

# Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka

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**Human Development Research Centre**

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Dhaka: May 2013

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*With support from*



Dhaka: May 2013

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**Prof. Dr. A K Azad Chowdhury**  
Chairman (State Minister)

## FOREWORD

Sexual harassment is a highly elusive and all-enervating issue; it is an inexpiable and pernicious crime against humanity. En masse, the society in Bangladesh remains woefully arrested by this crime since a very long time. Towards a vast number of girls, women, and the innocent child these ignominious behaviors of the perpetrators have an immediate and distant bruising impact on the life of victims and their whole ambience. The fondly cherished dreams, hopes and aspirations become bleary, and at last die-away; the only residual left is their immeasurable mental sufferings, horrors of experiences and a burden of huge, cumulative economic and social cost.

Much like other issues of sex and sexuality, the incidents of sexual harassment is kept hidden/under reported for fear of be stigmatized in the society of Bangladesh. Indeed, in many ways girls and women are forced to tolerate and be silent about sexual harassment. Historically, victims have been viewed as abnormal for speaking out their experiences and asked for redress. As a result, many of the tragedies remain untold and unsung.

Over the decades, this slanderous act against women dignity was over looked, unchallenged and indulged. But very recently, there is a new turn and this demeaning behavior of sexual harassment is being treated as a burning problem by the scholars, researchers, and stakeholders. Now, there is a growing awareness that this once-neglected and under-studied issue be properly studied in depth researched upon to suggest impudent policy recommendations and necessary implementation.

“Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka” is absolutely a new, pragmatic and enduring research effort to unfold the hidden, untold and unsung stories of the female students at higher education institutions in Bangladesh.

This time-demanding study was conducted for UN women, with the support of MDG achievement fund. Under the guidance of erudite scholar-Professor Dr. Abul Barkat, the research team has taken a great initiative to unveil the grim realities about the tenebrous situation of sexual harassment.

Amidst many study about sexual harassment in Bangladesh, this research is unique in successfully targeting near about one thousand female students from the tertiary level educational institutions in and around Dhaka city. The samples are drawn from eight universities and university colleges, both public and private. The authors have done this challenging and stupendous work with full competence and sapience. The study goes beyond a mere re-telling of the events to an analysis of the social and cultural constructs that foster sexual harassment at institutions of higher education in Bangladesh.

More impressive, the research is informative. The authors have extracted all the related information on sexual harassment at the study area which clearly reflected the prevalence, nature, and effects of sexual harassment directed towards the female students at higher educational institutes. The perpetrators and location of the incidents by its nature and consequences, reactions, and the reasons behind the reactions were also identified. The authors have also highlighted on the prevention strategy of sexual harassment, students' knowledge on High Court guide line and perception about university authority's initiatives in this regard.





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বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মঞ্জুরী কমিশন

**Prof. Dr. A K Azad Chowdhury**  
Chairman (State Minister)

The research is thoughtful and comprehensive with some positive recommendations to combat sexual harassment. The study has presented new evidence on sexual harassment and proved that this issue remains a difficult part of university culture, affecting the educational career of the female students. Still, many of them maintain silence about their sad experiences.

In our society at every moment and all walks of life, a vast majority of children, girls and women are experiencing these bitter and wrecking incidents of sexual harassment. This report has tracked some ways to face and tackle this century-old problem. We, all must have commitment and best support to ensure sexual harassment-free educational institutions for the female students of our present and future generation.

No doubt, the results of the study shall enrich our understanding of the problem of sexual harassment. However, by itself, such small scale survey is not enough. It needs a nationwide survey and qualitative research to design and implement plan to combat the menace.

We must respectfully believe that each female student has a story to tell- a real hidden story of her own. Through listening to them, others can learn about the nature of sexual harassment, perhaps recognize its occurrence in their own lives, and pass the story on to someone else; it is this collective voice that may, ultimately, have an impact on society.

Lastly, the plebeian attitude and truculent behavior of the perpetrators must be brought to an end. The study discussed here can be deemed as a new wave in the world of ideas about incidents of sexual harassment of female students, and pointing out some impeccable solutions.

Prof. Dr. A K Azad Chowdhury  
Chairman (State Minister)  
Dhaka: December, 2012

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sexual harassment towards female students in the education institutes in Bangladesh has been a burning issue. Still, this area is under-researched, delving into which, proper programme can be designed and policies can be formulated. At this backdrop, UN-Women-Bangladesh intended to conduct a study in various education institutes of Dhaka to explore in-depth about various aspects of the prevailing situation on sexual harassments towards female students. Accordingly, UN Women-Bangladesh awarded Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) to conduct a study on this issue. The objective of the study was to document and analyse the present status of prevalence, types, and effects of sexual harassments towards female students at tertiary education institutes in and around Dhaka.

The successful administration of this study would not have been possible without the commitment and dedication of all those who were involved in this process.

We are grateful to UN Women for understanding the crucial need of such a study and entrusting HDRC to carry out the critical assignment. The enthusiasm of Naheed M Ahmed (National Program Manager, UN Women-Bangladesh) towards the study is highly appreciated by us. We are particularly grateful to Mahtabul Hakim (Programme Coordinator-VAW) and Humaira Farhanaz (Programme Assistant-VAW) of UN Women-Bangladesh for their stimulating inputs, and unstinted support at all stages of this research work.

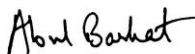
We are also thankful to all the participants at the study findings' dissemination workshop (held on October 8, 2012 at BRAC Centre Inn Auditorium, Dhaka). Especially, we are indebted to the Chief Guest of the workshop- Prof. Dr. A K Azad Chowdhury, Chairman (State Minister), University Grants Commission of Bangladesh; we are also grateful to the Special Guests of the workshop: Dr. Abul Hossain (Project Director, Multi Sectoral Programme on Violence Against Women, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs), and Aroma Dutta (Executive Director, PRIP Trust). We express our profound debt to Prof. Dr. A K Azad Chowdhury for his very kind effort for writing the substantive foreword.

At the Draft Report Sharing Session on July 22, 2012 at UN Women Bangladesh office, the participants provided their valuable inputs towards the study for its finalization. In this regards we are thankful to: Disha Sonata Faruque (IOM), Nazmun Nahar (UNFPA), Padmaja Sarker (UNFPA), Rahima Jamal Akhtar (WHO), Rumana Hoque (BNWLA), S. M. Naheean (UNAIDS), Sabina Saeed (UN Women), Sazidur Rahman (UNFPA), Selina Ahmed (ILO), and Shahidul Haque Khan (UNFPA). We are particularly thankful to learned Advocate Salma Ali (BNWLA) for providing us valuable suggestions for finalization of the study report.

We are indebted to the authorities of the sample universities, without whose support, successful completion of the study could not have been possible. We are grateful to the key informants who provided us with lots of valuable information on the subject.

Data collection was complex. However, our field team was so trained and committed that they finally did overcome all odds, and completed their tasks successfully. In this regard, we are grateful to them for the commendable work done with utmost sincerity. The in-house staff members of HDRC worked untiringly at all the stages. We thank all those lovely and uncomplaining souls at HDRC.

Above all, we will remain ever grateful to the respondents of the survey, without whose profound support, the implementation of the study would have been impossible.



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&

*Chief Advisor (Hon.), HDRC*

Dhaka: May 2013

## ACRONYMS

BCS	Bangladesh Civil Service
BNWLA	Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association
CD	Compact Disc
DCI	Data Collection Instrument
DVD	Digital Video Disk
FI	Field Investigator
HDRC	Human Development Research Centre
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
JP-VAW	Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women
KII	Key Informant Interview
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MPO	Monthly payment order
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
QCO	Quality Control Officer
SMS	Short Message Service
ToR	Terms of Reference
TV	Television
UGC	University Grants Commission
UN	The United Nations



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background: Breaking the Silence, Speaking the Unspoken

Higher education campuses in Bangladesh are no safe zone for female students. In recent past, sexual harassment towards female students in education institutes in Bangladesh has been a burning issue. Reportedly, an alarming number of such denigrating incidents have been taking place in all the education institutes in Bangladesh. The enervating occurrences of pallid realities are appalling and even afflictive at the tertiary level education institutes. Still and all, this issue is under-researched. A greater part of the stories of these sexual harassments remain unheard, unacknowledged and unreported. At this backdrop, UN Women Bangladesh intended to conduct a study in various tertiary level education institutes in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, to delve in-depth about the various aspects of the prevailing situation of sexual harassment towards the female students. Accordingly, UN Women Bangladesh awarded Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) to conduct the study.

### Study Objective

The broad objective of the study was to document and analyse the present status of prevalence, types, and effects of sexual harassments towards female students of public and private tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka.

### Methodology

The research work is an exploratory one. As the subject is sensitive by nature and contains major ethical issues, the research had been designed with adequate innovativeness applying precise methodology. Both quantitative and qualitative methods had been used in the survey and the data (from quantitative survey) and information (from qualitative survey) has been triangulated while making analysis. However, 8 tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka were surveyed (namely: 2 public universities, 2 private universities, 2 medical colleges, and 2 university-colleges). Sample institutes were chosen purposively, so that the various dimensions of universities are covered. To determine the sample size of the respondents, the total number of current students (by sex) from the sample institutes had been used to ensure representativeness in the sample institutes. A sample size of total 897 was determined using statistical formula. The sample was distributed among the eight selected institutes by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). The sample size was selected only for the female students. The sample female students were chosen randomly from the sample institutes. The main survey instrument (i.e., survey questionnaire) was administered through *self-response method*. In addition to the quantitative data, qualitative information had been collected through Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews, and Case Studies from different sources. Indicators for sexual harassments had been designed following the definition of 'Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009' of Bangladesh High Court along with the amendments made in 2011. It is to note that in this study only sexual harassments towards female students by male have been considered.



## **Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka**

### **Prevalence**

Three-fourths (76%) of the female students faced at least one type of sexual harassment during their study period in the universities inside and/or outside campus by campus related people (i.e., students, teachers, management staff, support staff). The prevalence is highest in public universities (87%), followed by university-colleges (76%), private universities (66%), and medical colleges (54%).

On an average, a female student faced 1.51 sexual harassments in the university, which is highest in public universities (1.88), followed by university-colleges (1.45), private universities (1.27), and medical colleges (0.95).

In this study, 16 types of acts have been defined as sexual harassment. Thus, 45 per cent female students faced *verbal sexual remarks*. One-third female students were *sexually harassed through phone call, SMS*. Around 15 per cent female students faced *sexual gestures*. 12 per cent female students experienced *physical advances*. 12 per cent female students were victims of *following*. 11 per cent *received love proposals and faced pressure when refused*. 9 per cent female students reported about being *kept under surveillance*. 6 per cent faced *sexual harassment through internet*. 5 per cent female students reported about *entering into/loitering around their residence or study place*.

### **Types**

#### ***Perpetrators***

The main perpetrators are *male students from other classes*; they comprise two-thirds of the perpetrators. Other major perpetrators are: *male classmates* (25%), *male outsider to campus* (7.9%). *Male teachers* (both from own department and other departments) had also been accused as perpetrators for making sexual harassments in the universities; though the cases are not significant in number.

#### ***Locations***

Among 20 types of reported locations, 5 locations, (i.e., *classrooms during class, classrooms at off time, in front of class rooms, corridor, and playground*) form 60 per cent of the locations where sexual harassments occurred.

### **Effects**

#### ***Consequences***

The sexual harassments against female students have multiple deleterious effects by type. More than half (53%) *became distressed*; followed by *became angry* (29%), and *got severe mental shock* (11%). The other effects reported are different by nature; *some felt alienated from others, some lost concentration in study*. Some of them even *thought of committing suicide* as an effect of the sexual harassments.

**Reactions**

In almost all cases, victims did not protest against the sexual harassments and went almost silent. They responded to harassment in 10 different ways. Out of these responses, 90 per cent virtually indicated that the harassed female students remained almost silent and did not protest the acts in any form. Half of the responses (50%) were: *did nothing and kept silent*. 28 per cent responses were *shared with friends, but did nothing else*. Only 7 per cent responses were: *told parents/family members, but did no more*, which clearly indicates that female students do not at all feel comfort in sharing this type of information with their family. *Protesting openly/publicly* was nearly absent. Almost none went to university authority.

**Reasons behind reactions**

In cases where victims *went almost silent* in response to sexual harassments, mostly (58% cases) they did it because they *felt that the protests will go in vein*. In 18 per cent cases, they *did not protest as felt shy*; followed by having a *fear of worse consequence as a result of protest* (16% cases).

