

A Study Of Sexual Harassment In Six Selected States Owned Colleges Of 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 and its form, causes and consequences. A questionnaire was developed to elicit information from 500 female students 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, causes and its consequences. Finally, the study recommended the used of enlightenment campaign by Colleges and anti-sexual harassment campaigners 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 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, causes and consequences of sexual harassment and whether they report 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, winking 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, the forms and causes and consequences of sexual harassment. And, from the school authority the research seeks to find whether they report their cases or not. 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 of 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 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

A. 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

B. 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.

C. FORMS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

There are different Forms of sexual harassment. Akpan (2017) related this forms to include sexual touching, winking 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.

D. 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 their 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

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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

A. 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.

B. 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. All the four Colleges were picked, while Bauchi and Borno, the simple random sampling method was used to pick two from the five Colleges i.e. Kangere and Sir Kashim Ibrahim College. In order to get the sample of the female students 500 female students were selected random from each College.

C. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions were put forward for this study.

Do female students experience sexual harassment from Lecturers?

How do the Lecturers Harass the female Students

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

D. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Primary source: This consisted of questionnaire. It consisting 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.

E. METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

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

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the analysis of the results of the study is presented. Descriptive statistics: simple percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data. The results are presented below.

B. 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?

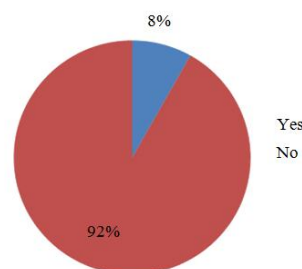
Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	136	8
No	1530	92
Total	1666	100

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 above provide the number of female students as per cases reported on sexual harassment. It showed that out of 1666 returned questionnaire, 136 of the female students representing only 8% of the respondents reported being harassed, while 1530 of them representing 92% of the respondents had not experience any form of sexual harassment from their Lecturers. This showed that sexual harassments does exists in the Collages but in small proportion.

The information in the table above is presented here in a pie chart below



Source: Research Survey 2018

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

Research Question Two: What are the various forms by which female students are 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	Disagree
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 showed the respondents Mean rating on the various forms of sexual harassments directed against the female students by Lecturers. It could be seen that six of the items occur more frequently as they have a mean of 2:00 above. They include request for sex with a mean value of 2:65 and then followed by seductive look, sexual touching, looking into eyes, invitation to date sexual remarks, and teasing which all have more than the 2:00 cut – off point.

On the other hand, the respondents disagreed to the use of treating sex related topics as a mean used by lecturers to harasses female students as its mean value stands at 1:41. So is also sending of calls, messages and pictures through phone which have mean value of 1.45. Also, the findings disagreed with resort to rape by lecturers as its means value is 1.56.

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	Disagree D
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	Disagree D
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

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

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

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

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

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

Table 3 above showed the places used by lecturers to harass their female students. It could be seen that hotel is the most used with a mean value of 2.34, it was followed by lecturer's houses with a mean of value of 2.32 and guest room with a mean value of 2.21 and finally by private/secret rendezvous with a mean value of 2.19.

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

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

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

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

In Table 4 above, the female students agreed to all the four items as being used to reward female students that consented to the lectures requests. The responses showed that leaking of question paper was the highest form of reward used as its mean value stands at 2.35. It was followed in the ranking by giving opportunity of rewriting of examination with a mean value of 2.30 and admission to a course of choice with a mean value of 2.27 and lastly the creation of high marks with a mean value of 2.24.

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

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

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

Information in the Table above, showed the mean and standard deviations of the responses. The responses of the female students showed that the lecturers harass the female students do employ some form of punishment for non-compliance to their sexual requests. The top in the lists is award of low grade with a mean value of 2.78. it was followed in the ranking by failing a student in a course with a mean value of 2.73 and lastly by subjection to a strained relationship with a mean value of 2.55.

Category of Respondent	Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Students	Yes	136	8
	No	1530	92
	Total	1666	100

In the above table, it could be seen that the victims of sexual harassment do report cases to the authority. But, the numbers of reported cases are few as it is only 8% of the respondents reported their cases.

