

# **Jimma University**



**The Cause Types And Copong Meaism Of Sexual Harassment  
Against First Year Female Students (The Cose Of College Of  
Education And Behavioral Science**

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## **Abstract**

This study investigated the cause and types of sexual harassment against female students being practiced in college of education and behavioral science students Jimma University. Its purpose was to identify the cause to assess coping mechanism to examine if there is a statistically significant difference in attitude toward sexual harassment both qualitative and quantitative data were used in this study a survey was conducted on 39 college of education and behavioral science department of psychology student 13 from female and 26 respondents select for questionnaire. In this study by using simple random method lottery and 26 participants also arranged for focus group discussion by using purposive sampling.

The focus group discussion was analyzed depend on the gathering data from the discussants the major to discussant agreed the girls wearing style and substance use (taking alcohols) leadst to sexual harassment. This paper was discusses and for warded the recommendations for the regarded body or person.

Key elements sexual harassment cause type attitude female Jimma University.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1. Background of the study**

Violence against women is a worldwide problem that affects women of all ages, ethnicities, races, nationalities and socio-economic back grounds. It is a crucial violation of the human right to liberty and freedom from fear and is now recognized as priority public health human right issue same forms of violence are gender based and impact on woment more disproportionately, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment and human trafficking (1997).

Despite decades of intervention, violence against women remains one of the most pervasive forms of human rights violations worldwide. It is so an irony to see such incredible figures of valance directed on females in the presence of a number of international and national policies that are set to protect women and female from violence.

Among these is the 1979, the UN general assembly which adopted the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The convention defines discrimination against women as “any difference, segregation or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civilor and other field” comentionian elimination discrimination against women 1979.

This convention has been significant measure in promoting women’s rights as human violence against women such as rape, domestic violence, abduction for marriage, sexual harassment, female genital mutilation, early marriage are

widely spread in the country and being widely recognized, as a violation of woman women in Ethiopia as any where else are also victims of various violence and harmful traditional practices simply because of their gender patriarchal domination. Cultural and tradition practices, economic deficiencies, are among the reasons for violence against women in Ethiopia is also a signatory to the convention elimination discrimination against women contention of 1979 and it has subsequently institutionalized the rights of women in the national constitution as a means of addressing gender violence. (Ethiopia, 1995, constitution).

The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia. Constitution has also made the provisions of this convention all integral part of the law of the land. It further ensures that all fundamental rights granted are to be interpreted inconformity with the principles of the signed contentions crimination discrimination against women conventions under the constitution, (constitution, 1995) stated as article 35.

Now a day, women's affair in Ethiopia seems to capture special attention for too mean time in the past than laws and policy rules and policies are formulated in favor of women's right by concerned bodies in light of this, the new constitution prevalent any kinds of harmful action against women. The state shell enforce the right of woman to eliminate the influence of harmful customs. Laws and practices that oppressor course bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited (constitution, 1995). In addition to this, Ethiopia is a signatory to protect the Africa charter on human and people right on the women in africa. But the protocol has not yet ratified, increased education on the un acceptability f sexual harassment in schools an work place, which is common and goes un punished, strengthen women's organizations and to campaign against violence against women girls and provide support for victims (UN. 2011). However, through these finding subsume sexual violence as violation of human right there are no specific acts or specific acts or policies that make un law face sexual harassment particularly in educational institution.



## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

The most common forms of violence becoming very visible and severe but not a new phenomenon for the world are sexual harassment many countries recognized sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination. Being subjected to sexually harassing behavior is particularly common experience for women (Pina and Inannonn. 2012).

Sexual harassment, intimidation and violence against girls constitute an infringement of their bodily and psychological integrity and there for also a serious infringement of their right to freedom and security of the person. Literature reports that sexual harassment has impacted women's self-esteem as well as their academic, social and psychological well being (Ladebo 2003; Popovich 1988).

Further more in the institution of higher learning, gender violence take as the form of sexual harassment on women students by their peer. It may specifically involve relationship between students to students. A few countries have the reliable information regarding the prevalence of violence against is a complex and widespread problem. A survey student in America revealed that more than 80% of female students had experienced sexual harassment at least once in their school life (AAUW.1993).

