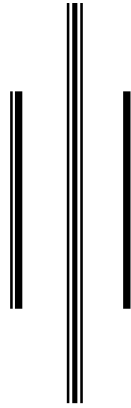
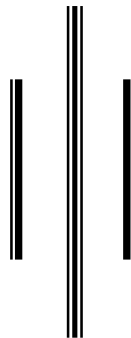


**SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS:
A CASE STUDY OF EMERALD ACADEMY HIGHER
SECONDARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
BHADRAPUR, JHAPA, NEPAL**



**A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Sociology/Anthropology
Tri- Chandra Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University,
In the Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
Master of Arts
In
Sociology**



**Submitted By
Nabin Kandagwa
2011**

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitled "**Sexual Harassment among Adolescent Girls: A Case Study of Emerald Academy Higher Secondary School and College, Bhadrapur, Jhapa, Nepal**" has been prepared by Mr. Nabin Kandagwa under my supervision. As a supervisor, I forward this dissertation for its final evaluation as per the rules of the Department.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This thesis entitled "**Sexual Harassment among Adolescent Girls: A Case Study of Emerald Academy Higher Secondary School and College, Bhadrapur, Jhapa, Nepal**" submitted by Mr. Nabin Kandagwa has been accepted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Master's Degree in sociology by the evaluation committee.

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Date:.....

Nabin Kandagwa

ABSTRACT

This research titled "Sexual harassment among Adolescent Girls" followed a descriptive research design. This study was conducted in Emerald Academy Higher Secondary School, Bhadrapur, Jhapa. The main objective of the study was to identify the experience of sexual violence faced by the adolescent girls. This research study followed Purposive sampling method.

According to the objectives of the study, data were collected and presented. The term sexual violence and sexual harassment was known to all the respondents. Every single woman and girl has once faced harassment once in their life. The major cause for sexual harassment was male dominated society. Culture and tradition in our country is very rigid for female.

School and college going girls were also the risk group of sexual harassment while going and coming from school. In school also, male friend and even some time teachers make them victim of harassment. Sexual harassment has a negative impact on physical, mental and social life of an individual. Majority of victims are withdrawn from social life and psychologically injured. It is said that male are responsible for harassment but this studies shows that always male are not responsible for sexual harassment. The activities and outlook of girl also plays a vital role in sexual harassment.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AAUW	:	American Association of University Women
FWLD	:	Forum for Women, Law and Development
SAATHI	:	An NGO Working Against Working in Nepal
UNFPA	:	United Nation Population Fund.
UNICEF	:	United Nation Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	:	United Nation Development Fund for Women

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.4 Background of the Study

Women are the most beautiful creature of nature and the one who continues the generation. They are perceived as symbol of love, beauty, patience, and caretaker and sometime worshipped as god. This is the assumption and definition of women since time then and now. In the modern context there is a slight change in the definition of women they are not only worshipped as god and perceived as symbol of love and beauty but also they have become professionals, politicians, policy maker and administrator coming out from the soft definition to face the world. Beside this role of women they are playing now they are being violated or being misbehaved once in their in life. No woman is far away from violence. It also doesn't mean that only women are violated male are also being violated in same place but majority of them are women.

When the term violence comes in our mind we define it as physical harm to the human body or to human property by physical force, using the body or weapons. According to WHO, Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person or against oneself, another person or against a group or community that either result in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury , death, psychological mal development or deprivation. There are various types of violence which are domestic violence, emotional violence, physical violence, mental violence and sexual violence. Violence against women takes place in various forms. Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Girls and women are recognized by their

father, husband or son's name. Violence is common in all age, castes, religious, groups and social classes. Only its degree and forms may differ by society, ages and religious values. Women are neglected before birth i.e, sex selective abortion, most of the Nepalese parents prefer son to daughter, both mother and daughter gets less care than she would have got in the case she has son like wise. Female child is given less priority to go to school than male child. At least in the rural areas or the country, if the parents let both go school then usually female child goes to government school while the male child goes to private school. Among the various types of violence, sexual violence is one of it which includes both sexual assault and rape.

Physical violence: Physical violence is any deliberate action that directly impairs the victim's integrity. It is the intentional use of force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury or harm. Physical violence includes scratching, pulling slapping, punching, hitting and beating and use of weapon and use of restraints or one's body size or strength against other persons.

Psychological violence: This type of violence trauma to the victim caused by acts, threats of acts or coercive tactics. It includes humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, isolating the victim from friends or family, disregarding what the victim wants, taking advantage of the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished and smashing object or destroyed property.

Violence within educational institution: Girls students are neglected more in school and colleges than boy students. It creates bad psychological impression in the girl students and discourages them. Sexual violence is another closed or unflashed, normally unpublished violence in

educational institutions. Sometimes magazines also published teacher raping little girl in hostel. Male teacher intentionally beating at back part of the body, touching or trying to touch other parts of the body is also common but these all remain closed or secret because of coy and fear. According to 2001 census, the total population of Nepal comprises of about 50 percent of women. Their literacy rate is 42.5 percent which is very low in the comparison to male literacy rate which is 65.1 percent. The portion of female population with higher education is even lower. Girl possesses less priority in education than boys. Girl students go to school, college after finishing their daily household works. Parents expect more household works to be done from a daughter than she does from a son. But when it comes to diet in the time of food allocation daughters are given insufficient nutritious food than a son. And it is also true that girls get comparatively less attention and care when they suffer from diseases

In Nepal, girls represent over half of the human resources but yet are recognized as second class citizens. They have no power of decision making. Ironically more than half of the population of women is illiterate while they hold the triple work responsibility of household work, education or employment and reproduction. They still can't even make their own decisions in reproduction and health in most of the cases. All ages, castes, race and religious groups of the girls and women suffer from violence. Talking about the Nepalese society women get to suffer from many sorts of problems. In far western hilly parts of Nepal "chaupadi system" is still in practice. In these societies girls have to stay in 'goth' a very unhygienic living place far and separate place during menstrual period. They may also become the victim of rapist or forest animals due to isolation. This is just the small portion of example where female and adolescent are dominated by society, culture or family members. It may

be the scenario of violence or discrimination of rural areas where people are less educated and have rigid culture and tradition but talking about urban areas where male female walk neck to neck in every aspect but then also female or adolescent have to face a silent violence and that is sexual violence or sexual harassment. This kind of sexual harassment is faced by a girl in every place may be inside the home or out the home, college, public transport, cinemas or market everywhere. Every girl has once has to face this kind of harassment in their life in any kind of form (UNIFEM, 1996).

As we know that majority of women and girls are the prey of violence. The common age group of violence is adolescent or teenager girls because it is the peak age where girls have little knowledge and feel shame to ventilate the feelings with others. In this period they have to combat with various type of health problem, drug abuse, mental problem and they are also equally being sexually harassed at home, school, market, college, public place, bus micro etc. (UNIFEM, 1996). Generally sexual harassment is unwelcome attention of a sexual nature and is a form of legal and social harassment. It includes a range of behavior from seemingly mild transgression and annoyances to actual sexual abuse or sexual assault. Sexual harassment is considered a form of illegal discrimination in many countries and is a form of abuse and bullying. It has been suggested that the term 'sexual harassment' was coined in 1974 at Cornell University, however it was the United States Supreme Court confirmation hearing of Clarence Thomas, Anita Hills testimony, that brought the issue to national attention in U.S for many businesses, preventing sexual harassment and defending its managerial employees from sexual charges have become key goals of legal decision-making. In contrast, many scholars complain that sexual harassment in education

remains 'forgotten secret' with educator and administrators refusing to their legal and ethical responsibilities to deal with it.

Sex is a total physical and behavioral differences properties and characteristics by which the male and female are distinguished. This subject is mostly hidden subject in our society but it is necessary to talk freely without hesitation because mostly accident occurs due to our culture and our behavior. Sex is not a new and completed subject it is very simple but important and natural. When somebody cannot feel this fact they hesitate to talk about sex but internally want to know about it, means there is some misunderstanding towards sex. By saying this we shouldn't forget the conception of sex, sexual harassment and sexual intercourse. Mostly people think that the word sex refers all sexual harassment and sexual intercourse so they hide this subject and this seem as problem. There are some of the things which direct effect on sexuality. Some body may show the naked picture, talk towards pointing the sex organ and singing the sexual song are also some of the way to harass the people. Female encounters sexual harassment in many different forms- ranging from sexist remarks and covert physical contact like patting against the bodies to blatant propositions and sexual assaults (Duffy, Warehanwalsh, 2004; Kernand Allsi, 2003). Literally millions of females experience such sexual harassment each year in educational and work setting. Sexual comments, jokes gestures and looks are more common forms of harassment. Sexual harassment is one of the subjects which is hidden but unfortunately almost girls are facing this problem. From fact many girls are psychologically or physically affected and their social or emotional development is also blocked.

Nepal is a developing country and is following the path of globalization and modernization. There are lots of problem faced by our country.

