

# A Study On The Report Of Sexual Harassment In Six Selected States Owned Colleges Of Education In The North Eastern States Of Nigeria

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*Abstract: The Study intended to survey six selected state owned Colleges of Education to find out from female students the prevalence of sexual harassment of female students by male lecturers, its report and form of the harassment, the consequences for refusal agree to sexual harasses request and how their report was handled by disciplinary committees and the punishment award to the culprits. A questionnaire was developed to elicit information from 500 female students of each College and 10 questionnaires to elicit information from the disciplinary members of each College. Descriptive statistics, simple percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data. The findings of the study revealed the prevalence of sexual harassment in the Colleges. It also revealed its form, consequences for refusal to lectures sexual request, places used buy lectures, the number of cases reported which was found to be very negligible despite its prevalence. Finally, the study recommended the used of enlightenment campaign by Colleges on reporting sexual harassment to the authority and also the anti-sexual harassment campaigners to raise up more campaign on the menace of sexual harassment and its consequences.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the period when Nigeria's universities were in their nascent stage, there was nothing like prostitution, cohabitation and sexual harassment of male lecturers on female students. In fact, In the not too distant past, precisely in the 70's, even the students dating practice was a harmless one. Adesanya and Kuye (2007) pointed out that in the 70's, the Students dating practice was just to meet, read and disperse. But, today sex has penetrated into the universities with Lecturers and others mentioned as perpetrators Infact, Right from the 90's, talks about sexual harassment begun to be mentioned. The Commission on the review of Higher Education in Nigeria (CRHEN, 1991) revealed that the phenomenon of sexual harassment has assumed a critical dimension in Nigeria's Higher Education Institution. Also, a lot of Researches conducted have pointed the existence of sexual harassment in Tertiary Institution, Okonkwo and Ibe (2003) have confirmed the prevalence of sexual harassment in their studies. Alhassan and Ebhota (2015) reported a number of cases of sexual

harassment by Lecturers to their female students. The Desert Harald Newspapers (2014) reported the case of a Lecturer who raped an admission seeker in a study room. Infact at a point in time, it even became a subject of ridiculing lecturers by leaders and newspaper columnists. Ladebo (2003) stated that the former head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo during an official engagement ridiculed the Nigerian universities lecturers as unproductive pleasure seekers that see their female students as object of sex. In actual fact, sexual harassment by lecturers on female students has crept into tertiary institutions and has been escalating continuously. Alhassan & Ebhota (2015) stated that the problem of sexual harassment in the universities is spiking in spite of the awareness about it.

Many studies conducted on sexual harassment are on universities. A lot has not been done on Colleges of Education and as they are tertiary Institutions, issues of sexual harassment therefore should not be relied on hearsays. Thus, in this study an attempt will be made to investigate the female students on the forms, report of cases of sexual harassment.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In recent times,, cases of sexual harassment of male lectures on female students have been a recurring decimal in tertiary institutions. Infact, an avid reader of newspaper can after some few days or month come across a reported case of sexual harassment in one institution or another. Due to its frequent occurrence, parents and the general public have become worried over what universities have become these days of u-turning from their primary responsibilities of imparting knowledge and morality. and in almost all cases , it is the male lecturers that harass the female students.

In fact, Different Newspapers have reported different cases of lecturers harassing their students through various means that include sexual touching, winkling of the eyes, sexual comments etc and the actual sex itself. This led to researches about it. But, then due to the secret nature of sex and the shame attached to it, not much has been known about the nature, form and causes of sexual harassment going on in different institutions. In this research, an attempt will be made to find out from female students being the victims, whether they report cases of sexual harassment, its form and consequences for refusal and whether some actions follow their report from the School authority. The research seeks to find out whether cases are reported to the school authority and how they handle the cases and the types of punishment awarded. The research will be conducted in six selected state owned Colleges of Education in the North Eastern State of Nigeria.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To determine the forms of sexual harassment
- ✓ The causes of sexual harassment
- ✓ To find out the number of reported cases
- ✓ To offer solutions or way out to reduce or eradicate cases of sexual harassment

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- ✓ It will help in dispelling the rumour about the existence or non-existence of sexual harassment by proving it or disproving it.
- ✓ It will help in exposing the forms of harassment
- ✓ It will reveal its causes
- ✓ It will expose its consequences
- ✓ It will add to the body of knowledge on researches on sexual harassment

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study investigated sexual harassment of lecturers on female students in state owned Colleges of Education in the North Eastern states. There are six states in the zone and each of the state is having one state owned college of Education except Borno which has three (03) and Bauchi has two (02).

In total, there are nine (09) state owned Colleges of Education and out of which one college was selected from each state. Thus six were selected as the focus of this

study. The study limits itself to six Colleges in order to pursue the study within the available time.