Sexual harassment is a wide spread among college students across the country. A majority of college students experience sexual harassment more than one. Third encounter sexual harassment during their first year (AAUW, 1993). While, most targets don't report harassment, surveys indicate that well over half at all female students have been harassed. However sexual harassment is much more common in educational settings (AAUW, 1993); Shaopraynow, (1994)

Sexual harassment has posed a tremendous challenge to African women both in work place and educational setting and this problem has affected their

effectiveness in their various academic fields. Research studies and different institution of higher learning in many Africa countries have revenue the trends and nature of sexual harassment experienced by women students. These included degrading verbal remarks, unwanted touching and other types of gender-baded violence (Adedokun, 2004;Abati 2006).

According to study conducted in jimma man campus sexual harassment an dissociated factors among female student.68.8% of them experienced sexuall harassment throughout school life (EJeta,E 2015). Therefore, this paper also interest to study what are the causes of sexual harassment as well as types of sexual harassment being exercised on IEPS female regular students at jimma university

According to gender and inclusive office, sexual harassment in jimma university female students becomes a serious problem (informal interview). Never the less among the researches so far done in the area, most of them stated about the prevalence and effect of the problem so this paper use this particular moment as a spring board to study causes and types of sexual harassment among female regular students.

However, there is no clear data or evidence that shows the types being exercised in this institution, coping mechanism used by the victim for sexual harassment, statically difference in attitude and cause of sexual harassment in the institution accordingly, the need for the present investigation fills the gap and addresses those points

This research is therefore guided by the following research questions:

- ❖ What kind of sexual harassment is being often practical in college of education and behavioral science?
- ❖ What is the reported cause of sexual Harassment College of education and behavioral science in Jimma University?

- ❖ Is there a statistically significant difference between Female students regarding their attitude to words sexual harassment?
- ❖ What kind of coping mechanisms are most frequently used by the victim of sexual

### **1.3. Objective of the study**

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of this research is to investigate the cause and types of sexual harassment against female's regular student's college of education and behavioral science Jimma University

#### **1.3.2. Specific objective**

- To identify which type of sexual harassment being often frequently in Jimma university
- To identify statistically significant difference between female students regarding their attitude to words sexual harassment.
- To examine a statistically significant difference between and female students regarding their attitude towards sexual harassment
- To assess what kind of coping mechanism the most frequently used by the victim of sexual harassment.

### **1.4. Delimitation of the study**

The scope of this study is limited to Jimma university main campus; educational behavioral science the academic year 2007 and it mainly focus on to assess the type attitude and reaction to sexual harassment. This study delimited in terms of place, time and variable so this paper covers on first year educational behavioral science female regular students Jimma University. That includes: adult education community development. Early child hood, educational planning and management (EPdm) and psychology because do not enough time, finance and resources it doesn't include other college or university. In terms of variables, there are three types of sexual harassment

likely unwanted sexual attention, gender harassment and sexual coercion were including in this paper.

### **1.5. Limitation of the study**

- The main limitation of this study was resource that means cannot get enough resource about sexual harassment especially in Ethiopia. Because in our country, sexual harassment is not giving attention than sexual violence, rape, abuse etc.

### **1.6. Significant of the study**

This paper importance to raise the awareness on the sexual harassment and to add the information to the exits knowledge's as well as, it may serves as reference material for all concerned body and researchers who will conduct further studies in the area. The findings of the research are expected to benefit the following group: for students themselves and the improvement of knowledge

### **1.7 Definition of terms**

- Sexual harassment: un welcomed sexual behaviors such as un wanted touching , kissing gazing, and gender component engage to ward sexual activity,
- Coping mechanisms : the reaction of the victim to cope up with sexual harassment.
- Gender harassment: un welcome sexual action to word once gender or sex.
- Sexual coercion: by using force the person UN wontedly engage in any kind of sexual activity.
- Un wanted sexual attention: to push the people to engage in sexual harassment

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Definition of sexual harassment**

A wide range of definitions are found in the literature as to what constitutes sexual harassment in general, sexual harassment can be considered to be any in appropriate personal attention (Welzenbalh, 1986).

Sexual harassment in schools occurs in many forms but can generally be defined as when a student is subjected to unwanted sexual attention. According to Sandler and Snoop (1997) define sexual harassment as follows: unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when any one of the following is true: (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's employment or academic advancement; (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions or academic decisions affecting the person; (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working, learning, or social environment. (Rospenda et al 1998) portray the act as sufficiently severe to create a hostile.

