

Assessment Of Rape Victims, The Case Of Secondary, Preparatory, TVET, Adwa College Of Teachers And Educational Leadership Education And Axum University, Central Zone Of Tigray, Ethiopia

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Abstract: Introduction Rape is sexual act with an expression of violence, anger or power. It is the act of penile penetration achieved by force or the threat of force. Rape is an act of violence and humiliation in which the victim experiences over whelming fear sense of powerlessness, helplessness, feels frightened or threatened (Groth 1979; Sarrel 1980; Sarrel and Masters, 1981; Estrich, 1987; Gordon and Riger, 1989; Hilberman, 1976). Our female sisters encountered with rape most of the time, when they arrive to adolescence stage, commonly in their high school and higher education level, So this research work is helpful in assessing the condition of rape in high schools, college, TVET institutes, and university found in central zone Tigray region, Ethiopia **Objective-** Status of rape in students of high schools, colleges and university in order to recommend its preventive measures. **Methodology** _Institutions based cross sectional study design was employed. This research work has been carried out by dispatching self administered questionnaires randomly among 643 students of secondary, preparatory, TVET Adwa college of teachers and educational leadership education and Axum university students. Two departments (sections) has been taken from each institute. The collected data was analyzed quantitatively entering in to a computer using SPSS Version 16 using Chi-square, Anova, Sign test. **Result** Among the sexually active 96 females 35(36.5%) of them have enforced to be initially involved in sex by rape.. When we see the number of rape accident revealed per one female student, 66.6% of the victims encountered once, whereas 44% of the victims encountered more than one, which extend up to six times per one female student.. The known perpetrators to the rape victim female students account, 55.3% which include, boyfriends 23% (3), instructors (teachers), and 46 % (6). And class mate 7.7 % (1). The unknown perpetrators account 23 % (3). Majority of the rape incidents revealed in secondary (38.3%) and preparatory (29.8 %), followed by university (19.1%) then by TVET (6.4%), then by elementary (4.3%) and CTE (2.1%). Majority of the rape incidents revealed when the victims made trip to and from school (46.8%), followed by in residence area of the victim or perpetrator (40.4%). Lastly when the victim was on the way to perform duty of her parents (12.8%). Among the 47 female students revealed with rape danger, 80.9% (38, 60.6 % them faced with psychological problem of anxiety, 29% of them faced with unwanted pregnancy, then 5.2% of them faced with HIV/AIDS, and 5.2% of them faced with physical harm, like crack in the sexual part, including the womb. Among the 47 victims of rape, 27.7 % (13) of them have claimed that they have faced with rape incident in their present institution. This is mainly university (46.2%), next secondary school and TVET (23%) each, lastly CTE, 7.6 % (1). Among the university perpetrators 66.7% (6) of them are instructors whereas 16.7% (1) unknown while 16.7% (1) is class mate. Among the secondary perpetrators 66.7% (2) are teachers, while 33.3% (1) is unknown to the victim. In case of CTE, Perpetrators, 100% (2) of them are boyfriend of the victim. Likewise, in case of the TVET perpetrators, 50% (1) is boyfriend, whereas 50% (1) is unknown. Here the major perpetrators in the present institutions are instructors (teachers) (46%), which comprise 66.7% (4), are university instructors and 33.3% (2) are secondary teachers. **Conclusion and Recommendation-** This research has investigated; rape incident is series problem of our female student. It is affecting their life and education process. Almost half (49%) of the sexually active female students revealed rape accident. Even (44%) of the rape victims encountered more than one rape incident which extend up to six time per one victim. The very alarming condition is 36.5% of the sexually active students at initial enforced to be involved to sex by rape. Therefore, in order to make free our female students from this series danger, the MOE, as well as the regional bureau of education should include in primary and secondary curriculum focusing on conditions which give ground for rape incident and its prevention . Ant-rape policy should be produced and all responsible body should make overall efforts

Key words-act, assessment, rape, sexual, status, threat, victim, violence

1. Introduction

The FDR government of Ethiopia has produced policies that protect the welfare of females and maximize their social, economic, and political participation. Among the danger which may face to females is rape. This illegal and immoral condition is affecting females mentally as well as physically. Especially when this happen to youngster females it collapse their progress in education and finally make them to be deprived from social, economic and political issue of their country, Even it lead them to be encountered with HIV and unwanted pregnancy and finally lead them to be faced with worse life.

