



WOLKITE UNIVERSTY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**THE PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON FEMALE STUDENTS: THE CASE OF
WOLIKITE UNIVERSITY**

**A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND
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THE BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE IN GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

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Abstract

This study objective was mainly conducted to examine the prevalence of sexual harassment on female students in Wolkite University. The study used mixed method approach and 40 female students were used as sample respondents out of total regular female student. This study was employed based on cross sectional method. The majority of the students lie between 21-25 years of age. This study witnessed that the some female students in Wolkite University experience some form of sexual harassment such as accidental and involuntary kissing, touching of body, verbal abuse, displaying pornography. Regarding the cause for the sexual harassment in Wolkite University among the respondents, most of the students who participated in the study reported that the main cause of sexual harassment were pornography, wearing style and male students aggressive behavior. The consequences of sexual harassment according to the response of respondents include challenges on female students' health, educational performance and psychological impact.. The females students where responded that the major perpetrators are the students' friends. Based on our finding, we recommend the University administration to raise awareness for all students and take measurement on the perpetrators.

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CHAPTER ONE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The problem of sexual harassment has become one of the most common challenges for female students in educational settings, which have been affecting the victim's physical and emotional well-being as well as their ability to achieve academically. The term sexual harassment was first coined in the early 1970s, have been to commonly use since 1980s, even though it is an age old problem (Hill & Silva, 2005). Since the 1980s, the issue has become a recognized phenomenon throughout the world, in all cultural and occupational contexts (Hill and Silva, 2005).

Access to quality education and safe environment are fundamental rights for every child, and pre requisite to socio-economic security. In addition poverty reduction is an element for improving quality of education and increasing level of literacy in society. The achievement of Education for all (EFA) goals and the millennium' goal (MOG) is seriously compromised by violence in the educational environment. Many school, in Africa such as Ethiopia, both private and public school are not safe and well protected for women students of school age. Also, there is a causal link between school violence and dropout rate and absents ratio. Various forms of school based violence are

practiced; the most serious implication of sexual harassment is reduction in girl attendance at school and increasing drop out (UNESCO, 2003).

In the educational setting, sexual harassment involves unwelcome sexual advances or propositions that intend to interfere with academic performance or creating an intimidating and hostile academic environment against the victims (Wetzel and brown, 2000). Sexual harassment can occur everywhere on school, including in the class room, libraries, academic and administrative staffs office (Hill and Silva, 2005). A number of studies (Bizu 2009; Hill and Silva, 2005); indicate that sexual harassment is a pervasive and serious problem at all level of education and across the world .When we come to the African context, sexual harassment seems a common problem in educational institutions as it can be noted from different research findings (Okorie,2014;Kayuni, 2009; Menon, et al, 2009). Worryingly, the highest percentages of female students in colleges and universities of many African countries experienced sexual harassment from male faculty, staff and students. As is the case in many African countries, in Ethiopian universities too, the prevalence rate of sexual harassment of female students is high. (Kayuni, 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In university learning, gender based violence take the forms of sexual harassment of female students by their peers and others. It may specifically involve in relationship between student and students with each other's. ILO 2000 designate sexual harassment as manifestation of power relation between women and men, women are much more likely to be victim of sexual harassment precisely because they lack power, are in more vulnerable and in secure positions, lack of confidence or have been socialized to suffer in silences. In addition women are also subjected to such conducted when they are seen to be competing for power (ILO, 2000). Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination from both legal and conceptual perspective. The majority of victims are women. The problem related to the role which are attribute to men and women in social and economic life, in turn, directly affects women positions (ILO, 2000).

There are reports that indicated female student have been victim of sexual violence and harassment to the extent of rape and abduction and surprisingly enough the perpetrator of that act have been let go free. In these study area different forms of sexual harassment and assault committed on female students and youth from nearby community expropriating, staking, and forcing female students to have sex or rape them. However, there is no clear data and evidence to show the magnitude and extent of sexual harassment in the university. Therefore, this study was expected to fill the

above stated gapes. Thus, the researchers attempt to fill the existing gap and supplement previous research findings by investigating the prevalence of sexual harassment in the university and show the magnitude and extent of it. In addition, the previous researchers overlooked the issue in the study area and this study tries to tease out this research problem in the university setting.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is assessing the prevalence of sexual harassment on female student in case of Wolkite University

1.3.2 Specific Objective

This research specifically aims:

To identify type of sexual harassment on female student in Wolkite university

To identify the cause of sexual harassment on female student in Wolkite University

To explore the level of awareness towards sexual harassment among female student in Wolkite University

To assess the consequence of sexual harassment on female student in Wolkite University

1.3.3 Research questions

What types of sexual harassment are in the Wolkite University?

What are the causes of sexual harassment on female students in Wolkite University?

What are the consequences of sexual harassment in Wolkite University?

What is the level of female students' awareness towards sexual harassment on female students in Wolkite University?