Though six colleges were intended for the study, but two Colleges were not on session at the time of data collection i.e Billiri had only One Hundred Level Students present and College of Education Gashua were on holiday. Thus, the four Colleges met on session constituted the sample of the study.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AREA

The area referred to as the North Eastern States of Nigeria is in the Northern Part of Nigeria. Presently, it consists of Six States i.e Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa and Taraba. It is in these States that this Study was conducted

### MEANING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment has been defined in various ways. Aluede (2000) defined it as any form of unsolicited, unwelcomed and unreciprocated sexual overture from a person to elicit unwanted sexual relations from another. Wilness (2007) refer to it as a form of Gender discrimination that involves unwelcomed verbal or physical conduct of sexual nature.

### FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

There are different Forms of sexual harassment. Akpan (2017) related this forms to include sexual touching, winkling of the eyes, physical advances, sexual propositions, sexual coercion , rape, sexual remarks, obscene cartoons, comments about a man/woman's sexuality, extended glares, firm sexual handshake, lewd comments, vulgarity, stalking, quid pro quo/sexual bribery, sexual provocation (i.e arousing sexual urge in males by predisposing them to sexually harass females) so, when a lecturer involves himself in any of the above forms of sexual harassment with his female students that can be considered as sexual harassment.

### CAUSES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN NIGERIAN'S TERTIARY INSTITUTION

There are several causes of sexual harassments in Nigeria Tertiary Institutions as pointed out by scholars. They include:-

- ✓ Indecent dressing: When a female students dress indecently that can make them to be sexually attractive to randy lecturers Okpara (2005) Stated that ladies can attract men by easily wearing sexy or transparent dresses. Alhassan & Ebahota (2015) related the view of one parent as saying that the reason why most girls face sexual harassment from lecturers is due to thier provocative dressing.
- ✓ Laziness. Some female Students are very lazy. They don't read. And as result become week student Academically So when a Lecturer with an evil intention found out that a female student is academically weak as pointed out by

Okoroafa, Umoh and Ofiama (2014) it becomes an easy means for him to get her by threatening her with failure.

- ✓ Familiarization with Lecturers. Some female students try to get familiarized with their lecturers as that draws them sympathy and assistance from lecturers. Agbonna (2008) stated that a female Student is likely to be assaulted by an acquaintance. So, as a female Student draw herself to a Lecturer through visiting his Office, a lecturer with evil Intention can easily harass her.

Other causes as pointed out by Scholars include faulty vetting process, misuse of authority and general moral decadence in the society e.t.c

### CASES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual Harassment by male Lecturers to female Students is no doubt happening in tertiary Institution as it has been reported at different times by different Newspapers. The Daily Trust Newspaper (2016) reported the sack of (13) Lecturers over sexual Harassment offences. The Desert Herald Newspaper (2015) reported the case of a Lecturer who raped an admission seeker inside a Study room Alhassan & Ebahota (2015) reported three cases of sexual Harassment of Lecturers to female Students. By these cases, it could be seen that sexual harassment is happening in tertiary Institutions.

### EXAMINATION OF RESEARCH OF UNDER REPORTING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

In spite of the evilness of sexual harassment and the societies total condemnation of it, it still remains one crime that is not frequently reported. This is because of the shame attached to sex even to the one who has no fault in it. Okonkwo & Ibeh (2003) reported that out of every ten cases of sexual harassment only four are reported. Geidam, Njokwu and Bako (2010) stated that occurrences of sexual harassment are mostly unreported.

### CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

There are several consequences of sexual harassments. Okorie 2014 Stated that it contributes to academic set back as it leads to poor academic performance.

## III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### RESEARCH DESIGN

This study employed survey design to investigate the forms, causes and consequences of Sexual Harassment and the number of cases reported by the victims in the institutions under study.

#### POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The population of the Study consisted of all the female students in the selected Colleges of Education. The states that have only one College of Education. i.e Gombe, Taraba, Adamawa and Yobe. were picked, while in Bauchi and Borno,

a simple random sampling method was used to pick two from the five Colleges i.e. Kangere and Sir Kashim Ibrahim College. And, In order to get the sample of the female students 500 female students were selected random from each College. Thus a total of 2500 students are selected as sample of the study.

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions were put forward for this study.

Do female students experience sexual harassment from Lecturers?

What are the consequences for refusing sexual harasses request on the female student?

What are the forms of sexual harassment directed to the female students?

Which are the places used for the harassment?

How do the Lecturers Harass the female Students?

Do the female Students report cases of sexual harassment to school authority?

What the forms of the harassment report to the school authority?

Does the school authority investigate cases of sexual harassment?

Does the school authority award punishment to guilty lecturers?

### RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Primary source. This consisted of questionnaire. It consisted of 20 items to collect information from students on the forms, causes and consequences of sexual harassment and the report of cases.