Among the small portion, who protested to some extent, in only 22 per cent cases they received justice. However, it is interesting to observe that among this group of female students (i.e., who protested), in 39 per cent cases, the perpetrator repented and begged mercy. This is in-fact, an indication that protests have positive outcomes. It is also mentionable that in only 7 per cent cases, the perpetrator(s) became more ferocious as a result of the protest and acted again.

### **Sexual Harassment Prevention: Students' Knowledge on High Court Guideline And Perception about University Authority's Initiatives**

**Knowledge on sexual harassment prevention guideline of Bangladesh High Court**

Only 3 per cent female students have complete knowledge about the 'Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline' of Bangladesh High Court, while more than one-third of the female students (38%) have no idea. In most cases, the female students could not properly tell about the content of the Guideline (i.e., what has been defined as sexual harassment in the Guidelines etc.). Thus, there is enormous need of disseminating the content of the guideline.

**Perceptions about University Authority's Initiatives to Stop Sexual Harassments****Willingness of university authority**

The study reveals that 95 per cent female students have some positive perception towards the university authority's willingness to create safer campus environment for female students. However, it has also been reported that there is ample scope in taking effective initiatives to create safer campus environment for female students, especially in the public universities. Students also reported that the university authority's initiative for increasing awareness against sexual harassment (through campaign/leaflet/notice/booklet etc.) is not satisfactory. They argued for strengthening campaign activities on this issue, especially in the university-colleges. A wide range of dissemination of the sexual harassment guidelines in precise form and lucid language, particularly focusing the male students is a necessity. University authorities have opined that the teachers and management should try to comply with the High Court Guideline, but they also confessed that there is a lack of proper dissemination of the Guidelines towards the students, and the management as well.

### ***Counseling services of university***

Around three-fourths of the female students (72%) have no idea about any counseling services of the university authority arranged for female students. The authorities also have confessed that in many cases they lack proper trained personnel and logistics in providing such services.

### ***Complaint committee against sexual and other harassment of female students***

Most female students (86%) have no idea about any formal complaint committee of the university authority against sexual and other harassment for female students. But in most cases, the formal complaint committee against sexual and other harassment established by the university authority for female students is virtually absent; and not adequately active, if exists any. There is immense need of activating such committee.

## **Recommendation**

The recommendations are mainly the output of the compilations of the suggestions given by the respondents to stop sexual harassments at the tertiary level education institutes and also the expert judgments of the researchers of the study. By considering the prevalence, types, and effects or consequences of such incidents in a woman's life, the recommendations have been suggested through a three pronged ideas – immediate steps, medium term, and long term. Though, the time span of the suggested duration is quite difficult to measure at the time of proposing them, but all the recommendations have been made on the basis of quick, strong, and sustainable feasibilities to deal with the sexual harassments incidents at the educational institutions. These can be the strong weapons in combating the incidents if accomplished with proper implementation strategy. However, combating the incidents of violence against women, and more clearly, the sexual harassments at the educational institutions are the concerns of a broad social movement. Therefore, instead of looking into those separately, recommendations must be treated with priority as a continuous process through a social movement to ensure women empowerment inside the society in every level.

### **Immediate Steps**

- ***Publication and circulation of booklet:*** Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women (JP-VAW) in Bangladesh can initiate publication of a booklet on sexual harassments in the education institutes which should be widely circulated through Ministry of Education among all the students in Bangladesh. Students from the secondary to the university level should be provided with this booklet free of charge. This process should be continuous. The booklet needs to be small in size and graphically attractive. The write up will be both in Bangla and English, with very lucid language. The booklet may contain the following points: 1) What are sexual harassments according the High Court Guideline; 2) What can you do to prevent sexual harassment; 3) What will you do if you face sexual harassment; 4) What are your rights from your institution on this issue; and 5) What will you do if your institution authority is not acting properly on this issue.

- **University authorities need to ensure standard message/slogan in their admission brochure.** During admission of students, a declaration form needs to be signed by the students to be abide by the High Court Guideline, similar declaration form could also be used for staff recruitment. University Grant Commission is the regulatory body to monitor the implementation and also to ensure proper allocation of budget for the printing.
- **Orientation programme for students by university authority:** University authorities should arrange regular orientation to the new students in the universities where basic ‘*dos and don’ts*’ will be informed, which will include sexual harassment related information. The session could include an ‘*oath taking*’ type activity by the students. Ministry of Education should make this arrangement of orientation compulsory for the new students.
- **Orientation to teachers:** Teachers at the government colleges (HSC, Degree, and Post graduate level) are appointed through BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service) examination under the Bangladesh Public Service Commission. These teachers have to go through intensive foundation training. The subject on sexual harassments in the education institutes should be included in the training programme with due emphasis. Teachers from the MPO listed private university-colleges should be brought under such training by phase- which could be arranged by Ministry of Education.
- **Arrangement of bill board and complaint box in the education institutes:** Display of a bill board at a visible place and arrangement of a complaint box regarding sexual harassment in the education institutes need to be ensured. The bill board may contain the following points: 1) What are sexual harassments according the High Court Guideline; 2) What are your rights from your institution on this issue; and 3) What will you do if your institution authority is not acting properly on this issue. Ministry of Education can initiate and monitor the activities.
- **Ensuring security of the university computer lab:** University owned computer labs should be handled with proper professional personnel under close supervision of a committee where adequate measures should be in place to ensure inaccessibility to the sites with unwanted sexual implications. The use of pen drives and CD/DVDs should be restricted only to a certain computers in the lab under the lab supervisor. All the lab users should be oriented about techniques for ensuring one’s cyber security.
- **Formation of special cell:** There should be a separate cell in the Ministry of Education which could be headed by a prominent personality on this subject. The cell should have easy complaint lodging system through mobile phone calls and internet. The cell should have the power and authority to take further actions against the lodged complaints through proper authorities. Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs should work jointly with this cell. The complaint lodging mechanism should be widely circulated through media and especially by sending SMS (Short Message Service) to the mobile subscribers of Bangladesh.
- **Workshops for law makers and people’s representatives:** Workshop on this issue needs to be organized for both law makers (at National level) and other people’s representatives (at local level). Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women (JP-VAW) in Bangladesh can initiate these workshops.

- **Initiation of awareness campaign through media:** All the mainstream newspapers, television channels, and radio stations should be brought under a strong regulation where they should be printing/broadcasting social messages including sexual harassment related messages at a certain interval at a certain percentage of all news/materials/programmes in appropriate ways (i.e., front page/back page of newspapers, peak time of TVs/radios). Ministry of Information can initiate and monitor the activities. The community radios, popular theatres etc. can also promote the issues.
- **Monitoring the activities of mobile phone operators:** Mobile phone operators should be brought under strict supervision by Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) about the registration process of mobile phone subscribers. Besides, it should be made mandatory that all the mobile phone operators should have specialized wing to address relevant complaints in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Orientation to the journalist:** The print and electronic media journalists (especially the university correspondents) should be trained on this issue. Press clubs all over Bangladesh could arrange this training at regular interval with the support from JP-VAW.
- **Resistance through blogger communities:** Blogger communities can take active initiative to create an exclusive web-based platform on this topic. In this platform, apart from the provision of complaint lodging and hosting write-ups, interactive discussion sessions could be an integral part.
- **Need for wider-scale survey based research:** A wider-scale research study covering all types of education institutes at all levels from all over Bangladesh needs to be initiated immediately for policy makers, practitioners, and development activists in developing policies, strategies and interventions for eliminating sexual harassments towards women in education institutes in Bangladesh.

### Medium Term

- **Exclusive awareness building initiatives for male students:** Most frequently reported perpetrator of sexual harassments in the universities is the male students. Thus, exclusive awareness building initiatives focusing the male-students should be designed properly. The content of the programme should be formulated in such a manner where the issues should be dealt carefully considering the *teen-ager characteristics* of male students.
- **Monitoring mechanism over the universities:** Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) of Bangladesh need to monitor the activities in the universities which are mandatory to combat sexual harassments. This should be used as an indicator in ranking the universities by the University Grants Commission. The Ministry of Education should use this indicator to select a non-govt. university-college for the inclusion in the MPO (Monthly payment order) listing. According to the High Court Guideline the issue of forming and activating a committee to fight sexual harassment in the education institutes should be given priority in this regard.

- ***Awarding universities with better performance:*** Ministry of Education can launch a yearly system of awarding the education institutes who took necessary actions to combat sexual harassments. For the students, adequacy of campaign by the university authority on this issue needs to be examined in this regard. The awards can be given to best performing award to individual teacher, vigilance team, head of the institution, and institution itself. As an incentive for successful combating of sexual harassment, enhancement of annual budget to the institutes by the Government could be instrumental.
- ***Gender sensitization training to police force members:*** All members of Bangladesh Police go through various training programmes. In the training programme gender related issues and proper handling of sexual harassment related cases needs to be incorporated with more emphasis.
- ***Activating of vigilance team:*** Teachers' Vigilance Team should be formed in each and every education campus, and these teams should work regularly to ensure a safe campus, especially for the female students. The Terms of Reference of Vigilance Team should be worked out carefully and there should be enough provision to be accountable to the students.
- ***Dissemination of short films:*** Short films on this issue should be made and needs to be telecasted regularly through public and privately owned television channels. The films can also be shown in the education institutes in Bangladesh. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Information can work jointly on this issue. The films can be shown through street shows in various parts of Bangladesh to build awareness among all the spheres of society. This could be implemented jointly by Ministry of Information and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. The films should also be available in the web sites.
- ***Need for study to explore economic and psycho-social costs and effects:*** There is a tremendous need for initiating study to explore economic and psycho-social costs and effects of sexual harassments in the education institutes. This will not only be pioneering of its kind in Bangladesh, but also will be contributing in formation of research methodology for this type of study.

### Long Term

- ***Gender-sensitive infrastructure:*** The infrastructural issues of the education institutes should be handled in a gender-sensitive manner and immediate measures could be taken where *location of female-washroom is not women-friendly, lighting facilities are inadequate at the corners of large campus, and security measures are poor to restrict free access of the outsiders.*
- ***Considering location factors of sexual harassments:*** While designing and implementing any intervention for the education institutions to prevent sexual harassments, it should be kept in mind that the most frequently reported locations of occurrences are *classrooms (both during class time and off-period), in front of class, corridor, and playground.* This location factors should be considered in planning in this regard.



**Background**

**Objective**

**Methodology**

# Chapter 1

## Background

### *Breaking the Silence, Speaking the Unspoken*

#### 1.1 Introduction

Sexual harassment comes in all forms, and in all spheres of a woman's life. Most women in our society have been subjected to some form of sexual harassment at some point in their lives. Women who have to be in public places grimly 'accept' harassment as part of their daily lives.

Over the past decades, the acts of sexual harassment have been increasing in magnitude with many dimensions, and their effects on the victims are deleterious. Sexual harassment towards female students in the education institutes in Bangladesh has been a much talked issue. Reportedly, such incidents have been taking place in the education institutes of Bangladesh. Especially, reported incidences are high at the tertiary level of educational intuitions.

All institutions of learning and specially, higher education campus in Bangladesh are no safe zones for girls and women students. Albeit, a greater part of the stories of their sexual harassment remains unheard, unacknowledged and unreported. The incidents are not rare ones; rather they are on the rising trend. Even the institution, imparting religious education, is not immune from this crime<sup>1</sup>.

Many unfortunate girls and women students in Bangladesh returns their home or dormitory from the campus being sexually harassed by the perpetrators. They simply returns in tears, unbelieving and incredulous. They tears invisible tears-drowning deeper and deeper. Incidence of sexual harassment of female students as well as staffs in the higher education campus is not rare, but in most cases they do not yield, nor come to public.

The university system in Bangladesh was first opened for women's higher education in the 1920s. Over the last century, women have become increasingly competitive in the academic and eventually in the work environment, side by side with their male counterparts. But women in an academic environment are full of bias and harassment. Many women staff, faculty members and predominantly female students, employees faces impediments in the form of unsolicited sexual advances from students, teachers, and other staffs. From unwanted sexual remarks to sexual advances by touch to body, these experiences cause female students to feel insulted, uncomfortable, angry, and disappointed in their academic life. In response they avoid places on campus, drop classes, discontinue higher education, forced to get married by their parents and become traumatized for the rest of their lives.

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<sup>1</sup> Recently girls of a madrassa demanded removal of a teacher. Students of Khan A Sabur Mahila Madrassa run by Khulna City Corporation formed human chains followed by protest demonstrations in front of the madrassa on Sunday and yesterday demanding removal of and legal action against one of their teachers for his alleged sexual harassment. (The Daily Star: Tuesday, January 24, 2012).