Firstly our country is mostly influenced by Hinduism so it follows strict culture and tradition which somehow favors male. Relating with the problem aroused with the rigid culture and tradition is violence in women. Women from rural area of our country face different kind of problem and violence is one of them. Similarly women and girls from urban area where there is equal opportunity, education and flexible culture face same kind of problem as the women from rural area the difference is the degree and form of violence. Sexual harassment also falls under the category of sexual violence. Harassment is one of the major problem in every society may be high class educated society or low class uneducated society. There are ample of examples of harassment in our society. Rape, verbal assault, teasing, marital rape, child pornography etc all these are the forms of harassment (UNIFEM, 1996). Marital rape was not taken as a kind of violence before some time in our society and even now couples don't define the intercourse without consent as a marital rape. Women are thought to be for pleasing their husband anytime. The problem of sexual harassment is deeply rooted in our society. As there is problem, it has consequences too. The consequence of this problem may be depression, suicide, addiction to drugs and withdraw from education (Duff, Warehanwalsh, 2004). Society needs different facilities like school, hospital, industries, entertainment and religious places. But these every site is not free from harassment. In school, teasing, ragging and bullying are common. Ragging sometime is the reason of death of student. Other site is common but harassment occurs in holy places too. Day by day harassment is creating big problem in the society as our society is walking towards modernization more problems related to harassment are found and seen.

Early History of Harassment

Memoir of a Revolution (1999), Journalist Susan Brownmiller quotes the Cornell activists who in 1975 thought they had coined the term sexual.

Harassment: " Eight of us were sitting in an office....brainstorming about what we were going to write on posters for our speak out. We were referring to it as ' Sexual intimidation, 'sexual coercion', 'sexual exploitation on the job'. None of those names seemed quite right. We wanted something that embraced a whole range of subtle and unsubtle persistent behaviors. Somebody came up with 'harassment'. 'Sexual harassment'. Instantly we agreed. That's what it was. These activists went on to form working women's Institute which, along with the Alliance Against sexual Coercion, founded in 1976 by Freada Klein, Lynn Wehrli, and Elizabeth Cohn-Stuntz, were among the pioneer organization organizations to bring sexual harassment to public attention in the late 1970s.

The term sexual harassment was used in 1973 by Dr Mary Rowe in a report to the then President and Chancellor of MIT about various forms of gender issues. Rowe has stated that she believes she was not the first to use the term, since sexual harassment was being discussed in women's group in Massachusetts in the early 1970s.

Sexual harassment is intimidation, bullying or coercion of a sexual mature, or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. In some contexts or circumstances, sexual harassment may be illegal. It includes a range of behavior from seemingly mild transgression and annoyances to actual sexual abuse or sexual assault. Sexual harassment is a form of illegal employment discrimination

in many countries, is a form of abuse (sexual and psychological) and bullying (Dziech and Linda, 1990).

According to American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, sexual harassment is the making of unwanted and offensive sexual advances or of sexually offensive remarks or acts, especially by one in a superior or supervisory position or when acquiescence to such behavior is a condition of continued employment, promotion or satisfactory evaluation.

Sexual harassment occurs mostly in adolescent period because it is the period of curiosity. The younger ones see the relationship or activities of elder; they want to gain experiences so the curiosity towards sex is high in human beings. Now a day's different kind of television channel, newspaper, internet etc also plays a great role to increase sex curiosity within young adolescent. Most of other activities easily affect on people so they want to know or feel it. In the context of our society education, economic condition and other is the enforcing factor for sex curiosity. Some of the text books are being taught but they don't provide enough sex education and some hoe little are listed or written but teacher don't want to teach or discuss it as freely as they can. So the level of curiosity goes higher and higher.

Mostly college student can share their feeling with their friends and can ask senior students or they can find out other source like books and films. They are interested in sexual joke and feel satisfied when they talked about it. Boys are satisfied when they tease any girl or get a chance to touch or feel them. They feel superior if they tease any girl around them. If the judging capacity of the boys is not good for the sex curiosity and the changes occurring within them then it may result in drug abuse or any

negative result like rape etc. Many boys and girls have social interaction through formal or informal peer groups; it is through dating that increases the serious contact between the sexes. Young male spend many agonizing moments warring about whether they should call a certain girl and ask her out; 'will she turn me down?' what if she says yes, what do I say next?, 'I want to kiss here but what if she pushes me away?' 'How can I get to be alone with her?' And on other side of the coin, young girls wonder; 'What if no one asks me to go out?' 'What to do if he tries to kiss me?' etc. In sum, during adolescence individual spent more time thinking about opposite sex then they actually spent with them. So as a result they are tend to harass others or are being sexually harassed by others.

1.5 Statement of Problem

In Nepal, harassment is common in all the age group but the most risk group is adolescence. Mostly girls and women are being harassed in many ways. Rape, threaten, verbal assault is commonly seen. Rape and then murder in college going girls has been the headline of the newspaper many of the times. Beside this also adolescent girls are facing different kind of harassment in the name of the festival. One of the common example can be take of 'holi'. Holi is the festival of colors but the trend of hitting 'lolas' with dirty water in it before a week of holi is a kind of harassment to adolescent girl. Girls fear to come out from their home in the fear of getting 'lolas' eventually they are nervous and also miss their college. Similarly we can see harassment in bus stand and inside the bus where boys come closer to girls to touch their body part or push them. Similarly in working place also the client or sometime colleagues and boss also try to assault lady employee by passing dirty SMS and sexual jokes or trying to touch their body part. The common type of harassment faced by the adolescent girl is teasing and whistling. There are group of

boys standing by road tease any girl passing by the road. Some try to call them by their name or use vulgar words like, 'what a chick'. In school they are misbehaved by their male friend or male teacher. Due to harassment in school many of girl students leave the school or loss their confidence in study. So this is the situation of harassment in our society.

This is the period of globalization and modernization where people are trying to copy western culture. Migration to western countries and the transfer of culture is also happening in our country. Adolescent are following the trend and fashion. Internet, television and mobile phones also help those acquiring new trends. They try to copy their idols from television and present themselves as their idol so as a result of copying and behaving as western culture and following the modernization they neglect our Nepalese culture and don't listen to their parents as a result the chances of harassment increases. Our legal system is also not so clear and many of them don't know the law against harassment.

So viewing the situation of harassment in our society I felt necessary to conduct a research to find out the current status of sexual harassment, the reason behind harassment and the seeking remedy for sexual harassment among adolescent girls.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Discussing the problem of adolescent girls, I found harassment was the common problem of adolescent girls. So this research study was conducted by setting following objectives:

1.5.1 General objectives: To explore the sexual harassment among the adolescent girls.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- a) To identify the different type of sexual harassment among adolescent girls.
- b) To assess the knowledge and attitude towards violence and sexual harassment.
- c) To identify the perception on seeking remedy for incidences of sexual harassment against adolescent girl.

1.4 Rationale

Many studies are done on viewing the status of violence among women. Some studies viewed domestic violence; some of them viewed sexual violence and also physical violence. Among them few studies have been done on the concerned topic which is sexual harassment. It is basically an academic study but besides fulfilling the partial requirement of Master Degree in Sociology, it will have other significance too. It is significant in the sense to present that harassment affects the whole mind and body of individual and there is no place where harassment doesn't occur. Secondly, it also reflects the legal system of our country for women's right.

So this study will be helpful to show the impact of a social problem in the physical and mental status of an individual. It will help future researcher to conduct study in similar kind of topic.

1.5 Organization Of the Study

This research study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter includes the introductory part where topic introduction is done reviewing various literatures then the actual problem is stated and the importance of conducting this study was also included. As every research has objective,

this research has one general objective and four specific objectives to fulfill this research.

The second chapter deals with Literature review. It started with the introduction of adolescence, definition of sexual harassment and kinds of harassment. It also includes the situation of sexual harassment from the global area to regional and then to concerned region. The literature was mostly based on published and unpublished literature.

The third chapter includes research methodology. My study followed a descriptive research design. The study site of my research was Emerald Academy Higher Secondary School, Bhadrapur, Jhapa. Purposive sampling method was used for choosing the sample. The sources of data were both primary and secondary. Data were collected through self administered questionnaire, case studies and interview from the key informants. Data analysis and tabulation was done in computer and presented in table. During the research ethical consideration was kept in mind and validity and reliability of the tool was maintained by doing a pre-test in similar kind of setting. At the end limitations of the study is also discussed.

Chapter Four and Chapter Five deals with the analysis of obtained data from the questionnaire, interview and case studies. Chapter four deals with the analysis of data obtained from the questionnaire and case studies and chapter five deals with the analysis of data obtained from the interview of the key informants.

The last but not the least chapter included summary, main findings and conclusion of the research study. The main findings are kept in percentage. Summarization was also done according to the objectives.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction to Adolescent and Sexual Harassment

Adolescence is the term that has been derived from the Latin word 'adolescere' meaning to grow or to grow to maturity. According to WHO report (1997) "It is the period of life spanning the ages between 10 to 19 years and youth as between 15 to 24 years. From this it is clear that the adolescence is the bridge life span between puberty and early adulthood. This life period concerns the three major aspect of human behavior and they are demographic and biological, psychological and emotional and economic. The physical changes occurred in adolescent girls are follows:

-) Rapid increase in height and weight
-) Breast changes
-) Increase in pelvic girth
-) Growth of pubic and axillary hair
-) Menstruation

Beside physical changes, psychological changes also occurs in adolescent like the adolescent learns to use her increasing mental abilities such as the ability to assess, to use logical reasoning and to think divergent. They can also use abstract thinking so they are able to think beyond the present, in to the future and the possible consequences. However their capability to use these mental abilities is still limited due to lack of adequate knowledge and experience with their increasing ability for abstract thinking and reasoning they start understanding about life and choose always of life. Most of them accept the society as if exists and try to adjust to it as best as they can. Some seeks for the life of pleasure, some

becomes revolutionaries and some develops psychopathic behavior if they become unable to adjust to the reality of life.

