

Status Of Sexual Harassment And Their Consequences In The Case Of Adwa College Of Teachers And Educational Leadership Education Extension Students In The Year 2014

Workneh Gebreselassie

Abstract: Introduction-Sexual harassment is negative sexual act without the interest of the female, It include sexual jokes, showing sexual photos, film, pictures, bad sexual words, touching her body, interrupting her way, enforced kissing, sexual intimidation, snatching exercise books and other materials. These bad acts have negative impact on the female students. It create frustration, unwanted pregnancy, HIV/ AIDS, hopelessness, lack of self confidence and, drop out (USAID,2014, Master et.al, 1992). This research work is likely to enrich the knowledge about condition of sexual harassment and initiate concerned policy makers, Administrators, security body, parents and the society as a whole, to assess their strategies and strengthened their efforts in order to create better corrective measures for prevention of sexual harassment. **Objective** - Status of sexual harassment and associated factors in the case of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education extension students **Methodology** - institutional based cross sectional study design was employed This research work has been carried out by dispatching self administered questionnaires randomly among 196 extension students of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education of 2014. The education level of the respondents was both 1st and 2nd year. The researcher has been influenced to limit the data collection with in this college because of financial and time constraints. eight classes had been taken randomly and self administered questionnaire had been given for all the available students(trainees) found in each class The collected data was analyzed quantitatively entering in to a computer using SPSS version 16 using Chi- square, Anova, Sign test **Result** - Among the 189 respondents female trainees 177 (93.7%) were living in rent house, whereas 12(6.3%) with their parent. Among the 189 respondents 104(55%) encountered with sexual harassment. The major types of sexual harassment were sexual intimidation by waiting on the way to /from college, 110(35.7%), followed by bad sexual words, 52(16.9%). Followed by rape 45(14.6%). Followed by beating, 37(12%). Followed by snatching of educational materials like exercise book & others, 30 (9.7%). Followed by enforced kissing, 24(7.8%), lastly enforced marriage, 10 (3.3%) with significant difference of (P<0.05). Majority of the harassers have been unknown males to the victims, on the way to/ from college 76(73%). Followed to this the renters of the house them selves 12 (11.5%). Followed by class mates, 9(8.6%). lastly family members of the renters, 7(6.9%) with significant difference of (P<0.01). The major consequences of the sexual harassment were unwanted pregnancy 32(37.2%) and loss of virginity, 21 (24.4%). **Conclusion and recommendation:** This research work has investigated sexual harassment as series problem of the female extension students of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education. Majority (more than half) of the female extension students have been found affected by sexual harassment. Majority of the harassers have been unknown to the victims and made sexual intimidation waiting on the way of the victim to/from college. In order to make free our female students from this evil activity, the college management body should create strong relation with the Adwa town administration, in order to create awareness on the town society about the bad activity of sexual harassment and influence them in contributing on its prevention. The college management and the security body together should also create awareness on the college students, with especial focus to the female extension students on how to prevent themselves from sexual harassment.

Key words: act, enforced, frustration, harassment, impact, intimidation, sexual, status

1. Introduction

Sexual harassment is negative sexual act without the interest of the female, It include sexual jokes, showing sexual photos, film, pictures, bad sexual words, touching her body, interrupting her way, enforced kissing, sexual intimidation, snatching exercise books and other materials. These bad acts have negative impact on the female students. It create frustration, unwanted pregnancy, HIV/ AIDS, hopelessness, lack of self confidence and, drop out (USAID,2014, Master et.al, 1992).The act of force on females, restrict their right and freedom. And promote the domination of males and limit the development of females. It creates physical, sexual and psychological harm (Human right commission of Ethiopia, 2007).Sexual harassment is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, which affects the dignity of women and men. This can include unwell come physical, verbal or non verbal conduct. Girls may be harassed sexually on the way to, as well as within schools by male pupils as well as teachers.

