

**CAUSES OF FEMALE SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN URBAN AREAS
A CASE STUDY OF MBAUDA DIVISION ARUSHA DISTRICT**

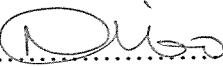
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**RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF
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DECLARATION

I NEEMA PRONET KINABO, declare that this is my original work and has never been submitted any where in any University for any award.

Sign. 

NEEMA PRONET KINABO
STUDENT.

APPROVAL

This work has been submitted with my approval as supervisor

Sign.....*Otanga Rusoke*
DR. OTANGA RUSOKE
SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my Parents without whom I would not have come this far.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to appreciate the contribution of my supervisor Dr. Rusoke.

I would have not come this far in my course and in this particular study with out his effort.

I owe tribute to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Pronet Kinabo for their financial, moral and technical support, and may God reward them accordingly.

In a special way I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Bernard Gustav Minja a friend of all times. Whose moral and financial support enabled me to carry out this study successfully.

I also can not forget to thank Linnah, Tezra, Rachel, Erick, Kelvin, Evelyn, Brian, and Eunice for their moral support; I sincerely appreciate the range and depth of their support.

I am also grateful to all my respondent whom bravely provided me with the information I needed.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the Almighty God for all the abilities He has entrusted in me.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to establish factors that lead to female sexual harassment in urban areas. The study was of case study design because the researcher wanted a clear understanding of the subject of sexual harassment. Thirty (30) household respondents and 20 key informants were selected to participate in the study. The study findings indicated that the causes of sexual harassment range from social, economic and environmental factors. The results of the study also revealed that there are many women who are being subjected to sexual harassment.

The major effect of sexual harassment was annoyance and the most recognized danger was acquiring of sexually transmitted diseases such as Aids.

The major recommendation was that both the government and the employers should put in place strict laws against sexual harassment.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the study

Sexual harassment is kind of a sexual nature involving a range of behavior from mild transgressions and annoyances to serious abuses, which can involve forced sexual activity (Dziech et al 1990, Boland 2002). Sexual harassment is considered a of illegal discrimination and is a form of sexual and psychological abuse. Indeed, psychological and social workers report that severe and / chronic sexual harassment can have the same psychological effects on victims as rape or sexual assault. Backlash and retaliation for complaining about the harassment can further aggravate the effects to the extent that some people commit suicide (Koss, 1987).

According to Boland (2002), not all sexual harassment will be considered sever enough to form the basis for a legal claim. However, most often there are several types of harassing behavior present, and there is minimum level for harassing conduct under the law.

Mbauda like ant other urban area has attracted many people due to he many employment opportunities from the organizations that have sprung up in the area and the various social amentias, resulting in to the growth and development of slums in Mbauda was as a result for the need to offer accommodation to people who are attracted from various ethic backgrounds in the area and this has resulted into moral decay (Patal, 1999). But the issue of sexual harassment is more popular in urban areas than rural or semi urban area. This study therefore intended to investigate the cases of female sexual harassment in urban areas with particular reference to Mbauda division Arusha- district.

1.2. Statement of the problem

According to police authorities from Mbauda police station, women in Mbauda division have been victims of sexual harassment with cases such as verb, situation harassment, rape and forced sex, which are characterized of moral decay. The female members of

Mbauda division have witnessed the problem of sexual harassment to the extent that the researcher has been propelled to carry out this investigation.

1.3. General objective

This research was carried out with purpose of establishing factors that lead to female sexual harassment in urban areas.

1.4. Objectives of the study

- i. To investigate the causes of female sexual harassment in urban areas
- ii. To find out the various forms of sexual harassment in Mbauda Division in Arusha District.
- iii. To establish the effects of sexual harassment on female persons.

1.5. Research question

- i. What are the factors contributing to female sexual harassment?
- ii. What are the forms of sexual harassment in Mbauda Division?
- iii. What are the effects of sexual harassment?

1.6. Scope of study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

This research was conducted in Mbauda division which is located in the north part of Arusha District. It focuses on one division in order to have a critical analysis of the cases of female sexual harassment in urban areas.

1.6.2 Context Scope

The subject of study was causes of sexual harassment as the independent variable and female sexual harassment as the dependent variable.

1.6.3 Time Scope

There was conducted between October and December 2006.

1.7 Significance of study

The finding of the research may be useful in the following:-

- i. The study will be useful to Mbauda division authorities by highlighting the causes of female sexual harassment.

1.8 Theoretical Frame Work.

The theoretical frame work includes two theories, the pleasure human sexuality theory and the Feminist legal theory.

Pleasure Human Sexuality Theory.

Abramson and Pinkerton (1997) proclaim the paramount importance of pleasure in determining human sexuality. They argue that without pleasure human sexuality can not be understood if its significance is limited to reproduction alone. The author posit that in humans reproduction it self occurs as a by product of pleasure-not the other way round- and that it is the strong drive for pleasure that makes people over come many obstacles- and even life threatening dangers such as AIDS-to have sex. Ranging from dissuasion about the church to current debates about pornography and from evolutionary theory to questions about the future of sex and pleasure, Abramson and Pinkerton argued persuasively that the pleasurability of sex can not be restricted to poorly reproductive behavior.

With pleasure advances a starting and original new theory about human sexuality, one which the authors believe will replace all existing notions about sex. The book, standing in direct and deliberate opposition to traditions that try to procreation, is sure to ignite a firestorm of controversy.