Along with the psychological change, the change also occurs in the emotional response and control. During pubertal changes, the child faces with new feelings, sensations and adjustment problems. Because of emotional instability the adolescent respond to the changes immediately and their mood fluctuates from that of active and enthusiastic to being depressed and withdrawn. Due to lack of knowledge and experience their emotional response also fluctuates from that of considerable maturity to childish behaviors.

The developmental tasks of adolescence are geared towards overcoming the childish attitude and behavior pattern and preparing for adulthood roles. According to Havinghurst (1988), the developmental tasks of adolescence period are as follows:

-) Developing more mature relationships with the age mates of the same sex and learning new relationship with members of the opposite sex i.e. finding out what they are like and how to get along with them etc.
-) Accepting one's physique and using one's body effectively. The body image to well established during adolescence. Any deviation from the normal is the source of stress to the adolescent.
-) Achieving adult approved sex role.
-) Achieving emotional independence from parents and adults successful achievement of this task results in affection and respect for the parents without a childish dependence of them.
-) Preparing for economic career to be economically independence.
-) Acquiring socially responsible behavior.

-) Acquiring a set of values and ethical system as a guide to his ideology and behaviors.
-) Preparing for marriage and family life.

Sexual harassment is the activity done in the intention of fulfilling sexual desire which is not comfortable and ease to opponent. It may not be confused in the activity where the both party are comfort and agreed.

Types of Sexual Harassment

-) Physical harassment: Touching or feeling the body parts for e.g touching without reason, holding, pinching, kissing and hugging.
-) Verbal harassment: Use of vulgar words e.g, vulgar jokes, forcing for sex.
-) Written harassment: Harassment in written form like showing pictures, showing porn movies, sending vulgar SMS and email.
-) Gesture/body language harassment: Use of gestures and signs like staring, whistling, blinking and using gestures indicating sex.

Sites of Sexual Harassment

-) The common site of harassment is within the house by relatives.
-) It may occur in school by teachers, friends/peer or by the administrative personnel.
-) It may occur in office by boss, colleagues, and clients.
-) The next site is public transport, religious place (temple) by known or unknown person.
-) In the name of festival, religion people harasses others e.g throwing lolas before holi festival.

(UNFPA and FWLD; 2009)

2.2 Types of Sexual Harassment and it's Effects

Types of Sexual Harassment

The list is below on categories defined by Dzeich (Dziech and Linda, 1990) and Truida prekal, as south African management consult. There is more than one type of harassing behavior present so a single harasser will often fit more than one category.

Power player: Legally termed ‘quid pro quo’ harasser insist on sexual favor in exchange for benefit they can dispense of their position in hierarchies; getting or keeping a job, favorable grades, recommendations, credentials, projects, promotion, order and other types of opportunities.

Mother/father figure (The counselor- helper): These harasser will try to create a mentor like relationship with their target, al the while masking their sexual intentions with pretenses towards personal, profession or academic attention. This is common method of teachers who sexually harass students.

One- of the gang: This type is often motivated by bravado competition or because the harasser thinks it is funny one of the gang harassment accurse when groups of men or women embarrass others with lewd comments, physical evaluation, or other unwanted sexual attention. Harasser may act individually in order with to belong or impress the others groups.

Third party sexual harassment: It describes sexual harassment of employees or peers who are not themselves the target of the harassment. Third party sexual harassment may be either quid pro quo or hostile environment.

Serial harasser: Harasser of this type carefully builds up an image so that people would find it hard to believe that they would do anyone any harm. They plan their approaches carefully and strike in private so that their word against that of their victim.

Groper: Whenever the opportunity presents itself, the harasser's eyes and hands begin to wander. They like to insist on, kisses or hugs and sometimes grab the buttocks or the woman's breast or male penis. Called chicken when perpetrated by male and chijo when perpetrated by female in Japan, the problem is so pervasive there that men are increasingly banned altogether from stores, hotels, spas and even entertainment outlets and women only trains-cars have been carted.

Opportunist: Opportunists use physical setting and circumstances or infrequently occurring opportunities, to mask premeditated or intentional sexual behavior toward target. This will often involve changing the environment in order to maximize inhibitory effects of workplace or school.

Bullying: In this case, sexual harassment is used to punish the victim for some transgression such as rejection or making the harasser feel insecure about him.

Sexual abuse effects on children and adolescents can be evident in emotional, physical and behavioral ways. These effects can be just as devastating whether there was only one occurrence or there were repeated occurrences. Children are vulnerable to sexual abuse and harassment because of their **age**, **size** and **innocence**. When a child or youth is molested, she/he learns that adults cannot be trusted for care and protection: well-being is disregarded, and there is a lack of support and protection. These lead to grief, depression, extreme dependency, inability

to judge trustworthiness in others, mistrust, anger and hostility. And as if all that isn't enough, children's bodies often respond to sexual abuse, bringing on shame and guilt

Emotional and Physical sexual abuse and harassment effects:

Molested children may suffer many losses including;

-) Self esteem and worth
-) Trust
-) The opportunity for normal growth and development
-) Intimacy
-) Control over his, her mind/body
-) Normal love and nurturing
-) Safety and security

Behavioral Sexual harassment Effects:

-) nightmares, phobias, and regressive behaviors such as thumb sucking and bed-wetting
-) learning problems
-) clinging and smothering
-) insecurity, which put the child at risk for further abuse and exploitation
-) Psychosomatic complaints such as stomachaches and headaches (AAUW, 2002).

Above discussed are the types and effects of sexual harassment which clearly indicates that there are various means of sexual harassment and anybody can harass may be friends, parents, stranger or teachers. But mostly the victim is the women and girls. The developmental task of teenagers includes trust outside the family members and spending lot of

time with friends. This may be also the reason for violence in girls. We can read in newspaper, listen in radio too about violence against teenager girls within school/college or outside it. Educational institution is a place where the raw students enter to get knowledge and be able to hold the future responsibility of self, name, society and nation but the environment of the institution may be polluted by unwanted people and create problem for girls for getting higher education by using verbal abuse, teasing, harassment and biasness among students.

2.3 Situation of Sexual Harassment in the World

Estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime (UNFPA, 200). Sexual violence against women has been seen through out the world. Out of every five women in this world is physically or sexually abused by a man, at some point in her life.

In all parts of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well being as a result of being overburdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most of regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and at the same time women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms of them together go unrecognized (Koss, 1987). Since in all societies discrimination on the basis of the sex starts at the earliest stage of life, greater quality for the child is a necessary first step in ensuring that women realize their potential and become equal partners in development. In a number of countries, the practice of prenatal sex selection is higher , higher rates of mortality among young girls and lower rates of school enrollment of girls compared with boys, suggest that 'son preference' is curtailing the access of the girl child son to technologies to determine fetus. Investment mode

in the girl child's health, nutrition and education from infancy through adolescence are critical (Rowe, 1994).

Over the past decade or so, schools have been viewed as a primary place for educating young people about sex and reproductive health. However, many schools are in fact sites of high levels of sexual violence, most of it directed at girls, who we know are particularly vulnerable to different kinds of sexually transmitted disease. Young people engage in sexual activity at an increasingly early age and if schools or college tolerate an environment that condones male aggression and intimidation, then they are encouraging rather than discouraging sexual abuse and harassment. Regular media reports and recent research provide evidence that sexual violence is commonplace in schools, at least in sub-Saharan African; it may well be pervasive elsewhere. Sexual violence is any sexual act or attempted sexual act using coercion, threats, or physical force. IN schools, this may involve sexual harassment, aggressive or unsolicited sexual advances, assault, forced sex or rape. Male pupils or male teachers are usually the perpetrators, and female pupils disproportionately the victims. In addition, in the vicinity of schools, adult men may seek out school girls for sex in exchange for money or gifts. Some girls may enter relationship with male pupils, teachers or other adults willingly but others who are under pressure to pay school fees, buy books and uniforms or simply to survive may be pushed into dependent and potentially exploitative liaisons (black Jessica, 1997).

A growing number of studies, particularly from sub Sahara-African, indicate that the first sexual experience of girls is sometimes unwanted and forced. In a case control study, for example, of 191 adolescent girls (mean age 16.3 years) attending an antenatal clinic in Cape Town, South Africa , and 353 non pregnant adolescents matched for age and

neighborhood or school, 31.9% of the study cases and 18.1% of the controls reported that force was used during their sexual initiation. When asked about the consequences of refusing sex, 77.9% of the study cases and 72.1% of the controls said that they feared being beaten if they refused to have sex (Watson, 1994).