Hill and Silva (2005) emphasize it is unwanted and unwelcome sexual behavior which interferes with your life. Sexual harassment is not behavior that you like or want (For example wanted kissing, touching or flirting). Duplessis, et al (1998) defines sexual harassment as unwanted conduct of a sexual nature. The unwanted nature of sexual harassment distinguishes it from behavior that is welcome and mutually acceptable sexual attention becomes sexual harassment if: the behavior is persisted in although a single incident of harassment can constitute sexual harassment, the recipient has made it clear

that the behaviors considered offensive and the perpetrator should have known that the behavior is regarded as unacceptable.

Sexual harassment is an unwelcome sexual attention that victim is powerless to stop, and as such, it may be better conceptualized as an act of aggression than as a sexual act, almost always perpetrated by males and typically directed against females (Bogart and Stein, 1987). In recent years, psychologists have investigated authority and peer sexual harassment both in employment and academic settings including universities and high schools. Sexual harassment including student housing and classrooms. It happens on large and small campuses, at public and private colleges and universities, and at two-year and four-year institutions. It is most common at large universities, four-year institutions, and private colleges (Hill and Silva, 2005). Still more Robertson, et al (1988) say the primary victims of sexual harassment are women, and women now make up more than half of the undergraduate population at most large public universities as well as at most small, religiously affiliated schools. Increasingly, then colleges and universities must pay attention to the needs of their women students. It is no longer pressure from the federal government that encourages action, but conviction by university administration that assures measures against sexual harassment (Robertson et al. 1988). Fitzgerald, Gelfand, and Dragolj (as cited in Wilken & Badenhorst, 2003, Singal, 2006, Welsh & Nirobisz, 1997) condensed these non-overlapping dimensions, i.e. sexual coercion, unwanted sexual attention, and gender harassment. Sexual coercion is the extortion of sexual cooperation in return for job-related benefits. It is associated with both sexual bribery (sex for favors) and sexual intimidation (threats if the victim does not comply with the demands for sexual favors). Unwanted sexual attention is unwelcome and unreciprocated verbal and non-verbal behavior that is considered offensive. This is a category related to behaviors such as pressuring for dates and sexually related comments about appearance but there are no consequences of failure to comply. Gender harassment includes a broad range of verbal and nonverbal behaviors that

convey insulting, hostile, and degrading attitudes about women (e.g, slurs, taunts, gestures the display or distribution of obscene or pornographic materials, gender – based harassment. Insulting sexist jokes or comments and acts designed to make women UN comfortable) (Kelley and parsons.2000).

## **2.2 The cause of Sexual harassment**

There are some of sexual harassment. These are:-

### **A) Indecent dressing**

While perception with regard to indecent dressing might differ, generally dressing that is revealing might influence the opposite sex in the school environment to initiate social interaction that might subsequently lead to sexual harassment (Muhammad, et .at 2007). Wearing skimpy or transparent clothes for example, may arouse the sexual emotion that campus girls who are dressed skimpily are usually prone to receiving complement , wishes and having their demands gratified (chukwudi & Gbakarun,2011).

### **B) Exposure to sexual materials**

Students are enticed by sexual materials that are accessible to any internet browser and this arouses their sexual emotion which may lead to a desire to perform a sexual act on classmates. Recants study shows that sexual that joker among employees could create a hostile work environment (Ashgar, et.al 2011). Inferably, sexual jokes are also common among the students which undovbtedly have attendance of creating hostility by female students (towards students) as they may perceive it as a form of harassment.

### **C) Use of illicit drugs**

Studies have shown that sexual misconduct has been committied under the influence of drudge besides negative effects on the personality of students (katz, fromme, Amico, 2000). Further, the prevalence of the use of alcohol among secondary school and college students has contributed to sexual

harassment (Dermen and cooper, 1994). However, it has been noted that there is no consistent findings regarding the use of alcohol as a factor leading to sexual harassment

#### **D. Activities in secluded environments**

It is on record that in the context of school or college environment, where activities are allowed to be conducted in secluded area, sexual harassment would most like occur (Adams. C. Forbes, 2004). For instance, where male and female student are allowed to conduct at ask in a seconded area, the tendency of sexual harassment is more likely to occur compared to those who are engaging in their activating a group and in an open place

