the other answers are not wrong, the most appropriate answer is holding seminars. The holding of seminars can raise awareness about the dangers of sexual harassment in society. Apart from

increasing awareness and vigilance, this can create a supportive environment for victims of sexual harassment so they can get back on their feet and get justice.

Based on the results, it shows that the majority of students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II have a fairly good understanding of the definition of sexual harassment and its causative factors. However, their level of understanding of the impacts and solutions to prevent sexual harassment is relatively lower. Therefore, more in-depth ongoing sexual harassment education is needed.

DISCUSSION

The results of this research indicate that the understanding of class 10 students at SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II regarding sexual harassment is at a fairly good level, especially in understanding the definition and causal factors. However, there is a gap in understanding regarding aspects of the impact and solutions to preventing sexual harassment.

All respondents (100%) understand that sexual harassment is an act without consent that causes discomfort to the victim. This understanding is in line with the definition of sexual harassment put forward by Joyline, Julius, and Moses (2023), which states that sexual harassment is an act carried out without consent and has the aim of humiliating the victim. Apart from that, these findings also support the classification of sexual harassment by Goh, Bandt-Law, Cheek, Sinclair, & Kaiser (2021), which includes gender harassment, unwanted sexual attention, and sexual coercion. Even though students understand that sexual harassment is an unacceptable act, there is still a need to deepen the specific forms of harassment, both verbal and non-verbal. This can be done by providing concrete examples in learning and through open discussions that actively involve students.

As many as 90% of respondents were able to identify factors that cause sexual harassment, such as an environment that normalizes this act, encouragement of lust, and lack of sexual education. This is in accordance with the views of Ahyun, Solehati, and Prasetya (2022), who state that sexual harassment is influenced by family, environmental and individual factors. However, there were still 10% of respondents who thought that the victim's clothing was the cause of sexual harassment. This view reflects a culture of victim blaming (Shopiani & Wilodati, 2021), which can worsen the victim's condition and shift responsibility from the perpetrator. This shows that although understanding of the causal factors is quite good, there is still the influence of social and cultural norms that need further criticism. Therefore, further education is needed regarding how social and cultural factors influence perceptions of sexual harassment, as well as how to change mindsets that blame the victim.

As many as 80% of respondents understand the impact of sexual harassment on victims, including trauma, depression and risk of suicide. This finding is in accordance with research by FHUI Public Relations (2024), which categorizes the impact of harassment into psychological, physical and social. However, there are still respondents who do not understand that psychological impacts can also arise as a result of exclusion from a toxic environment. This shows that although the basic understanding of the impact is quite good, a more in-depth approach is still needed regarding how the environment can worsen the victim's trauma. More applicable education, such as case studies or simulations, can help students understand that sexual harassment not only impacts individual victims but also their social lives.

In the prevention aspect, 70% of respondents proposed solutions such as seminars and outreach, strict supervision, and providing heavier sanctions for perpetrators. According to Rahayu (2022), sexual education from an early age can help individuals understand sexual boundaries and prevent harassment. These findings indicate that the majority of students already have awareness of the importance of education and social intervention in preventing sexual harassment. However, their understanding of the effectiveness of various prevention strategies still needs to be improved. One effective way to increase awareness is to hold regular seminars involving experts and direct experiences of victims. Apart from that, implementing a safer and more easily accessible reporting system is also important to provide protection for victims and ensure that real action is taken against perpetrators.

Overall, the results of this research show that the students of SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II have a good level of knowledge regarding the definition and factors causing sexual harassment, but their understanding of the impacts and solutions still needs to be improved. This indicates the need for more comprehensive and sustainable sexual education. By increasing students' understanding of the long-term impacts of sexual harassment as well as various effective prevention strategies, it is hoped that they can become agents of change in creating an environment that is safe and free from sexual harassment. This research has limitations in terms of sample size and respondent coverage as it only covered 10th grade students, so further research with a wider population is recommended to get a more representative picture. In addition, it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of sexual education programs that have been implemented in schools to find out the extent to which the interventions carried out really improve students' understanding and attitudes towards sexual harassment.

CONCLUSION

Based on results of our study, it can be concluded that 10th-grade students at SMA Kristen Kalam Kudus II have a basic understanding of sexual harassment, particularly in terms of its definition and causes. However, gaps remain in their knowledge, especially regarding its various forms, long-term impacts, and effective prevention strategies.

Most students recognize key causes of sexual harassment, such as societal normalization, personal impulses, and lack of sexual education. However, a small percentage still blame victims, indicating the need for further education on shifting harmful social norms. In terms of impact, students understand psychological effects like trauma and depression but are less aware of the broader social consequences, highlighting the need for more in-depth discussions.

While students propose solutions such as awareness campaigns and stricter regulations, many still lack confidence in reporting harassment cases. This underscores the urgency of establishing a safe and accessible reporting system. Comprehensive sexual education remains essential to equip students with the knowledge and confidence to recognize, prevent, and respond to harassment.

Collaboration between schools, families, and communities is crucial in strengthening awareness and fostering a supportive environment. Future research with a broader sample and

evaluation of sexual education programs is recommended to enhance understanding and intervention strategies.

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