Forced sexual initiation and coercion during adolescence have been reported in many studies of young women and men. Where studies have included both men and women in the sample, the prevalence of reported rape or sexual coercion has been higher among the women than the men. For example, nearly half of the sexually active adolescent women in a multi-country study in the Caribbean reported that their first sexual intercourse was forced, compared with one-third of the adolescent men. In Lima, Peru, the percentage of young women reporting forced sexual initiation was almost four times that reported by the young men (40% against 11%, respectively) (Caceres CF, Vanoss M, Sid Hindu).

For many young women, the most common place where sexual coercion and harassment are experienced is in school. In an extreme case of violence in 1991, 71 teenage girls were raped by their classmates and 19 others were killed at a boarding school in Meru, Kenya (Pierce, 2003). While much of the research in this field comes from Africa, it is not clear whether this reflects a particularly high prevalence of the problem or simply the fact that the problem has had a greater visibility there than in other parts of the world.

Harassment of girls by boys is in all likelihood a global problem¹ In Canada, for example, 23% of girls had experienced sexual harassment while attending school (Bagley, 1997).

The research done in Africa, however, has highlighted the role of teachers there in facilitating or perpetrating sexual coercion. A report by Africa Rights (Ommar, 1994) found cases of schoolteachers attempting to gain sex, in return for good grades or for not failing pupils, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A recent national survey in South Africa that included questions about experience of rape before the age of 15 years found that schoolteachers were responsible for 32% of disclosed child rapes. In Zimbabwe, a retrospective study of reported cases of child sexual abuse over an 8-year period (1990 to 1997) found high rates of sexual abuse committed by teachers in rural primary schools. Many of the victims were girls between 11 and 13 years of age and penetrative sex was the most prevalent type of sexual abuse (Bagley, 1997).

Status of sexual violence against women and girls

-) An estimated 150 million girls under 18 suffered some form of sexual violence in 2002 alone.
-) As many as 1 in 4 women experience physical and/or sexual violence during pregnancy which increases the likelihood of having a miscarriage, stillbirth and abortion. Up to 53 percent of women physically abused by their intimate partners are being kicked or punched in the abdomen.
-) In Sao Paulo, Brazil, a woman is assaulted every 15 seconds.
-) In Ecuador, adolescent girls reporting sexual violence in school identified teachers as the perpetrator in 37 per cent of cases.

Status of Sexual Harassment

-) Between 40 and 50 per cent of women in European Union countries experience unwanted sexual advancements, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at their workplace.
-) In the United States, 83 per cent of girls aged 12 to 16 experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools (UNIFEM, 2005).

Sexual abuse of girls in schools in Uganda research Findings:

Evaluation research conducted in 11 secondary schools in Uganda showed that 8 percent of the 1041 Questioned 16-17 year old students(55% of whom were girls) have had sex with teachers and 12% with non teaching staff. Through focus group discussions and interviews, several reasons were given for the sexual relations between girls and male staff. These included male teachers promising good marks, money and clothing. Some girls reported promises made by teachers for marriage or paying school fees.

With the male teachers as role models, male students take advantage of economically less privileged girls to have sex with them as well. Sexual abuse of girls mainly took place in rural schools where the majority of teachers were young. In Uganda, a law against sexual abuse of children provides for high penalties to be imposed on abusers however; abusive teachers are rarely brought to court (Young People's Voices on HIV/AIDS).

2.4 Situation of sexual harassment in the context of South Asia

The south Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, culture practice place daughter in laws lowest in family heirarchy. Even during pregnancy they bear the harvest workload, but get least food (UNIFEM, 1996). Often many of forms of violence against women and girls are not even recognized as violence, but ignored condoned or justified by involving religions, culture and traditional beliefs and practices legal and even judicial institutions fail to provide adequate safe gaurds for women and girls againsttttt violence state institutions lack both the sensitivity and capacity to deal with gender specific violence law enforcement seldom comes into action to aid women victims and judicial pronounce ment have frequently reflected biases that indicated strong influence of prevalent social attitudes.

2.5 Situation of Sexual Harassment in the Context of Nepal

Teenagers need to develop their own distinct identity and sense of uniqueness and individuality; increasingly separate themselves from their childhood dependence on others; develop meaningful relationships with those outside their family; crystallize their sexual identity and develop their capacity to relate well to others; gain confidence and skills to prepare for a career, economic independence and adult responsibilities; and, most importantly, fashion their values, beliefs and attitudes toward life in the future. Teenagers today need more help than ever. Being expected to grow up quickly and getting to grips with the many changes of the turbulent teenage years can be exceedingly daunting. Peers, driven by the media, put enormous pressure on young people to wear particular

clothes, use cosmetics, listen to the latest music, watch certain videos and generally behave in a manner beyond their years. Confidence levels and the grown-up personality are molded in the teens, and setbacks around this time can seriously impact on self-esteem in later life. In a sense, the teenage years are no different than any others: every period of our life involves a quest for emotional survival. But the teen years are particularly difficult. For the first time, children are asked to define and prove themselves in the outside world, where competition is intense and the context can be anything but straight forward. While hormonal changes certainly play a role in the emotional time that is adolescence, this is not likely the full explanation: biology and environment do an intricate dance, and it is often difficult to separate the two partners. In addition to physical and intellectual growth accompanying teenage years, there are also four psychological processes that account for the emotional growth of adolescents. First, organizations, are working to realize their rights. Sexual exploitation the psychological effects include guilt, shame, low-self-esteem, mistrust, stigma, nightmares and depression. Some turn to drink and drugs; some attempt suicide. Prostitution and pornography violate the child's right to be protected from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Harassment and molestation has been the widespread problem in Nepal. Females fall prey to harassment and molestation anywhere and anytime irrespective of age. We happen to read the news related to rape or gang rape almost everyday when we turn on a page of newspapers with our first cup of morning tea. Yes, it's true that tackling with sexual harassment and molestation in most of the circumstances is not an easy task for any girls or women even how intrepid they are. Because it entirely depends on the surrounding where the incident is about to take

place and indeed has the key role as to whether incident will ensue or not. Of course, the factors like place, time and environment play a major role for such incident to take place. But the sad part is: regardless of whatever attempts the victims make to get rid of evil hands, their attempts become futile as no one is there to help them out, hear her sorrowful and terrifying scream. And ultimately the incident happens leaving the girl in a nightmare. Such inhumane incident definitely puts her in lifetime chaos, because she has lost her everything.

Nevertheless, the sexual harassment is not a new issue and has taken teenage girls and women, irrespective of their age, on its strong grip all over the world. It is indeed more terrifying to learn that the females in Nepal have been sexually abused in a way or another on frequently. We can highlight the supporting factors and bring to the fore. These factors include mainly illiteracy, poverty, starvation, and relocation to the city by fleeing away from home; relinquish her body forcefully to male peers (living in the streets) In Nepali context, many girls living in the street have perpetually been sexually abused by their own male friends. Besides the street girls, hundreds of massage centers in Kathmandu have turned into a legal brothel where the girls from village are unwittingly forced to serve the customers by offering their bodies those who come in lieu of massage. The cabin restaurants also can be taken as a suitable example of brothel-cum-restaurant where the owners offer customers with their utmost service. In such brothel-cum-restaurants, the illiterate, innocent and underage village girls have to serve the customers at their best because it is related to hand to mouth problem. The extreme case of harassment and molestation can be best seen in such places, but no one dares and set the girls free. As these places are known to be profit generating areas for the police administration, they close eyes even

knowing everything what's going on. If complained, a pool of evidences is asked to provide.

According to article published dated 2004, March 11 by Tejasuee Rajbhandari in a well known newspaper, Kathmandu Post; eve teasing is never looked as a big problem in most of the countries. However, most girls get a daily dose of eve teasing on their way to school, college and

their office. She added that any women without male escort are proving to be the target of eve teasing. Most macho men think that eve-teasing is natural and no concern need to be raised as such. In other words it is considered a big deal. So when in life straits, nothing can be done except complaining or suffering in silence, which further encourage men to continue the lewd acts. Eve-teasing is such a universal problem that has no remedy. Ignoring is the best possible strategy. But to what extent this issue and that act are ignored in Nepal.

In Nepal, Gender specific violence against women occurs across all strata of society, whether they are in the more over forms of violence. Such as sexual violence that include rape, marital rape, custodial rape, gang rape, incest, public stripping, harassment through language, gesture and or touch, eve-teasing, trafficking and forced prostitution or the more covert forms through verbal and psychological way. A study conducted by SAATHI, 1997, existence of mental and emotional torture was reported by 93 percent of the total respondents (sample size: 1250) and beating was also identified as the most common form of physical violence against women and girls i.e 82 % in Nepal followed by rape 30 % and forced prostitution (28%).

Legal Acts in Nepal for Sexual Harassment

-) Individual involving in sexual harassment act will be imprisoned for one year and ten thousand amounts as a penalty.
-) The victim of sexual harassment can register their complain in district court within one year of incident.
-) During the office premises, if any client teases or asks rubbish things with the intention of torturing then he will be paying NRS 5000 as penalty.
-) Humiliating women's dignity and exploring the confidentiality of women is taken as crime. If anybody does it then he or she will be kept imprisoned for six months and penalty of NRS from 100 to 500.
-) If female is harassed in public place, the harasser will be imprisoned for two years and have to pay penalty of NRS Ten thousand. But this condition is applicable according to the condition and proof of the incident.