## 1.2 Universities are No Safe Zone

University students are safe- neither in a developing country like Bangladesh nor in a developed country<sup>2</sup>. In a study conducted by Democracy Watch, it was found that out of fifty respondents, 42% respondents were harassed in most education institutions; 10% mentioned hostels or halls the others quoted places of harassments were: market place (60%), public transport (56%), work place (52%), road side (50%), and relative's house (46%)<sup>3</sup>. Incidents of sexual harassment in the university campus in Bangladesh first came to light in August 1992 when a male student of Jahangirnagar University sexually harassed a girl on the bus. The girl reacted immediately and slapped him in front of all the others in the bus. No one, not even the teachers present inside the bus, came to her assistance and the perpetrator managed to get off without other resistance. The girl later made a formal complaint to the university authorities. Progressive students (both boys and girls) made public protests demanding the harasser's punishment. The perpetrator was forced to leave the university. The remarkable fact of the whole process was that the girl's identity was never been revealed by any of the students.

No less malefic, in 1998 a series of rapes and incidents of sexual harassment by a group of students with political backing, finally, came as a public issue at Jahangirnagar University. The administration was showing a complete reluctance to take action against such atrocious crimes and the known rapists. The first report in the media came out on August 17 in the Daily Manabjamin (a Bangla National daily) where it was reported that three female students of Jahangirnagar University had been raped by a group of politically affiliated students of the same university. Following this incident, on August 19, the first demonstration against rape and sexual harassment was brought out by students of the university. A fact-finding committee later reported that a total of 20 Jahangirnagar University students were raped in different locations on campus and 300 were sexually assaulted by members of this group (The Daily Star, September 26, 1998). The perpetrators were all political cadres<sup>4</sup> of a powerful political party. The main perpetrator, '*celebrated the completion of his 100 rape*' by offering sweets and throwing a cocktail party (The Daily Star: Weekend Magazine, August, 2007). After Jahangirnagar incident, Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association (BNWLA) filed a writ petition no. 4214/1998 to find legal remedy before High Court but there were lack of evidence about the incidents as complainants were reluctant to appear before court. Complainants were also reluctant even to appear before media and open-up to public because of fear of social stigma. Finally the case was dismissed because of lack of judicial activism. In August 2006, allegations of sexual harassment were brought in Jahangirnagar University against an economics student with political affiliation, whose group swooped on three students near the Social Science faculty on the campus, as they protested assault on the student (The Daily Star, 23 August, 2006).

<sup>2</sup> In a country like Czech Republic, which ranks in 27<sup>th</sup> position in the Human Development Index (HDI) of United Nations Development Programme (out of 185 countries; where the position of Bangladesh is 146), also faces this problem. A study report discloses that Two-thirds of Czech students say they have experienced some form of sexual harassment. A survey among female students at an unspecified Czech university revealed that over 60 percent of them had been exposed to lewd remarks, sexist jokes and even direct offers of better grades in exchange for sexual favors. Seventy percent of those polled said they had no idea how to deal with the situation and either tolerated such behavior or tried to avoid coming into contact with the offender (Accessed on December 11, 2011 from <http://www.radio.cz/en/section/news/news-2011-04-14#6>)

<sup>3</sup> Democracywatch (March 2009). Women's Lifelong Experience on Sexual Harassment. Women's Lifelong Experience on Sexual Harassment (Participants of the 8th Batch Gender and Governance Training Program of Democracywatch)

<sup>4</sup> *Cadre* Refers to those students who are affiliated with student political organization and try to achieve organizations political agenda or personal benefit through use of coercion and terror.

A student political cadre of Rajshahi University and also a third year student of Physics Department harassed a female student on 5 February 2010 for refusing love proposal. The alleged had obstacle the victim student on the street and proposed love. At one a stage, the alleged cadre slapped the girl in presence of law enforcers for refusing the proposal. A fourth year student of Economics Department harassed a female student of the same department in a residential mess, and from then on the victim is mentally imbalanced.

At the middle of 2010 a female student of Bangla department of Rajshahi University was physically assaulted as she rejected the love proposal. Some student political cadre did this harassment. According to the eyewitnesses, at the evening in front of Taposi Rabeya hall (a female dormitory), the perpetrators sexually harassed the second year student of Bangla Department while she was returning to hall. The hall guards and some of the students of the hall rescued her from the grip of the harassers.

Some teachers and staff of both the public and private universities were also charged with sexually harassing students. Even some teachers of public universities including Dhaka, Jahangirnagar, Chittagong and Rajshahi University are accused of sexually harassment of their students.

On 3 February 2010, a female student seeking admission in the academic session 2010-11 made an allegation of sexual harassment against, one academic officer of the Institute of Bangladesh Studies, Rajshahi University. The victim also filed a case in this connection against the alleged person with Motihar police station, Rajshahi.

A lecturer of Islamic University was suspended over sexual harassment charges filed with the university authorities by a female student (The Daily Star: Saturday, January 21, 2012).

Authorities of Psychology Department at Dhaka University temporarily relieved a teacher of all kinds from academic activities in the department for his alleged involvement in sexually harassing a female student of the same department. The student along with her father submitted a memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor of Dhaka University accusing the teacher of sexual harassment (The Daily Star: May 22, 2008).

According to newspaper report, in Dhaka University, in last three years, at least 12 cases against teachers for sexual harassment were reported to the university authority. According to the High Court Guideline, a 5-member Committee was formed in Dhaka University in 2009 to address sexual harassment related issues; however, no meeting of the committee has taken place since then. It has been reported that against such allegation, in each case a committee is formed; but, in most cases the results ends up with 'very soft' outcomes and almost in no cases reports have been published from the committees (The Daily Ittefaq: July 11, 202)

### **1.3 Searching for an Effective Legislation**

Over the past decades, comprehensive legislation in combating sexual harassment along with all forms of violence was nonexistent in Bangladesh. The laws for eliminating this scourge were too little, and in most of the cases inappropriate. However, recently, with increasing awareness among the common people, movement of the civil society and human rights activist, Government in Bangladesh has been taking a concern regarding this sensitive issue. Any specific and direct laws or guidelines, the Honorable High Court directive in this regard is always very

important and effective. Accordingly, in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, High Court Division (Special Original Jurisdiction), a writ petition (writ petition no 5916/08) was filed by Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association (BNWLA) represented by Salma Ali, Executive Director of BNWLA and respondent was Government of Bangladesh and others. The petition was heard on 16.10.2008, 13.11.2008, 9.3.2009, 11.3.2009. In this application under Article 102(2) (a) (ii) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a Rule Nisi was issued calling upon the respondents to show cause as to why the respondents failed to adopt guidelines, or policy or enact proper legislations to address the issue of sexual harassment for protecting and safeguarding the rights of the women and girl children at work place, educational institutions/ universities and other places wherever necessary which has been regularly reported in the media, public and other places<sup>5</sup>.

Consequently, the learned Judges bench considered the Writ Petition, the supplementary affidavits and the annexure thereto. They also discussed some of the harrowing tales of repression and sexual abuse on women at their workplaces, education institutes and other Government and Non-Government Organizations.

In the judgment given on 14 May 2009, the bench fully agreed that, the fundamental rights guaranteed in Chapter III of the Constitution of Bangladesh are sufficient to embrace all the elements of gender equality including prevention of sexual harassment or abuse.

According to the Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 there are some specific issues focusing especially to education institutes and work places. Such as, the education institutes should take effective measures to disseminate the guideline issues among the students, administrators, and teachers. There must be arrangement for proper counseling for the concerned persons (Section 5). In addition, there should be an appropriate system to lodge complaint (Section 8), through an effective Complaint Committee (Section 9). Besides, the Complaint Committee also needs to investigate the issue with given timeframe (Section 10). The punishment system is also stated in the guideline (Section 11).

Concerning dimensions of women repressions and sexual harassment in Bangladesh, in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, High Court Division (special original jurisdiction) another Writ Petition (no. 8769 of 2010) was filed. Writ petition 8769/10 was filed to specify the sexual harassment and stalking (eve-teasing) separately. It is worth to mention here that before this guideline issued by High Court all sexual harassments were treated as eve-teasing.

It was an application under Article 102 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, In the matter of: Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association, represented by Salma Ali, Executive Director of Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association, the Petitioner Vs. Government of Bangladesh, represented by the Cabinet Secretary of Cabinet Division, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka and others. The petition was heard on 12.01.2011, 19.01 2011 and 20.01.2011 by Justice Md. Imman Ali and Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif. The

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<sup>5</sup> Contempt petition no-65/2010 (arising out of judgment dated 14.5.2009 in writ petition no-5916/08) was filed by Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association (BNWLA), represented by Salma Ali, Executive Director of BNWLA as petitioner to show cause as to why the respondents-contemnors (Govt. of Bangladesh represented by cabinet Division, Bangladesh Secretariat and other 19 parties) should not be punished for the contempt for deliberate and willful non-compliance of the judgment and order. Rule was issued to form respective offices, institutions (educational & work places) to address and take measures of the issue of sexual harassment and to take necessary steps to prevent the same.

honorable bench in their Judgment on 25.01.2011, and 26.01.2011 issued directives/guidelines in the context of the present scenario. The directives/guidelines is shown in Box.1.1

**Box 1.1: Directives/Guideline on Sexual Harassment\***

**Directives/ Guidelines**

1. The euphemistic expression “Eve Teasing” should not be used anymore. The expression “sexual harassment” is the appropriate term to be used by all including the law enforcing agencies, government organizations/establishments and the media (public or private) for describing the incidents or mischief of so called eve teasing and/or stalking;
2. The definition of Sexual Harassment as given by this court in the case of BNWLA Vs. Bangladesh reported in 14 BLC(2009) - 694 is hereby adopted with modification to suit the present need and scenario and that the modified definition stated herein below including the definition of “stalking” shall apply to all places including bus, train, steamer, public and private transport terminals and stops, airports, streets, neighborhoods, shops, markets, cinema halls etc, in addition to the workplaces and educational institutions. After the said modification, the definition of sexual harassment in the present context shall be as follows:

**Definition of Sexual Harassment**

- (i) Sexual Harassment includes:
- a. Unwelcome sexually determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) as physical contact and advances.
  - b. Attempts or efforts to establish physical relation having sexual implication by the abuse of administrative, authoritative or professional powers.
  - c. Sexually colored verbal representation;
  - d. Demand or request for sexual favors;
  - e. Showing pornography;
  - f. Sexually colored remark or gesture;
  - g. Indecent gesture, teasing through abusive language, jokes having sexual implication.
  - h. Insult through letters, telephone calls, cell phone calls, SMS, pottering [sic], notice, cartoon, writing on bench, chair, table, notice boards, walls of office, factory, classroom, washroom having sexual implication.
  - i. Taking still or video photographs for the purpose of blackmailing and character assassination.
  - j. preventing participation in sports, cultural, organizational and academic activities on the ground of sex and /or for the purpose of sexual harassment.
  - k. Making love proposal and exerting pressure or posing threats in case of refusal to love proposal;
  - l. Attempt to establish sexual relation by intimidation, deception or false assurance;
  - m. ‘Stalking’ as defined below;

**Definition of Stalking**

A male individual stalks a female if the male engages in a course of conduct-

- (a) with the intention of causing sexual harassment or of arousing apprehension of sexual harassment in the female and (b) that includes any of the following:
- i) following the female;
  - ii) contacting the female by post, telephone, fax, text message (SMS/MMS/ blogging/ twitting), email or other electronic communication or by any other means whatsoever;
  - iii) causing an unauthorized computer function in a computer owned or used by the female or her family members;
  - vi) entering or loitering outside or near the female’s place of residence or place of business or work or any other place frequented by the female;
  - v) keeping the female under surveillance;
  - vi) acting in any other way that could reasonably be expected to arouse apprehension or fear in the female for her own safety or the safety of her family members.

**Exceptions**

The following lawful acts are excluded from the above definition of stalking:

- a) the enforcement of the criminal law;
- b) the administration of any Act of Parliament;
- c) the enforcement of a law imposing a pecuniary penalty;
- d) the execution of warrant;
- e) the protection of the public revenue.

\* Concerning dimensions of women repressions and sexual harassment in Bangladesh, in the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, High Court Division (special original jurisdiction) a Writ Petition (no. 8769 of 2010) was filed. The honorable bench in their Judgment on 25.01.2011, and 26.01.2011 issued directives/guidelines in the context of the present scenario.



It is worth mentioning that Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain-2000 (amendment 2003) Section 10 (1) describes sexual harassment if any person “touch” any woman and child with a view to illegally satisfy sexual lust and provides punishment maximum for 10 years, minimum for 3 years. In Section 10 (2) describes off-scene gesture which implies sexual harassment and provides punishment maximum for 7 years, minimum for 2 years. The offence under the section 10 is cognizable.