Feminist legal theory is based on the belief that the law has been instrumental in women's historical subordination. The project of feminist legal theory is twofold. First, feminist jurisprudence seeks to explain ways in which the law plays o role n women's subordinate status. Second, feminist legal theory is dedicated to changing women's status through reworking of law and its approach to gender.

The four primary approaches to feminist jurisprudence are; the liberal equality model, the sexual difference model, the dominance model, and the postmodern or anti-essentialist model. Each model provides a distinctive view of the legal mechanisms that contribute to

women's subordination, and each offers a distinctive method for changing legal approaches to gender.

The liberal equality model operates from within the legal paradigm and generally embraces liberal values and the rights based approach to law, though it takes issue with it how the liberal framework has operated in practice. This model focuses on ensuring that the women are afforded genuine equality as opposed to the nominal equality often given them in the traditional liberal framework and seeks to achieve this either by way of a more thorough application of liberal values to women's experiences or the revision of liberal categories to take gender into account.

The difference model emphasizes the significance of the differences between men and women and holds that these differences should not be obscured by the law, but should be taken into account by it. Only by taking into account differences can the law provide adequate remedies for women's situation, which is in fact distinct from men's. The difference model is in direct opposition to the account which holds that women's sameness to men should be emphasized. The sameness feminist, employing women's difference in an attempt to gain greater rights is ineffective and places emphasis on very characteristics of women that have historically precludes them from achieving equality to them.

The dominance model rejects the legal system as a mechanism for the perpetuation of male dominance. Sexuality is central to MacKinnon's dominance account. She argues that women's sexuality is socially constructed by men's dominance and that women's subordinating results primarily from the sexual dominance of women by men. A major line of critique of the dominance model is that it leaves no room for women's agency since women are victims whose lives are fundamentally shaped by male dominance. The difficulty of the dominance model is that it leaves no room for women's genuine autonomy or agency.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter highlighted that was written by other scholars in textbooks, article, journals, to mention but a few, relating to the variable (independent and dependent) in relation to the researchers topic of study, that is, causes of female sexual harassment in urban areas.

2.2. The concept of urban areas

An urban area is a term referring to freestanding built-up area with a service core with a sufficient number and variety of shops and services including perhaps a market, to make it recognizably urban character. It is also defined as Geographical area with in a population of 2000 or more people and where from 10000 to 50000 (Millar, 1994)

2.3 Sexual harassment causes world wide

American Association of University Women (2002). Approximately 15000 sexual harassment cases are brought to the US Media and government surveys estimated the percentage of women being sexually harassed in the US work place at 40% to 60%. The European Women's Lobby reports that between 40 and 50% of female employees have experienced some form of sexual harassment or unwanted sexual behavior in the workplace. While the majority of sexual harassment complaints come from women, the number of complaints filed by men is rapidly increasing. The American Association of University Women further report that a 2006 government study in the United Kingdom revealed that 2 out of 5 sexual harassment victims in UK are male, with 8% of all sexual harassment complaints to the Equal Opportunities Commission (Britain's EEOC), coming from men. 'It affects both women and men, causing stress, health problems and financial penalties when they leave their jobs to avoid it, said Jenny Watson, chair of the EOC. Sexual harassment in education is also a serious problem. A 2002 study of students in the 8th through 11th grade by the American Association of University Women (AAUW) revealed that 78% of the girls have been sexually harassed, 835 of boys have been sexually harassed. Thirty-eight percent of the students were harassed by teachers or

school employees, 36% of school employees or teachers were harassed by each other. (Bingham et al 2002)

In their 2006 study on sexual harassment at colleges and universities, the AAUW report that 62% of female college students and 61 of male college students report having been sexually harassed at their university, and 66% know someone in college, with 22% admitting to harassing someone in college (AAUW 2002,2006). However it is important to acknowledge that statistics do not give a complete picture of the pervasiveness of the problem as most sexual harassment situations go unreported (Boland 2002)

2.4 Types of harassers and harassments

One of the difficulties in understanding sexual harassment is that it involves a range of behavior, and is often difficult for the recipient to describe to themselves, and to others, exactly what they are experiencing. Moreover, behavior and motives vary between individual harassers. Dzeich et al (1990) have divided harassers into two broad classes; public and private. Public harassers have flagrant in their seductive or sexist attitudes towards colleagues, subordinates, students etc. Private harassers carefully cultivate a retained and respectable image on the surface, but when alone with their targets, their demeanor changes completely. We can further divide harassers into number of categories defined by Dzeich et al, and Truida Prekel, a South Africa Management consultant. These are brief summations for each type. For a more in depth discussion on patterns and types of harassment, see sexual Harassers (please note, these are not *legal* definitions; burdens of proof must comply with the guidelines described by the government.) The power player legally termed "quid pro quo" harassment; this behavior is a power game, where the perpetrator insists on sexual favors in exchange for benefits they can dispense because of their position in the hierarchy; getting or keeping a job, favorable grades, recommendations, credential, project, promotion, orders, and other types of opportunities. The Mother /Father Figure: These harassers will try to create a mentor-like relationship with their target, all the while masking their sexual intentions pretences towards personal, professional or academic attention. They will gather information about their targets interest and vulnerabilities and then tailor their line to the targets specific needs. This is a common method of teachers for academic seduction.

One of the gang often motivated by bravado or competition, this type of harassment occurs when groups of men or women embarrass other with lewd comments or physical evaluations. Harassers may act individually in order to belong or impress the others, or groups may gang p\up on particular target. Things may sink to the level of bets being made over the sexual attentions or conquest of, a target.