Secondary source. This refers to the information obtained from library and internet facilities.

### METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The information obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics, simple percentage, mean and standard deviation.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### INTRODUCTION

In this section, the researchers produce results of the work carried out. All set research questions in this study were answered using descriptive statistics: simple percentage, mean and standard deviations.

### ANSWERING OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions were answered one by one as follows;

*Research Question One: How many cases of sexual harassment were reported in state – owned Colleges of Education in North-East zone of Nigeria?*

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	136	8
No	1530	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 1: Various cases of sexual harassment reported in state – owned Colleges of Education in North-East zone of Nigeria

Table 1 provide the number of female students as per case reported on sexual harassment in the various state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East zone of Nigeria. It was gathered that out of sampled 1666 female students, 136 representing 8% had experienced of sexual harassment from their lecturers, while 1530 female students connoting 92% did not have any experience of the sexual harassment in their colleges. This showed that there were cases of sexual harassment in the various colleges, only that it was very few. Based on these few experience, this research would further look into its causes, different forms of sexual harassment, methods adopted by the harassers and penalty melted on the perpetrators. Information presented in table 1 above is represented in pie chart below for easy understanding at a glance.

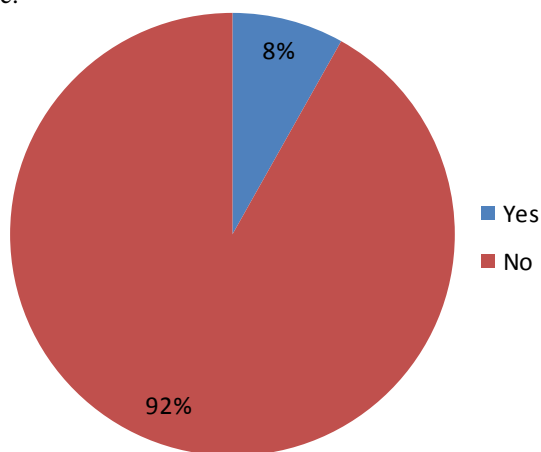


Figure 1: Pie Chart showing percentage of YES/NO cases in government state-owned COEs in North-East Zone in Nigeria.

Source: Research Survey 2018

Research Question Two: What are the various forms by which female students being sexually harassed?

S/N	Item Statement N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Looking into my eyes directly	2.51	1.24	Agreed
2.	Sexual touching	2.56	0.92	Agreed
3.	Treating sex related topics	1.41	0.66	Disagreed
4.	Sexual remarks, jokes, and teasing	2.37	0.88	Agreed
5.	Stalking	1.45	0.69	Disagreed
6.	Seductive looks	2.56	1.04	Agreed
7.	Request for sex	2.65	1.30	Agreed
8.	Invitation to a date	2.42	1.01	Agreed

9.	Sending of calls, messages, and pictures through phone	1.45	0.70	Disagreed
10.	Actual rape	1.56	0.74	Disagreed

KEY: N = Number of sampled female students, SD = Standard Deviation

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 2a: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on various forms of sexual harassment

Table 2 above depicted respondents' mean ratings on various means by which sexual harassers used to perpetrate their evil act. It was revealed that six out of ten item statements seeking information on means by which sexual harassers adopted to call attention of their victims were unanimously agreed upon as computed means for these six items are greater than cut off point of 2.00. Therefore, request for sex is rated high with mean value of 2.65. Seductive looks is the next followed by sexual touching with computed mean value of 2.56, while looking into victim's eyes directly has computed mean value of 2.51 and invitation to a date carried mean value of 2.42. Finally, after the act, sexual remarks, jokes, and teasing then followed which had computed mean value of 2.37.

On the other hand, respondents disagreed on that treating sex related topics does with computed mean value of 1.41 has nothing to do with sexual harassment. Stalking and as well as sending of calls, messages, and pictures through phone are not regarded as means of sexual harassment with computed mean value of 1.45. On a final note, respondents disagreed that their sexual harassers do not engage in actual rape with computed mean value of 1.56. It is also clear from the table 2 that computed standard deviation for each item statement is less than mean value, which is an indication that respondents' ratings were closely spread while collecting data from the field.