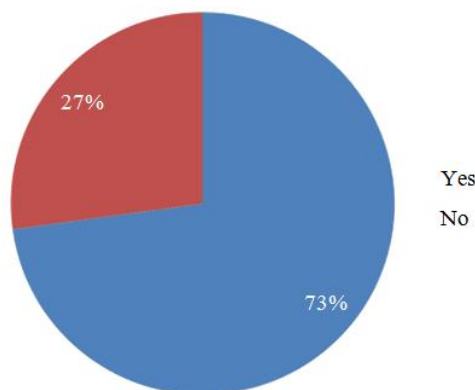
Research Question Seven: Did the verdict of the investigation panel favour the victim of sexual harassment?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	107	79
No	29	21
Total	136	100

Source: Research Survey 2018

Table 7: Victims' Opinions on verdict of investigation panel of selected COEs

Table 7 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 is greater than the No response, it can be concluded that in most cases, the verdicts of investigation panel do favour the victims of sexual harassment. The data in Table 7 above is represented in a 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 Eight: What are the various causes of sexual harassment in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in the North-Eastern states of Nigeria?

S/N	Item Statement	N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Indecent dressing leads to sexual harassment.		3.05	0.92	Agreed
2.	Familiarity with lecturers can expose female students to sexual harassment.		3.04	0.95	Agreed
3.	Decline in morality can lead to sexual harassment.		3.16	0.83	Agreed
4.	Drug abuse can cause sexual harassment.		3.17	0.88	Agreed
5.	Lazy female students resort to seeking favours that leads to sexual harassment.		3.13	0.85	Agreed

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

Table 8: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on causes of sexual harassment in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

The Table 8 above revealed the means and standard deviations of respondents' ratings on various causes of sexual harassment in the state-owned Colleges of Education of the North-Eastern states of Nigeria. It is evident from the Table that all the five item statements constructed to elicit information from female students were agreed upon as the computed mean values for each of the item statement is greater than the 2.00 cut-off point used in this study. Therefore, drug abuse with computed mean value of 3.17 can lead to sexual harassment. The next factor that will lead to sexual harassment is decline in morality with computed mean value of 3.16. Other causes that can lead to sexual harassment are laziness of the female students (with computed mean value of 3.13) in seeking favours for high grade; indecent dressing with computed mean value of 3.05 and familiarization of female students to male lecturers with computed mean value of 3.04. Critical.

Research Question Nine: What are the possible factors responsible for the persistence of sexual harassment in the state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria?

S/N	Item Statement	N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Lack of punishment for culprits leads to further occurrence of the act.		3.12	0.92	Agreed
2.	Failure to report the cases of sexual harassment to the school authority due to fear of stigma on the side of victims.		3.07	0.90	Agreed
3.	Desire to fulfill sexual lusts.		3.15	0.92	Agreed
4.	Higher institution freedom allows students to behave the way they want.		1.61	0.96	Disagreed
5.	Lecturers' poor perception of their role can lead to sexual harassment.		3.16	0.90	Agreed

harassment.

Exposure to sexual harassment

6. through peer pressure. 3.12 0.92 Agreed

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

Table 9: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on possible factors responsible for the persistence in sexual harassment in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

Information in Table 9 revealed the Mean and the Standard Deviation of respondents on possible factors responsible for the persistence of sexual harassment in the state-owned Colleges of Education in North-Eastern states of Nigeria. It is clear from the Table that five item statements out of the six were agreed upon by the respondents as their computed mean values were greater than the cut-off of 2.00 used in this study. It could be seen that lecturers' poor perception of their role was the first among the item statements that helped in the persistence of sexual harassment with a computed mean value 3.16, it was followed by the desire to fulfill sexual lusts with a mean value of 3.15. Other contributing factors to the persistence of sexual harassment are exposure to sexual harassment through peer pressure with a computed mean value of 3.12, failure to punish culprits with a computed mean value of 3.12 and failure to report cases of sexual harassment to the school authority due to fear of stigma on the side of the victims with a mean value of 3.07. But, one factor was not agreed by the respondents as a cause for sexual harassment that is higher institution freedom that allows students to behave the way they want with a computed mean value of 1.61. This implies that freedom found in higher institution does not have anything to do with sexual harassment.

Research Question Ten: What are the possible consequences of sexual harassment on female students in the state-owned Colleges of Education in North-Eastern states of Nigeria?

S/N	Item Statement	N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Unwanted pregnancy		3.17	0.87	Agreed
2.	Abortion		3.18	0.89	Agreed
3.	Dropping out of school		3.18	0.85	Agreed
4.	Lack of concentration in studies leading to poor academic performance		3.19	0.85	Agreed
5.	Poor image of the institution		3.16	0.89	Agreed
6.	Loss of respect for lecturers		3.16	0.86	Agreed
7.	Change of course to avoid lecturer intimidation		3.10	0.91	Agreed
8.	Contracting of STDs and STIs		3.13	0.86	Agreed
9.	Feeling of guilt		3.17	0.89	Agreed
10.	Stigmatization follows sexual scandal no matter the innocence of the female students		3.15	0.83	Agreed