1.4 Significance of the study

This research attempted to identify the hidden but the most serious social problem in Ethiopia, sexual harassment among female students in higher educations. Since sexual harassment assault violence against females need to change and irradiated, this research papers shades light on this very serious social problem among female students in Ethiopia and Wolkite university in particular.. So this study will contribute to the academic institutions as a source of information on the prevalence of sexual harassment on female, which will further help in coining policies on women's issues in Ethiopia.

1.5 Scope of the study.

This research paper was conducted in SNNP regional state in Wolkite University. The study is delimited to investigate prevalence of sexual harassment on female students in WolkiteUniversity (2011 E.C)

1.6 Limitation of The study

This study assess a very sensitive social problem which is sexual issue, thus female student may hide their encounters and sufferings related to sexual violence because of shame, embarrassment and cultural taboo. However, the researchers attempted to minimize by discussion with the female students about the confidentiality of the study.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The paper is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction elements including , the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter covers review of literature which discusses concepts and theories related to sexual harassment on females. The third chapter deal with research design which consist of the research design and methods, source of data, sample and sampling technique, instruments and procedures of data collection, and methods of data analysis and interpretation. The fourth chapter includes the data presentation, analysis and interpretation. Finally in chapter five conclusion and recommendation was included.

CHAPTER TWO

2 REVIEW LITERATURE

2.1 Definition and concept of sexual harassment

The definitions of sexual harassments are that the forbidden behavior is unwelcome and causes harm to the target (Stop violence against women, 2010). The term is generally defined as unwelcome and undesirable sexual behavior in a work or learning environment which affects both the physical and psychological health of an individual (Mamaru, Getachew & Mohamed, 2015). Bursik and Gefter (2011) agree as they say sexual harassment is broadly defined as sexual advances that are not welcome, demands for sexual favors and other physical or verbal behavior of a sexual nature. They further explain that the behavior is considered sexual harassment when the behavior directly or indirectly affects a person's work, unreasonably affects an individual's execution of duties or creates an intimidating, aggressive or even terrifying work place. Attention, whether physical or verbal, to actual physical coercion of sexual relations on an unwilling recipient. Sexual harassment in the workplace has been defined and addressed at international level and it was established that it is a form of violence and discrimination on gender basis (Petersen & Hyde, 2013). The European

Commission was the first body to seriously acknowledge the problem of sexual harassment. It initially expressed its worry about sexual harassment in places of work in 1986 at the European Parliament's resolution on violence against women (Petersen & Hyde, 2013). Member States were encouraged to participate in promoting awareness of sexual harassment and to bring to fruition measures listed in the code of practice (Petersen & Hyde, 2013). The Commission further defined sexual harassment in the workplace as unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that violated the dignity of men and women in the workplace. The European Commission (Stop violence against women, 2010) further says that conduct is considered sexual harassment if: · it is unwelcome, unwanted or offensive; · the victim 's rejection or tolerance of behavior impacts decisions regarding her job; and the behavior creates a threatening, humiliating or hostile environment for an individual. The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women described sexual harassment as a form of violence against women and as discrimination on a sexual basis. (Petersen & Hyde, 2013) The United Nations defines sexual harassment as including such unwanted sexually determined conduct as physical contact and advances, screening pornography, and sexual requests whether by actions or words (Stop violence against women, 2010). The International Labor Organization (ILO) has been working tirelessly to address the problem of sexual harassment. This was done through research, discussions at

tripartite meetings and the issuing of advice and information to its constituencies.

Furthermore, the organization suggested that eliminating sexual harassment in places of work was important in creating a decent work environment for women (Petersen & Hyde, 2013).

2.2 Types of sexual harassment

There are different types of sexual harassment, those include, verbal and physical types.

2.2.1 Visual sexual harassment

This form of sexual harassment includes behavior such as leering pinching rotation of hips and miming sex acts with hands mouth; the use of inappropriate letters and pictures making sexually suggestive gesture, etc which make a women feel uncomfortable, undermined intimidated or humiliated and the like (Ruben stein, 2000)

2.2.2 Verbal sexual harassment

Verbal sexual harassment is often regarded as the most common form of unwanted sexual advance, with include anything from passing but persistent comments on a women's body or body parts, in other words, it can includes name calling, unwelcome suggestive remark, comments about the size or shape of women's body, sexually explicit joke leering or sexual proposal etc (mackinaw on, 2002:29).

2.2.3 Physical sexual Harassment

The physical form of sexual harassment involving hugging kissing a women's body against her will and desire creates uncomfortable sense of security. It can include treats such as blocking a women's body in sexual place in sexual manner and unwanted rising as well as repeated collisions (Asackinnon, 2008).