S/N	Item Statement N = 40	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on touching	2.65	0.98	Agreed
2.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on pinching	1.20	0.52	Disagreed
3.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on grabbing of body	2.10	0.71	Agreed
4.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on sending of sexual messages	1.38	0.59	Disagreed
5.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on persistent phone calls.	2.65	0.95	Agreed

6.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on Sexual remarks or gestures	2.30	1.34	Agreed
7.	Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on direct request for sexual intercourse.	2.30	1.34	Agreed

KEY: N = Number of sampled female students, SD = Standard Deviation

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 2b: Mean and Standard Deviation of Investigation panel on various cases of sexual harassment

Buttressing female students' opinion in Table 2a above, Table 2b depicted members of investigating panel opinions in the various types of reported cases of sexual harassment. It was revealed that among the cases that were unanimously agreed upon by the panel are touching (2.65), persistent phone calls (2.65), sexual remarks or gestures (2.30), grabbing of female student's body (2.10) and direct request for sexual intercourse (2.30). All reported cases falls into these categories of sexual harassment. Critical observation of all these cases with that of students' opinions, it can be seen that the responses were closed to each other. The panel however disagreed that there were no reported cases of sexual harassment that bordered on sending of sexual messages and pinching with computed mean value of 1.38 and 1.20 respectively.

Research Question Three: What are the various places by which lecturers who indulge in this act used to actualize their ego?

S/N	Item Statement N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Office at odd hours	2.21	1.13	Agreed
2.	Hotels	2.34	0.99	Agreed
3.	Guest rooms	2.24	1.12	Agreed
4.	Lecturer's House (for single)	2.32	0.97	Agreed
5.	A private / secrete rendezvous	2.19	1.17	Agreed

KEY: N = Number of sampled female students, SD = Standard Deviation

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 3: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on various places where victim female student meet the perpetrator (lecturer)

Table 3 revealed the means and standard deviations of respondents' ratings on various places by which lecturers who indulge in this act used to actualize their ego. Five item statements were constructed to solicit information from students in this regard all of the five statements were agreed upon because computed mean value for each of the item statement is greater than 2.00 cut-off point used in this study. Thus, hotels with computed mean value 2.34 are ranked as first meeting point between perpetrator (lecturer) and victim (student) followed by lecturer's house (for single) with mean value 2.32. The next in the ranking is guest room which has

mean value 2.24, while office at odd hours with computed mean value 2.21 is the next and finally a private / secrete rendezvous with mean value of 2.19 is the last option for meeting. Besides, all computed standard deviations were smaller compare to mean value, which shows that ratings of respondents were close to each other during the data collection.

Research Question Four: Are there any rewards promised by the lecturers who indulge in sexual harassment?

S/N	Item Statement N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Leaking of question paper	2.35	0.99	Agreed
2.	Admission to a course of choice	2.27	1.14	Agreed
3.	Re-writing of paper in secluded places	2.30	1.02	Agreed
4.	Creating high marks for exam written	2.24	1.11	Agreed

KEY: N = Number of sampled female students, SD = Standard Deviation

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 4: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on various rewards promised by the lecturers perpetrator of sexual harassment

Information in Table 4 above showed the means and standard deviations of respondents' ratings on various rewards promised by the lecturer (perpetrator of sexual harassment) to students. All the four item statements structured to elicit information from students in this aspect were not disagreed upon because computed mean value for each of the item statement is greater than 2.00 cut-off point used in this study. In essence, leaking of question papers with mean value 2.35 was ranked first among the rewards. This is followed by re-writing of exam paper in secluded places with mean value 2.30 which ranked to be second. The next reward according to students is admission to a course of choice with mean value of 2.27. Finally, creating high marks for exam written with mean value of 2.24 is the last resort reward that can be given to victims. In addition to the above computed mean values, all computed standard deviations were smaller compared to mean value, which indicates that ratings of respondents were close to each other during the data collection.

Research Question Five: What are the consequences of refusal to sexual harassment by the lecturers to their students?

S/N	Item Statement N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Failing student	2.73	0.71	Agreed
2.	Award of low grades	2.78	1.29	Agreed
3.	Strained relationship	2.55	0.84	Agreed

KEY: N = Number of sampled female students, SD = Standard Deviation

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 5a: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on consequences of refusal of sexual relationship by the lecturers to their students

Information in Table 5a above showed the means and standard deviations of respondents' ratings on various consequences of refusal of sexual relationship by the lecturer (perpetrator of sexual harassment) to their victims (students). It is evident from the Table 5 that all three item statements structured to gather information from students on this aspect were agreed upon because computed mean value for each of the item statement is greater than 2.00 cut-off point used in this study. Thus, the first consequence is that the perpetrator award low grades with computed mean value 2.78 to his victim (student). The next in the rank of the consequences is failing of student (with computed mean value of 2.73) in the perpetrator's paper or linking with another colleague to fail the student and finally, the least of the consequences is strained relationship (computed mean value =2.55) with the student (the victim). Besides, all computed standard deviations were smaller compared to mean value of each item statement, which is an indication that there were not wide gap in the ratings of respondents during data collection from the field.

Option	Responses		Percentage
	Responses	Frequency	(%)
Failure in Exam	Yes	7	18
	No	33	82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>
Failure in C.A.	Yes	33	82
	No	7	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

KEY: C.A. = Continuous Assessment.