#### **1.4 University Students’ Victory in Sexual Harassment Case**

In May 2008, four female students of Jahangirnagar University made complaints of serial sexual harassment against their teacher and the Chairperson of a Department. The University appointed three separate inquiry committees, which examined witnesses and issued reports with clear findings against the teacher. During this period, the students continued to face threats and harassment. In September 2008, the University announced that the accused Chair of the department was ‘exonerated of all charges of sexual harassment as they had not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt’. This decision was passed despite clear findings by each Inquiry Committee against the teacher, including findings by the Final Inquiry Committee of misconduct against the teacher, and that his behavior was ‘wholly improper and unbecoming of a teacher’ and recommending action against him. The University, despite having powers to do so, had never suspended the teacher pending inquiry.

Appeals filed by the students to the Chancellor of the University, also the President of the country, went unheeded. In October 2008, the University reinstated the teacher. Following his return to the campus, and an altercation with students, the accused teacher made a complaint against six students (two of whom were among the women who had made complaints against him and two of whom were male students who had given evidence against him). The Syndicate moved the same day to pass orders of temporary expulsion on these six students. During this entire period, the victim complainants and others witnesses had been subjected to repeated threats and warned that unless they stopped pursuing their claims against the teacher, they would face dire consequences. These threats were reported to the University Authorities but no action was taken. Later the University also proceeded to pass orders of temporary expulsion against four of the women complainants, and two male students who had given evidence in their favor.

Prof. Sirajul Islam and others filed a public interest petition challenging the University’s decision and actions. Later the victim-complainants and the two other students also became parties to the petition (Prof. Sirajul Islam and others vs. Jahangirnagar University and others Writ Petition 9414 of 2008).

The High Court held that the decisions taken by the University to exonerate the alleged on the one hand, and to expel the students on the other, were both without lawful authority. It also directed the University to hold a fresh inquiry into the incident, with independent persons, on the basis of the new Guidelines on Sexual Harassment pronounced in Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association vs. Bangladesh. Citing judgments of the Supreme Courts of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, the Court held that corroboration was not always required to prove allegations of sexual violence, and further that the standard of ‘beyond a reasonable doubt’ could not be applicable in cases of this nature, relating to disciplinary inquiries regarding allegations of

sexual harassment. The Court also noted that Jahangirnagar University authorities had failed ‘for reasons best known to themselves’ to adopt their own guidelines on sexual harassment, and therefore, in the absence of any applicable law, the High Court’s new guidelines should be applied to any fresh inquiry.

A Division Bench comprising Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain and Justice Quamrul Islam Siddiqi passed the judgment.

On 27 October 2010, the High Court issued a Rule Nisi on the University and also stayed the orders of temporary expulsion passed on the students. It asked Jahangirnagar University Authorities to show cause among others as to why it to exonerate the alleged should not be declared to be without lawful authority and why a fresh inquiry should not be held into the matter. It also stayed operation of the orders of the Syndicate suspending six students of the University including four of the women who had originally made complaints against this teacher and two other who had given evidence against him.

The University in its response to the Court stated that it had acted with ‘due process’ and justified the action taken against the student victims of sexual harassment. As a result of the High Court’s orders, it submitted copies of the reports of the three Inquiry Committees to the Court.

It should be noted that calls for formulation of Guidelines on Sexual Harassment had first come from students and teachers of Jahagirnagar University, in the wake of earlier incidents of serial sexual harassment, from more than ten years ago, involving both teachers and students as perpetrators. Although the Jahangirnagar University Syndicate had mandated the framing of such Guidelines, it ultimately failed to adopt these Guidelines.

## Chapter 2

# Rationale, Objectives, Aim and Methodology

### 2.1 Rationale, Objectives, and Aim

#### *Rationale*

In recent past, sexual harassment towards female students in the education institutes in Bangladesh has been a burning issue. Reportedly, an alarming number of such incidents have been taking place in the education institutes of Bangladesh. Especially, the reported incidences are relatively high at the tertiary level of educational intuitions. Still and all, this issue is woefully under-researched. At this backdrop, UN Women Bangladesh indented to conduct a study in various educational institutions of capital city of Bangladesh-Dhaka- to learn in-depth about the various aspects of the prevailing situation on sexual harassment towards female students<sup>6</sup>. Consequently, UN Women-Bangladesh awarded Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)<sup>7</sup> to conduct the study.

#### *Broad Objective*

To document and analyse the present status of prevalence, types, and effects of sexual harassments of female students at public and private tertiary education institutions in and around Dhaka.

#### *Specific Objectives*

1. To assess prevalence, types, and effects of sexual harassments.
2. To identify and assess gap between the High Court guideline and its implementation.
3. To recommend short, medium and long term strategies for eliminating sexual harassments.
4. To identify the advocacy issues.

#### *Aim*

To provide an in-depth situational analysis on the subject which could be used as foundation/base information for policy makers, practitioners, and development activists in developing policies, strategies and interventions for eliminating sexual harassments towards women in the education institutes in Bangladesh.

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<sup>6</sup> In this regard, UN Women called research proposals for a study titled “Situational Analysis on the Sexual Harassment at Educational Institutions in and around Dhaka” through a Request for Proposal (RFP No. UN Women/BPO/ VAW/2011/001).

<sup>7</sup> Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), a Dhaka based Bangladeshi research organization - has been a proven leader in the field of socio-economic research in Bangladesh for more than a decade, starting since 1999. Over the last one decade, the organization, through mainstream research studies and technical assistance with outstanding quality and high level of accuracy, has achieved an exclusive position in the development arena of the country. At present the organization has over 150 completed studies by its name. The detail about the organization can be found at: [www.hdrc-bd.com](http://www.hdrc-bd.com)

## 2.2 Methodology

### *Key Research Strategy*

The study had been perceived as an exploratory study, designed to analyze the status of sexual harassment towards female students at the tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka. The primary focus of the study was to investigate the prevalence, types, and effects of sexual harassment at tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka. As the study subject is sensitive by nature and contains major value issues, the research study had been designed with adequate innovativeness with precise methodology.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods had been used in the survey and the data (from quantitative survey) and information (from qualitative survey) has been triangulated while making analysis. For this purpose, the survey included *quantitative* and *qualitative* indicators, which allowed finding ‘*what*’ question in numerical value and qualitative indicators provided answers to the ‘*how/why*’ question in description of judgment, opinion, perception and attitude.

For ensuring representativeness of the data, proper sampling method had been applied. In addition, qualitative information had been collected using purposive sampling to gather relevant data to substantiate and complement quantitative data.

### *Sampling Procedure*

8 (eight)<sup>8</sup> tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka were surveyed (namely: 2 public universities, 2 private universities, 2 medical colleges, and 2 university-colleges<sup>9</sup>).

While choosing the specific education institutes, sample institutes were chosen purposively, so that the various dimensions of universities are covered as much as possible. The selection was made considering the following criteria: 1) ownership (i.e., public/private); 2) location (i.e., new town/old town, middle/out skirt); 3) number of students (i.e., large/medium); 4) size of campus (i.e., large/medium); 5) types of campus (i.e., single campus/scattered campus); 6) life span (i.e., relatively old/new); 7) presence of politics (i.e., high/medium/low political practices); 8) residence facilities (i.e., existence/absence of residential facilities); 9) existence of eleven-twelve class in the university-colleges; and 10) co-education class system in the university-colleges. The final selection was made in consultation with UN Women.

The total number of current students (by sex) from the sample institutes was used to determine the sample size to ensure representativeness in the sample institutes, which determined the size of the respondents. 897 was determined as sample size through using statistical formula. Then, this was distributed among the eight sample institutes by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS).

#### **Box 2.1: Non-disclosure of identity**

In this report, name of the sample universities, respondents, and key informants have not been disclosed in any form to maintain the basic research ethics of non-disclosure of the informants' identity considering the sensitivity issue and security concern. Besides, throughout the survey and information collection period, the research team took permission of interview/information collection with the pledged of non-disclosure of identity.

<sup>8</sup> This number (i.e., 8) had been used in line with the suggestions from the Terms of Reference issued by UN Women.

<sup>9</sup> Colleges with degree classes or honors/master classes have been considered as university-colleges.

This sample size was determined only for the female students. The sample female students were chosen arbitrarily from the sample institutes. However, the female students who have not passed at least on semester or six months in the universities were not taken as sample and was replaced by another participant in the survey.

It is to note that to avoid biased information the main survey instruments (i.e., survey questionnaire) for the female students were administered through *self response method*. The female students supplied the sexual harassment related information that took place with her ever and/or within three month preceding the survey. In addition to the quantitative data, qualitative information had been collected through Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews, and Case Studies from different sources. It is mentionable that the main survey instruments (i.e., survey questionnaire) was designed through extensive literature review, number of in-depth visits and discussions in the universities, interviews with key informants, and was finalized in consultation with UN Women after rigorous pre-testing. This survey questionnaire is shown in Annex 1.

**Box 2.2: Data and information collection**

After rigorous training and field practice, all female survey team collected the data and information from the female students under intensive quality control mechanism of Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) closely supervised by the research team. During survey, at first, the survey team took consent of the randomly selected respondents after describing the study objective and ensuring non-disclosure of identification. Then, content and instructions to fill-in the questionnaires were described to the respondents. Subsequently, the blank questionnaire was handed over to the respondent and after a predetermined time interval the filled-in questionnaire was collected by the survey team members in an envelope. Quite naturally, the questionnaire did not contain any section from where the identity of the respondent can be recognized. The field data collection was done in January-February 2012.

### ***Operational Definitions Used***

**Indicators of sexual harassments:** Indicators for sexual harassments has been designed following the definition of Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court and the amendments made in 2011. In this study, 16 (sixteen) type of acts have been defined as sexual harassment in line with the High Court Guideline.

**Sexual harassment in universities includes-**

- 1) Sexual harassment by campus related people (i.e., students, teachers, management staff, support staff) within campus
- 2) Sexual harassment by campus related people (i.e., students, teachers, management staff, support staff) outside campus
- 3) Sexual harassment by bus conductor/bus driver under university authority within campus
- 4) Sexual harassment by bus conductor/bus driver under university authority outside campus
- 5) Sexual harassment by outsiders within campus
- 6) Sexual harassment by campus related people (i.e., students, teachers, management staff, support staff) outside campus during study tour/picnic/seminar/cultural programme organized by university authority
- 7) Sexual harassment by campus related people (i.e., students, teachers, management staff, support staff) through mail, land phone/cell phone, internet.

***Study limitations***

- 1) Sexual harassments only towards female students by male have been considered; other harassments (e.g., male to male, male to female, female to female) have not been considered as sexual harassment.
- 2) Sexual harassments towards female faculty members and female administrative staff have not been considered.
- 3) The number of sample education institutes was not chosen through sampling procedure, rather it was decided on an ad-hock basis, considering time and resource limitations, in line with the Terms of Reference (ToR) of UN Women - Bangladesh.
- 4) The sample female students were chosen arbitrarily from the sample institutes; random sampling (through census and using random number table) was not used due to highly-sensitive nature of the study.
- 5) Only short-term effects of sexual harassments have explored in this study; long-term effects have not been considered.
- 6) Effects of sexual harassments in the form of economic loss have not been explored in this study.