The Serial Harasser This type carefully builds up an image so that people would find it hard to believe they would do anyone any harm. They plan their approach carefully, and strike in private so that it is their word against that of a subordinate or student.

The Opportunist Often called “gropers,” whenever opportunity presents itself, these harasser’s eyes and hands begin to wander. They insist on (usually begrudged) kisses or hugs. Particularly aggressive groper may go so far act in public; but if not stopped, he/she is likely to try to go further in private.

The Bully In this case, sexual harassment is used to punish the victim for some transgression, such as rejection of the harassers interest or advances, or making the harasser feel insecure in his or her own abilities. Sexual degrading comments or pranks, sending sexually hostile mail or e-mail leaving hostile messages, all are examples of ways the perpetrator punishes their target, and puts them in his or her “proper place.”

The confidante This type of harasser approaches the subordinate, or student, as an equal or a friend, sharing their about their own life experiences and difficulties, and inviting the subordinate to share theirs. The perpetrators may invent stories to win admiration or sympathy, trying to make target feel valued and trusted. Soon the relationship moves into an intimate domain from which the subordinate finds it difficult to separate.

The Situational Harasser Harassing behavior begins when the perpetrator endures a traumatic event, begins to experience very stressful life situations, such as psychological or medical problem, marital problems, or divorce. The harassment will usually stop if the situation changes or the pressure are removed.

The Pest. This is the stereotypical “wont take ‘no’ for an answer” harasser who persists in hounding target for attention and dates even after persistent rejections. This behavior is usually misguided, with no malicious intent.

The Great Gallant. The mostly verbal harassment involves excessive compliments and personal comments that focus on appearance and gender, and are out of place or embarrassing to the recipient. Such comments are some times accompanied by leering looks.

The Intellectual Seducer Most often found in educational settings, this harasser may try to structure a course in such a way as to gain access to personal information about a student. The teacher may require students participate in exercise or “studies” that reveal information about their sexual preferences and habits.

The incompetent These are socially inept individuals who desire the attention of their target, who does not reciprocate these feelings. They may display a sense of entitlement, believing their targets should feel flattered by their attentions. When rejected, this type of harassers may be bullying method as a form of revenge. Street harassment and stalking can also be sexual harassment.

2.5 Sexualized environments

Sexualized environments are environments where obscenities, sexual joking , sexual explicit graffiti, viewing Internet porn, sexual degrading posters and objects, etc, are common. None of these may necessarily be directed at anyone in particular. However, they can create an offensive environment, and one that is consistent with “ hostile environment” sexual harassment. For example, in the case *Morse V. Future Reality Ltd.* In the United Kingdom (1996), the female complainant was awarded compensation after her complaint that her officemate spent much time studying sexual explicit images downloaded from the Internet, and creating a general “atmosphere of obscenity” in the office. (Boland et al 2002). Sexualized environments have also been shown to create atmospheres that encourage more serious and direct sexual harassment. For example, when obscenities are common in the workplace, women are 3 times more likely to be

treated as sex objects, and may be directly sexual harassed than in environments where profanity is not tolerated. And when sexual joking is common, sexual harassment is 3 to 7 likely. (Boland, 2002)

2.6 Retaliation and backlash

Retaliation against a victim is very common, particularly a complaint. Victims who speak out against sexual harassment are often labeled troublemakers who are on their own power trips, or who are looking for attention. Similar to case of rape or sexual assault, the “victim” often becomes the “accused,” with their appearance, private life, and assault character likely to fall under intrusive scrutiny and attack. They risk hostility and isolation from colleges, supervisors, teacher, or fellow students. They risk being give negative evaluations or low grades, having their projects sabotaged, being denied opportunities, having their hours cut back, and other actions against them which undermine their ability to do their work or school. They may be asked to resign, or be fired from jobs altogether. Moreover, a professor or employer accused of sexual harassment, or who is the colleague of perpetrator, can use their power to see that a victim is never hired again, or never accepted to another school. Retaliation can even involve further sexual harassment, and also stalking and cyber stalking of the victim. (Koss et al 2002)

Women are not necessarily sympathetic to female complaints who have been sexually harassed. Internal sexism, and/ or jealousy over the sexual attention towards the victim, may encourage some women to react with as much hostility towards the complainant as some male colleagues. Fear of being targeted for harassment themselves may also cause some women to respond with hostility. For example, when Lois Jenson filed her lawsuit against Taconite Co. the women placed a hangman’s noose above her workplace, and shunned her both at work and in the community--many of these women later joined her suit (Bingham et al 2002) Women may even project hostility onto the victim in order to bond with their male coworkers and build trust. (Pellicciotti 1988). One who was interviewed by Helen Watson, a sociologist, reported that, “Facing up to crime and having to deal with it in the public is probably worse than suffering in silence. I found it to be a lot worse than the harassment itself.” (Watson, 1994)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction.

This chapter focused on the research design to be used in the study, area and population of study, sample and sampling design, research instructions, data, analysis and the problems anticipated during the study.

3.1 Research design.

The research design adopted in this study was a case study research design because it excelled at bringing the researcher to an understanding of a complex issue or object and can extend experience or add strength to what is already known through previous research.

3.2 Study area.

The research was limited to Mbauda division in Arusha district Tanzania. It focused on one division in order to have a critical analysis and evaluation of the cause of female sexual harassment in urban areas.