2.2.4 Sexual Coercion

It is known as quid pro qui sexual harassment in the United States. It is a type of harassment which has direct results in some consequence to the victim's employment. It is employment discrimination. Sexual coercion is under a condition of employment where an openly or implicitly after in keeping a job or getting a promotion is made by a supervisor to an employee in exchange for sexual favor such person normally has the power over promotion or raise of the employee. In sexual coercion, promotion and favorable job benefits will follow if an employee takes the advantage and consented to sex. On the contrary, if the employee rejects, the Job benefits are denied (Asackinnon, 2008).

2.3 Cause of sexual Harassment

The underlying causes of sexual harassment are social beliefs, attitudes and behaviors have their root from power and control over another person. The deeply ingrained societal, beliefs, as explained social, cultural, biological, factors are that women are

inferior and should be loyal and subservient to the demands of men and that men have a legitimate right to dominate women this beliefs, attitude and behaviors foster male's conviction that harassment is appropriate way to communicate with female (Brannon L, 2005)

Hence, power imbalance exercised between males and females causes sexual harassment against female in normal behavior. The issue of power in turn is legitimized by social beliefs attitudes and behaviors in particular culture, in a particular society, which in turn are attributed to social, cultural and natural or Biological. In light of this argument society believes that being male or female is a naturally given and then in fact, the meaning and consequence of such categories are primarily determined by society itself. Society has attributed submission and sexual to the female role, there by defining women as sexual object. Women are therefore subordinated or treated as if they are not equal to man in dignity and worth (Mackinnon, cited in Nall, 1992:12).

2.3.1 Social cause of sexual Harassment

As in the case in many other countries, in Ethiopia 'male are socialized to be dominate, to fight for what and when they don't successes to feel ashamed 'what is more society also believes that nature has gifted makes have little control over their sexual urge than females thus sexual harassment is consider as part and parcel of males nature behaviour(Netsanet, 1999:64).

The most proposed risk factors were also significantly related to perpetration and victimization histories for both gender including alcohol use frequently, delinquency, history of family violence and victimization, cultural and personal power and, relation with all increasing as a sexual harassment acts also increase. In general the underlining cause of sexual harassment emanates from the social structure which advocates sexism. In other words, sexual harassment is viewed against the back ground of the society systematically shaped by belief, attitudes and practices which devalue, degrade, and disadvantage women on the base of their sex (Mackinnon, 1997)

2.3.2. Economic cause of sexual Harassment

The number of women living in poverty has also increased disproportionately to the number of men. Women also face discrimination that limits their Educational and employment opportunities. Sexual harassment “ strikes at the heart of women’s economic self- sufficiency, disrupting women’s earning capacity by forcing them out of the workplace or school”, UN commission on Human rights (E/CN.4/1997/47). Women are nine times more likely than are men to leave their jobs as a result of sexual harassment.

2.4 Consequences of Harassment

Sexual harassment significantly affected every aspect of these women’s lives, from job

satisfaction to physical health. Sexual harassing experiences can lead to lower levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment greater role ambiguity, role conflict and job stress. Harassment is also associated with substantial emotional damage. The consequences of harassment on a variety of reliable measures of psychological status carefully controlled for the effects of other stressors or confounding influences. Their results demonstrated that the experience of sexual harassment exerted significant and substantial impact; women who the experience of sexual harassment exerted significant and substantial impact; women who had been harassed had significantly lower levels of general psychological adjustment as well as significantly elevated symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). "Sexual harassment, relatively, low frequencies exerts significant negative impact on women's psychological wellbeing" (kim Schneider, 1997).

Barbara and marry (1993) , reviewed the data on the outcomes of sexual harassment includes Gastrointestinal disturbance, Jaw tightness, teeth Grinding , nervousness binge eating headaches, inability to sleep , tiredness, nausea, loss of appetite, weight loss, and crying spells Emotional reactions includes anger fear, depression , anxiety irritability lowered self-esteem, Feelings of humiliation, alienation and a sense of helplessness and vulnerability.

2.5 Theories of sexual harassment

According to (Skaine, (2003) there is no single cause of sexual harassment or particular theoretical framework that best explain it. However, there are three widely accepted theories or models of sexual harassment that tried to explain the phenomena from different angle and perspective. These theories are organizational theory (Guber, 2002, tantric et al, 2001) , socio- cultural theory (Farley, 199 and Hares , 1997) and natural/ biological theory (tangri et al 2001).

2.5.1 Organizational theory

Organizational theory (Gruber 2002) explained sexual harassments through organizational related Issue such as power and status inequalities within the organization. According this theory, power and states inequalities that characterized organization setting increases the probability of the occurrence of sexual harassment. As cleve land and kerst, 2003, indicate the, key Issue in the problem of sexual harassment is power, (lips, 2001) stated, the exercise of power is expected and accepted in hierarchical society. Western society are structured hierarchical, This types of structure or orientation render's some individual power full and make less powerful subordinate to third authority unfortunately, in this type of structure, men are favoured more than women because of the stereotypical belief that men are goal oriented, powerful and aggressive where as women are passive receptive and family oriented (Allpeier& McCormick ,2003, Eagly 2001 and wood, 2000) In this context , it could be sited

that sexual harassment is the consequence of organizational hierarchical structure that allots unequal power to people within the system. Organizational theory also identified other factor that facilitates sexual abusive (wood, 2000) within a hierarchical system.