So prevention of rape is very basic issue in order to maximize the economic social political and moral situation of females. Rape is sexual act with an expression of violence, anger or power. It is the act of penile penetration achieved by force or the threat of force. Rape is an act of violence and humiliation in which the victim experiences over whelming fear sense of powerlessness, helplessness, feels frightened or threatened (Groth 1979; Sarrel 1980; Sarrel and Masters, 1981; Estrich, 1987; Gordon and Riger, 1989; Hilberman, 1976). The psychological impact of rape can be profound from the first moments of the attack and for years after wards, The rape victim continue to show sense of isolation helplessness reaction with shock, sexual dysfunction, fear anxiety disbelief, guilt, shame and anger avoid any involvement with men in sexual or social situation, frightening, nightmares, trouble sleeping, depression and fear of walking alone, women who have been raped may have a number of sexual problems as a consequence; decrease sexual desire, impaired vaginal

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lubrication, loss of genital sensation, pain during inter course (Metzger, 1976; Hilberman, 1978; Masters, Kolodny and Johnson, 1979). Survey of 500 students at Brown University conducted in 1984 found that 16% of the women had been raped either by men they know or by men they were dating. Fifteen percent of female college students found that of raped by family members (American medical news June 21, 1985). 1 in 12 males had raped a female or attempted to at some point since age 14 (Masters and Tomkins, 1988) There are certain instances in which the male believes he is talking his partner into consenting sexual activity, but the females consent comes only because, she feels frightened or threatened (Estrich, 1987; Gordon and Riger, 1989). Acquaintance date rape is common; one study revealed 84% of the woman knew their perpetrator (Finley and Corty, 1993). In about 80% the rapes the perpetrator is known to the victim (Ellis, 1994; Koss, 1992), Twenty two percent of the women had been forced for sex at some times in their lives (Laumann, Gagnon et al, 1994). Acquaintance rape happens on all college campuses and in non-academic settings. One survey of 6,000 American college women found that 25 % had been victims of rape or attempted rape and that 84% of these women knew their perpetrators. Other studies have suggested that as many as one third of college woman have been victims of rape by the time they were juniors or seniors (Elliott & Brantley, 1997; Finley & Corty, 1993). In order to strengthen the protection of rape, 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, NGOS, and other stake holders, Our female sisters encountered with rape most of the time, when they arrive to adolescence stage, commonly in their high school and higher education level, this is biologically related to their sexual maturity. 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 rape in high schools, college, TVET institutes, and university found in central zone Tigray region, Ethiopia. This research work is likely to enrich the knowledge about the condition of rape and initiate concerned policy makers, Administrators, NGOS, parents and the society as the whole, to asses their strategies and strengthen their efforts in order to create better corrective measures for prevention of rape.

Significance of this study

This study will be used to initiate policy makers, administrators, security bodies, head of educational institutes, parents, NDOS and the society as a whole, to strengthen their efforts and assess better strategies in promoting prevention of rape

2. Objective

2.1 General objective

To assess status of rape in secondary, preparatory and higher educational institutions and promote its prevention.

2.2 Specific objectives

- To initiate policy makers, administrators, teachers, NGOS, parents to strengthen their effort and assess better strategies in promoting the prevention of rape,
- To enhance the educational programs on prevention of rape,
- To create awareness on possible defense mechanisms to be used by females against rape incident.

1. Methodology

Study design-Institutions based cross sectional study design was employed Study period This research work has been carried out by dispatching self administered questionnaire randomly to Adwa College of teachers and educational leadership education, Nigiste Saba TVET, Nigiste Saba preparatory, Nigiste Saba high school, Axum preparatory, Axum poly technic college Axum secondary, Axum Preparatory Kaleb secondary school and Axum university, Found in central zone of Tigray, Ethiopia, in 2014.