3.3 Study population.

The study was based on the female households in Mbauda division. The population of key informants and respondents selected included women in Mbauda division, police officers and women activities.

3.4 Sample size and procedure.

The sample size was a total of fifty (50) respondents sampled from the study population. The sampling method was purposive when selecting respondents who were thought to have experience or knowledgeable about the problem under study. The respondents who participated in the study were those known to be conversant, experienced and well informed on the subject. The 50 respondents were selected from the various categories of respondents as seen in the table:

Category of respondents	Number
Women house holds	30
Police Officer	10
Women activities	10
Total	50

Source: Primary data

3.5 Data collection methods.

Using quantitative and qualitative methods, data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary information was gathered from the available literature.

This involved reviewing numerous documents like textbooks, journals, newspapers; national and international policy documents, reports and bulletins contain information about cause of female sexual harassment in urban areas. Primary data was collected using self-administered questionnaires and observing people.

3.5.1 Questionnaires.

Questionnaires were administered to respondents in the different categories. The questionnaires administered to respondents who included female households, police officers and women activities and local leaders.

3.5.2 Observation.

This method was mostly used to gather information about the non-verbal behavior. This involved using personal intuition of the researcher by seeing and hearing.

5.6 Data analysis.

The answers from different informants were compared to identify similar responses and these were used in presentation of data. Data collected was elicited, coded and presented in tabular forms such as graphs, pie charts and percentages of information got from the field according to the different themes of study.

3.7 Ethical considerations.

An attempt was made to:

- Exercise confidentiality, anonymity and privacy so as to safe guard the interviews and other respondent's are altogether.
- The researcher avoided deception in the process of research.
- The researcher was honest and trustworthy about aims and, or goals and procedure of the study.

Notably, during data collection, some of the names of respondents were withheld on request.

3.8 Anticipated limitations of the study.

- i. Other informants feared to release information, which problem was solved by assuring them that researcher is carrying out the research for purely academic purposes and by assuring them that the information given would be treated with confidentiality and no body's name would be mentioned during report writing.
- ii. The funds were limited for intended work. This limitation was tackled however, by seeking financial assistance from relatives and friends.
- iii. Transport to the study area posed a problem, but the researcher hired a motorbike which facilitated easy movement.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction.

Here we presented the result of the study and the discussion. The discussion has focused on comparing the findings of the study with the literature reviewed. The discussion was done so as to find out whether the study findings were similar to what the scholar's wrote about.

The study stated with personal information of the respondents.

4.1 Personal Information of the respondents.

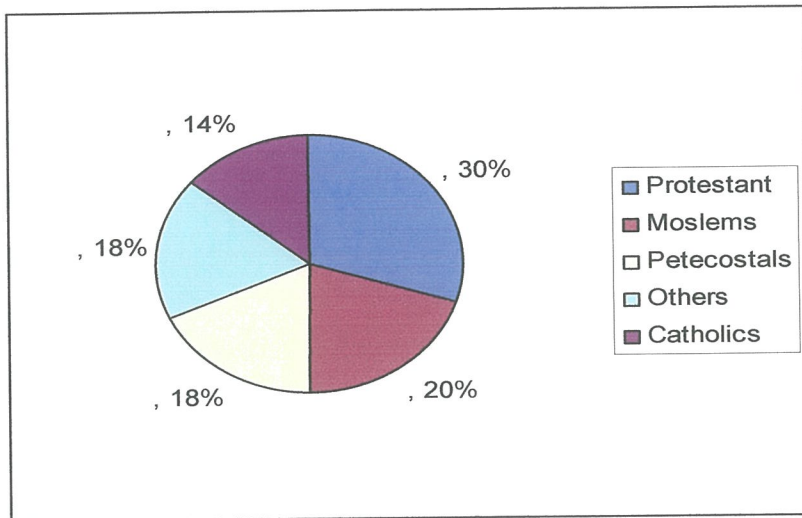
In order to get a clear understanding of the respondents who were sampled to participate in the study, the research investigated their personal information. The results of the study are presented below.

The following traits/characteristics of the individual were considered; religion, marital status, employment status, number of children.

4.1.1 Religion.

The religion of respondents was investigated and the results are presented in figure 1.

Figure 1: Pie chart showing religion of respondents.



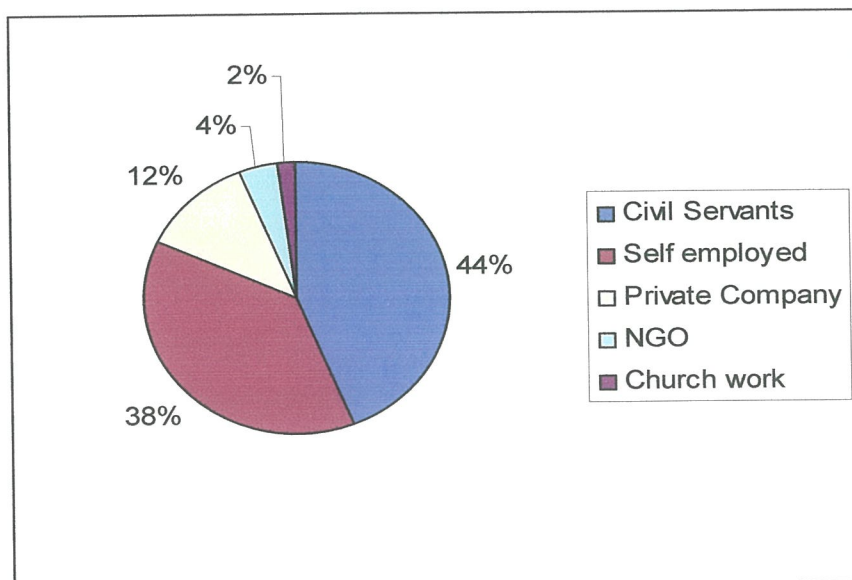
Source: Primary data.