Legal Remedies

The Public Offences and Punishment Act (1970) criminalizes certain acts that include

violating the peace by obscene speech, remarks, or signals or showing pornographic

materials in public places. The Defamation and Libel Act (1959), and the Country Code Chapter on Intent to Commit Sexual Intercourse of the Country Code (1963) each deal with certain aspects of sexual harassment. However, there is no specific law dealing with sexual harassment in the work place in Nepal.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal states that citizens shall not be

) discriminated against on the basis of Sex (Source: UNFPA and FWLD, 2009).

Legal Provisions on Violence Against Children

1. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990, has strictly prohibited the involvement of children in any factory, mines and other hazardous work. Besides, the Children's Act 1992 of Nepal also has prohibited the involvement of children in immoral professional and prohibition on imposing rigorous punishment.
2. All kinds of violence are punishable under the Children's Act but this act alone is not enough to regulated and punish all forms of violence against children. In this situation, provisions under the UNCRC are applied according to the Nepal Treaty Act 1990. The amendment act to the Children's Act is in progress.
3. Some these violence are punished under the Children's Act. However, all forms of legal violence against children are not covered under this act due to scattered legal provisions in the other acts.
4. Torture or cruel punishment is explicitly prohibited in the legal system of Nepal. The legal provision on corporal punishment is as follows: "No child shall be subjected to torture or cruel treatment, provided that the act of scolding and minor beating to the child by his father, mother, member of the family, guardian or teacher for the interests of the child himself shall not be deemed to violate the provisions of this section."
5. No corporal punishment is allowed by the legislation and capital punishment is completely prohibited even by the constitution of

Nepal. It is not only for the child under age of 18 but also for all citizens irrespective of their ages.

6. The Children's Act lacks the specific provision on bullying/hazing and sexual harassment but the Act says that no person shall involve or use a child in immoral profession.
7. In Nepal, marriage below the age of 18 is legally prohibited. Although the official data shows that the trend of marrying below 18 years is declining, child marriage is still prevalent in the rural communities in Nepal.
8. In Nepali legislation, there is no special provision for the children of noncitizens, stateless and refugees. So all these cases are to be regulated under international law or humanitarian laws. This still remains as a subject that needs either induction of separate law or the incorporation of the provisions into the existing Children's Act through amendment to it.
9. Children's Act does not provide details on sexual abuses although it provides a general framework of child rights. Sexual harassment or activities intended to sexual harassment are punishable under Civil Code. The Civil Code also has provision on incest and sexual abuse within the family. However, all these provisions need to be amended as per the Children's Act.
10. After reviewing its practicability the existing Children's Act is to be amended to incorporate the issues that are deemed to be important since its inception.
11. Numerous surveys and researches have been conducted by governmental and non-governmental organizations

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. This descriptive research design is chosen to explore and conduct the research in depth. The research study is a descriptive and analytic type of research design which describes the characteristics of the selected group.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Site

This study was conducted in Emerald Academy Secondary High school, Bhadrapur, Jhapa. The location of this study site is in the centre of Bhadrapur municipality where near by there is other higher secondary college and a government college too. It also includes industry like Momento Garment factory. So environment around this college is quite busy and often there are many passers by. So the most important rationale for choosing this college was due its location and similarly the other reason for choosing this college was due to time and economic constraints and it was also chosen because it was a co-education institution where both girls and boys studied. It would make this research study easier to collect the data from the same study site.

3.3 Universe and Sampling Method

Sampling is the procedure to draw a representative unit from Universe. My whole universe is 550 students. Among them 195 were female

students and from the total female student, 35% of them were chosen as sample.

This study followed purposive sampling technique.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

As per need of the study, both primary and secondary data has been collected but priority was given to primary data. The nature of data is qualitative and quantitative.

3.4.1 Data Collection Techniques

For the research following tools was prepared and used:

- i. Questionnaire:** A two different set of self administered questionnaire was prepared and was given to the girls and boys of Emerald Academy higher secondary school and college. The questionnaire was prepared in such a way that it provided both the quantitative data and qualitative information. This questionnaire had both open ended and close ended questions which were divided into two parts, the first part had the question obtaining demographic data and the remaining part had the questions obtaining the knowledge and experience of sexual harassment by the adolescent girls. Similar kind of questionnaire was prepared for analyzing the male perspective which only included questions related to the knowledge of sexual harassment, cause and control of sexual harassment.
- ii. Key Informant Interview:** Key informants included those special persons who were not directly involved in the research but their information and sharing could help in getting a deep

and special insight on exploring certain aspects of this study.

The key informants of this study were:

Ñ Principle of Emerald Academy

Ñ Guardian of the students.

- iii. Case study:** Case study is a depth study where a particular person is chosen for study. Among the chosen sample, two adolescent girls were chosen for case study. During this study the adolescent girls were asked about the experience of sexual harassment, its causes and the preventive measures.

In obtaining secondary data, different books and article, library and internet was used.

3.5 Validity and Reliability

For maintaining reliability and validity of the study I have:

-) Prepared tools with the help of literature review and regular consultation with the guide according to need.
-) The reliability of instrument was done by conducting a pretest in few adolescent girls (10% of the sample) of another college with same environment by the same tool prepared. Some of the questions were reviewed and changed according to the result of the pretest.
-) The confidentiality of the respondent was maintained specially the confidentiality of the girls who were involved in case study.
-) Before giving questionnaire and preparing for interview, I took verbal and written consent from the concerned place and person.
-) I used simple and local language to avoid confusion and ambiguity.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

The ethical consideration was maintained in this study by the following ways:

-) Verbal and written permission was obtained from concerned authority
-) The respondents were informed about the objectives and purpose of the study
-) Privacy and confidentiality of the respondents were maintained.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data was checked daily and was kept in order for editing. Literature review was continued through out this period. Computer was used for data tallying and analysis. With classification, categorized edited information was distributed to different groups and relevant heading was given to each group according to the objectives of the study. Presentation of collected data was done through tables.

3.8 Limitation of the Study

There is always a certain limitation in every research similarly in my research there were also certain kinds of limitations which are listed below:

- a) **Limitation of the Area:** The first and major limitation of my study was the limitation of the area. I have only chosen one Higher Secondary School of Jhapa district. This was due to lack of enough money and enough time.

- b) **Limitation of the Subject matter:** There are so many subject matter regarding adolescent girls but I have only chosen to explore the sexual harassment faced by the adolescent girls.
- c) **Limitation on the type of respondents:** As my research topic was related to adolescent girls so I have only girls belonging to this age group.

CHAPTER FOUR

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS

This chapter will also be divided into three parts, the first part presents the data collected from questionnaire (interview schedule), the second part has the qualitative data from the case studies and the third part has the data from the interview of key informants.

4.1 Analysis and Interpretation from the Questionnaire

In this study two sets of questionnaires were prepared; one set of questionnaire was given to boys and one was given to girls. Boys were also given the questionnaire to explore the knowledge regarding violence and to assess their psychology related to sexual harassment.

First, data obtained from adolescent girls will be presented.

4.1.1. Demographic

The general characteristics of the respondents were described according to age and migration.

Age

Age is the indicator of maturity. It reflects the physical being, mental state and act of doing of people. As age increases people get more matured and responsible. Certain age group has certain type of behavior and character.

The age of my respondents was divided into categories; the first group was 16-19 and 19-22.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondent According to Age

Age Group	No of Respondents	Percentage
16-19	35	51.47
19-22	33	48.52
Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

In the above table respondents were categorized according to age. Majority of the respondents were from the age group 16-19 which is 51.47%. The age group of 16-19 reflects immaturity and innocence. Since majority of the students belonged to the age group of 16-19, most of them were innocence and could be easily the victim of harassment.

Migration

Migration is shifting or transferring from one place to another place for different purpose. The causes for migration may be for better education, job/placement or escaping from certain kind of bad incident. Migration leads to adjustment problem and people need time for being stable.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondent According to Migration

Migration Response	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	20	29.41
No	48	70.58
Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

In the above table, less of the respondents' i.e 29.41% were migrated but the purpose of migration was not clear. Most of them responded that it was due to their parent's job. The percentage of migrated responded may

also have adjustment problem in their new home, new college and new friends so it may withdraw them from their family and friends. Due to this reason they may be not be able to share their problem with others.

4.1.2. Data relating to Knowledge about Violence

Heard about Violence

Violence is the act of using physical force, threatening another person or oneself resulting in bodily harm, death and psychological deprivation. Violence can occur anywhere and anytime. The term violence is a common term now. Media and Television has made it more popular these days.

Table3: Heard about Violence by Respondents

Topic	Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Heard about violence	Yes	65	95.5
	No	3	4.41
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 3 describes about the responses of the respondents regarding hearing about violence. Most of the respondents heard about violence. i.e 95.5% and least of the population did not heard about violence. It shows that most of them knew that what violence was.