3. Sampling

643 Questionnaires were dispatched randomly, among these 627 (97.5%) were returned while, 16 questionnaires (2.5 %) remained unreturned due to various cases,

4. Instrument

The data was collected by dispatching questionnaire randomly. The questionnaire was both closed and open type. The questionnaire has two parts. part one focus on sexual status, level of education and parent's occupation of the rape victim, part two focus place(condition) where the rape took place, consequences of the rape, type of perpetrators, repetition of the rape per a female victim,

5. Data analysis

The collected data was analyzed quantitatively entering in to a computer using SPSS version 16, using chi-square, ANOVA, Sing test

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval and clearance for the study was obtained from Adwa college of teachers and educational leadership education and all the educational institutions included in this study. The study subject had been approached individually and given information regarding the purpose of the study and then consent has obtained for the study. The participants have been assured that they would have full right to participate or with draw from the study They have 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 finding to the hard and soft copy. Final study report was submitted to all the institutions included in this study. The final study report feedback was also communicated to all the institutions included in this study and other relevant bodies. The result was presented on annual research conference and will be sent for possible publication on relevant scientific journals.

6. Result

Among the 627 respondent females, 96(15.3%) found sexually active, whereas 531(84.7%) of them are not yet sexually active with significant difference ($t < 0.001$) Among the 96 sexually active female students 35(36.5%) initially enforced to be involved in sex by rape, whereas 61(63.5%) of them initially involved with their willingness, with significant difference ($t < 0.03$)

Table 1: Amount of rape per female

SN	Amount of rapes	Amount of victims	%
1	Once	31	66
2	Twice	7	15
3	Thrice	3	6.4
4	Fourth	2	4.2
5	Fifth	2	4.2
6	Sixth	2	4.2
Total		47	

Majority of victims 66% (31) encountered accident of rape once. Followed, 15% (7) of the victims encountered accident of rape twice. Followed to this 6.4 % (3) of the victims encountered rape thrice. And victims encountered accident of rape four, five, six times accounted 4.2 % (2) each with significant difference ($p < 0.01$)

Table2: Types of Perpetrators

SN	Amount of rapes	Amount of victims	%
1	Unknown to the victim	21	44.7
2	Boy friend	16	34
3	Instructor (teacher)	7	14.9
4	Class mate	3	6.4
Total		47	

Among the 47 female victims 44.7 % (21) of them attacked (raped) by unknown men to them, followed to this 34% (16) victims raped by their boyfriends 14.9 % (7) victims raped by their instructors (teachers). Followed to this 6.4 % (3) of them raped by their class mates, with significant difference ($p < 0.04$), in the other way round, there is significant difference among the known perpetrators ($P < 0.05$).

Table3: Parents of rape victims

SN	parents	Amount of victims	%
1	Farmers	30	63.8
2	Merchants	9	19.2
3	Civil servants	7	14.9
4	Hand crafts	1	2.1
Total		47	

Majority parents of the rape victims are farmers 63.8% (30). Followed to these merchants, 19.7% (9), civil servants, 14.9% (7) and lastly, hand craft 2.1 % (1) with significant difference ($P < 0.01$).

Table 4: level of school (level of education institutes) where rape encountered

SN	Level of school (education institutes)	Amount of victims	%
1	Secondary	18	38.3
2	Preparatory	14	29.8
3	University	9	19.1
4	TVET	3	6.4
5	Elementary	2	4.3
6	College of teachers education	1	2.1
Total		47	

Majority of the victims 38.3% (18) encountered with rape accident in their secondary school life, followed by preparatory, 29.8% (14) followed by university, 19.1% (9), followed by TVET institutions 6.4% (3), then elementary school, 4.3% (2). Lastly college of teacher's education 2.1% (1) with significant difference ($P < 0.05$)

Table 5: Conditions (place) where rape took place

SN	Conditions (place) where rape took place	Amount of victims	%
1	On the way to and from school	22	46.8
2	Residence area of the victim or perpetrator	19	40.4
3	On the way to perform duty of parent	6	12.8
Total		47	

Majority of the conditions (place) where the rape encountered was on the way to and from school, 46.8% (22), followed to this, 40.4% (19) on residence area of the victim or the perpetrator. Followed to this on the way to perform duty of parent 12.8% (6) with significant difference ($P < 0.04$).