Figure one shows that 30% of the respondents were Protestants, 20% were Moslems, 18% were Pentecostals, 14% were Catholics while 18% belonged to other religions.

4.1.2 Employment.

The work the respondents were doing was investigating and the results are presented in figure 2.

Figure 2: Pie chart showing work done by respondents.



Source: Primary data

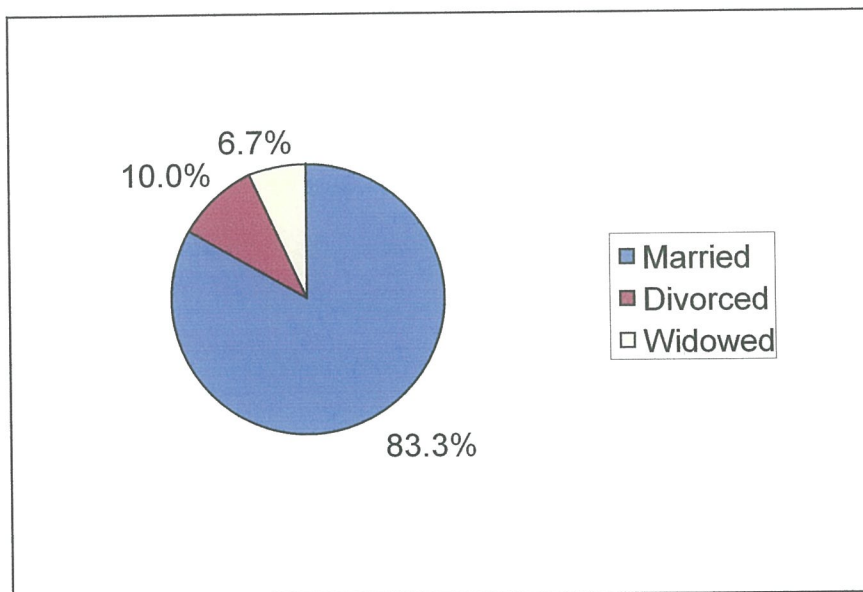
Figure2: Work done by respondents.

Figure 2 shows that 4% of the respondents were civil servants, 38% were self employed, 12% were working for the private company, 4% were working for the NGOs and 2% were working for the church.

4.1.3 Marital Status.

The marital status of respondents was investigated and the results of the study are presented in figure3.

Figure 3: The pie chart showing marital status of the respondents



Source: Primary data

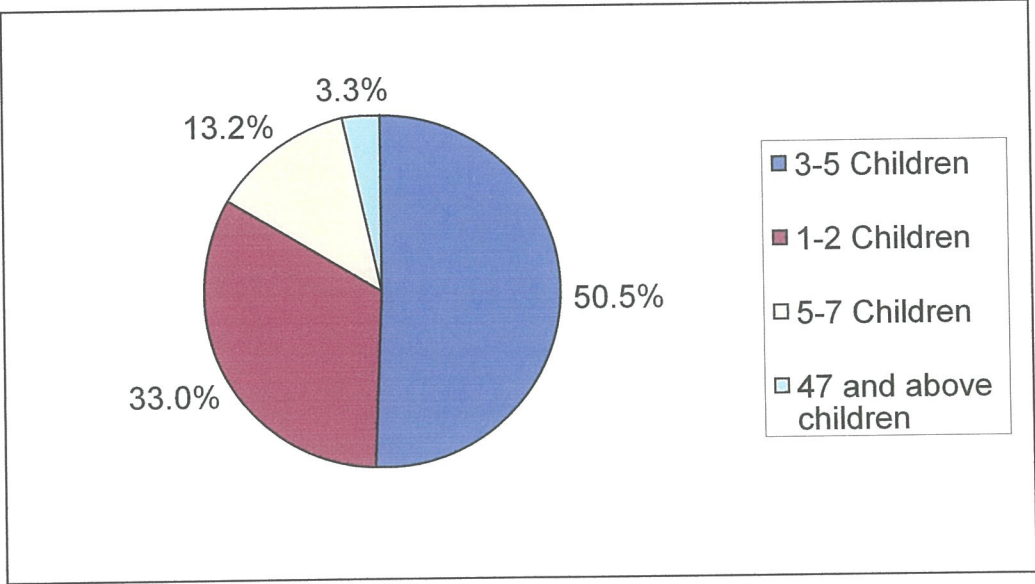
Figure 3: Marital statuses of the respondents.

Figure 3 shows that 83.3% of the household women who participated in the study were married, 10% were widowed and 6.7% had divorced.

4.1.4 Number of children.

The number of children possessed by the household women who participated in the study was investigated and the results are presented in the figure.