2.5.2 Structural theory

Structural theory analysed the social and political context in which sexual harassment is imitated. In view of this theory, sexual harassment is the enforcement of gender sensuality within the social system (Guter 2001). Matchen and desouza, 2000 argued that sexual harassment, regardless of its form, is related to sexist male ideology of male dominance and male superiority. The perception of women as the inferior sex and the gender stratification that emphasized on the sex role expectations introduce and maintain sexual harassment (Guttek and stake 2000).

Mackinnon 2002- contented that women inferior position in the society is not only consequence of gender inequality but it is the cause of sexual harassment (angry , 2005) postulated that sexual harassment maintains male dominance occupationally by intimidating and discouraging women from work.

In other words socio –cultural theories considered the Issue of patriarchy system that initiates and perpetuate the subordinate of women by men. As a result, sexual harassment is all instrument of domination to keep women in their place (Johnson

2003.)

2.5.3 Natural / biological theory

Natural/ biological theory argued that sexual harassment is an extension of mate selection evolutionally theory in other words. Sexual harassment is mate seeking (Barak et al, 2003). Naturally man has more power full inner drive to be sexually aggressive and urge to look for mate those women. According to Natural or biological theory, such sexual behaviour it not harassment (Barak et.al 2003 and langri, 2005) argued that this higher sex drive of men leads them to sexually aggressive behaving at work. In support of tangri 2005 argument, (stud and Gattiker, 1999) posited that the difference in the reproductive strategies among men and women may create a conflict of interest that spills over at the work place. Also (Browne, 2002) followed the same line of thought. He side , in the attempt to maximize the reproductive success, men uses power instrumentally in order to obtain sex, such attempt to gain sexual access could lead to coercive sexual behavior. Natural theory acknowledged the initiate human instincts as potentially driving force to sexually aggressive behavior.

2.6 Sexual harassment in School

Sexual harassment is unwanted and unwelcomed behavior of a sexual nature that interferes with the right to receive all equal educational opportunity (UNSCO 2006).

Sexual harassment is behavior that can interfere with one education opportunity range from words (written or spoken) and gestures to unwanted physical contact. Some of the behaviour may also be criminal acts like assault, rape, and attempted or completed a child sexual abuse (WHO, 2005).

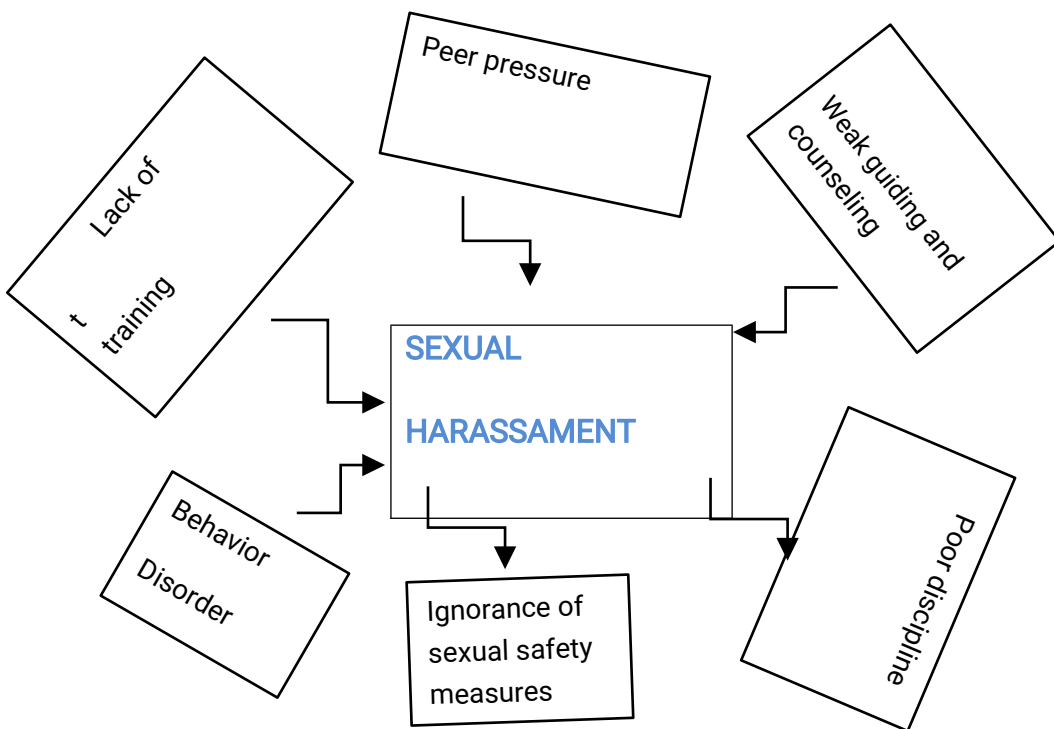
WHO, recognize two forms of unlawfully sexual harassment in education, the first one is quidproquo harassment, as defined it occurs when school employ explicitly or implicitly condition a student participation in education program or activity submission to unwelcomed sexual Advance, request for sexual favour verbal or non-verbally conducted of sexual nature. The second recognized form of sexual harassment in school is hostile environment harassment. Hostile environment has includes; unwelcomed sexual advance request for sexual favour by employee, another student or third party. This for forms of harassment require that the harassing behaviour be sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive so as to limited as a student ability to participate in or benefit from educational program (WHO, 2005).