**Sexual Harassment**  
**at Tertiary Level Education Institutes**  
**in and around Dhaka**

*Prevalence, Types, Effects*

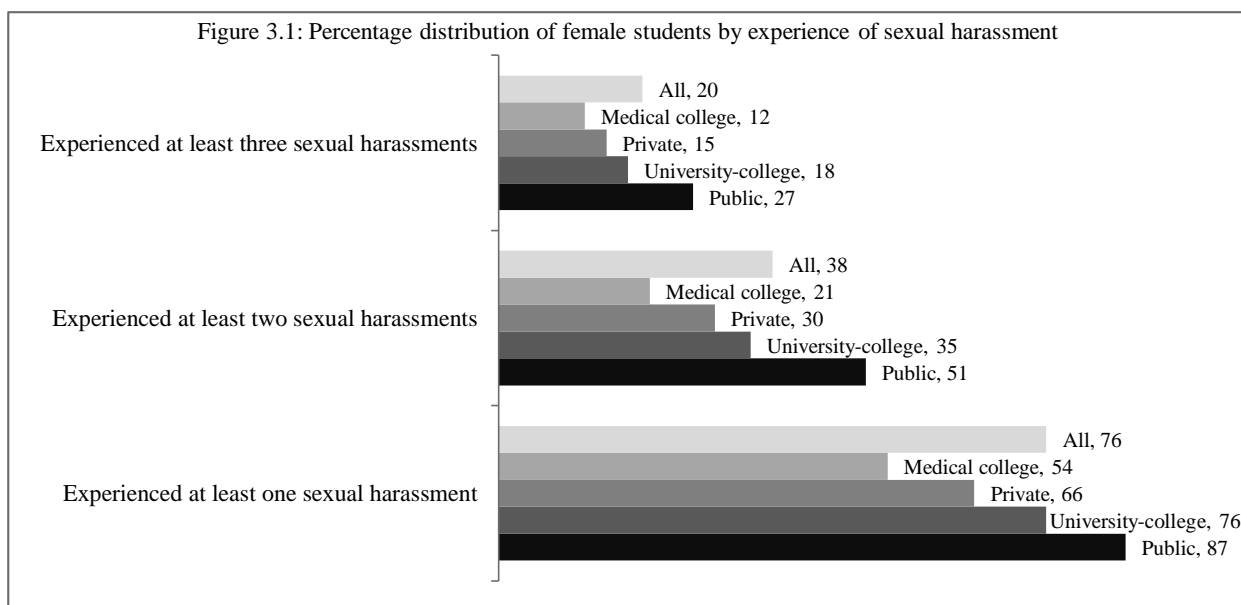
# Chapter 3

## Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka

### Overall Scenario

### 3.1 Prevalence

Survey data reveals that three-fourths (76%) of the female students faced at least one type of sexual harassment during their study period in the universities within and/or outside campus by campus related people. That is, 679 out of 897 sample respondents (i.e., female students) faced at least one type of sexual harassment. The prevalence is highest in the public universities (87%), followed by university-colleges (76%), private universities (66%), and medical colleges (54%). It is also revealed that 38 per cent female students had reported about facing of at least two types of sexual harassment. One-fifth female students (20%) had encountered at least three types of sexual harassment.



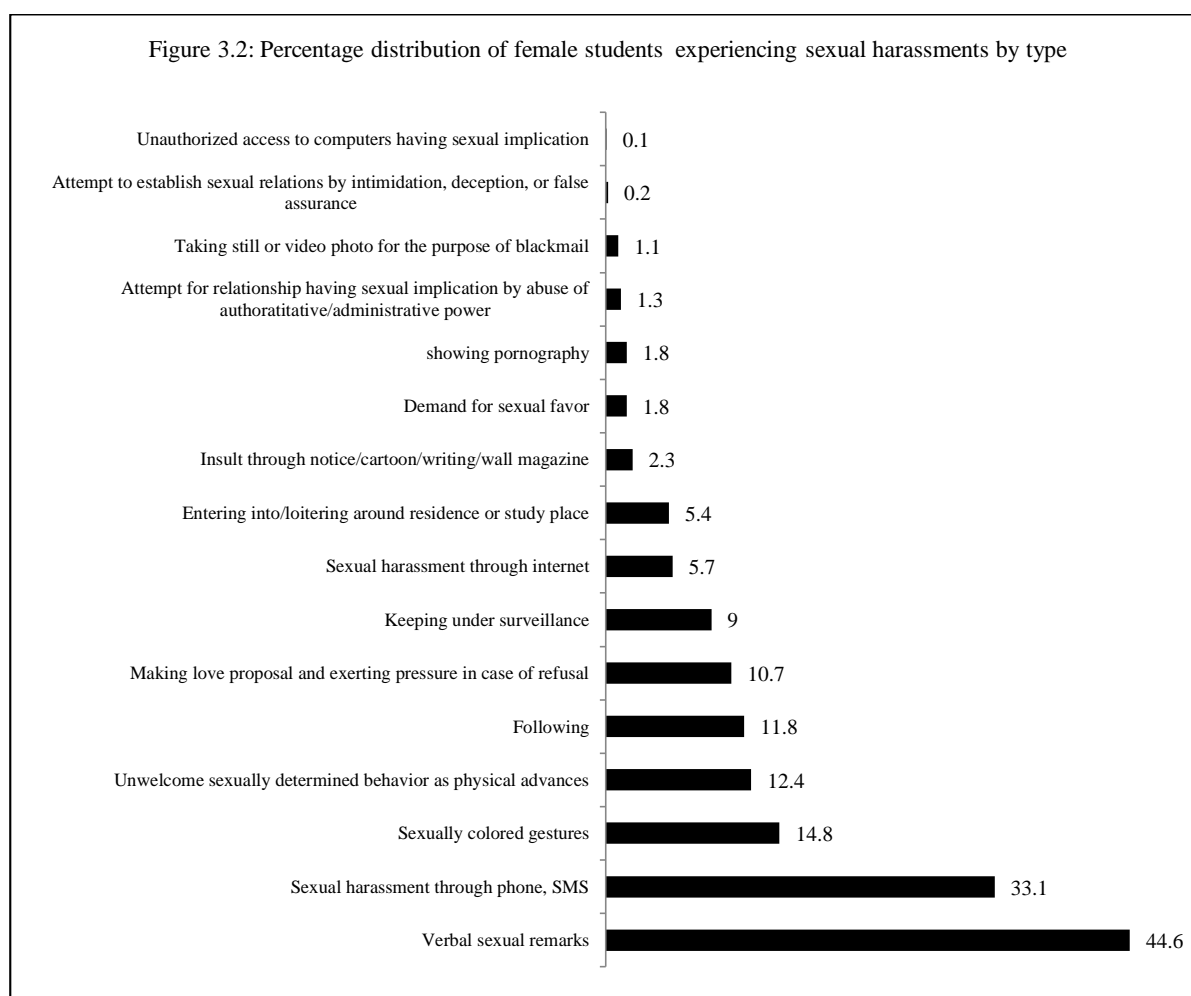
A total of 1,355 harassments had been reported by sample respondents. On an average, a female student faced 1.51 sexual harassment in the university, which is highest in the public universities (1.88), followed by university-colleges (1.45), private universities (1.27), and medical colleges (0.95). Among the victims only, a female student faced 2 sexual harassments on an average, which is highest in the public universities (2.15), followed by private universities (1.92), university-colleges (1.9), and medical colleges (1.76) (Figure 3.1; Annex Table C2).

16 (sixteen) types of act have been defined as sexual harassment in this present study<sup>10</sup>. 45 per cent female students faced *verbal sexual remarks*. One-third respondents were *sexually harassed*

<sup>10</sup> In line with Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline of Bangladesh High Court.



through phone call, SMS. Around 15 per cent female students faced *sexual gestures*. 12 per cent female students experienced *sexually determined behavior as physical advances*. 12 per cent female students were victims of *following*. 11 per cent received *love proposals*<sup>11</sup> and faced *pressure when refused*. 9 per cent female students reported about being *kept under surveillance*<sup>12</sup>. 6 per cent faced *sexual harassment through internet*. 5 per cent female students reported about *entering into/loitering around their residence or study place*. Some female students also reported about occurrence of following types of harassment: *sexual harassment through notice/cartoon/writing*, *faced demand for sexual favors*, *had to watch pornography*, *persons with authoritative/administrative/professional powers attempted for relationship having sexual implications*, *photos/videos were shot for the purpose of blackmail*, *faced attempt for sexual relationship by intimidation/deception/false assurance*, and *unauthorized access to personal computers having sexual implications* (Figure 3.2; Annex Table C1).



<sup>11</sup> Under the context of present study, love proposals refer to proposal of love to female university student by male

<sup>12</sup> Keeping under surveillance refers to keep an eye on respondent by an individual or group on a regular basis. Adopting inductive methodology, the definition of 'Kept under surveillance' has been further elaborated through accommodating the perception of respondents during information collection phase (i.e., through FGD). According to this definition, *following* refers of being followed by an individual or group not on a regular basis, usually not by the same individual or group. On the contrary, *keeping under surveillance* refers being kept under surveillance by same individual or group on a regular basis.

**Box 3.1: Background characteristics of the surveyed female respondents**

A total of 897 female students from 8 tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka were brought under questionnaire survey in this study. The basic background information of the surveyed female students is as follows:

**Age:** 88 per cent female students were in the age bracket between 18 and 23 years. Mean age was 21 years (Annex Table A1).

**Academic discipline:** The female students were from all academic disciplines. 36 per cent female students were from *humanities* discipline, followed by 33 per cent from *science*. 21 per cent were from *commerce*. Only 9 per cent female students were from *social science* (Annex Table A2).

**Academic year:** Students from all academic years had been covered in the survey. Around one-third (32%) female students were currently studying in *second year* during the time of survey. 21 per cent were from *third year* and 19 per cent from *first year*. 17 per cent were studying at *fourth year*, and 11 per cent were doing their *master* degree (Annex Table A3).

**Area where brought up:** More than half (52%) female students were brought up in Dhaka City. 22 per cent female students were brought up in urban area of outside Dhaka. 15 per cent female students were brought up in rural area, followed by 10 per cent female students brought up in semi-urban area (Annex Table A4).

**Involvement with student politics:** Almost no female students were involved in student politics in any form. Only around 2 per cent female students have some affiliation with student politics (Annex Table A5).

**Residential status:** Around three-fourths (72%) female students were residing with their *parents/own family members*. Nearly one-fifth (19%) female students were residing in *university hall or hostel*. A little portion of the female students were living in *mess* (5%) and in their *relative's house* (4%) (Annex Table A6).

**Academic performance:** Half (51%) of the female students self-assessed their academic performance as *good*. 43 per cent assessed it as *average*. 6 per cent female students assessed it as *very good*. Almost no students assessed their academic performance as *below average* or *poor* (Annex Table A7).

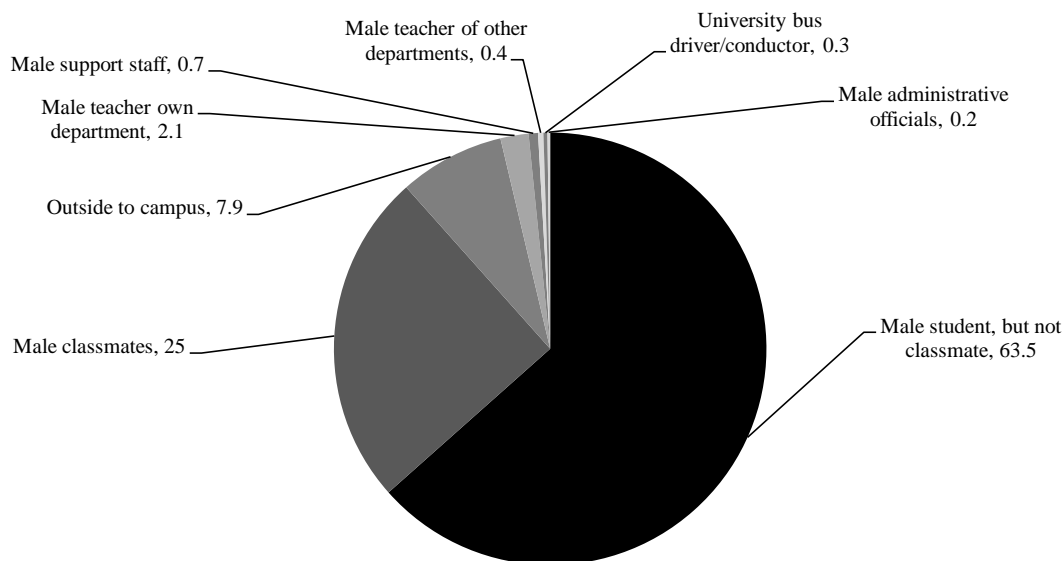
**Family's financial status:** Two-thirds (65%) female students assessed their family's financial status as *middle class*, followed by *upper middle class* (27%). 4 per cent in each category assessed their family's financial status as *rich* and *lower middle class* (Annex Table A8).

**Marital status:** Majority (90%) female students were *unmarried* during the survey. The rest were *married* (10%) and none of the female students were *divorced/separated* (Annex Table A9).