Figure 4: Pie chart showing Number of children possessed by household respondents



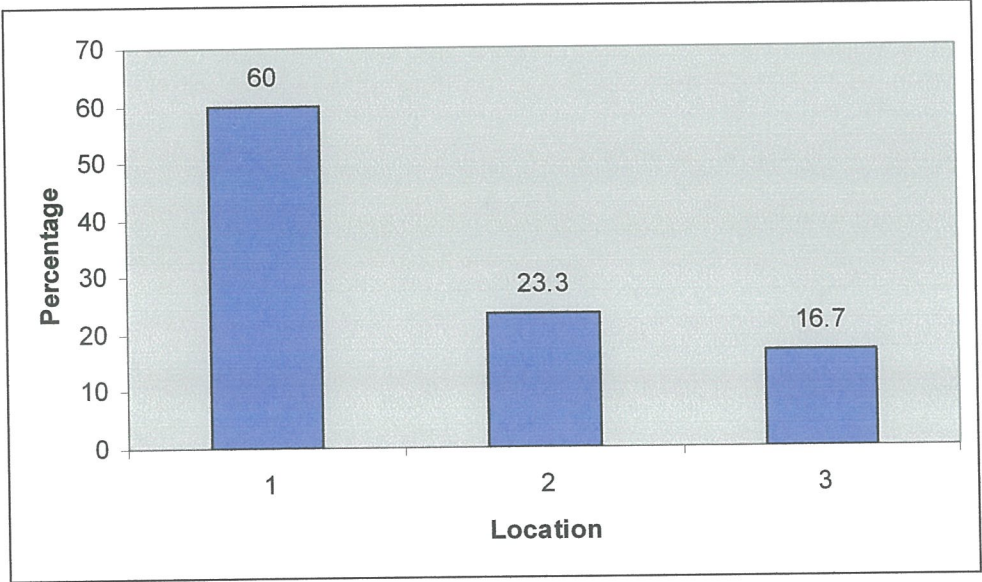
Source: Primary data

Figure 4 shows that most of the female household respondents had 3-5 children, 3.3% had 1-2 children, 13.3 had 5-7 children while 3.3% had 7 and above children.

4.1.5 Location

The location where the female respondents stayed was investigated and the results are presented in figure 5

Figure 5: A graph showing the location of female household respondents.



Source: Primary data

Figure5: Location of female household respondents

Figure 5 shows that 60% of female household respondents were located in Jr- Kerai, 13.3% were located in Mbauda and 16.7% were located in Corner Mbauda.

4.2 Forms of Sexual Harassment

The study investigated the forms of sexual harassment existing in Mbauda division in Arusha district. This was done so as to find out women in Mbauda were being sexually harassed. The results were presented in table 1 and 2.

The researcher first asked the respondents whether they had been sexually harassed. The results are presented in table 1.

Respondents had been ever sexually harassed.

Harassment	Number of Respondents (f)	Percentage (%)	
Have been sexually harassed	Yes	28	93.3
	No	2	6.7

Source: Primary data.

Table 1: Shows that 93.3% of the respondents had been sexually abused before and 6.7 claimed not to have faced any sexual harassment.

The researcher further asked respondent to mention the way in which they were harassed. The results are presented in table 2

Factors in which household had been harassed.

Forms of sexual harassment	Number of respondents	Percentage
Bullying	25	83.3
Confident	18	60
Situation harassment	11	36.7
Verbal harassment	28	93.3
Sexual environment	22	73.3

Sexual gestures	30	100
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Source: primary data.

Table 2: How female house holds were sexually abused.

Table 2 shows that all the house holds had been subjected to sexual gestures including those who had claimed earlier that they never been sexually abused. 83.3% had been subjected to bullying, 60% had been sexually harassed by those who first pretended to be friends, 93.3 has been verbally harassed, 73.3% had been subjected to environments which suggested sex. 36.6% confessed that they were harassed because of the situations they were going through.

This suggested sex. 36.6% confessed that they were harassed because of the situations they were going through.

The research realized that almost all respondents had been harassed in one way or the other. The only difference is that some had been harassed in negligible ways such as gestures while others were seriously harassed including sexual demands by their harassers.

The researcher investigated if respondents knew some people who had been sexually harassed. All the respondents indicated that sexual harassment is the order of the day. One of the respondents indicated that some times the harassers may not even know that he is sexually harassing a colleague. This is common especially with verbal comments. Some men think that they have the right to say certain things but actually some statements may sexually offend the female colleagues especially if they come at a wrong hour.

The respondents however indicated that most people who sexually harass others are those who take situational advantages. New workers who don't know what to do at work often make mistakes. Some senior officers take advantage of this by threatening with incompetence recommendation. They then ask for sex in exchange for favor during recommendation.

The researcher was also interested to find out whether there is sexual harassment at home and in society where respondents stayed. The results are presented in table 3.

Table 3: Forms of Sexual Harassment at home and in society

Form of sexual harassment	Number of respondents	Percentage
Verbal	30	100
Rape	24	80
Situational sexual harassment	30	100
Environment	20	66.7

Source: Primary data

Table 3: forms of sexual harassment at home and in society.

Table 3 shows that all the respondents agreed that verbal sexual harassment and situational sexual harassment were the major forms of sexual harassment in society. The respondents showed that sexual comments which are not pleasant are common in society. Some men go to the extent of shouting sexually suggestive comments to women. Some time verbal sexual harassment comes in form of abuses which are aimed at reducing the dignity of the victim.

Situational sexual harassment occurs when the victim is in a problem. Most victims are those from poor homes, those who have lost parents and those who are urgently in need of help. Harassers pose as friends or people in position of helping the victims. They demand for sex in exchange for favor.