Knowledge on Type of Violence

Violence can occur in any form and any kind. Every act which harms or hurt other individual or self may be of different kind. Some may be physical torture like beating, hitting or pushing. Verbally also they may

torture to victim by the use of vulgar words. The use of power or threat or use of verbal abuse may also affect the psychological status of the victim which can be categorized as psychological violence. The common type which occur within the house which is domestic violence. It is not taken as a serious problem but it occurs mostly in every house and also affects the psychological state of the individual. Rape, teasing and other sexual harassment is also categorized as sexual violence where the victim is violated in terms of fulfilling sexual desire.

Table 4. Respondents Knowledge on Type of Violence

S.N.	Type of violence	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Physical violence	14	20.5
2.	Sexual violence	20	29.41
3.	Psychological violence	15	22.05
4.	Domestic violence	19	27.94
	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010. (Note: Number of respondents are 68).

As violence has a wide network. It occurs in many kind and forms. Regarding the types of violence the respondent gave a multiple response.

In the above table respondents gave their responses in multiple responses, knowledge on the type of violence by the respondents' is presented according to which most of the respondent heard about domestic violence i.e 27.94%, followed by sexual violence i.e 29.41%, and physical violence i.e 20.58% and the least known violence was psychological violence i.e 22.05%. The above data shows that the common type of violence occurring in Nepal is domestic violence which occurs within the house. It may be lack of decision power of women, no authority in income, beating, and use of vulgar words, work load and marital rape. So

our society is not free from violence. Everywhere at anytime an individual is being violated.

4.1.3 Knowledge and Attitude towards Violence

Reasons For Sexual Harassment

As defined above sexual harassment is the act of torturing other individual with the intention of sexual desire. In our society it is taken that the reason behind harassment is due to the behavior and nature of girl but it not true in a whole. It may play a factor affecting but not the main reason. The other reason may be the rigid culture and tradition of our society favoring male and giving more rights to male than female. Education also plays an important role here. More education brings confidence within a individual and getting recent information about different laws against sexual harassment. Below table shows the cause sexual harassment in our society.

Table 5. Reasons for sexual harassment by respondents.

S.N.	Reasons	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Male dominated society	30	44.11
2.	Illiteracy in female	14	20.58
3.	Culture and tradition	6	8.82
4.	Nature and behaviour of girl	18	26.47
	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

As our country is a male dominated society from the earlier period and still it is a male dominated society where male is the owner and decision maker. Women have no right to decide. More over the culture and

tradition here also favors male. This lead to lack of confidence in women and discouragement. The above table 5 shows the reason for sexual harassment by the respondents which is also a multiple response where 44.11% of the respondents gave the reason for sexual harassment was male dominated society followed by nature and behavior of girl i.e 26.47%, illiteracy in female i.e 20.58%, and lastly culture and tradition i.e 8.82%. Coming to the conclusion of the above table most of them students felt that it was the male dominated society for causing many of sexual harassment.

Girls responsible for provocation for sexual harassment

When it comes to sexual harassment everyone thinks that it may be done by the male. Female are less blamed for harassing anybody sexually. But some time it is not the scenario. Female also may be involved in harassment. Our society directly blames male for harassment and female are given sympathy. So to view the respondents feeling towards the girls involvement in harassment below result was found.

Table 6: Girls Responsible for Provocation for Sexual Harassment by Respondents

Topic	Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Girls responsible for provoking sexual harassment	Yes	28	41.17
	No	40	58.82
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 6 is also is multiple response, this table describes about the responsible sex (girl) for provocation for sexual harassment. According to

this table majority of respondent i.e 58.82% felt that girls were not the responsible sex for provocation sexual harassment. It is assumed and often heard that girl provocateur harassment but the above table shows that always girls are not responsible for propagating harassment. It is told in our society that if girl are in heavy make up or wear revealing clothes it makes the harasser excited.

Intention for Sexual Harassment

Male dominated society and rigid culture tradition was the cause for the happening of sexual harassment but now comes why they harass anybody. In the new generation, boys take it as a enjoyment and fun where media also plays a vital role. They try to copy it from the movie and do it in their real life assuming them as a hero. So the below table shows the intention for sexual harassment.

Table 7: Intention for Sexual Harassment by Respondents

S.N	Reasons	Number	Percentage
1	Feeling superior	28	41.17
2	Attraction	22	32.35
3	Entertainment	18	26.47
	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

The above table shows the data obtained by the respondents in terms of intention for sexual harassment. Among the total respondents only 68 of them responded it. So among the total respondents majority of them i.e 41.17% felt that the intention of sexual harassment was for feeling superior and the remaining was equally responded in the intention of attraction and entertainment which is 32.35%.

Experience of Violence

Violence has a wide network. Every body has once been violated in their life time by anyone may be at home or by the peer in school or by any unknown person in the road. So the below table presents the experience of violence by the respondents.

Table 8 : Experience of violence by the respondents

Topic	Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Experience of violence	Yes	40	58.82
	No	28	41.17
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 5 describes about the experience of violence by the respondents, among the 68 respondents of them responded and two of the respondents didn't respond the question. Majority of respondent i.e 58.82% has experienced violence once in their life and 41.17% has no experience of violence in their life. Our rigid society and culture make the women voice depress and also discourage them so in spite of being violated women stay quiet in the fear of being ashamed.

4.1.4 Perception on Seeking Remedy for Violence

Sharing and Reporting

Our society doesn't take teasing as serious problem where it is a kind of sexual harassment. Laws are also not so strict against these incidents and many people do not know about the existing law against harassment. Due to this many of victims don't share and report the incident of sexual

harassment. The table below shows the sharing and reporting of harassment occurred with them.

Table 9: Sharing and Reporting of Violence by the Respondents

Topic	Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Sharing of violence	Yes	23	33.82
	No	27	39.70
Not respondent		18	26.47
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 9 describes sharing and reporting of violence by the respondents. Among the total respondents only 50 respondents responded, 18 of them didn't respond. Among the majority of them i.e 39.70% didn't shared the violence and only 33.82% shared their experience of violence. Among the majority of them 26.47% didn't respond.

Kinds of Sexual Harassment

Harassment is a common thing for a college going student now a days. While going to school and coming from school they are harassed. Some one call by their name, some uses vulgar words, some try to describe what they wear or even sometime they are followed. So the below table shows the kind of sexual harassment faced by the respondents.

Table 10. Kind of Sexual Harassment Faced by Respondents

Topic	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percent
Kind of sexual harassment faced	Teasing	28	41.18
	Calling by name	13	19.12
	Hitting by stones	15	22.06
	Pushing or coming close	12	17.64
	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010. (Note: Number of Respondents are 68).

As reviewed from the literature, every woman has once faced sexual harassment once in their life. So the above table presents the kind of sexual harassment faced by the respondents. Table 9 is also a multiple response. According to table 10, teasing was the most kind of sexual harassment faced by the respondents' i.e 41.18%, followed by calling by name 19.12%, hitting by stones i.e 22.06%, pushing or coming close i.e 17.64%. So this result shows that teasing was the common harassment faced but in our society teasing is taken as a normal phenomena and serious attention is not given to this problem. They suggest avoiding it but avoiding it may also encourage the boys to harass more.

Reaction After Sexual Harassment

After being harassed by any one the victim is totally depressed. The reaction after harassment may vary according to individual. Some girls may instantly scold at the place, some walk silently or some may cry. It is also said that some girls feel good if they are teased. So the below table shows the reaction of girl after they were harassed.

Table 11 : Reaction to sexual harassment by the respondents

Topic	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percent
Reaction to sexual harassment	Kept quiet	34	50
	Sharing	22	32.35
	Scolding	12	17.65
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 11 is describes the reaction to sexual harassment by the respondents. Majority of the respondents i.e 50% kept quiet, sharing was done by i.e 32.35%, 17.65% reacted as scolding and no body felt good after sexual harassment. It is also said that girls too feel good if they are teased and wanted boys to look them and follow them but the above table showed that none of the respondent felt good after harassment. Again due to fear of shame majority of respondent stay quiet and did not share with anybody which encouraged the harasser.

Site of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment may occur at any place but the most occurring site ie either busy place or silent place. During walking in market, travelling in bus or in a movie theater harasser gets opportunity because in crowded place it is hard to identify the culprit. The below table shows the site of harassment according to the respondents.

Table12 : Site of Sexual Harassment

Topic	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Site of sexual harassment	Standing at the bus stop	27	39.70
	Cinema/Theatre	11	16.18
	Road/Market	15	22.06
	Going to college	15	22.06
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 12 describes the site of sexual harassment. It is also a multiple response. Majority of respondent responded equally that road/market and during going to college was the main site of sexual harassment i.e 22.06% which is followed by standing at the bus stop i.e 39.70% and cinema or theatre i.e 16.18%. It is already stated that the site for harassment is either at home by the relatives in bus or market place or in school. So the above table describes that majority of the respondents stated that common site for harassment was market and way to college. And most of the adolescence are teased or followed while going to college.

Impact of Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment is a serious problem it has initial impact on the victim and long term impact also. Initially they may feel nervous, shy and awkward or anger but for the long time if it is repeated it may develop serious problems like depression, psychosis, lack of confidence and even suicide. So the table below shows the impact of harassment in adolescent girls.