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

Table 10: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on possible consequences of sexual harassment on female students in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

Table 10 above revealed the Mean and the Standard Deviations of respondents on the possible consequences of sexual harassment on female students in the government state-

owned Colleges of Education in the North-Eastern States of Nigeria. It is evident from the Table that all the ten item statements were unanimously agreed upon as their computed mean values were greater than the cut-off of 2.00 used in this study. The result revealed the consequences to include lack of concentration in studies leading to poor academic performance, abortion, dropping out of school, unwanted pregnancy, feeling of guilt, loss of respect for lecturers, poor image of the institution, stigmatization that follows sexual scandal no matter the innocence of the female students, contracting of STDs and STIs and change of course to avoid the lecturers intimidation.

Research Question Eleventh: What are the possible solutions to sexual harassment on female students in the state-owned Colleges of Education in North-Eastern states of Nigeria?

S/N	Item Statement	N = 1666	Mean	SD	Remark
	Dress code should				
1.	be enforced.		2.98	1.02	Agreed
	Drug abuse should				
2.	be avoided.		2.94	1.04	Agreed
	Best performance students should be				
3.	rewarded		2.84	1.20	Agreed
	Proper orientation and workshops				
4.	should be organized for				
	students on repercussion of SH in the				
	campus.		2.86	1.19	Agreed
	Encouragement of students to				
5.	participate in their various				
	religion activities				
	for moral teaching		2.88	1.16	Agreed
	Lecturers should be given audacity to				
6.	send students with				
	improper dress out				
	of class or office.		2.90	1.10	Agreed

Source: Research Survey 2018

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

Table 11: Mean and Standard Deviation of Respondents on possible solutions to sexual harassment (SH) on female students in the government state-owned Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

Table 11 above revealed the Mean and the Standard Deviation of respondents on the possible solutions to sexual harassment on female students in the state-owned Colleges of Education in North-Eastern states of Nigeria. It is evident from Table 11 that all the six item statements were agreed upon as their computed mean values were greater than the cut-off of point 2.00 used in this study. The respondents agreed to the following measures to be used to reduce the menace of sexual harassment in the colleges: i.e dress code to be enforced, drug abuse to be avoided, best performing students should be rewarded, proper orientation and workshops to be organized for students on the repercussion of sexual harassment in campus, encouragement of students to participate in religion activities for moral teaching and lecturers should be given power to send away any female students with improper dress out of class or office.

Descriptive Statistics

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

Research Question 10: Consequences of SH on students

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unwanted pregnancy	1666	3.17	.867
Abortion	1666	3.18	.868
Dropping out of school	1666	3.18	.846
Lack of concentration in studies leading to poor academic performance	1666	3.19	.849
Poor image of the institution	1666	3.16	.887
Loss of respect for lecturers	1666	3.16	.856
Change of course to avoid lecturer intimidation	1666	3.10	.909
Contracting of STDs and STIs	1666	3.13	.862
Feeling of guilt	1666	3.17	.891
Stigmatization follows sexual scandal no matter the innocence of the female students	1666	3.15	.827
Valid N (listwise)	1666		

Research Question 11

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Dress code should be enforced.	1666	2.98	1.018
Drug abuse should be avoided.	1666	2.94	1.036
Best performance students should be rewarded	1666	2.84	1.194
Proper orientation and workshops should be organized for students on repercussion of SH in the campus.	1666	2.86	1.192
Encouragement of students to participate in their various religion activities for moral teaching	1666	2.88	1.157
Lecturers should be given audacity to send students with improper dress out of class or office.	1666	2.90	1.100
Valid N (listwise)	1666		

V. DISCUSSION, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Research investigated the prevalence of sexual harassment, its form, causes, consequences and the report of

cases on Sexual Harassment in six selected state owned Colleges of Education in North – Eastern States of Nigeria. Information as per the prevalence, forms causes and consequences of sexual harassment was elicited through questionnaires from the female students, The study used as sample for the study. College of Education, Kengere in Bauchi State, Zing in Taraba State, Hong in Adamawa State and Sir Kashin Ibrahim in Borno State. The research found some occurrence of sexual Harassment in the Colleges. Thus, confirming the existence of sexual Harassment in tertiary institutions as found by Ojo oliver, Louis and Abidemi (2013) and Onkonkwo and Ibe (2013). The findings of the Study revealed the forms of Sexual Harassment to include direct looking into the eyes, sexual touching, sexual remarks, jokes and teasing, seductive looks, direct request for sex and invitation to a date. Some forms of Harassment which this study found not being used by lecturers to harass their female include teaching of sex related topics, staking, sending of calls, messages, pictures through phone and actual rape.