The respondents also cited rape as being a common form of sexual harassment in society. Most victims are raped by friends, relatives and strangers. Some respondents said that most people are raped at night especially in dark place like in social centers such as dancing places.

Other respondents also reported environment sexual harassment. They said victims find themselves in risky environment such as remaining at home alone with male people

4.3 Causes of sexual harassment

The study was interested in finding out factors leading to sexual harassment in Mbauda. In order to get these factors, a study was conducted among female households in Mbauda. Guided discussions with key informants were also conducted to get more information about the causes. The results are presented below.

4.3.1 Economic factors

The study investigated economic factors leading to sexual harassment. The researcher realized that these factors do not directly lead to defilement but they put women at risk of being sexually harassed. Respondents said that poverty was a major cause. One of the key informants said that poor people are always looking for help in terms of money. The harasser takes this advantage to harass people in such situations. A police who participated as a key informant said that because of poverty, some people are not in position to feed and house their children. Due to poverty female children who come from less affluent families aged between 9-11 years are often sent to live with their relatives from here these children often end up being harassed.

Further more these young girls often are sent to work as house help or maids with the more affluent class in the urban areas. It is from these employers that they get harassed.

The study also found that women working at bars and local drinking joints often earn low income thus their customers take advantage of them and harass them either verbally or forced sex and offer some little amount of money.

The study has also found that women who have just been employed often lack enough funds to pay for rent and for buying household items as their bosses or workmates find out they take advantage to demand for sex in exchange for money and other equipment.

4.3.2 Social factors

The researcher also asked for social factors which lead to sexual harassment. The result indicated that friends were the greatest harassers. Some sexual harassers first pose as friends. They provide all the needs being demanded by the would be victim , “The

confidante” this type of harasser approaches the subordinate or student as equal or a friend sharing their own life experiences and difficulties then from there the confidante strikes this intention. Some respondents said that some friends and some people close to them always bring out verbal comments which are sexually oriented for example, could I test the fruit? ”

Some activist who participated in the study cited an authorized touching of breasts and thighs by some people in the society in the places of work as a major element of sexual harassment.

The respondents also said resort to writing messages and notes which suggests sex to women for example “I want to see what’s between our thighs..” “Women activities said that some men resort to bullying women by commenting on their bodies for example breast cleavage, and hips. They also even laugh at some women with big bums or even at a woman’s hair style saying it’s either sexy or to. Body language like the way men leak their lips which suggests sex is also forwarded by women activists as ways in which me harass women. The men either wink or fold their fingers suggesting sex.

4.4 Effects of Sexual Harassment

The study investigated the effects of sexual harassment.

The study was particularly interested of how the victim felt and the dangers of sexual harassment. Household respondents and key informants were asked and results are presented below;

4.4.1 Feeling of the victim after being sexually harassed

The study investigated how sexually harassed women felt. The results are presented in table 6.

Table 6: Feeling of the victim after being sexually harassed

Feeling	Number of respondents (F)	Percentage
Cheated	26	52

Demoralized	34	68
Disrespected	50	1
Exploited	24	48
Unequal	13	26

Source: Primary data

Table 6: Feeling of sexually harassed people

Table 6 shows that all the respondents both by household respondents in the key informants said that the sexually harassed person felt disrespected, 48% said the victim felt exploited, 52% said they felt cheated, 68% felt demoralized while 26% aid the victim felt unequal.

Some men take opportunity to sexually harass women when shaking hands. They some times shake hands with palms to suggest sex.

4.4.3 Environmental factors

Respondents said some environment settings expose women to risk of sexual harassment. Offices which are far separated from other offices give officers opportunity to harass women. The separation gives room for the men to harass female employee either by stroking them as they pass or portraying body languages such as finger signs that suggests interest in sex.

Some working environment are full of pornographic pictures especially offices that have access to internet services. Men often, download these images and discuss them in front of female workers often comparing the images they see to those of the female workers. They also suggest sex by referring to those pictures.

4.4 Dangers of sexual harassment

The study investigated the dangers of sexual harassment. Women activities said it results into permanent annoyance. This arises when the victim reports the issue to the authority and the harasser some times gets annoyed. The two people may become enemies. One of

the house hold respondent cited retaliation of the harasser. This occurs when the victim succeeds in avoiding giving in to the demand of he harasser. In this situation the harasser may become annoyed and revenge by blackmailing blaming the woman.

Respondents also cited the problem of sexually transmitted diseases. This occurs when the person being harassed gives in to sexual demands. Here the harasser may be having sexually transmitted diseases such as Aids, Spheres, Gonorrhea and other.

House hold respondents cited annoyance as a major danger of sexual harassment. This is the most common danger of sexual harassment. The victim is always annoyed by the acts of the one harassing her. Sometimes the annoyance can result in to out bursts which may include fights.

4.5 Discussion

The American association university women (2002) reported that 40% to 60% women in United States are being harassed. This percentage is lower than what was discovered by the study. In Mbauda, over 78% women are sexually harassed sexual harassment. In Macoln's research in the United States, 78% of girls were harassed. The findings of the study also discovered that sexual harassment is high in school but the study discovered that sexual harassment in Mbauda is highest in society where men freely make sexual gestures and at work places.

Sexual harassment was highest among peers in the United States. The study disagrees with this finding. In Mbauda Respondents reported that always those older were harassing the young women especially at places of work.