Table13: Feeling of Sexual Harassment on Adolescent Girls

S.N	Impact on girls	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Depression	15	22.06
2	Suicide	9	13.23
3	Change of college	11	16.18
4	Migration	10	14.70
5	Lack of confidence	12	17.65
6	Education deprivation	11	16.18
7	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 13 presents the impact of sexual harassment on adolescent girls. Majority of respondent i.e 22.06% responded that depression was the main impact of sexual harassment on adolescent girls which is followed by lack of confidence i.e 17.65%, education deprivation i.e 16.18%, suicide i.e 13.23%, change of college 16.18% and the least was migration i.e 14.70%. This table shows that sexual harassment directly shows impact on the mental status of a girl leading to many consequences like hampering studies. In our society girl have less chance for study comparatively to male and the less involvement of girls in education hampers the development of society and nation where harassment plays an important role in educational deprivation of a girl.

Mechanism of Control of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a social problem. It can be controlled or somehow minimized if education and awareness was brought among adolescent girls and their family. Strict laws against harassment were made by the

government and the law made should be informed to every citizen of our society. The perspective of looking toward female and differentiating them from male also should be reduced than some how sexual harassment could be control. The below table shows the mechanism of control of sexual harassment by the respondents.

Table 14: Mechanism of Control of Sexual Harassment by Respondents

S.N	Mechanism of control of Violence	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Education/awareness	22	32.35
2	Strict rules and regulation	16	23.53
3	Gender equality	22	32.35
4	Flexible tradition	8	11.77
5	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 14 presents the control mechanism of violence by the respondent and it is also a multiple response. According to the total respondents equal of the respondents responded in two of the mechanism i.e education/awareness and gender equity (32.35%) followed by strict rules and regulation i.e 23.53% and the least was flexible tradition i.e 11.77%. So as a result we get that bringing awareness and gender equity in society we can minimize the incidence of sexual harassment.

Responsible Sex for Harassment

In our society male is always taken responsible for harassment and female is easily escaped. We rarely hear that female was accused of

harassment so the table below presents the responsible sex for harassment.

Table 15: Responsible Sex for Harassment by the Respondents

Topic	Male	No. of respondents	Percentage
Responsible sex (male)for harassment	Yes	10	14.71
	No	58	85.29
Total		68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 15 presents responsible sex for harassment by the respondents. Among the total respondents majority of them i.e 85.29% responded that always male are not responsible sex for sexual harassment. So it proves that blaming male always is not correct for any kind of harassment.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

The term sexual harassment is also not a new term to the boys. Every body had different idea and definition regarding sexual harassment. Some of them define it as attraction to opposite sex, some defined it as teasing for pleasure and some of defined it as the means of enjoyment and entertainment.

Table 16: Definition of Sexual Harassment by the Respondents

S.N	Definition of sexual harassment	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Attraction to opposite sex	10	14.70
2	Torture to boy or girl	15	22.06
3	Traumatize the victim	13	19.12
4	Enjoyment	7	10.29
5	Discrimination	9	13.23
6	Teasing for pleasure	14	20.59
7	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 16 describes the definition of sexual harassment according to the respondents. The most common definition was torture to boy or girl i.e 22.06%, followed by teasing for pleasure i.e 20.59%, attraction to opposite sex i.e 14.70% and equally the least definition was enjoyment and traumatizing the victim i.e 19.12%. So most of the respondent felt that sexual harassment was torture to a boy or a girl.

Kinds of Sexual Harassment

There are different kinds and forms of sexual harassment in our society. It can occur in any kind of form. The main objective is to enjoy from the activity and fulfill sexual desire. In the adolescent period boys perform activities like whistling, blinking eyes and following girls. These activities are also a kind of sexual harassment. The below table presents the respond from the male respondents on the kind of sexual harassment.

Table 17: Types of sexual harassment known by the respondents

S.N	Types of sexual harassment	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Teasing	14	20.59
2	Ragging	9	13.23
3	Touching and feeling	12	17.65
4	Whistling	16	23.53
5	Blinking	7	10.29
6	Showing genital organs	4	5.88
7	Rape	6	8.82
8	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 17 describes about the type of sexual harassment known by the respondents. Majority of respondents i.e 23.53% knew the most common type of sexual harassment as whistling followed by touching and feeling i.e 17.65%, teasing i.e 20.59%, blinking eyes 10.29%, ragging i.e 13.23%, rape i.e 8.82% and the least was showing genital organs which is 5.88%.

Viewing the result of the above table, it can be said that the common form of harassment was whistling according to the boys and mainly they whistle if they see any girl walking which was identified during their interview.

Intention for Teasing

In the above data presentation of girls the intention for Sexual harassment was to develop the feeling of superiority among the boys. As teasing was responded the most kind of harassment by the boys the intention of boys

was also seen. So the below table presents the data relating the intention of teasing according to the boys.

Table 18: Intention for teasing by the respondents

S.N	Cause for teasing	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Satisfaction and attraction	20	29.41
2	Entertainment	30	44.12
3	Nature and behavior of girl	18	26.47
4	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 18 presents the causes of teasing according to the respondents. Among the total respondents, majority of them responded that cause for teasing was entertainment i.e 44.12%, then the next cause equally for satisfaction and attraction and nature and behavior of girl i.e 29.41%. So mostly boys take the intention for teasing as entertainment. The concept of society that nature and behavior of girl is the main reason for teasing proved to be wrong here in this table.

Control Mechanism For Sexual Harassment

The minimizing factor for sexual harassment according to girls was bringing awareness and education. The below table presents the boys perspectives relating to the control mechanism for sexual harassment.

Table 19: Control Mechanism for Sexual Harassment

S.N	Control Mechanism	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Providing busy life	17	25
2	Education	12	17.65
3	Self control	11	16.18
4	Strict law by government	18	26.47
5	Media	10	14.70
6	Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010.

Table 19 describes the control mechanism for sexual harassment. Majority of them felt that providing busy life was the main mechanism for sexual harassment i.e 25%, 26.47% of them felt that if strict law by government was made then sexual harassment would be controlled, equal of the respondents i.e 16.18% felt that education and self control could control sexual harassment and least of them felt that media 14.70% would play important role in controlling sexual harassment.

4.2 Data Analysis and Interpretation of Case Studies

a) Case One

The first case study was done in a young adolescent girl of age 19. Her name is Preeti Shah (name changed). She is studying in class 12, humanities faculty. She stays with her parents in Chandragadi which is 1km far from the college. This is not her permanent address. Her father is a government employee so has to travel many places due to transfer of her father job. Before coming here she was studying in Biratnagar. During this case study various kind of questions related to sexual harassment were discussed with her. According to Preeti, sexual

harassment is an act of touching or feeling to fulfill sexual desire. Sexual harassment and abuse can be of any kind it may be talking vulgar words, teasing, following in road etc. She was also teased and followed while going to college or other public places but mostly touching or coming close was mostly done in crowded places like market, movie theatre and in the bus. Blinking of eyes, touching and pushing activities was common in school. Due to her father job she changed many schools and places and she faced these kinds of problems. Teasing was very awkward and hard for her to cope. She was nervous when the group of boys came near by her and she did not have courage to walk alone in crowded places. She was not concentrated in her studies. After some time she discussed about her problem with her friends. Her friends were also facing same kind of problem and they counsel her that it was normal in adolescent period. They told her to accept it and she did the same. She never shared her problem with her parents. But still she feels nervous to walk alone. According to Preeti, the main cause of harassment was for enjoyment and entertainment for the boys and there is no strict law for them because teasing is taken normal phenomena in our country.

Analyzing the First Case Study

In the case of Preeti, She was harassed commonly during way to school and crowded place. She didn't share her problem with her parents instead she shared with her friends. She accepted it as normal phenomena. We can see the impact of harassment on Preeti's study and her mental status. She lost her confidence and was nervous. This shows that harassment has a great impact on physical and mental status of a girl's life. Secondly our society, culture and tradition has accepted teasing as normal and does not focus in these subject but it has a serious consequences on victim girl like

depression, withdrawal from study and daily life, nervousness and lack of confidence.

Case Study Two

The second case study is of a girl of 18 years age. Her name is Rita Gurung (name changed). She studies in class 11, management faculty. The summarization of her case study is kept in her own words.

I have heard and known about sexual violence and harassment when I was in school. I feel that sexual harassment is the act of torturing a girl physically, mentally and socially. Teasing is very common in our society. I have also been teased in my school life while going to school. At that period I was so nervous and scared that I didn't want to go to school. I asked my mom to change my school but she refused it and she asked the reason for that. I felt so awkward to share with her and didn't say anything. Teasing, calling by name and coming close was a daily routine. Now I was mentally tortured and couldn't concentrate in my studies. It brought change in my behavior too; I wanted to be alone at home, didn't keep contact with my friends and feared to go out alone. As it was my final year for my school my mom was worried observing my behavior so she again asked about my problem. Then finally I shared with my mom, she was shocked by listening my problem. She started counseling me and building my confidence. She also talked with my Principal sir about this. Within the school premises, strict rules were made and if any one had any similar kind of problem they could report to principle sir. Sharing with my mom and her counseling built up my confidence and now I often try to avoid if I see boys around me and encourage my friend to share with parents if they have any problem. I personally feel that the period of adolescent is a period of curiosity. So this period is the risk period for

harassing others, doing crime or being victim of harassment. Girls should be aware while walking around crowded places and wear simple descent clothes. Over make up and short clothes encourage boys for harassment.