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 5b: Members of Sexual Harassment Investigation Panel's responses on effect that follows students who refuses the illicit act

Table 5b depicted responses of academic staff who are part of investigating panel on effect or consequences that female students received by refusing to sexual harassment by perpetrators. Seven (7) staff representing 18% agreed that perpetrators failed their victims in examination while 33 connoting 82% agreed that they (perpetrators) failed their victims in C.A. This can be understood as perpetrator (lecturer) has total power on C.A. only as examination can be recalled and remarked, thus no one would like to fail students intentionally in the examination. This is in line with opinions of the students in Table 51 where they agreed that lecturer (perpetrator) fails their victims and awards them low grades.

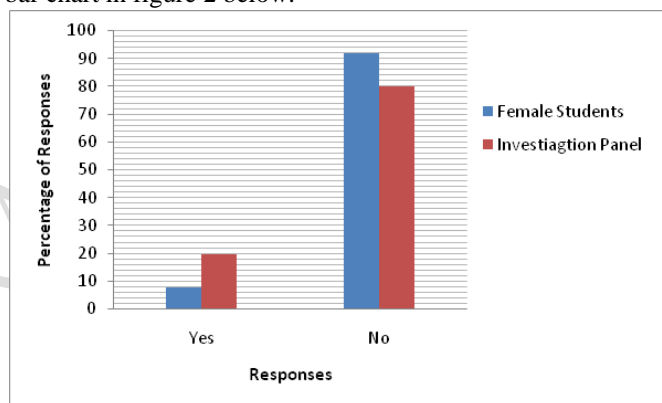
Research Question Six: Do the victims (students) report the cases of sexual harassment to the school authority and Do the school management follow up the by investigation?

Category of Respondent	Responses		Percentage
	Responses	Frequency	(%)
Students	Yes	136	8
	No	1530	92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>100</b>
Investigating Panel	Yes	08	20
	No	32	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 6: Various cases of sexual harassment reported to school authority in state – owned Colleges of Education in North-East zone of Nigeria

Table 6 depicted various cases of sexual harassment reported to school authority in the selected state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East zone of Nigeria. It was gathered that out of 1666 female students, 136 representing 8% had experienced of sexual harassment from their lecturers and the cases were reported to the authority, while 1530 female students translating to 92% did not have any experience of the sexual harassment in their colleges. This showed that there were cases of sexual harassment in the various colleges, only that it was very few. Buttressing this point, 8 academic staff representing 20% of the selected Colleges of Education opined that cases of sexual harassment were reported to the college authorities and as well part of investigating committee, while 32 connoting 80% of lecturers said that they were not part of investigating panel. Based on these, it can inferred that there were cases of sexual harassment and these cases were officially reported to the college authority. Data in Table 6 above are depicted in the bar chart in figure 2 below:



Source: Research Survey 2018

Figure 2: Bar Chart showing Responses of Female students and Investigating panel in percentages

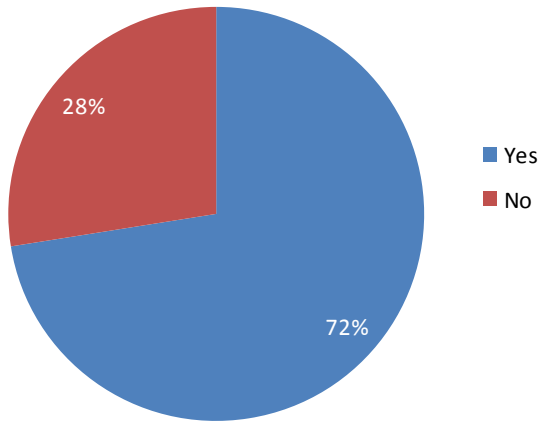
Research Question Seven: Did the College in response to the sexual harassment report set up a committee to investigate?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	73
No	11	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 7: Respondents' responses on whether College set up investigating for reported cases of sexual harassment

Data in Table 7 indicated the responses of lecturers on whether College do set up investigation panel on reported cases of sexual harassment (SH). 29 representing 73% of lecturers do setup investigation panel to look into reported cases of sexual harassment, while 6 connoting 28% opined that they do not know of such committee on the college. From the responses, it can be concluded that colleges do set up investigating panel on cases of reported sexual harassment since percentage of 'Yes' option is higher than 'No' option. Data depicted in Table 7 above is shown in pie chart below:



Source: Research Survey 2018

Figure 4: Pie Chart showing respondents' responses on setting up of investigation panel on SH cases