### **2.3 The effect of sexual harassment**

As the finding harassment has a more negative effect on the lives of women than on the line of women (Mazer and Percival, 1989). The effect of sexual harassment on individual. According to elite (1996) conducted a comprehensive review of the literature and found that the existing knowledge base clearly demonstrated that students who are sexually harassed suffer from psycho-social and behavioral consequence includes: lowering academic consequence: status, lowered motivation to complete school and / or school work. Psycho emotional consequence: fear anger decrease self- confidence, decreased self-respect. Academic consequences are also significant both the quality and quantity of school work decreases, grades decline and absenteeism and being tard increases (charney and Rossel, 1994)

In other findings by Rebecca and Stephan (1996). Sexual harassment experience will cause the victims tend to set psychological trauma and affect the individua's emotional and psychotically well- being. Besides it affects the emotion and psychological of individual. Sexual harassment also will contribute to the low productivity and increase cost to the victim.



Rebecca and Stephen (1996). Sexual harassment experience will cause the victims tend to get psychological trauma affect the individual emotional and psychological well being. Besides it affects the emotions and psychological of individual sexual harassment also will contribute to the low productivity and increase cost to the victim. Rebecca and Stephen (1996), sexual harassment experience will cause the victims tend to get psychological trauma affect the individuals emotional and psychological well-being, Besides it affects the emotions and psychological of individual sexual harassment also will contribute to the low productivity to the victim. In addition to this, post traumatic will contribute to the low productivity to the victim. In addition to this, posttraumatic stress disorder is commonly associated with the victim of sexual harassment or sexual victimization or assault.

There are six potential attitudinal and behavioral consequences of sexual harassment were indicated by Ronald (1995). They are less job satisfaction, and overall satisfaction with the firm, less optimistic views on obtaining from the process of reporting harassment, and feel the firm are less committed to treat employees fairly.

#### **2.4. Attitude/Perception of sexual harassment**

Perception of what constitutes sexual harassment has been found to vary between males and females. Females generally have more negative attitudes, are less to lean, see it as a more serious problem, and have broad definition of sexual harassment than do males (McKinney. 1990: Percival 1989). Men and women differ sharply in what they considered to be sexual harassment. To men the behavior is not offensive and therefore, no crime has been committed and there is no problem to solved (Riger, 1991). Women are more likely than men to consider teasing, looks, gestures, unnecessary physical contact, and remarks to be sexual harassment (Johnson, Stockdale, and Sall, 1991).

## **2.5. Coping mechanism of sexual harassment**

According to Robinson.V. (1991) a target of sexual harassment often adopts a coping strategy behavior that sometimes gives the appearance that (s/he) is a willing participant but in fact is only dealing with an unpleasant situation. According to one expert on coping strategies.

Target responds to sexually harassing behavior in a variety of reasonable ways. The coping strategy a woman selects depends on her personal style the type of incident and her expectation that the situation can be resolved.

Typical coping methods include

- Denying the impact of the event, blocking it out
- Avoiding the workplace or the harasser, for instance, by taking sick leave or otherwise being absent
- Telling the harasser to stop
- Engaging in joking or other banter in the language of the workplace in order to defuse the situation
- Threatening to make or actually making an informal or formal complaint

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Methodology of the study**

#### **3.1. Research design**

In this study descriptive survey research design was used. It is important to answer question related to the current status of a problem in order to

#### **3.2. Study area and population**

The study was conducted at Jimma University main campus. It is one of the higher educational institutions in Ethiopia. This study was conducted at Jimma to examine the study of population of this investigation in 1<sup>st</sup> year regular female students and college of education and behavioral science in Jimma University. The total numbers of the female students are 39 who are attending regular program during academic year 2008 EC.

#### **3.3. Sample and sampling techniques**

In sampling techniques; the 13 participants were selected for focus group discussion by using techniques that is purposive sampling and 26 respondents were selected for questionnaires either close and open ended questionnaires by using simple random sampling (lottery method)

#### **3.4. Instrument of data collection**

Data was collected by using questionnaire and focus group discussion. The questionnaire contains close ended and open-ended types of questions prepared in English language. The open ended question has included 8 items used to assess the coping mechanism used by the victim and the close ended also includes 15 items used to identify types of sexual harassment and 11 items are used to examine attitude toward sexual harassment.