**3.2 Types**

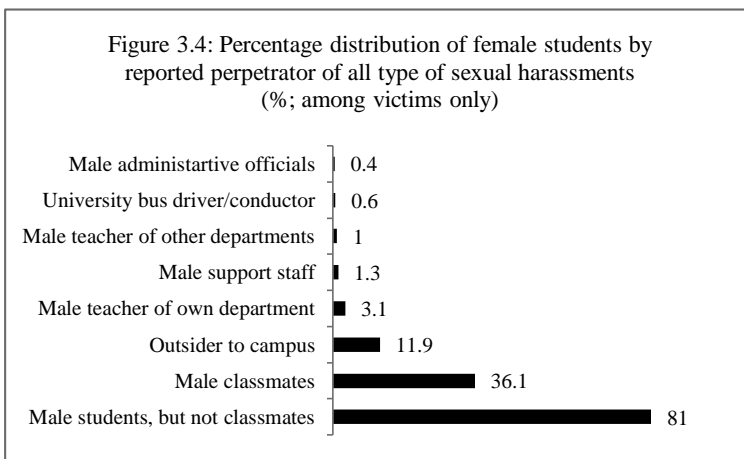
**Perpatrators:**The current study reflects that 679 out of 897 sample respondents (i.e., female students) faced at least one type of sexual harassment. They faced a total of 1,355 harassments. The number of perpetrators of harassments is 1,588. Among all the perpetrators, *male students of*

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of perpetrators responsible for sexual harassment

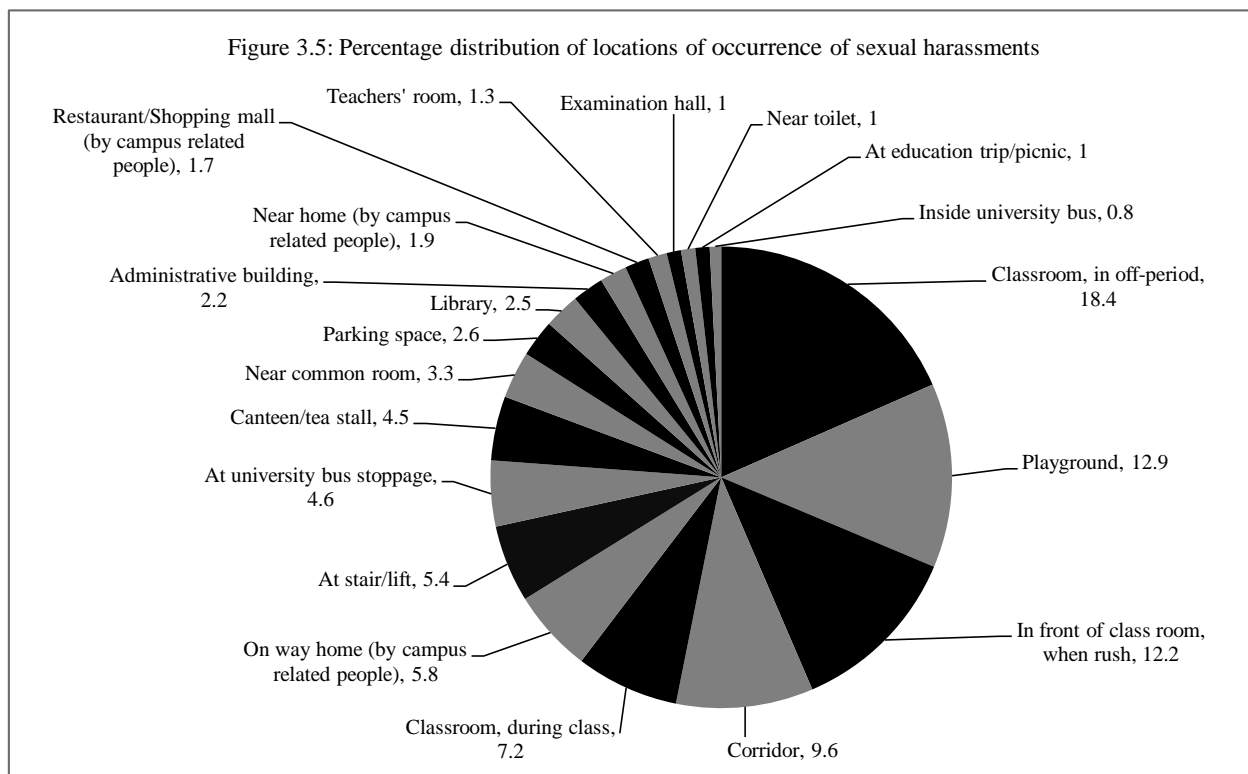


*other classes* had been identified as the main perpetrator; they form two-thirds of the perpetrators. The other major perpetrators were: *male classmates* (25%), *male outsider to campus* (7.9%). *Male teachers* (both from own department and other departments) had been identified also as a perpetrator for sexual harassments; though the occurrences are not significant in number (Figure 3.3; Annex Table Q10).

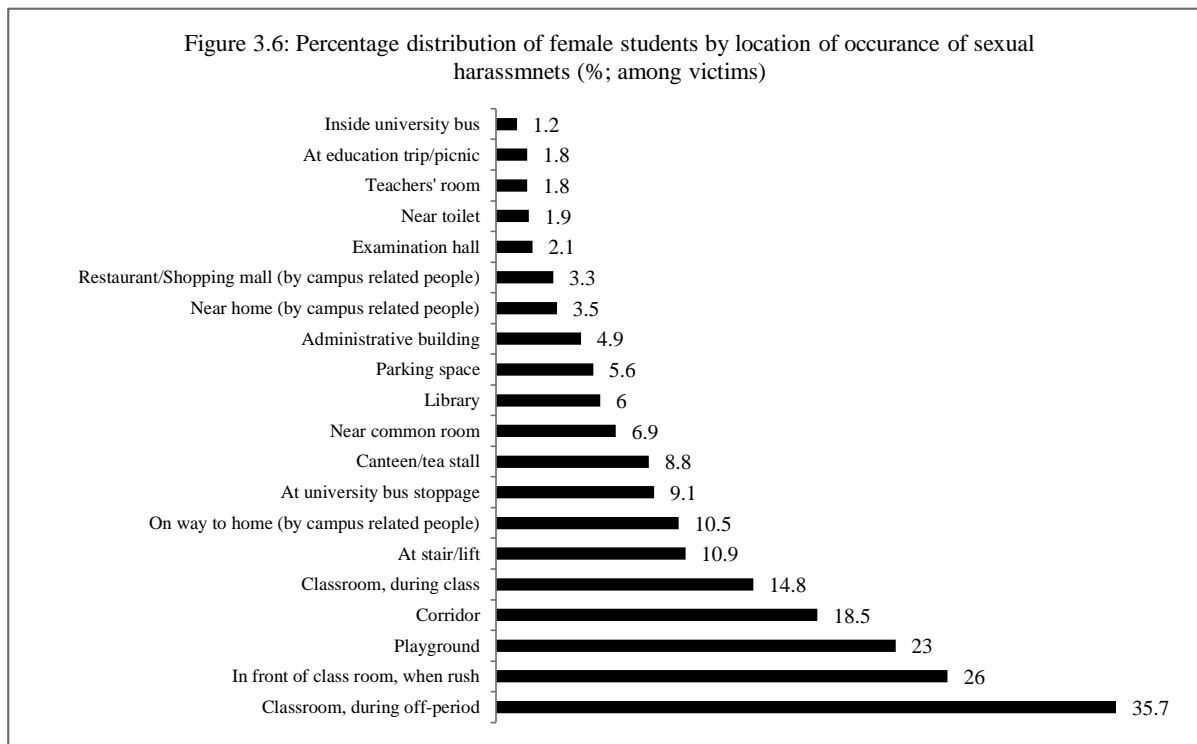
If the analysis is done in such a manner where same perpetrator against different types of harassments is considered as a single perpetrator against that victim female student, then it is revealed that among the victim of any type of the above mentioned sexual harassments, 81 per cent accused *male students of other classes*. The other major reported perpetrators are: *male classmates* (accused by 36.1 per cent), *male outsider to campus* (accused by 11.9 per cent). *Male teachers* (both from own department and other departments) had also been accused as a perpetrator of sexual harassments in the universities; 3.1 per cent victims accused *male teachers of own department*, while 1 per cent of the female students, made the *male teachers of other departments* responsible for the menace (Figure 3.4; Annex Table Q3).



**Locations:** Available primary data unveils that 679 victims (out of 897 sample respondents) faced a total of 1,355 harassments in 1,532 locations. Among the 20 types of reported location, 5



locations, (i.e., *classrooms during class, classroom during off time, in front of class rooms, corridor, and playground*) account 60 per cent of the locations where sexual harassments occurred more frequently. These location factors need to be addressed properly while designing program to combat sexual harassments in the universities (Figure 3.5; Annex Table Q11).



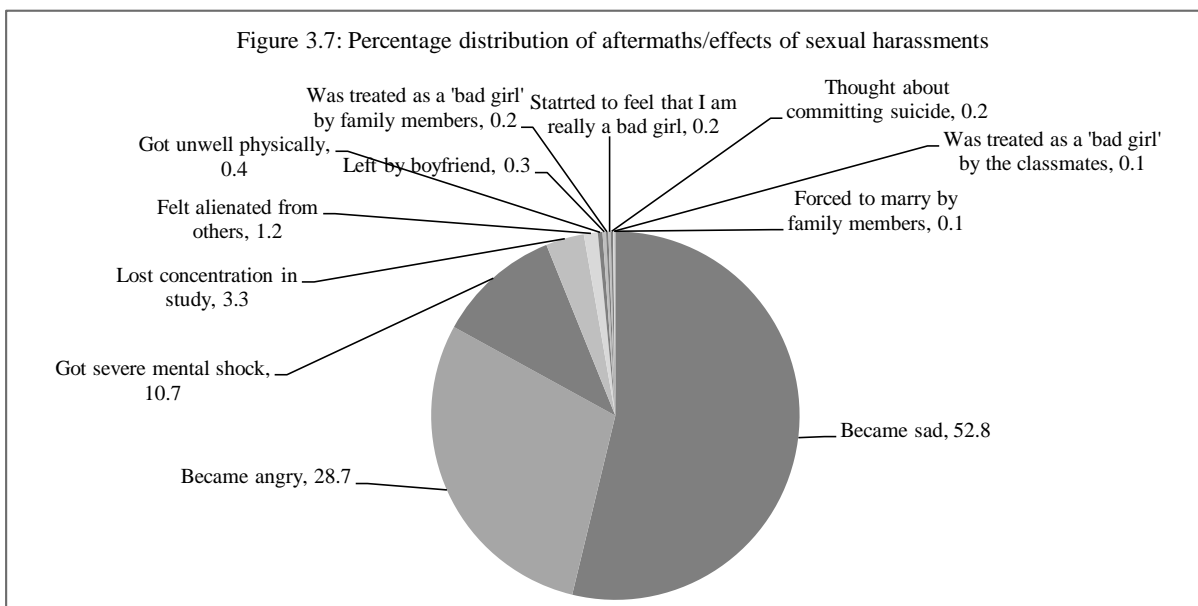
From a different perspective<sup>13</sup>, it has been found that more than one-third of the victim female students (35.7%) faced sexual harassments at *classroom, during off-period*. The other major locations of occurrence are: *in front of class, when rush* (26 per cent of the victims), *playground* (23 per cent of the victims), *corridor* (18.5 per cent of the victims), *classroom, during class* (14.8 per cent of the victims), *at staircase* (10.9 per cent of the victims), and *on way to home by campus related people* (10.5 per cent of the victims) (Figure 3.6; Annex Table Q4)<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> In this case, the calculation has been done in a manner where similar location of occurrence of different types of harassments has been considered as a single location of occurrence for that victim female student.

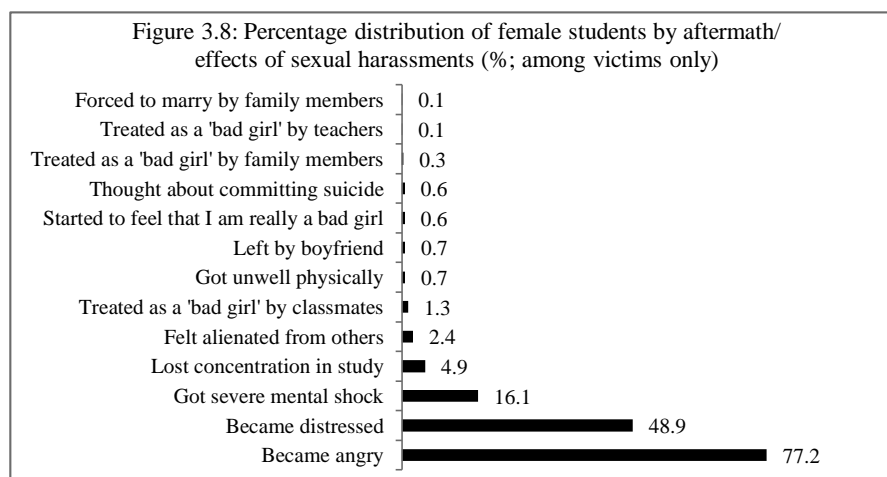
<sup>14</sup> It is to note that while calculating the locations of occurrence of sexual harassments, the excluded types of harassment are: *sexual harassment through notice/cartoon/writing, sexual harassment through phone, SMS, sexual harassment through internet, and entering into/loitering around residence or study place.*

### 3.3 Effects

**Consequences:** The 679 victims (out of 897 sample respondents) faced a total of 1,355 harassments. The sexual harassments against them have multiplex deleterious effects. A total of 1,804 effects of the sexual harassments had been reported in the survey – of which more than half (52.8%) is *became distressed*<sup>15</sup>; followed by *became angry* (28.7%), and *got severe mental shock*<sup>16</sup> (10.7%).