Analyzing the Second Case Study

In the second case of Rita we can see that site of harassment was similar in both the cases. It was during the way to school and busy crowded place. Due to teasing she was ready to change her school and disturbing her final School leaving exam. She had courage to share with her parents and got proper counseling from her parents so she has courage to avoid harassment and built confidence within her. It shows that sharing of harassment should be done because it built confidence and fight against the problem. The next point during analyzing her case study shows that girl out wear and looks also plays an important factor for harassment. Girls who wear revealing clothes were more teased so every time boys are also not responsible for it.

4.3 Data Presentation of Interview from the Key Informants

The main key informants of the study were;

- a. Principal of Emerald Academy Higher Secondary School.
- b. Guardians of the students (within the sample).

From the interview of the Principal of the school following points were summarized:

-) Sexual harassment is one of the common problems faced by every adolescent girls and boys.

-) The main cause for harassment in this age may be due to the curiosity about the changes in reproductive system and attraction towards opposite sex.
-) Sex education and education on reproductive health would help them to adjust with the new changes and know about their curiosity.
-) Adolescent should select a good circle.
-) Guardians should keep watch on the daily activities of their children for identifying their problem.
-) If any girl or boy is abused he or she should not keep quiet they should report about so that it will discourage the culprits and boost up the confidence of the victims.
-) Sexual harassment directly affects on the study of the student resulting poor performance in studies.

From the interview of the guardians of the students following points were summarized:

-) Sexual harassment is encouraged due to mass media like television, internet and newspaper.
-) Children cannot concentrate in their studies and their daily life. They fear to go out alone.
-) There is chances of harassment in school and colleges so within the college premises strict laws should be made.
-) Education for girls should be encouraged so that they get confidence to share with others and report it.
-) Our government should also fix certain rights for women and make strict law against harassment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

This research titled "Sexual harassment among Adolescent Girls" followed a descriptive research design. This study was conducted in Emerald Academy Higher Secondary School, Bhadrapur, Jhapa. The main objective of the study was to identify the experience of sexual violence faced by the adolescent girls. This research study followed Purposive sampling method.

According to the objectives of the study, data were collected and presented. The term sexual violence and sexual harassment was known to all the respondents. Every single woman and girl has once faced harassment once in their life. Teasing was the most common type of harassment faced by the respondents. The major cause for sexual harassment was male dominated society. Culture and tradition in our country is very rigid for female. Teasing is taken normal in our context. If male does anything wrong he gets excuse easily but female has to always step back and think lot of times before doing anything.

Sexual harassment can occur at any place, but the majority of these incidents occur in crowded and busy places (market, movie theatre) or in a silent dark places. School and college going girls were also the risk group of sexual harassment while going and coming from school. In school also, male friend and even some time teachers make them victim of harassment. Sexual harassment has a negative impact on physical, mental and social life of an individual. Majority of victims are withdrawn from social life and psychologically injured. It is said that male are

responsible for harassment but this studies shows that always male are not responsible for sexual harassment. The activities and outlook of girl also plays a vital role in sexual harassment.

The male perspectives regarding sexual harassment is also described in this study according to which they felt that torture to boy or girl was sexual harassment and the commonest harassment was whistling. According to male psychology, they took harassment as a medium for fun and enjoyment.

5.2 Main Findings

The main findings of this study were as follows:

-) Majority of the respondents heard about the term violence. i. e 95.5%.
-) The most known type of violence known by the respondents was domestic violence followed by sexual violence, physical violence and the least known was psychological violence.
-) Male dominated society was the main reason for sexual harassment and the next reason was nature and behavior of the girl. Lack of education and culture, tradition were the least reason for harassment.
-) Majority of them (60.06%) has once experienced violence in their life
-) Teasing was the main kind of harassment faced by the respondents, calling by name, hitting by stones and pushing followed teasing in descending order.

-) Most of the girls who faced harassment kept quiet (80%), 50% of them shared with their family and friends and only 25% took quick action by scolding the harasser.
-) Road/market and way to college was the most common site for sexual harassment (58.8%), then bus stop was the next common site of harassment (51.7%) and the least was at Cinema theatre (36.76%)
-) As sexual harassment directly affects the mental status of a girl. Depression was the most responded impact on girls after harassment followed by lack of confidence and discontinue in schooling.
-) According to respondents violence and harassment can be controlled by gender equality and increasing education and awareness. Strict rules and regulation and flexible tradition also played a important role in control mechanism of violence.
-) From the male perspective, sexual harassment was defined as touching or feeling opposite sex.
-) Sexual harassment was defined by boys as Torture to boy or girl (19.11%) and teasing as pleasure (10.02%).
-) The reason for teasing by the respondents was for entertainment (42.8%).

5.3 Conclusion

Sexual harassment is an act of torturing an individual physically or mentally. It is a global problem now. Incidence and consequences of sexual harassment can be heard in many news channel, read in articles and newspaper or directly have seen or heard it. It can be taken as a social problem.

The victim and the harasser can be of any age group but the high risk group of sexual harassment and violence is adolescent. Adolescent is the age group where secondary sex characteristics develop and are accepting the new change as a sign of maturity, some of them enjoy it and some feel very ashamed from the changes. This brings behavioral changes in them like some become shy nature and introvert and some become extrovert. In this period they are in search of self identity and feel superior. They have no fear of anybody and they do not obey their parents. They always want to be within the peer group. So, there is lack of guidance and they involve in activities leading to harassment. The victim of this age group feels awkward to share this kind of incident with family and friends as a result they are more tortured.

As a consequence of sexual harassment, girls are withdrawn from studies and normal social life. Some may be depressed and even try to commit suicide. So during this phase, the main role is of guardians who should guide their children in adolescent period, watch them strictly, listen them and solve their problem, If the girls are supported, educated and if their confidence is built up then the chances of harassment and violence.

We can come to a conclusion that our country is a male dominated society where male are given lot of excuses. Male always has a decisive power within the house or outside the house. We are brought up in certain culture and values that women and girls feel hesitation in rising voice against violence. The next thing is the legal aspect of our country. There is no any specific law regarding women's protection, safety and rights. Some of them are made but for the implementation of the law various criteria should be fulfilled and doing this the culprit gets chance to escape away from the case.

At last, I feel that the incidence of sexual harassment can be reduced by providing better education to girls, proper counseling and observation by the guardians. Hand by hand government should also make strict laws for punishing the harasser and also the flexibility in social perspectives towards women and girls is the most important. Women and girls also should share and report this kind of incidence so that fear will be created in culprit's mind. Since time is changing and the participation of girls in every field is increasing hopefully the incidence of sexual harassment will be decreased in coming future.

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4. How do you define sexual harassment?

5. Do you think girls are responsible in provoking male for sexual harassment?
 a. Yes b. No
 If yes, what are the situation that provokes male for sexual harassment?

6. What are the reasons of sexual harassment in girls?
 a. Male dominated society
 b. Illiteracy in female
 c. Culture and tradition
 d. Nature and behavior of girl
 e. Others

Part III Questionnaire related to sexual harassment faced by adolescent girls.

1. Have you ever faced violence in your life?
 a. Yes b. No
2. What kind of violence have you faced being a girl?
 a.....
 b.
 c.....
 d.....
3. Have you ever been teased by your male friend?
 a. Yes b. No

If yes, how did you react?

- a. Kept quiet
- b. Shared with family and friends
- c. Scold your friend
- d. Felt good

4. Where are you mostly sexually harassed?

- a. Standing at the bus stop
- b. Walking in road/ market
- c. Cinema or Theatre
- d. Returning and going to college
- e. Others

5. Have you faced sexual harassment in public transport?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes,

- a. Hitting elbow on sensitive part
- b. Trying to feel the body
- c. Coming close
- d. Pinching or pushing
- e. Blinking eyes
- f. Others

6. What is the activity done by the boys for harassment?

- a. Use of vulgar words
- b. Following by the boys
- c. Whistling
- d. Showing vulgar things
- e. Calling by name

7. Does this harassment affect your mental or psychological/social state?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, what are the effects?

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.....
.....

8. What kind of impact can be seen in girls due to sexual harassment?

- a. Depression
- b. Change of college
- c. Suicide
- d. Migration
- e. Lack of confidence
- f. Education deprivation

9. Who is the most that harasses you?

- a. Close friend
- b. Roadside boys
- c. Neighbors
- d. Teacher or respected one

10. Does these harassment office your social state?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, what are the effects?

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Part IV: Questionnaire related to sharing and reporting of violence

1. Have you shared with anyone after being harassed?

- a. Yes
- b. No

2. Have you done anything against violence? If yes, what are they?

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.....

6. How do you feel after teasing?
- a. Pleasure
 - b. Superior
 - c. Guilty
 - d. Entertainment

7. Do you think always male are responsible for sexual harassment?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

If No, why?

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8. Have you ever faced sexual harassment?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

If yes, by whom?

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9. What are the reasons for sexual harassment?

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10. Do you think harassment can be neglected?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, why?

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.....

If No, why?

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.....
.....

11. How can we control sexual harassment?

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.....
.....

a UNICEF, Regional office for South Asia (Kathmandu, Nepal)