Focus group discussion (FGD) is another data collection instrument. The data gathered from individuals. It has experience and knowledge about sexual harassment. The purpose of the FGD used to assess the cause of sexual

harassment as well as the coping mechanism and the general information about sexual harassment

### **3.5. Procedure of data collection**

While the data was collected sets of step

- During the preliminary section data collection the questionnaires was designed to collect primary information from the participants
- The question was constructed in English language
- The focus group discussion was arranged was processed in the free space class then to gather the data from each participant.
- Can show some person and advisor then those people to judge the questionnaire.
- After the preparation the questionnaire was evaluated and corrected by advisors for face validity
- The questionnaire was distributed to each student on their dorms and collected on the next day

### **3.6. Method of data analysis**

After data collection was the relevant information and responses analysis was the next task. The obtained data analyzed through statistical procedure with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics using T-test and mean. The obtained data from the open-ended question will be analyzed using by the obtained data (close ended) was analyzed by using T-test and mean the T-test used to see if there is statically difference between females students attitude toward sexual harassment.

### **3.7. Ethical Consideration**

Throughout conducting the study ethical code of conducts has will be used in the whole procedure at date collection. The purpose of this study will explain for the sampled groups participants volunteerism was asked, for the sake of keeping confidentiality participated informed that writing their name and any

personal data that make them unique from other participants not expected from them

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Result

In this chapter, the major findings and interpretation of the finagling study were presented. The questionnaire was prepared on the basis of objectivity of the study and filled by college of education and behavioral science female students.

#### 4.1. Demographic variables of the study

**Table 1 demographic variables of the study**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
Female	39	18-25	34	26	82-7%
		26-35	5%	Fre	17-3%
		34	92.7	5	72

As the above table indicates the general background of the participants in frequency and percentage from the participants were females. In terms of the female participants age also 82.7% of the respondent were 18-25, 17.2% of participants was 26-35.

#### 4.2. Types of sexual harassment

A total number of 39 college of education and Ben avioral science female students were randomly selected and to identify the type of sexual harassment bein frequently practice

**Table 2: types of sexual harassment by total mean**

Types	Respondent	N	Mean	SD	Max	Min
Un wanted sexual harassment	CEBS female students	39	11.2	2.7	13:00	7.0 0
Sexual coercion			11.1	2.9	14.00	7.0 0
Gender harassment			11.1	3	15.00	7.0 0

Depend on the above data table this paper is analyzed the three types of sexual harassment and to identify which are the most frequently being practiced in college of education and behavioral science. According to the finding, there is slight difference in the three types of sexual harassment, unwanted sexual attention the highest one being practiced type of sexual harassment in college of education and behavioral science, Jimma university so, the other two types (gender harassment and sexual coercion) go the equivalent stance

### **4.3. Coping mechanism of sexual harassment**

Here according to the study was conducted in college of education and behavior science regular female students in Jimma University. Coping mechanism is the most important to some situation. Depend on this to analyze the coping mechanism of sexual harassment.

The 55.2% respondents stated that, they did use the coping mechanism of sexual harassment that is the female students were reported to the concerned body such as: gender and inclusive of vice. For their friends as well as university police

The types of coping mechanism they used is insulting the harasser as well as kick the harasser because they can't get satisfied response from the concerned body because the respondents also stated that the main reason is the concerned body (Gender and Inclusive Office) need valid information. Almost the entire respondents also stated that the harassment make her feeling not good or uncomfortable. When the girls are being harassed by male, they feel uncomfortable. In addition to this, when the girls face sexual harassment does not used immediate action for that situation because they afraid on the harasser and the people who found in the surrounding area

In addition to the data obtained from focus group discussion indicated most of the participant were young based on this to raise the question about her reaction when she harassed by the person frequently the different participants to give different responses. The first participants say that when she faced sexual harassment frequently, to go and report for the gender office as well as to change the way or direction.