The reviewed literature indicated that sexualized environments were common in America. There are environments where obscenities, sexual joking sexually exploits gratify sexually degrading posters and objects where common in people's houses and places. The study also discovered such findings.

Tilartson (1774) observed that the dangers of sexual harassment were great annoyance. The study findings also indicate annoyance by the sexually abused victim but further established that the victim my face serious problems especially if the offender true to

retaliate. There are also dangers of sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy especially I the victim give in.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, conclusion and recommendations

5.0 Introduction

Chapter five comprised of the summary of the study, the conclusion and recommendation.

5.1 Summary

The main purpose of the study was to establish factors that lead to female sexual harassment in urban areas. The study was of case study design because the researcher wanted a clear understanding of the subject of sexual harassment. Thirty (30) household respondents and 20 key informants were select to participate in the study. The study finds indicated that the causes of sexual harassment range from social, economic and environmental factor. The results of the study also revealed that there are many women who are being subjected harassment.

The major effect of sexual harassment was annoyance and the most recognized danger was acquiring of sexuality transmitted diseases such as Aids.

The major recommendation was that both the government and employers should put in place strict laws against sexual harassment.

5.2. Conclusion

The study set out to find out the factor leading to female sexual harassment. The study discovered that social, economic and other factors contribute to female sexual harassment. Social, friends were identified as the greatest harassers, as female establish friendship, with males, males take advantage of this friendship, they provide all the needs being demanded by the victims and only turn around at some time demand for sex.

Economically, the study has find out that poverty makes female vulnerable to sexual harassment at different levels: at the family level: children from less affluent families are often taken away to live with their relatives and often end up being harassed by their relatives.

At the community level: young female children who are sent out to work children as house helps or moral are also vulnerable to sexual harassment from their bosses in return for small gifts and money.

At the society level: women get sexually harassed at their places of employment; to lack of enough funds to upkeep them their subordinates take advantage of their situation and sexually harass them.

Environmental factors

Respondents said some environmental settings created room for women to be sexually harassed places that openly crowded with drunkards like bars and pubs contributed largely to women sexual harassment.

Also respondents identifies offices which are far separated from other offices gives offices opportunity to harass female employees, these offices take advantages of absence of other workers to fond or touch breast, waist of female employees.

The respondents also identified working conditions whose male employees frequently access pornographic images and discuss these pictures in presence of female workers.

It was therefore concluded that sexual harassment in urban areas was as a result of social, economic environmental factors.

The study also investigated the forms of sexual harassment in Mbauda division .The study reveled sexual comments, sexual gestures, sexual environments in offices, peer harassment, confidant and bully harassment as the major forms of sexual harassment in Mbauda. It was there fore conducted that sexual harassment is manifested in many ways in Mbauda division in Arusha district Tanzania.

The study also investigated the effects of sexual harassment. The findings revealed annoyance, feelings of disrespect, cheated, demoralized and retaliation by the harasser as the major effects of sexual harassment.

The dangers discovered by the study included acquisition of sexually transmitted disease such as Aids. It was there fore concluded that sexual harassment has many dangerous effects.

5.3 Recommendations

The study make the following recommendations with hope that if they are implemented, they will go along way in solving the problem of sexual harassment.

1. The government should make strict laws against defilement. The public should also be sensitized about these laws such that they are respected.
2. Local leaders should sensitize people on the dangers of sexual harassment. Some men feel it's their right to make certain comments and make certain gestures. They should be educated on the dangers of sexual harassment.
3. Employers should try their best to protect women from sexual harassment. This should be done by including sexual harassment in the company rules and regulation. Seminars should also be carried out to inform the employees of the dangers of sexual harassment.
4. Women activists should increase their efforts in speaking against sexual harassment. Some women do not know that they have a right to be protected against sexual harassment. Activists should inform all women of their rights.
5. Schools and higher institutions of learning should protect students from sexual harassment. This should be done by putting up strict rules against sexual harassment.

5.4 Areas for Further Research.

1. Causes of male sexual harassment at work place.
2. Culture and sexual harassment in rural area.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

CAUSES OF FEMALE SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN URBAN AREAS

The purpose of this questionnaire is to investigate the causes of female sexual harassment, forms of sexual harassment and establish the effects of sexual harassment on female person. The study is purely academic and should not be thought or considered other wise.

RESPONDENTS PERSONAL INFORMATION

Religion

Work

Marital status

Number of children

Location

FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

1. Have you ever been sexually harassed?

.....

If the answer in I is yes, mention the ways in which you were harassed

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Do you know of people who have been sexually harassed?

.....

If the answer in 2 above is yes, mention the ways in which they have been harassed

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Have you been told of some people being harassed at home, in society or at work

.....

If the answer in 3 is yes, mention the ways in which they were sexually harassed.

.....
.....

CAUSES OF FEMALE SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

1. Why do you think women are harassed?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Are there social situations which make women valuable to sexual harassment?

.....

If the answer in 3 is yes, mention how women are sexually harassed in those institutions.

.....
.....

3. Are there economic conditions which make women valuable to sexual harassment

.....
4. If the answer in 3 is yes, mention those conditions.

.....
.....
.....

5. Can the environment in which people live and work contributed to sexual harassment.

.....

6. If the answer in 5 is yes, mention how the environment in which people live can lead to sexual Harassment.

.....
.....

EFFECTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

1. From your observation, how do people feel after they have been harassed?

.....
.....
.....

2. What are the dangers of sexual harassment?

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.....
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