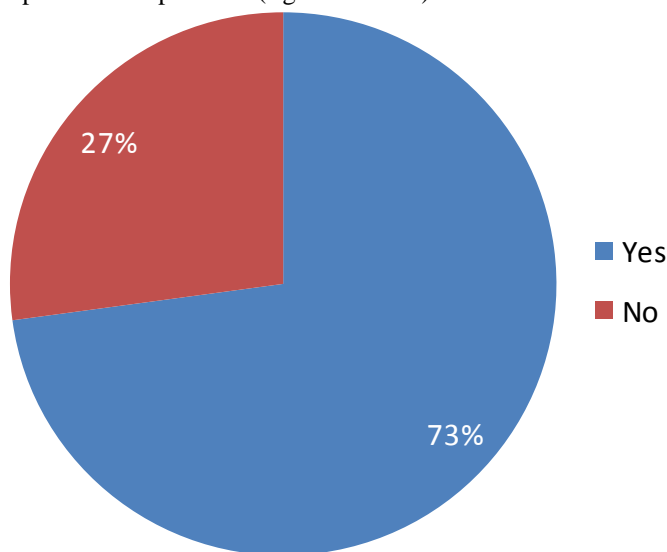
Research Question Eight: Did the verdict of the investigation panel favour the victim of sexual harassment?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	107	79
No	29	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 8: Victims' Opinions on verdict of investigation panel of selected COEs

Table 8 depicted responses of sexual harassment victims on whether investigation panel verdict favour them or not. Out of 136 female students who had experienced sexual harassment from their lecturers, 107 representing 79% agreed that the verdict of the investigation panel favoured them, while the remaining 29 (21%) opined that, the verdict of the panel did not favour them. Since the number of Yes responses outweighed No response, then it can be concluded that in most cases, the verdicts of investigation panel do favour the victims of sexual harassment. The data in Table 8 above is represented in pie chart (figure 3 below).



Source: Research Survey 2018

Figure 3: Pie Chart showing respondents' responses on verdict of the investigation panel on sexual harassment

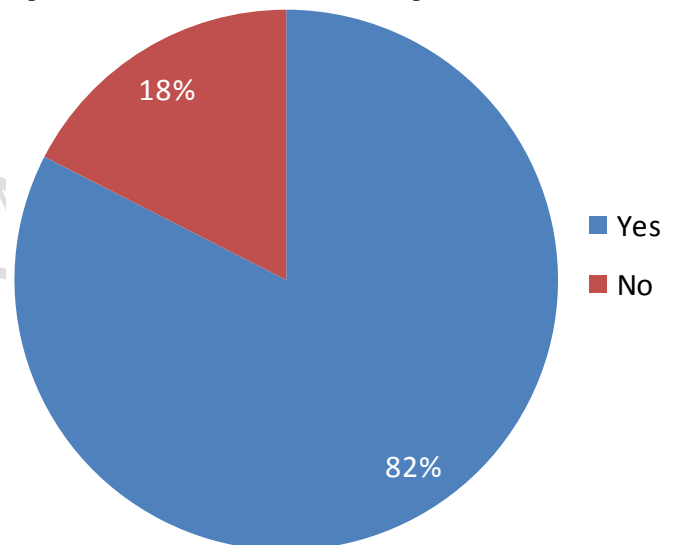
Research Question Nine: Is there any readymade punishments for the offenders of sexual harassment?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	82
No	7	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 9: Respondents' responses on whether College has readymade punishments for culprits of reported cases of sexual harassment

Table 9 depicted the responses of lecturers on whether College has readymade punishments for culprits of reported cases of sexual harassment. 33 representing 82% of lecturers agreed that there are established readymade punishments for the culprits of reported cases of sexual harassment, while 8 connoting 18% opined that they do not know of such punishments in the college. Therefore, from these responses, it can be inferred that colleges has established punishments for the offenders of reported cases of sexual harassment since percentage of 'Yes' option is higher than 'No' option. Data depicted in Table 9 above is shown in pie chart below:



Source: Research Survey 2018

Figure 4: Pie Chart showing respondents' responses on established punishment for offenders of SH.

Research Question Ten: What are the possible punishments available for sexual harassers among the lecturers in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria?

S/N	Item Statement N = 40	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Dismal of culprits	2.70	1.32	Agreed
2.	Suspension culprits	3.45	0.64	Agreed

KEY: N = Number of sampled Lecturers, SD = Standard Deviation

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 10: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on possible punishments available for sexual harassers among the lecturers in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

Table 10 above showed the means and standard deviations of respondents' rating on possible punishments available for sexual harassers among the lecturers in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria. It is evident from the Table 10 that the item statements structured to elicit information from respondents on this aspect were agreed upon because computed mean value for each of the item statement is greater than 2.00 cut-off point used in this study. Thus, the first punishment is that the perpetrator should be suspended with computed mean value 3.45. The next penalty after the first is dismissal of culprits with computed mean value of 2.70. These indicate that there are established punishments. Besides, all computed standard deviations were smaller compared to mean value of each item statement, which is an indication that there were not wide gap in the ratings of respondents during data collection from the field.