2.7 Conceptual Framework

In a school setting, females may be sexually harassed because of their personal characteristics (ignorance of sexual safety measures, gender, age and marital status) or school-related factors (absence of standards defining moral relations in schools or poor

discipline). Sexual harassment, combined with other unfortunate school factors like strikes, lack of teaching/learning materials and indiscipline of students will lead to poor performance of students.

On the other hand, a school that is free from sexual harassment of females as a result of strong guidance and counseling programs, religious/moral values, elaborate and reinforced schools rules and policies, role models, peer educators clubs among others, is likely to lead to good academic performance of students. This can be achieved through intervention measures like training females in university. Creating awareness about dangers of sexual harassment in schools and finally enforcing rules and regulations that discourage sexual harassment and having programs that bring about behavior.



Source authors 2019 figure conceptual framework

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology adopted in conducting this study. The chapter is organized as description of the study area, research design, sources of data, sampling technique , sampling size, research instrument (data collection technique), and instrument and analysis of data.

3.1 Description of study area

Wolkite University (WKU) is one of the third generation's higher institutions that have been founded in 2012. It is established for the purpose of providing and promoting higher education learning, research, outreach programs in the country to ensure the realization of the national vision of reaching the level of middle income countries by 2020. The university is located in the Southern Nation Nationalities Regional State in the Gurage zone, 170 km south west of capital city, Addis Ababa on the way to Jima. In November 2009 the late Prime Minister, his Excellency Mr. MelesZenawi, laid the foundation stone of the University in a plain landscape which is quite ideal for academic pursuit. It is situated at Gubreye sub-city, 14 km away from wolkite town, of the GubreyeButajira road. The major link road to the university is a direct route to Wolkite-Jima, Wolkite- Hossana and wokite-Butajira. The university began its formal

activities on the premises of the wolkite polytechnic college at wolkite town with the appointment of the first president, Dr. AdmasuShibru, in February 2012, with 547 students in 13 academic programs under three colleges of Engineering and Technology, college of computing and informatics, and college of Natural and computational science. Currently, the number of colleges has reached seven with one additional school in which a total of 46 undergraduate regular academic programs and it contains three campuses namely Gubre (main campus), wolkite campus, and Butajira campus.

3.2 Research design

This study was employed based on cross sectional method, and the data was collected at one point in time from the selected sample using sampling techniques to describe the study population at the time of conducting this research. Due to the shortage of time and lack of resource, a cross sectional method will be employed.

3.3 Type and source of data

Data was collected from two data sources: primary and secondary sources.

3.3.1 Primary Source

Primary source data was collected using interview and questionnaire. It helps the researcher to provide with direct, unmediated information related to the objective of the study.

3.3.2 Secondary Source

Secondary source was collected from different material likes, ,journals, magazines, newspaper and other research papers to obtain historical and other types of information.

3.4 Research Approach

In order to collect reliable data from sample of the study both qualitative and quantitative approach was employed. To collect primary data, the researchers used in depth interview and survey. To collect the reliable and relevant data from samples, interview guidelines and Questionnaire will be used.

3.5. Sampling Technique and procedures

To conduct this research, the researchers used non-probability sampling technique. Under non-probability sampling technique, the researchers used purposive sampling. The main consideration of the researchers in employing this technique is the determination of who can provide relevant information about the issues under study. Therefore, the researchers select four departments so as collect relevant information about the prevalence of sexual harassment.