The Study also revealed that the lectures that harass female students usually do it in concealed places such as offices, Hotel and quests room,

As regard to the means used by lecturers to get or coerce their victims to Harassment, the study found the use of leakage of question papers to reward compliance. This is in line with the assertion of EKorie (2012) who stated that the practice of releasing of question papers to reward compliance is common among HODs, Examination Coordinators etc. the study also found other means used by lecturers to be giving admission into a course of choice and creation of high marks for examination already written. Taiwo et. al (2014) stated that sex for grade in tertiary institutions has been affirmed as a reality. And, in a situation where female students refuse to cooperate to the sexual request of the lecturer, he can use other means to punish her. This study found out the use of failing her in a course or award of a low grade as the means used by the lecturers. Alhassan abd Ebhota (2015) reported the cases of some female students who were punished by some lectures with a low score for refusing to comply.

In this study, the factors that were found as leading to sexual harassment include indecent dressing, familiarity with lecturers, decline in morality, drug abuse and laziness of the female students to Study. The Study by Olatunji, Iyekola, Ayorinde and Samuel (2013) corroborated this finding of decline in cultural values, alcohol and drug consumption. While Taiwo (2014) Study agreed to indecent dressing. The study by Agbonna (2008) agreed to familiarity by stating that female students can easily be assaulted through acquaintance. The Study also revealed the factors responsible for harassment to include failure to report cases of sexual harassment, desire to fulfill lust, freedom that allows students to behave the way they like, lecturers poor perceptions of their role and peer pressure sexual harassment also do come with some consequences. This study found some of these consequences to be unwanted pregnancy, Abortion, Dropping out of school, lack of concentration in studies leading to poor academic performance, poor image of the Institutions, loss of respect for lectures, change of course to avoid intimidation, contacting of sexually transmitted diseases and feeling of guilt and stigmatization. Some of these findings are in line with other

studies. Okeke (2011) found out that sexual harassment can lead to poor participation in academic activities. Olatunji et al (2013) revealed that sexual assault can lead to lack of concentration in study and thereby lead to poor academic performance Ekorie (2013) related that students that were assaulted were found to be dropping courses regularly, leave school or seek for transfer.

With regard to the reporting of sexual harassment cases this study found that only few cases of sexual harassment were reported by the female students as only 8% of the total number of respondents reported it. This is because of the fact that sexual harassment are rarely reported due to the shame associated with sex in our society. This very reason make sexual harassment to suffer from underreporting as confirmed by previous researchers by (Omonijo et al 2013), (Okoro and Osaweman 2005). Then, Akpan (2017) asserted the reason for underreporting to be due to the shame that surrounds sexual issues. But this study found very interesting the responses of the female students that confirmed justices meted out to them in all the cases reported. Lastly, The effect of underreporting of sexual harassment has made the cases of sexual harassment to be viewed as of low occurrence. But in spite of the underreporting problem, some scholars finding do confirmed its rising. e.g (Alhassan and Ebhota 2015) Finally, this study has recommended some measures against this menace such as the use of decent dressing, launching of enlightenment campaign against it and full implementation of punishment.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This research was undertaken to find out the forms, causes and the consequences of sexual harassment in six selected state owned Colleges of Education. It also aimed at finding out the number of cases reported. The research confirmed in its finding the existence of sexual harassment and it also found out that the number of cases reported for being harassed was very negligible. This very much confirmed the fact of underreporting of cases of sexual harassment as established by previous researchers. The forms of sexual harassment found include direct looking into the eyes, sexual touching jokes, remarks and teasing, seductive looks, direct request for sex and invitation to date. It further revealed the places used by the randy lecturers to include their offices, hotels and quest room. Some of the consequences of sexual harassment of female students as confirmed in this research include unwanted pregnancy, abortion, dropping out of School, lack of concentration in studies that leads to poor academic performance, poor image of the institution, feeling of guilt, stigmatization, contacting diseases (STDS and STIS), change of course to avoid the intimidation of lecturers and loss of respect to the Lecturer.

Lastly, the study concluded by pointing out that sexual harassment exists in the Colleges of Education studied. And, it does have consequences that inhibit female educational pursuit and often time affected their physical and psychology Health. The study also viewed the case of few reporting of cases of sexual harassment to be in line with previous researchers that confirmed its underreporting due to the shame associated with it or that sexual harassment case is only a problem that is over

bloated beyond its actual happening. Finally the students recommended some ways of fighting the scourge of sexual harassment such as decent dressing, Enlightenment campaign, implementation of punishment etc. and lastly it suggested further studies in the area in other institutions.

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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