APPENDIX B: SPSS OUTPUT

RESEARCH QUESTION 1

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	136	8
No	1530	92
Total	1666	100

Table 11

PIE CHART

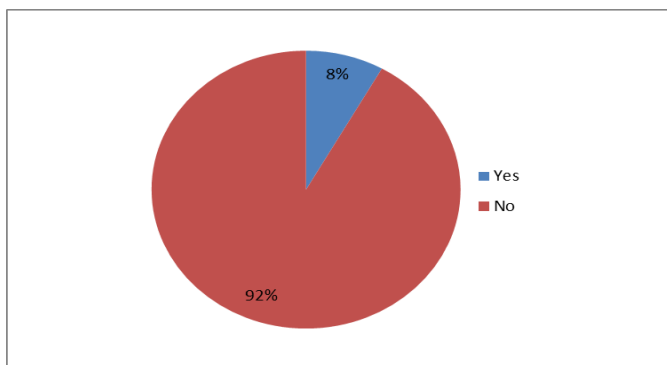


Figure 1

RESEARCH QUESTION 2

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Looking into my eyes directly	1666	2.51	1.237
Sexual touching	1666	2.56	.921
Treating sex related topics	1666	1.41	.661
Sexual remarks, jokes, and teasing	1666	2.37	.875
Stalking	1666	1.45	.691
Seductive looks	1666	2.56	1.044
Request for sex	1666	2.65	1.298
Invitation to a date	1666	2.42	1.007

Sending of calls, messages, and pictures through phone	1666	1.45	.701
Actual rape	1666	1.56	.740
Valid N (listwise)	1666		

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on touching	40	2.65	.975
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on pinching	40	1.20	.516
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on grabbing of body	40	2.10	.709
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on sending of sexual messages	40	1.38	.586
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on persistent phone calls.	40	2.65	.949
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on Sexual remarks or gestures	40	2.30	1.344
Cases reported on sexual harassment borders on direct request for sexual intercourse.	40	2.30	1.344
Valid N (listwise)	40		

Table 12

RESEARCH QUESTION 3

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Office at odd hours	1666	2.21	1.132
Hotels	1666	2.34	.990
Guest rooms	1666	2.24	1.118
Lecturer's House(for single)	1666	2.32	.967
A private / secrete rendezvous	1666	2.19	1.168
Valid N (listwise)	1666		

Table 13

RESEARCH QUESTION 4

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Leaking of question paper	1666	2.35	.989
Admission to a course of choice	1666	2.27	1.138
Re-writing of paper in secluded places	1666	2.30	1.022
Creating high marks for exam written	1666	2.24	1.114
Valid N (listwise)	1666		

Table 14



RESEARCH QUESTION 5  
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Failing student	1666	2.73	.711
Award of low grades	1666	2.78	1.289
Strained relationship	1666	2.55	.842
Valid N (listwise)	1666		

Table 15

Option	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Failure in Exam	Yes	7	18
	No	33	82
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>
Failure in C.A.	Yes	33	82
	No	7	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 16

RESEARCH QUESTION 6

Category of Respondent	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Students	Yes	136	8
	No	1530	92
<b>Total</b>		<b>1666</b>	<b>100</b>
Investigating Panel	Yes	08	20
	No	32	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 17

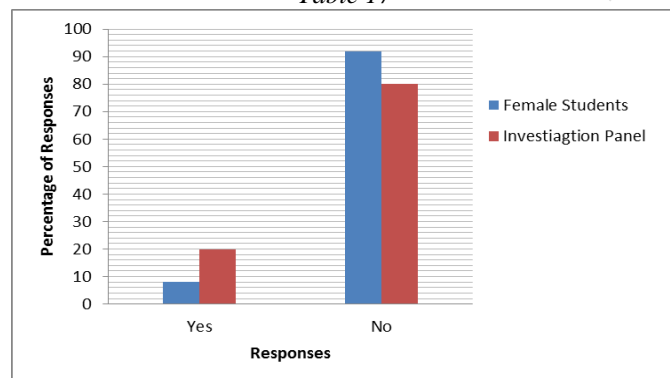


Figure 2

RESEARCH QUESTION 7

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	29	73
No	11	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 18

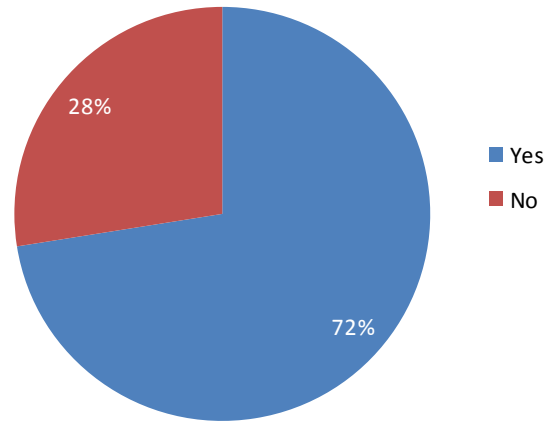


Figure 3

RESEARCH QUESTION 7

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	33	82
No	7	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 19