3.6. Sample Size

From total departments that are found In wolkite university, the researchers select four departments purposively namely:- department of Agricultural economics with 86 female students ,department of Animal production and technology with 45 female students ,department of civics and ethical study with 155 female students and department of Governance and development studies with 116 female students the total students of all department are 402. A sample size of 40 students was chosen from the selected departments. Four of them are interviewee. The researcher will use stratified sampling to create proportionality, by guiding (yamane. T.1973 by the following formula :-

$$N_i = (n_i / N) N_s \text{ where}$$

N_i = number of i th department of strata

n_i = total numbers of females in the i th department of strata

N_s = number of sample size that will be use each strata

N = Total number of females all departments there for =

Department of civics and ethical study $(155/402) \times 40 = 15$

Department of Governance and development study $(116/402) \times 40 = 12$

Department of agricultural economics $(86/402) \times 40 = 9$

Department of animal production and technology (45/402)×40=4

$N_s = 15 + 12 + 9 + 4 = 40$

The total sample size will be taken 40 Respondents

3.7 Data analysis techniques

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative Methods of data Analysis was employed in order to analysis the collected data. The qualitative data were analyzed by summarization, and also the researchers was analyzed the quantitative data through frequency and percentage.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The researchers attempted to make this study ethically acceptable and the following issues were given get great consideration in this study, namely, the consent of the respondent, explaining purposes and significant of the study confidentiality; and permission letter from wolkite University was taken .

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSIONS

This section of research discusses the findings and discussion of the study. The

researchers discuss the findings of the study based on analysis of both the qualitative and quantitative data. The total of 40 female students from Wolkite University participated in the study. The researchers distributed questionnaire to collect data from female students and the questionnaire were answered and returned to researchers. Each question presented in the questionnaire was evaluated independently. Data is presented in the form of table and percentages in the following

sections.

4.1 Socio Demographic Background of respondent

Table 1; Socio demographic background of respondent

Item	variables	Response	
		Number	In%
Age	18-21	7	17.5%
	21-24	21	52.5%
	25-29	7	17.5%
	Above 30	5	12.5%

	Total	40	100%
Religion	Orthodox	11	27.5%
	Muslim	4	10%
	Protestant	14	35%
	Other	11	27.5%
	Total	40	100%
Marital status	Married	3	7.5%
	Unmarried	24	60%
	Divorese	0	0%
	Widowed	0	0%
	single	13	32.5%
	Total	40	100%
Ethnicity	Oromo	18	45%
	Amhara	10	25%
	Gurage	3	7.5%
	Tigray	2	5%
	Other	7	17.5%
	Total	40	100%
Residence	Rural	17	42.5%
	Urban	23	57.5%
	Total	40	100%

Source: Survey conducted in 2019

Based on the above table 1, (17.5%) of the respondents were between the ages of 18-21 years, whereas (52.5%) of them lie between the age of 22-24 .(17.5%) of the respondents were lie between the age of 25-29.and(12.5%)of the respondents lie above the age of 30.This indicates that most of the respondents were in the age of 21-24. In religious

background, 27.5% orthodox, 10% Muslim (35%) protestant and (27.5%) were others. As it is indicated in table above (7.5%) of respondent were married and (60%), (0%), of respondent were Unmarried, Divorced and widowed respectively. The participants data above table showed that (45%) of the respondent were Oromo (25%) were Amhara, (7.5%) Gurage, (5%) were Tigray and (17.5%) were other in terms `of Ethnicity. Similarly shown in the above table 1, the majority of female students (57.5%) of the participant were coming from urban, whereas (42.5%) of them were from Rural.

4.2 Participants who know the cause of sexual harassment

Table 2; Participants who know the cause of sexual harassment

N	Item	Frequency	In%
1	Students who knows the causes of sexual harassment		
	Yes	24	60%
	No	16	40%
	Total	40	100%
2	Problems face after sexual harassment		
	Frustration	5	12.5%
	Depression	5	12.5%
	Ashamed	15	37.5%
	Aggressive and bad	5	12.5%
	Isolation	10	25%
	Total	40	100%

Source: Survey conducted in 2019

According to the above table 2, (60%) of participants know the causes of sexual harassment while (40%) of participants do not know the causes of sexual harassment. Similarly, as shown in the above table among those who know about sexual harassment 65.38% of them responded that they were faced psychological and social problem after their harassment. Among these, frustration constitutes (29.29%), depression (10.58%), ashamed (38.82%), aggressive and bad (21.76%) and Isolation

(13.52%). So this data indicated that most of the time female students are score poor results.

4.3 places of sexual harassment

Table 3; places of sexual harassment.

No	Item	Frequency	In%
	Source of sexual harassment		
	Class room	20	50%
	Street	10	25%
	Library	5	12.5%
	Other	5	12.5%
	Total	40	100%

Source: Survey conducted in 2019

The above table show that the places of sexual harassment .The memories (50%) of respondents were said that the place of sexual harassment is at class and (25%) of the respondents were said sexual harassment at street, the remaining (12.5%) were sexual harassment at library. And (12.5%) were sexual harassment in otherplaces like in wifi outside the university..... So mostly the place of sexual harassment where at class room because of mostly student meet in the class at that time sexual harassment should

become occurred or happened.

4.4 Types of sexual harassment

Table 4 types of sexual harassment

Item	Frequency	In%
Types of sexual harassment	20	50%
Verbal	10	25%
Physical	5	12.5%
Psychological	5	12.5%
Other		
Total	40	100%

According to above table (50%) of respondents say females face sexual harassment verbally. And (25%) said females face sexual harassment physically. (12.5%) say females face sexual harassment psychologically and (12.5%) say females face sexual harassment by other means. This indicates that most of the time female students face sexual harassment verbally.