The next person also raises the idea about action on the face of sexual harassment, the participant said "I feel comfortable and when a person harassed me" from this the different mechanism (like report, lick or insult the harasser, enjoyment..) this are the people used to cope up the sexual harassment

The next person also raises the idea about action on the face of sexual harassment the participant said " I feel comfortable and enjoyment when a person harassed me" from this the different mechanism (like report, or insult the harasser, enjoyment...) are the people used to cope up the sexual harassment



#### **4.4. causes of sexual harassment**

This paper is analyzing the focus group discussion based on the gathered data from the discussants what do you think about the causes of sexual harassment? Was provided the question to ask the participant and the response use get this question most of the discussant said that “wearing style is one of cause for sexual harassment. “that means when a girl wears like mini skirt, the clothe it may to show her body appearance and the wear that arouse sexual attention. The other participant discussants agree on substances use by self the cause for sexual harassment “that means when a person takes substance, he can get a freedom to done some kinds of mistake by this mean, different types of sexual harassment occur, from this data or information the wearing style and substance use can cause for sexual harassment. In this focus group discussion, related issues of sexual harassment were resisted. This issues was strengthening this paper finding.

Why people harass and where sexual harassment is frequently occurred? This questions used to strength the data staed in this paper. Regarding to this questions, the discussants are given to response that is most of time the people as well as the harasser think they get some kind of enjoyment from harassing a girl. Also response to the next question, the discussants a greed up on the most common areas that exercised sexual harassment in our campus. Such as student café, around library and class room.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Discussion**

As observed from the finding there are three types of sexual harassment there is slightly difference between unwanted sexual attention and the other two types of sexual harassment this shows that most of the time unwanted sexual attention more practiced in the first year female regular students of college of education and behavioral science Jimma University. In addition to this, this kpaper were examined the gender differences in attitude to word sexual harassment.

The literature stated that the perception of wat constitutes sexual harassment has been found to females students. Female generally have more negative attitudes are less tolerant, see it as a more serious problem and have broad definitions of sexual harassment than do male (mckinney, 1990. Pereival. 1989) there for this paper finding was different from the literature stated. This paper result is completely different from the literature stated.

According to Robinson, V. (1991) coping mechanism of women depend on her personal style, the type of the incident, and her expectation that the situation can be resolved. Based on this, this paper finding also the majority of respondents mentioned they are reported to the concerned body to prevent sexual harassment. Almost all of the participants agree to the girl wear and substance use plays a significant tole to sexual harassment, according to the research finding, the substance use plays a significant tole to sexual harassment. According to the research finding, the wearing style, activities in isolated environments, sexual material and taking alcohols leads to sexual harassment (Muhammad Nazar, Ismail, etal 2007: Ashgar, etal 2011 and dermen and cooper 1994.)

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **Summery conclusion and recommendation**

#### **6.1. Summery**

The main objective of this study was to investigate the cause and types of sexual harassment against female regular students of college of education and Behavioral science department of psychology Jimma University. The specific objectives was to identify types of sexual harassment, to identify the cause of sexual harassment, to see the coping mechanism used by the victim and to exam in the student's attitude toward sexual harassment among first year female students of college of education and behavioral science Jimma University this study also importance from different individual and body. For instance, for the student the mselves, the individual did further research and to advancement of the knowledge. Throughout the implement of the study, minor to serious ranged challenging situations such as a not enough matrial, lack of time and finance constraint were encounter.

The data was collected from female regular students of college of education and behavioral science Jimma University. Total 39 numbers of students are the forget population of the study, around 58 number of sample population was calculated during administration of the questionnaire and these sampled groups were selected through lottery method. As well as the rest of the focus group discussion participants were selected through purposive sampling method.

According to this finding un wanted sexual attention is more exercised than gender harassment and sexual coercion in college of education and behavioral science female students Jimma university. The two types of sexual harassment exercised at the sample level. The cause of sexual harassment was discussed with in the participant. According to the finding, the major cause of sexual harassments are the girl wears and to take substance (Alchol)

The final outcome of the study indicate that there is no any difference between the female students attitude toward sexual harassmt and unwanted sexual attention is the most practiced in college of education and behavioral science Jimma university.

## **6.2. Conclusion**

Based on the result obtained in this study the following conclusions are made what kind of sexual harassmt is being often practiced in college of education and behavioral science? The first research question for this study, the purpose of the question was to identify the type that practice in college of education and behavioral science. There are three types of sexual harassmt and sexual cohesion. Therefore, the results show that unwanted sexual attention is the more practiced in college of education and behavioral science than other.