This is both a discouragement for girls to attend schools causing absenteeism and dropout (Ahmed Rejaand KassahunHabtamu, 2003). In order to strengthen the prevention of sexual harassment, we shall study the Status of this danger in order to produce convenience strategy, which could enhance the corrective measure to be taken by the government, the society and other stake holders. Our female students encountered with sexual harassment most of the time, when they arrived to adolescence stage, commonly in their high school and higher education level. And this educational level is the time, when they are strengthening their effort in order to conclude their education successfully. So this research work is helpful in assessing the condition of sexual harassment in Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education, extension students of 2014. This research work is likely to enrich the knowledge about condition of sexual harassment and initiate concerned policy makers, Administrators, security body, parents and the society as a whole, to assess their strategies and strengthened their efforts in order to create better corrective measures for prevention of sexual harassment. It may also play a role in strengthening the national as well as global efforts on prevention of sexual harassment

- Workneh Gebreselassie, (Master in Ecology) Mob.- 0912176371, E-mail- workneh2003@yahoo.com

Significance of this study

This study will be used to initiate policy makers, administrators, security bodies, teachers, parents, the society and other stake holders to strengthen their effort and assess better strategies in promoting the prevention of sexual harassment as well as used as a base line for farther studies

2. Objective

2.1. General Objective

To assess status of sexual harassment and their consequence in the case of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education extension students

2.2. Specific Objective

To assess the magnitude of sexual harassment in the case of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education extension students To identify the consequence of sexual harassment in the case of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education extension students

3. Methodology

Study design- institutional based cross sectional study design was employed

Study period- This research work has been carried out by dispatching self administered questionnaires randomly to extension students of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education of 2014. The education level of the respondents was both 1st and 2nd year. The researcher has been influenced to limit the data collection with in this college because of financial and time constraints. eight classes had been taken randomly and self administered questionnaire had been given for all the available students (trainees) found in each class,

4. Sampling

196 questionnaires were dispatched randomly, among these 189(96.5%) were returned while 7 questionnaires (3.5%) remained Unreturned due to various cases

5. Instrument

The data was collected by dispatching self administered questionnaire randomly. The questionnaire was both closed and open type. It had been prepared based on whether the respondents were living in rent house or with parents, the place (condition) of sexual harassment, types of sexual harassment, consequence of the sexual harassment

6. Data analysis

The collected data was analyzed quantitatively entering in to a computer using SPSS version 16 using Chi- square, Annova, Sign test

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval and clearance for the study had been obtained from Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education. Verbal consent from the department heads of each department of the college. The study subject

had been approached individually and given information regarding the purpose of the study and then consent has been obtained for the study. The participants has been assured that they would have full right to participate or withdraw from the study. They had been informed that the information obtained from them would not be disclosed to the third person. Name and other identification information would not be used in the study.

Dissemination of the study

Dissemination of findings is crucial in any study as it follows the timely utilization of findings so the hard and soft copy final study report was submitted to Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education. The final study report feedback was also communicated to the Adwa town administration and to all other relevant bodies. The result was presented on annual research conference and will be sent for possible publication on relevant scientific journals.

7. Result

Among the 189 respondents female trainees 177 (93.7%) were living in rent house, whereas 12(6.3%) with their parent. Among the 189 respondents 104(55%) encountered with sexual harassment.

Table1. Types of harassers

Sr. no	Types of harassers	Frequency	Percentage
1	Unknown male on the way to/from college	76	73
2	The house renters them selves	12	11.5
3	Class mates	9	8.6
4	Family members of the renters	7	6.9
Total		104	100

Majority of the harassers have been unknown males to the victims, on the way to/ from college 76(73%). Followed to this the renters of the house them selves 12 (11.5%). Followed by class mates, 9(8.6%). lastly family members of the renters, 7(6.9%) with significant difference of ($P < 0.01$)

Table- 2 Types of sexual harassment

S.N	Types of sexual harassment	Frequency	Percentage
1	were sexual intimidation by waiting on the way to /from college	110	35.7
2	Bad sexual words	52	16.9
3	Rape	45	14.6
4	Beating	37	12
5	Snatching of educational materials like exercise book & others	30	9.7
6	Enforced kissing	24	7.8
7	Enforced marriage	10	3.3
TOTAL		308	100

The major types of sexual harassment were sexual intimidation by waiting on the way to /from college, 110(35.7%), followed by bad sexual words. 52(16.9%). Followed by rape 45(14.6%). Followed by beating, 37(12%). Followed by snatching of educational materials like exercise book & others, 30 (9.7%). Followed by enforced kissing, 24(7.8%), lastly enforced marriage, 10 (3.3%) with significant difference of ($P < 0.05$)

Table-3 Consequences (side effects) of the sexual harassment

S.N	Consequences of Sexual harassment	Frequency	Percentage
1	unwanted pregnancy	32	37.2
2	loss of virginity	21	24.4
3	psychological problem of anxiety	16	18.6
4	genital Cracking,	8	9.3
5	Venereal diseases	6	7
6	HIV/AIDS	3	3.5
TOTAL		86	100