4.5 Prevalence rate of sexual harassment in university

Table 5 prevalence rate of sexual harassment in university

Item	frequency	in%
is sexual harassment prevalent in your university		
Yes	29	72.5
No	11	27.5
Totall	40	100%

According to the above table, majority of (72.5) respondents believe in prevalence of sexual harassment ,and(27.5%)respondents say there is no sexual harassment in the university .This indicates that there is the prevalence of sexual harassment in Wolkite University.

4.5 Cause of sexual harassment

According to the data that the researchers get from the interview and questionnaire, the

causes of sexual harassment is multifarious and includes, lack of awareness, addiction, wearing styles, peer pressure, friendship, female students' negligence, lack of effective control from authority, interest of opposite sex, joking, showing their body, lack of clear rule concerning sexual harassment. According to respondents having and viewing sexual movies and seeing pornography leads students to engage in sexual harassment because in their cell phone they have sexual movies they watched pornography from there opposite sex. This leads female students to low achievement in their educational performance.

Male students aggressive behavior: from the response of research participants, said that males have an oppressive behavior by its socialization, which someone by asked you, and her response is no he will attacked her at a certain time, by fearing of this female students are more likely sexual harassed. Peer pressure peers are our best relative in sex, age and whatever status. According to the response of respondents most females are resolved by their peers and they lived by influence of peer in whatever activity is high. So, most respondents there peer are highly encourage them to engage in sexual activity. In General it's better to teach students about their behaviors and creating awareness on gender and equality.

According to the response of the respondents, the other cause that encourages females in to sexual harassment is poverty. Someone who has no enough money to his/her

need, they may be involved in sexual harassment to get money from peoples. Since poverty makes female students less confident to challenge those who wish to pay the females and do what they wish.

For example, if there is no enough electric power around the campus, places,road, and classrooms, those who wish to harass female students can easily do their wishes in the dark which is dangerous to female students.

There may be men's superiority complex associated with patriarchy in Ethiopia. Thus, male students may become aggressive on female students so as to do their wishes on their female friends.

4.6 Consequence of sexual harassment

According to the data that the researchers get from interview and questionnaires, most of the students respond that consequence of sexual harassment on educational performance is clear and have long lasting consequence on the life of female students.

Some of the consequences of sexual harassment on the female students include:

Firstly, female students feeling of low self-esteem after harassment has been committed by male student. The victim lose their confidence and consider themselves

as inferior which further leads them to low educational achievement of the students.

The second consequence of sexual harassment is Lack of motivation; according to the respondents response sexual harassment minimize the internal feeling or motivation of the students either directly or indirectly which negatively influences the feeling of the victim.

The third consequence of sexual harassment is poor academic performance. According to the respondents response, harassment discourages the academic performance of the students because of harassment occurred or happened at school mostly, at this time the students do not motivate to pass much of time at education activity rather the victim students prefer to pass their time at home and does not freely attend to the class because of harassment reducing the interest of female student to attend class or library. This leads to low participation of female students in academic performance

The fourth consequence of sexual harassment is withdrawal from friends after harassment has been committed female students preferred Isolation to escape from harassment this leads to low level of social interaction with others such as class mate, friends and parents and psychological demoralized. The impact of Isolation leads to victims to be addicted by drug.

In general, the consequence of sexual harassment is multi dimensionally affect the life

of female student's i.e. in social, academically, psychologically and emotional.
Therefore, harassment was negatively affected over all life of female student.

4.7 Sexual harassment and role of university

As we get some information from respondents, female students experience sexual harassment in university. Our findings also suggest that the university administration does not follow various and complex forms of sexual harassment. The university and gender office commission keep and working hard for protection of female students and staff rights. The university may have dispatch some kind of role that protect female right by encouraging the students to report behavior that breach policy, model of appropriate standard that conduct at all time, committed to the effective measure. All of this must do in university for keeping and protecting female students' right. Before now female students awareness is not high in university. It is the problem from two sides. That means University does not teach them effectively and females unable to apply some teachings from university.

4.8 Academic performance post sexual harassment

In post sexual harassment, female students do not consider themselves as citizens rather as slaves because no one stands for keeping female rights. Sexual harassment always hinders or female student from getting equal rights with males because the community itself or all over the world think that female as housewife and to care children. Post sexual harassment can affect female student by different ways which include loss of confidence, loss of freedom and mobility for long periods of time.

4.9 Negative Effect of Sexual Harassment on Academic Performance

According to some of our respondents' sexual harassment can affect female student by different way. As we get some information from respondent, sexual harassment has negative effect on academic performance liked difficulty in the concentration.Low self-esteem and low grade and loss of loyalty also are negative effects of sexual harassment on female students.

4.10 Influence of sexual harassment on education

Table 6; influence of sexual harassment on education.