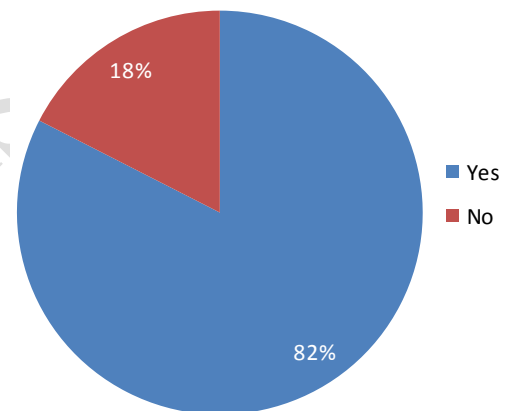


Figure 4

RESEARCH QUESTION 8  
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Dismal of culprits	40	2.70	1.324
Suspension culprits	40	3.45	.639
Valid N (listwise)	40		

Table 20

V. DISCUSSIONS, SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The research investigated report of cases of sexual harassment by female students from the disciplinary Committees of some six selected states owned Colleges of Education. It investigated report of cases of the harassment by female students, the number and the forms of harassment directed against them, and whether the committees had sat on cases reported and what type of punishment did they award to

the culprits (i.e lecturers involved) and did the punishment favour the victims. Now, information as per whether female were harassed, the form of the harassment and whether cases reported by them and to the Committee and the Committees had sat on them and passed punishment and had the punishment favoured the victim. All these information were sought from the female students. Some of these information asked the female students were sought from the committees such as the report of the harassments, forms reported, number of cases received and the type of punishment awarded. The study found out that the cases of sexual harassment by lecturers to their female students were reported but very negligible as out of 1666 female students, 136 of them representing only 8% reported having experience of sexual harassment from their lecturers, while 1530 female students representing 98% of the sampled population asserted having no experience of sexual harassment. Despite the small number of report, it could still be established that sexual harassment does exist as it has been reported only that the number reported was not very much. This finding agree with Akpan (2017) assertion that sexual harassment does exist but silent due to underreporting.

The finding of the study unravel the forms of harassment through which lecturers harass their female students as reported by the female students to include direct looking into the eyes, sexual touching, sexual remarks, jokes and teasing, seductive looks, direct request for sex and invitation to dates. It also revealed the consequences for refusal to agree to sexual request of lecturers to be to award of low grade or failed her in a course strained relationship with the lecturer. The study also found out that committees do sit on cases reported to them. And their verdict on sexual harassment offences favouring females victims.

Also, they do award punishment to culprits such as dismissal of culprits and suspension which is the highest form of punishment given to culprits as obtained in the data. This showed that perpetrators are punished and those agree with the findings of the study by Omonijo and Associates (2013) findings which revealed that 85% of the guilty lecturers were punished with dismissal.

Lastly, the study found out failure to reveal all information from the disciplinary committees. This is evident from their responses in the questionnaire in which some members will disagree to being members of disciplinary committees but agree to having received reports on sexual harassment and to sitting on their cases.

## VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In this research, the number of reports and the forms of sexual harassment reported to authorities by the female students and how their cases were handled were studied. The study found out that the female students do reports cases of sexual harassment and it involves various forms only that it found out the number reported negligible. Thus confirming the findings of previous researches that revealed that sexual harassment suffers from underreported due to shame associated to sex in our societies even in where the victim is confirmed innocent.

The study also found out that there are disciplinary committees in all the Colleges of Education studied in this research and that these Committees do sit on all cases received by them and passed judgment that involved dismissal and suspension of culprits. It also found out that suspension was the main punishment given while expulsion happen in few cases and their verdict always favour the female victims.

Lastly, the study concluded that sexual harassment does exist but not very much reported which may be due to shame attached to sex in our society or that it exist but not to the extent as was blown by the society.

## VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The students recommended the following as a means of fighting the scourge of sexual harassment in tertiary institution as follows:

- ✓ Mounting of Enlightenment campaign on sexual harassment and its consequences.
- ✓ Counselling, units to be reawakened on this issue and to be trained to deal with it.
- ✓ Religious leaders to be made to preach against all forms of sexual immoralities.
- ✓ Clubs and societies to sensitize their members on the issue of sexual harassment
- ✓ Religious lesson that teach morality to be included in general studies course.
- ✓ The school Authority to ensure the use of dress code and punish for non-compliance.
- ✓ Lecturers to act as teachers, parents and counselors
- ✓ Disciplinary action to be strictly enforced to the perpetrators
- ✓ Security units to be well equipped so as to ensure proper and quick response.

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