Table 6: Consequence of rape

SN	consequence of rape	Amount of victims	%
1	Anxiety	23	60.6
2	Unwanted pregnancy	11	29
3	HIV AIDS	2	5.2
4	Physical harm	2	5.2
Total		38	

In total among those females revealed rape incident (47), 80.9% (38) of them have faced with series problem, as consequences of the rape accident whereas 19.1% (9) of them remained safe with significant difference ($t < 0.001$) as indicated on tables 5. Among the four types of harms they encountered psychological problem of anxiety, account the highest, 60.6% (23), followed to this unwanted pregnancy 29 % (11). And then attack by HIV/AIDS/ and physical harm such as crack on the sexual part, account 5.2 % (2) each, with significant difference ($P < 0.01$)

Table 7: Rape incident in the present educational institute

SN	Institute	Amount of victims	%
1	University	6	46.2
2	Secondary	3	23
3	College of teachers education	1	7.6
4	TVET	3	23
5	Preparatory	0	0
Total		13	

Majority of the rape incidents in the present educational institutions occurred in university, 46.2% (6), followed by secondary school and TVET, 23 % (3) each. Lastly, by college of teachers education, 7.6 % (1), with significant difference ($p < 0.03$).

Table 8: Perpetrator in the present educational institutions

SN	Perpetrator	University	%	secondary	%	TVET	%	CTE	%	Total	%
1	Instructors (teachers)	4	66.6%	2	66.7%					6	46
2	Boyfriends					1	50%	2	100%	3	23
3	Unknown	1	16.7%	1	33.3%	1	50%			3	23
4	Classmate	1	16.7%							1	7.7
Total		6		3		2		2		13	

Majority of the perpetrators in the present institution found to be instructors (teachers), 46% (6) in which the university instructors account more 66.6% (4) and the secondary school teachers account next, 33.4% (2). Next to this boyfriends and unknown perpetrators account 23% (3) each. In case of boyfriends perpetrators, CTE account more, 66.7% (2), followed by TVET, 33.3% (1). In case of unknown perpetrator; university, secondary, and TVET, account 33.3% (1) each. In case of class mate perpetrators, university account 100% (1) with significant difference ($P < 0.03$).

7. DISCUSSION

Among the sexually active 96 females 35 (36.5%) of them have enforced to be initially involved in sex by rape. So rape incident is on creating problem on our female students, not to continue in abstinence condition and proceed with strong mental spirit on their education. When we see the number of rape accident revealed per one female student, 66.6% of the victims encountered once, whereas 44% of the victims encountered more than one, which extend up to six times per one female student. So we can see how far this danger is affecting the life of females. The known perpetrators to the rape victim female students account, 55.3% which include, boyfriends 23% (3),

instructors (teachers), and 46 % (6). And class mate 7.7 % (1). The unknown perpetrators account 23 % (3). So our female students are suffering even more by people expected to assist their safety and education process as well as by strange people. Majority parents of the rape victims are farmers (63.8%), followed by merchants (19.2%), and followed by civil servants (14.99) and handcraft men (2.1%). This shows the residence area of most victims is rural area, and this situation may have created condition for the rape accident when the female, students are on the way of their trip to and from school. Especially, this situation is comfortable to the unknown perpetrators which account nearly half (44.7%). Majority of the rape incidents revealed in secondary (38.3%) and preparatory (29.8 %), followed by university (19.1%) then by TVET (6.4%), then by elementary (4.3%) and CTE (2.1%). This is because the location where the secondary and preparatory school are found is far away from the residence area of the female victims. As mentioned about the female students have faced to rape incident on their trip to and from school. Majority of the rape incidents revealed when the victims made trip to and from school (46.8%), followed by in residence area of the victim or perpetrator (40.4%). Lastly when the victim was on the way to perform duty of her parents (12.8%). So this evidence shows strongly the fairness of the secondary and preparatory schools from the residence area of the victims the main condition for the rape incident. The next rape incident took place on the residence area of the victim or perpetrator (40.4%). This happened, because the victim has cheated giving trust to the perpetrator. Among the 47 female students revealed with rape danger, 80.9% (38) of them faced with series psychological, economic, social, health, physical and in general academic negative impact as consequence of the rape. 60.6 % them faced with psychological problem of anxiety, 29% of them faced with unwanted pregnancy, then 5.2% of them faced with HIV/AIDS, and 5.2% of them faced with physical harm, like crack in the sexual part, including the womb. Among the 47 victims of rape, 27.7 % (13) of them have claimed that they have faced with rape incident in their present institution. This is mainly university (46.2%), next secondary school and TVET (23%) each, lastly CTE, 7.6 % (1). Whereas, there was no any rape incident in present preparatory schools. Among the university perpetrators 66.7% (6) of them are instructors whereas 16.7% (1) unknown while 16.7% (1) is class mate. Among the secondary perpetrators 66.7% (2) are teachers, while 33.3% (1) is unknown to the victim. In case of CTE, Perpetrators, 100% (2) of them are boyfriend of the victim. Likewise, in case of the TVET perpetrators, 50% (1) is boyfriend, whereas 50% (1) is unknown. Here the major perpetrators in the present institutions are instructors (teachers) (46%), which comprise 66.7% (4), are university instructors and 33.3% (2) are secondary teachers. This is related with grading; academic corruption. So it need due attention of university and secondary authorities. The unknown perpetrators in the present institutions are related to university, secondary and TVET, which account, 33.3% (1) each. And this is created due to movement during unsafe time or to unsafe place, outside campus. One rape victim of TVET institution faced with the rape incident when she passes the night outside campus in her same sex friend house. In case of the