What kind of coping mechanisms are most frequently used by the victim of sexual harassmt? The second research question for this study, the victims used coping mechanism of sexual harassmt however, the analysis shows that 55.2% of female students have used report for the concerned body (gender office, friend, and university police ...).

What is the reported cause of sexual harassmt in college of education and behavioral science? The third question for this study. From this question this paper finds the cause that initiated sexual harassmt from focus group discussion. The results shw that most participate agreed up on the cause of sexual harassmt is girls wearing dress and taking alcohols.

The last research question was is there a statistically significant difference between female students to ward sexual harassmt? The result also indicate that there is no statistically significant difference between female students to ward sexual harassmt.

Generally, this paper finding differs from the other research finding. Because of the methodological difference, the difference of population and the places.

### **6.3. Recommendation**

The following recommendation are forwarded based on the findings obtained in this study. The data showed that sexual harassment is a serious problem for female students in college of education and behavioral science. This research also indicates that 55.2% respondents stated that they did use the coping mechanism of sexual harassment that reported to the concerned body. Such as Gender and inclusive office, for their friends as well as university police, therefore, gender office and concerned body's need give attention on sexual harassment among female students and the office shall be take immediate response for the report.

The scope of this research paper is limited in terms of time and place. Therefore, for the future the Jimma University shall give an opportunity to study on the issue of sexual harassment.

The respondents in this research reported that those female students who are alcohol takers frequently harass girl students. Therefore, the concerned body especially gender office shall take appropriate measurement.

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**Appendix one:  
Questionnaire**

**Jimma University**

**College of education and behavioral science**

**Department of psychology**

Hello, say the propose of this questionnaire is graduate students of psychology department. Currently we are carrying out a research on gender related issues select you as a participant of this study. The information you provide as will only be used for academic purposes and the results of the study will not have negative out come on you so please express what you feel.

For the quality of this study yu genuine information is needed, so, please fell free to give us genuine information.

Direction

- 👉 No Need of writing your name
- 👉 For each item to put “✓” mark

Back ground of information

Sex            Female

Age            18-25

Department \_\_\_\_\_

No	Since you join this university, have you ever experienced the following situation by female student	Response category		
		Yes	No	Not sure
1	Touched any part of your body in a way that made you feel uncomfortable?			
2	Attempted to establish romantic or sexual relationship despite your efforts to discourage him?			
3	Made unwanted attempts to draw you I to an unwanted discussion on your sex life?			
4	Gave you unwanted sexual attention by gazing at you?			
5	Continue ask you for date after your refusal?			
6	Habitually told offensive joke about you?			
7	Displayed or sued sexually suggestive material to you?			
8	Made crude and offensive sexual comment on you?			
9	Mistreated you because of your sex?			
10	Frequently made sexist comments against your gender?			
11	Treated you badly for refusing to have sex?			
12	Implied better treatment if because you are sexually cooperative?			
13	Made attempts to have un wanted sex with you that resulted in you are crying or physically struggling?			
14	Made it necessary for you to respond positively to sexual invitations in order to well treated?			

1.3. The following items are designed to assess attitude toward gender related issue among college of education and Behavioral science studies female students Jimma University.

Here under you find statements prepared to assess gender related attitude. After reading it give your response on the basis of the following key put atick “√” mark.

1. Never
2. Very rarely
3. Some of the time
4. Most of the time
5. All of the time

No	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1	I think it is not a big deal to harass girls					
2	I believe that it is normal part of school life to harass a girl					
3	I think it is not acceptable to harass girl					
4	I believe sexual harassment is a violation of human right					
5	I believe harassing a girl psychological problem against					
6	When I was harass a girls I fell good					
7	I fell com for table to display sexual material					
8	When somebody harasses a girl enjoy it					
9	When someone harassed a girl. If fee uncomfortable					
10	I sometimes intentionally harass female					
11	I refresh my mind by harass a girl					

1.3. The following item to assess the coping mechanisms

1. What do you do when you face sexual harassment?

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2. Have you ever reported it?

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3. If you "yes" the above question for whom to report?

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4. What kind of response did you get from the office or the people?

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5. Do you use any kind of doing mechanism to prevent sexual harassment?

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6. Do you sometimes feel good about bring harassed?

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7. How did the harassment make you feel?

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