The other effects reported are different by nature; some *felt alienated*, some *lost concentration in study*. Some of them even *thought of committing suicide* as an effect of sexual harassments. These had been reported less frequently, but in no way, are less painful than other effects (Figure 3.7; Annex Table Q9).



<sup>15</sup> Distress refers to psychological distress. In this connection, it is noteworthy that there is little consensus among the academician and practitioner on the definition of psychological distress. However, under the present study, distress refers to a state of emotional suffering characterized by symptoms of depression (e.g., lost interest; sadness; hopelessness) and anxiety (e.g., fear, restlessness; feeling tense).

<sup>16</sup> Severe mental shock refers to acute psychological disorder manifested in response to a terrifying or traumatic event. Such mental shock typically associate dizziness, disorientation, confusion, anxiety, agitation, withdrawal from surrounding situation etc.

In percentage term, more than three-fourths of victim female students (77.2%) *became angry*<sup>17</sup> as a result of sexual harassments. Almost half of the victims (48.9%) *became distressed*, 16.1 per cent *got severe mental shock*. Some of them *lost concentration in study* (4.9%), some *felt alienated from others* (2.4%), and some were *treated as a 'bad girl' by classmates* (1.3%)(Figure 3.8; Annex Table Q2).

**Reactions:** In almost all cases, the victims *did not protest the sexual harassments and went almost silent*. It has been revealed from the survey data that 679 victims (out of 897 sample respondents) faced a total of 1,355 harassments; and they responded to the harassments in 10 different ways where number of total response was 1,660. Out of these responses, 1,493 responses (89.9%) virtually indicate that the harassed female students went almost silent and did not protest the evil acts in any form. Half of the responses (49.9%) were- *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. On the other hand, 28.3 per cent response were- *shared with friends, but did no more*. Only 6.9 per cent responded as- *told parents/family members, but did no more*, which clearly indicates that female students do not feel comfort in sharing this type of information in their family. *Protesting openly/publicly* is almost absent. Almost none went to university authority. A small portion, who protested to some extent, dealt with the issue privately and/or collectively protested with the help of friends (Box 3.1; Annex Table Q12).

Box 3.2: Percentage distribution of responses to the sexual harassments in university (%; among victims only)	
<b>Went almost silent</b>	
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	49.9
Did not come to attend class for few days	4.8
Shared with friends, but did no more	28.3
Told parents/family members, but did no more	6.9
<b>Protested</b>	
Protested against the doer himself publicly	1.1
Protested against the doer himself privately	5.8
Shared with friends, and protested collectively	1.9
Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator	0.7
Went to political leaders	0.4
Went to university authority for justice	0.1
Went to police for justice	0

**Reasons behind reactions:** From survey data, it is clearly revealed that in cases where victims *went almost silent* in response to sexual harassments, mostly (in 58.4% cases) they did it because they felt that the *protests will go in vein*. In 18.1 per cent cases, *they did not protest as felt shy*; followed by a *fear of worse consequence*<sup>18</sup> as a result of protest (16.2% cases) (Annex Table Q13). Among the small portion, who protested to some extent, in 22.1 per cent cases they received justice. However, it is interesting to observe that among this group of female students (i.e., *who protested*), in 38.6 per cent cases, the perpetrator repented and begged mercy- which is, in-fact, an indication that protests may have positive outcomes. It is also mentionable that in only 6.9 per cent cases the perpetrator became more ferocious as a result of the protest and acted again (Annex Table Q14).

<sup>17</sup> The state refers to a strong feeling of annoyance and displeasure by the respondents as a consequence of harassment

<sup>18</sup> Fear of further oppression with greater intensity

## Situational analysis on the sexual harassment at tertiary level education institutes in and around: Overall situation

**Key Learning****Prevalence**

- Three-fourths of the female students (76%) faced at least one type of sexual harassment during their study period in the universities within and/or outside campus by campus related people. The prevalence is highest in the public universities (87%), followed by university-colleges (76%), private universities (66%), and medical colleges (54%).
- On an average, a female student faced 1.51 sexual harassment in the universities, which is highest in the public universities (1.88), followed by university-colleges (1.45), private universities (1.27), and medical colleges (0.95).
- 16 (sixteen) types of acts have been defined as sexual harassment in this study. 45 per cent female students *faced verbal sexual remarks*. One-third respondents were *sexually harassed through phone call, SMS*. Around 15 per cent female students *faced sexual gestures*. 12 per cent female students *experienced physical advances*. 12 per cent female students were victims of *following*. 11 per cent received *love proposals and faced pressure when refused*. 9 per cent female students reported about *being kept under surveillance*. 6 per cent faced *sexual harassment through internet*. 5 per cent female students reported about *entering into/loitering around their residence or study place*.

**Types**

- Among all the perpetrators, the main perpetrator is *male classmates from other classes*; they comprise two-thirds of the perpetrators. The other major perpetrators are: *male classmates* (25%), *male outsider to campus* (7.9%). *Male teachers (both from own department and other departments)* had been accused also as perpetrator for sexual harassments in the universities; though the cases are not significant in number.
- Among 20 types of reported locations, 5 locations, (i.e., *classrooms during class, classroom during off time, in front of class rooms, corridor, and playground*) form 60 per cent of the locations where sexual harassments occurred.

**Effects**

- The sexual harassments against the female students have multiple deleterious effects by type. A number of effects of sexual harassments had been reported in the survey, of which more than half (52.8%) *became distressed*; followed by *became angry* (28.7%), and *got severe mental shock* (10.7%).
- In almost all cases victims *did not protest against the sexual harassments and went almost silent*. Out of the responses, around 90 per cent virtually indicate that the harassed female students went almost silent and did not protest the acts in any form. Almost none went to university authority. A small portion, who protested to some extent, dealt with the issue privately and/or collectively protested with help of friends.
- In cases, where victims *went almost silent* in response to sexual harassments, mostly (in 58.4% cases) they did it because they *felt that the protests will go in vein*. In 18.1 per cent cases, they did not protest as *felt shy*; followed by a *fear of worse consequence as a result of the protest* (in 16.2% cases). Among the small portion, who protested to some extent, in 22.1 per cent cases they received justice. However, it is interesting to observe that among this group of female students (i.e., *who protested*), in 38.6 per cent cases, the perpetrator repented and begged mercy- which is, in-fact, an indication that protests have positive outcomes. It is also mentionable that in only 6.9 per cent cases the perpetrator became more ferocious as a result of the protest and acted again.

## Chapter 4

# Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka

### *Situation by Type of Sexual Harassments<sup>19</sup>*

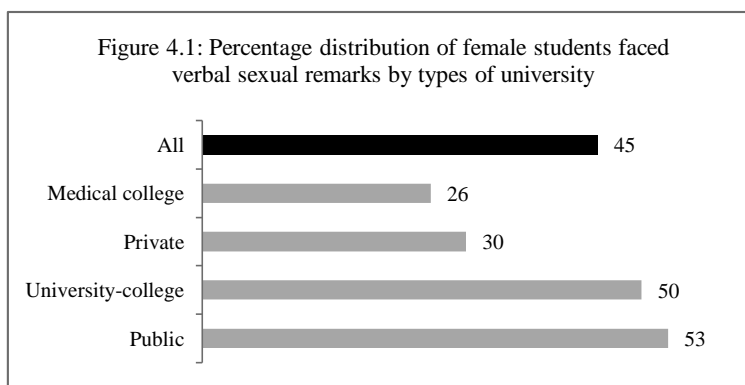
#### 4.1 Verbal Sexual Remarks

Verbal sexual remark is a form of sexual harassment which generally includes sexual threats, derogatory words about sex, sexual comments about body, clothing or gestures, lewd or suggestive jokes and comments and inappropriate sexual conversations. Asking sexual questions, such as questions about someone's sexual history or their sexual orientation is also treated as verbal sexual harassment. It includes making offensive comments about someone's sexual orientation or gender identity.<sup>20</sup> Indecent remark implies to sexual harassment is compoundable and provides punishment only for one year under Penal Code 1860 sec. 509. Remedy against eve-teasing under this section is now covered under Mobile Court Act.

#### *Prevalence*

Almost half of the female students (45%) encountered verbal sexual remarks (401 out of 897) in the selected tertiary level education institutes in and around Dhaka.

Survey data reveals that the prevalence of verbal sexual remarks against female students is highest in public universities (53%), followed by university-colleges (50%). The occurrence of this type of sexual misconduct is less prevalent in private universities (30%) and medical colleges (26%) compared to that of public universities and university-colleges (Figure 4.1).



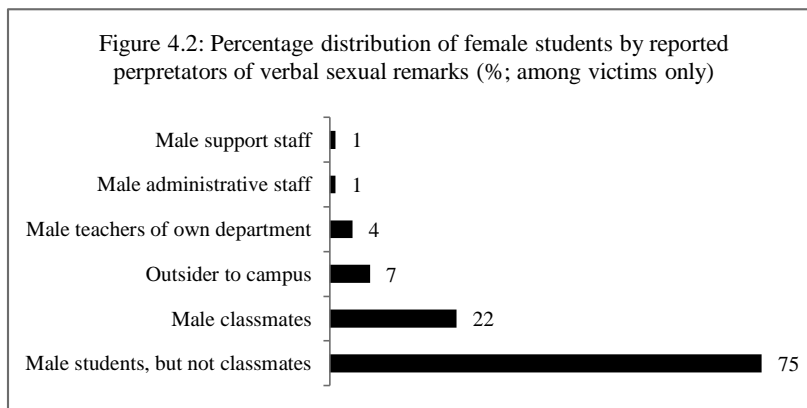
<sup>19</sup> In the following sections (Section 4.1-4.9), 9 type of sexual harassments (out of 16) have been discussed in detail. In these sections, only those types of harassments have been taken into consideration- where the minimum number of victims is 30. This has been done as statistically 30 is a large number and some inferences can be drawn in analysis in the form of percentage distribution. The sexual harassments (7 harassments out of 16), where the number of victims is less than 30 have not been discussed in these sections. These harassments are discussed in section 4.10, mostly in qualitative manner. This has been intentionally done as the number of the cases is too small to draw some inferences through analysis using percentage distribution. However, in no way, this implies that the type of sexual harassments discussed in this section is less crucial or vital than the previously discussed harassments.

<sup>20</sup>Source: Barbara Wilson, "How Do I Know If I've Been Sexually Abused?" Retrieved from <http://powertochange.com/family-life-canada/how-do-i-know-abused/> on July 3, 2012; Verbal Harassment, Los Angeles Sexual Harassment Attorneys: Retrieved from [http://www.lasexualharassmentlaw.com/AOP/Verbal\\_Harassment.aspx](http://www.lasexualharassmentlaw.com/AOP/Verbal_Harassment.aspx) on July 3, 2012; and Alison Doyle, Examples of Sexual Harassments: Retrieved from <http://jobsearch.about.com/od/harassment/qt/Examples-Of-Sexual-Harassment.htm> on July 7, 2012.



**Types**

**Perpetrators:** Given that students comprise the vast majority of the campus population, it is perhaps not surprising that most sexual harassment occurs between and among students. Analysis of the field-data sufficiently confirms that student-to-student harassment is the most common form of sexual harassment on campus. In this



context, it would be relevant to mention that verbal sexual remarks is mostly made by the campus related people within the campus area; rarely it is conducted by outsiders or out of the campus but by campus-related people (Annex Table C1).

Three-fourths of the victims (75%) accused *male students of other classes* as the perpetrators, followed by *male classmates* (22%). A small percentage of the victims (7%) have reported *outsiders* as perpetrator. The survey reveals that 4 per cent female students (among the victims) reported being harassed by *male teachers* (Figure 4.2). On the other hand, in medical colleges 39 per cent victims accused *male classmates* as perpetrator, while the percentage is comparatively lower for other type of universities (public university: 23%; private university: 20%; and university-college: 18%).

Apart from that, 90 per cent of the victims in the university-colleges had arraigned *male students from other class* as a perpetrator; the percentage is much lower for medical colleges (39%). It is to mention that while in most types of university, *male administrative staff* had been accused in insignificant cases as perpetrator; in medical colleges 12 per cent victims had pointed fingers at them as the perpetrators (Annex Table: Indicator 3-C303).