secondary victim, this is due to farness of the school from home area. Three victims, 66.7% (2) of the CTE and 33.3% (1) of TVET attacked by, their boyfriends in residence area of the victim or perpetrators victim this is, due to over trusting their perpetrator boyfriend.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research has investigated; rape incident is series problem of our female student. It is affecting their life and education process. Almost half (49%) of the sexually active female students revealed rape accident. Even (44%) of the rape victims encountered more than one rape incident which extend up to six time per one victim. The very alarming condition is 36.5% of the sexually active students at initial enforced to be involved to sex by rape. This problem at large revealed when the victims make a trip to and from school in their secondary and preparatory school life (68.1%). And majority of the parents of the victims are farmers (63.8%) and have faced rape incident during their trip from their far residence area to and from school by unknown perpetrators (46.8%). Of course considerable rape incidents took place in residence area of the victim or perpetrators (40.4%) by known people due to over trust given by the victims. And majority (80.9%) of the rape victims have faced with psychological problem of anxiety (60.6%) or unwanted pregnancy (29%) or HIV/AIDS (5.2%) or physical damage on sexual parts like genital and uteral crack (5.2%). Among the rape victims, 27.7 % claimed rape incident in their present Institution, mainly in university (46.2%) and secondary and TVET (23%) each. In these institutions the rape attack is carried by university instructors (66.7%) and secondary teachers (33.3 %) by enforcing with grade (mark), which is related to academic corruption. Therefore, in order to make free our female students from this series danger, the MOE, as well as the regional bureau of education should include in primary and secondary curriculum focusing on conditions which give ground for rape incident and its preventive mechanisms. Anti rape policy should be produced at national level and responsible body to lead the implementation of the policy from national to local level should be formulated. Awareness of the parents, school community, administrators, and the society as whole, should be created on the anti rape policy and fertile condition for the contribution of every responsible body in the anti rape movement should be created. Especial condition should be created in which the judiciary, security, administrative body, and other stake holders give due attention and take corrective sustainable measures to this hazardous crime. The religious institutions should give due attention to this series hazard and are expected influence their followers to be free of this sin. Anti rape club should be established from primary to university level and effective materials that support the activity of the club should be produced by MOE in every school throughout the country. Even MOE should formulate especial responsible body, which lead anti rape club in every schools institution including university. And intensive workshops should be given to strengthen awareness of the policy and the way of its implementation to anti rape club members, to leaders of educational institutions, administrators in all level, to judiciary and security bodies and other responsible bodies in implementing the policy. The government should continue

its effort to establish secondary, preparatory and TVET School in convenience distance to every rural area, in such a way the female student able to arrive to and from school in a safe time. If there are especial areas, with difficulty to create such type of condition, the government and NGOs, should create a condition in which females follow their education having chance of residency and food service in the town where the school is found.

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