Item	Frequency	In%
Females who say sexual harassment influence females education	34	85%
Females who say sexual harassment does not influence females education	6	15%
Total	40	100%

According to the above table majority of (85%) female students respond that, sexual harassment influence the female's education and the minority of (15%) female students respond that sexual harassment does not influence the education.

Reducing mechanism of sexual harassment

This section provides a brief account on the responses forwarded on some of mechanism to reduce unwanted sexual harassment. Among these, having good relationship and discussion with family, teacher the whole society and offenders,

challenging peer pressure, creating girl club like HIV/AIDS club, free discussion with boyfriends and classmates about the ill effects of the problem. Avoiding sexual arousing film, reporting the problem for the legal body and punishing the offender were the major mechanism listed by the respondents.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

conclusion

This study was mainly conducted to examine or the prevalence of sexual harassment on female students in Wolkite University. By this case the researchers used mixed approach to collect data from 40 female students. Sexual harassment and its problem among Wolkite University take different forms of sexual harassment. Majority of students who participated in the study face various challenges such as kissing, touching, showing pornography and exposing female students to verbal sexual advance by male students.

The researchers, based on the data gathered and analyzed conclude that female students who experience any form of harassment most of the time do not report to the legal body after the time of event. This indicated that harassed female students fear to forward their problem, because, among University students' sexual harassment is not seen as illegal act and does not influence students in different aspect rather than identification of beautiful female students and modernity.

This research also gives direction on what area needed to give due focus for further research, i.e. the major findings of this research: the issue of sexual harassment in

school environment requires serious attention and intervention. According to the responses from different concerned bodies, that ranges from designing project and policies and concerning measure taken against harasser, female rights that are used to reduce prevalence and cause of sexual harassment in the school situation. Hence, the research becomes important for the practical application of existing and generating new charged knowledge to explain the issue of sexual harassment.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, the researchers draw the following recommendations for all concerning bodies related this research.

- The Wolkite University administration should raise awareness for all students and take measures on the sexual harasser.
- The University staff should play a vital role in educating female students those who have been harassed and resulting in psychological and education consequences
- The female students in Wolkite University according to their right to the sexual harassment act, they should report to the legal body.
- Empowering females, which includes females in leadership positions, decision making and maintain participation in clubs.

- Youth could get continual psychological, social and emotional assistance and guidance towards sexual behavior and attitude.
- Family should play a great role in good parenting and guiding their sons and daughters towards good behavior.
- Awareness raising programs should be given to the society through seminars and open discussion with youth and whole community about the effect and ways of prevention of sexual harassment should be arranged.
- Preparing different debating programs among students on sexual harassment and its impacts. And the rehabilitation mechanisms after harassment should have to be implemented by the university.
- The university should have to strive on the rehabilitation of victim female students into their pre harassment psychological condition like by providing professional advice.
- The university should work hand in hand with the gender offices, security offices and student services.
- The university should have given direction and orientation for female students to protect Sexual harassment.

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APPENDIX

WolkiteUniversity

College of social science and humanities

Department of Governance and development studies

Dear respondent,

First and foremost the researchers greatly appreciate your help, support and thank you for your valuable contribution. The objective of this is to assess the prevalence of sexual harassment on female students in case of Wolkite University. For you are kindly give your actual response and contribute your share towards the completion of the research purpose.

part One: Demographic background of respondent.

Age:- 18-21 21-24 25-29 above 30

Marital status:- Single Married unmarried Divorced

Widowed

Ethnicity: Oromo Amhara Tigray Gurage

Other _____

Religion : Orthodox protestant muslim other _____

Place of residence :RURAL Urban

Academic year: first second third

1 Do you know what are the causes of sexual harassment ?

yes No

2 .If you answer question 1 'yes' what is it
is? _____

3 .Have female students ever faced sexual harassment in your school?

Yes No

4 .If you answer question "3" "yes" what type?

Verbal psychological

Physical other _____

5. Most of the time where did females face sexual harassment?

Library Street

Class room other _____

7 .What is the consequence of Sexual harassment?

Frustration As ed A essive & ba

Oppression isolation

8 .Does sexual harassment influence your education

Yes No

9. If Answer question '8 'yes' How does affect you?

10 .What are those major causes for sexual harassment in your school?

12 .. What is your overall recommendation for the sexual harassment within university ?

13 Is sexual harassment prevalent in university

Yes No

Interview Guide line for study participant

The purpose of this interview to collect data to understanding a research on prevalence of sexual harassment on female students in wolkite university.

1 Sexual harassment is more prevalent in different area particularly in

universities ,Hence do you think that this problem prevails in your university ?

2 What are sexual harassment problems which face female students in Wolkite university ?

3 What are the possible causes for the problem?

4 What are the consequence female students facing by sexual harassment what should be done for betterments?

5 What is your recommendation for facing the problem of sexual harassment in your university ?