The major consequences of the sexual harassment were unwanted pregnancy, 32(37.2%). Followed by loss of virginity, 21 (24.4%). Followed by psychological problem of anxiety 16(18.6%). Followed by genital Cracking, 8 (9.3%). Followed by Venereal diseases 6(7%) Lastly attack by HIV/AIDS 3(3.5%) with significant difference of ($P < 0.05$)

8. DISCUSSION

Sexual harassment is negative sexual act without the interest of the females. This bad act cause negative impact on females. Among the respondents, 55% of them had been encountered with sexual harassment. This shows sexual harassment is common problem for our female students. Majority of the harassers had been unknown by the victims and they made sexual intimidation, by waiting them on their way to /from college (73%). So our college extension students have been hindered not to follow their education peace fully. House renters and their family members have created meaningful problem, of sexual intimidation, which account in total 18.4%. So our female extension students have been also disturbed in the house they pay to live peacefully and to follow their education stably. In the other way round their class mates have been disturbing them by sexual harassment (8.6%). In general our extension female students have been disturbed by sexual harassment on their way to/ from college, on the house they rent and in their college campus, so they are all in all in problem to their life and have not able to follow their education peacefully. When we come to the types of sexual harassment, sexual intimidation by waiting on the way to/ from college and rape account together 50.3%. So our extension students have been affected their life and education by such types of series harm. Another types of sexual harassment which encountered to our extension female students have been, beating, bad sexual words, snatching of educational materials like exercise book, enforced marriage and enforced kissing have accounted in

total 49.7%. It is understood these types of sexual harassment also would have meaningful contribution in affecting the life and education of the victims. 82.7% of the respondents, who have been encountered by sexual harassment have been affected by an unwanted pregnancy (37.2%), loss of virginity (24.4%), anxiety (18.6%) genital Crack (9.3%), venereal diseases including HIV/AIDS (10.5%). We can see here these all consequences of the sexual harassment are very, very series harms to the life of the victims.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research work has investigated sexual harassment as series problem of the female extension students of Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education. Majority (more than half) of the female extension students have been found affected by sexual harassment. Majority of the harassers have been unknown to the victims and made sexual intimidation waiting on the way of the victim to/from college. The house renters and their family members also have caused meaning full harm by making sexual intimidation and disturbed the victims not to live peace fully in the house for what they paid. The major type of sexual harassment has been sexual intimidation both on the way of the victims in their way to /from college and in they had rented. Rape, beating, Bad sexual words, snatching of educational materials, enforced marriage, enforced Kissing have been also other forms of sexual harassment, which have harmed their life and made them not to follow their education peacefully. Nearly eighty three percent of the sexually harassed female extension students have been faced with very series problem of unwanted pregnancy, loss of virginity, anxiety, genital crack and venereal diseases including HIV/AIDS. In order to make free our female students from this evil activity, the college management body should create strong relation with the Adwa town administration, in order to create awareness on the town society about the bad activity of sexual harassment and influence them in contributing on its prevention. The security body should be influenced to work hard on its prevention. Especially it is better to influence the administration of the town to strengthen the police community, around our college, in increasing the number of policemen as well as increasing their readiness in making series and wider coverage of patrol, during the entrance and exit time of extension students and taking strong legal measure on the harassers. The town administration should be also influenced to extend the light supply around the college as well as about the roads, which lead towards the college. The college management and the security body together should also create awareness on the college students, with especial focus to the female extension students on how to prevent themselves from sexual harassment. The female students should be given an access and encouragement to in from about their harasser, as soon as possible to the security body and college management; In return the action taken on the harassers should be announced to the town residencies and college community in order to discourage potential harassers.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would also like to thank Adwa College of Teachers and Educational leadership education for the overall service provided during the research work. Our gratitude also goes data collectors and supervisors for their hard work patience in obtaining necessary information withstanding tiresome journeys. Last but not least, we expand our thanks for participants who generously shared their thoughts and feelings despite other commitments.

11. REFERENCES

- [1] Ethiopian Human Right commission ,2007
- [2] Human sexuality, William H.Masters. Virginia E, Johnson, and Robert, G. Kolodny, 1992, Harper Collins.
- [3] Improving Quality of primary Education program in Ethiopia USAID 2014.
- [4] A teaching material for the course Gender and life skill, AbyiAdi college of Teachers Education, Ahmed Reja and KassahunHabtamu, September 2003.