**Box 4.1: Female students’ experience of verbal sexual remarks**

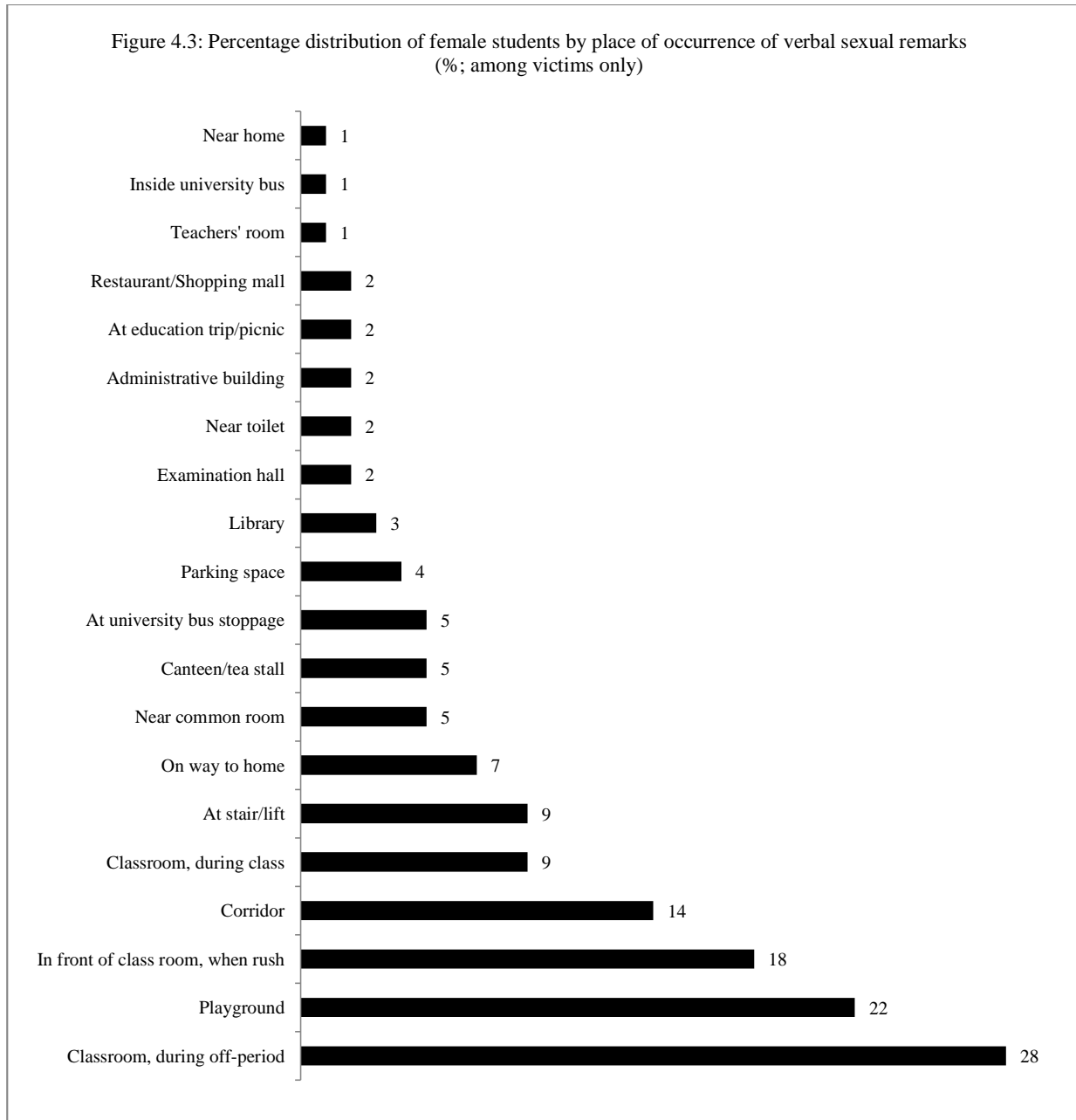
- ‘One of the teachers always uses obscene language in the class. He always speaks about sexual topics, quite extraneous with the syllabus. We do not like to attend his class. Once he was talking about the match between Brazil and Argentina, suddenly he said, ‘I like bra, not jel!’
- ‘There is a gallery in our campus. Male students who are drug addict assemble there and take drugs. If we go there, very often we become victim of sexual harassment. The male students use vulgar words and objectionable gestures on seeing the female students.’
- ‘One teacher proposed a female student for an affair. But he was refused. That teacher used to humiliate her in the class with objectionable comments.’

*Source: Focus group discussions with female students*

**Locations:** Sexual harassment is not confined to any particular location on campus to the extent that any pattern emerges. The number of incidents at a location probably reflects the amount of time the students spend time<sup>21</sup>. There is ample evidence that female students at tertiary level

<sup>21</sup>Catherine Hill and Elena Silva (2005). Drawing the Line: Sexual Harassment on Campus. American Association of University Women (AAUW).Education Foundation.

encounter derogatory and dehumanizing remarks sometime in classroom and sometimes in other places. The survey data demonstrates that 28 per cent victims were harassed through verbal sexual remarks in *classroom during off period*, followed by 22 per cent in *playground*, 18 per cent *in front of class when rush*, 14 per cent at *corridor*, and 9 per cent each at *classroom, during class* and at *stair/lift* (Figure 4.3). It is pertinent to mention that irrespective of the types of university, *classroom (during off period)* had been the most reported place of this harassment by the female students. Playground had been reported as a major place of occurrence of this type of harassment only in the university-colleges (44%), and public universities (14%) (Annex Table: Indicator 3-C304).



**Box 4.2: Some words used by male students to make verbal sexual remarks**

Numerous words are used by male students in making verbal harassment. The terms can be divided into four broad categories: 1) Words indicating specific part of body of the female; 2) words indicating female as prostitute; 3) Words indicating female’s sex appeal; and 4) words indicating movie elements having sexual implications. Some of such widely used colloquial terms are as follows:

**words indicating specific body part females**

- What a back!
- Ore, pura football! (*Oh! What a large breast!*)
- Apelta joss! (*Excellent breast!*)
- Maapkoto? (*What is the size of the breast?*)
- Koto number size? (*What is the size of the breast?*)

**words indicating females as prostitute**

- Cholo, chipay jai! (*Let’s go to a corner to have sex!*)
- Maagi! (*Whore!*)
- Pura pros! (*Real prostitute!*)
- Rate koto? (*What is the rate to have sex?*)

**words indicating female’s sex appeal in derogatory manner**

- Wow!
- Sexy!
- Hot!
- What a bitch!
- Oh! Ki maal! (*Oh! What a sexy!*)

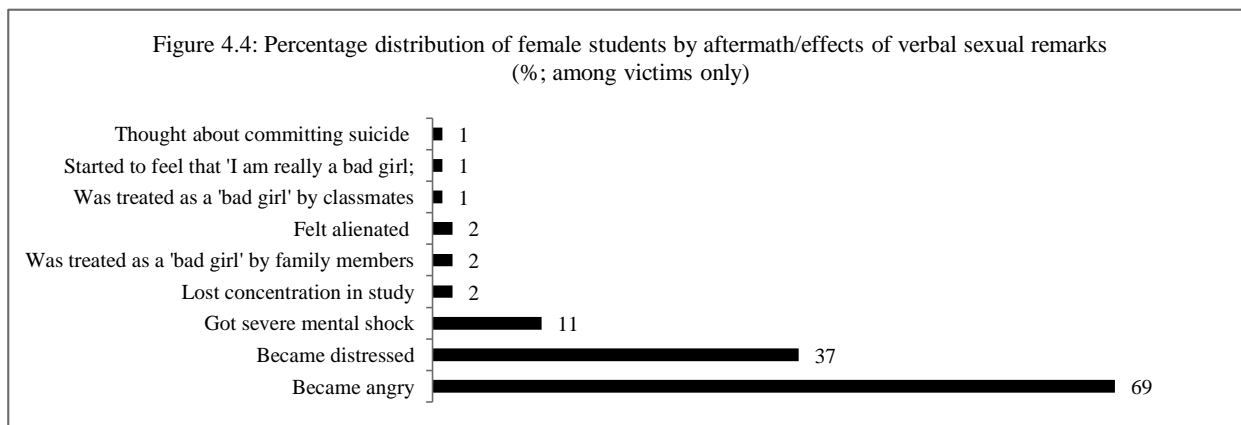
**words indicating movie elements having sexual implications**

- Sheela ki jawani! (*A line of a song from an Indian Hindi commercial film- Tees Maar Khan-2010, where the actress dances with sexual implication*)
- Munni badnaam huyee! (*A line of a song from an Indian Hindi commercial film- Dabang-2010, where the actress dances with sexual implication*)
- Chammak challo! (*A line of a song from an Indian Hindi commercial film- Ra.One-2011, where the actress dances with sexual implication*)

*Source: Researchers’ observations and focus group discussions with female and male students*

**Effects**

**Consequences:** Studies similar to this research have shown that the consequences of sexual misconduct even at low levels for the victims could include impaired psychological well-being, such as degraded self-esteem, nervousness, irritability, and anger<sup>22</sup>. Victims appear to react differently. Among the female students surveyed, feeling of guilt, humiliation, anger, and degradation were found common denominators.



<sup>22</sup>Popovich (1988). Sexual Harassment in Organization. Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal, 1 (4), 273-282

69 per cent victim female student *became angry or indignant* after verbal sexual remarks. 37 per cent victim *became distressed* as an effect of this act. Often, the effects or consequences of sexual harassment become much severe that the victim becomes traumatic. The survey reveals that 11 per cent female students *got severe mental shock* due to this occurrence whereas this effect (i.e., *severe mental shock*) is much pronounced in the public universities (15%), and university-colleges (11%) compared to that of in private universities (2%), and in medical colleges (0%).

In university-colleges, 53 per cent respondents who experienced harassment through verbal sexual remarks *became distressed*, while the percentages on this indicator in other types of university is significantly lower (public university: 29%; private university: 26%; medical colleges: 27%); the reason could be a feeling of insecurity and frustration among the students in university-colleges where a sizable majority of the victims (87%) belong to the lower/middle class families. On the contrary, the percentage of female students hailing from lower economic status is fairly thin for private universities and medical colleges (Annex Table: Indicator 3-C302).

**Reactions:** Most victim exhibit avoidance behavior, for example, do not protest, keep silent or simply put up with the behavior. In some cases, victims blamed themselves for the situation, while others confide in friends. Most victims (94%; 377 out of 401) did not protest the act. Around three-fourths female students (70%) *did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted* just as another part of daily grind. 30 per cent victims *shared with friends, but did no more*.

**Reasons behind reactions:** Among those who *did not protest and went almost silent*, around three-fourths (53%) of the female students *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. 17 per cent did not protest; *felt shy*. 15 per cent did not protest due to *fear of further worse harassment* (Annex Table: Indicator 3-C306-307). Only a few, 24 victims out of 401 victims went for some sort of protest, most of whom did get not satisfactory justice; almost no victim reported to university authority for justice about their grievance (Annex Table: Indicator 3-C306).

#### Box 4.3: Harassments to the indigenous female students

It is found that female students from indigenous communities are treated as marginalized group by other university students, as well as teachers and management staff. They face harassing comments often in universities. The comments, in major cases, do not contain direct sexual implications but have some extreme derogatory meaning. Their different physical construction (compared to Bangladesh) is criticized in very rude manner. Often, fairer complexion of them (of some communities) becomes a curse of being primary target of sexual harassment. They try not to wear their traditional dress to avoid these types of harassment.

Source: Focus group discussions with female students from indigenous communities

#### Box 4.4: All-female institutes are not enough friendly

Even in all-female institutes, students often face harassing comments, though not directly associated with sexual implications. A portion of male teachers, male administrative and support staff also use some gender-insensitive words and gestures toward students. One participant in a focus group discussion said – *‘One of our teachers openly uses very objectionable comments in our class. He directly says that the position of female is much below than the male and the female should be confined into their houses’*. According to the participants, even some female teachers preach that *‘female should be engaged only in house household chores’*.

Source: Focus group discussion with female students from an all-female education institute

**Verbal sexual remarks**  
**Key Learning**

**Prevalence**

- Almost half of the female students (45%) faced verbal sexual remarks (401 out of 897).
- Prevalence of verbal sexual remarks against female students is highest in public universities (53%), followed by university-colleges (50%). Prevalence of verbal sexual remarks is less in private universities (30%) and medical colleges (26%) compared to that of public universities and university colleges.

**Types**

- Three-fourths of the victims (75%) accused *male students of other classes* as one of the perpetrators, followed by *male classmates* (22%). 7 per cent victims have reported *outsiders* as perpetrator. *Male teachers* had also been fingered as a perpetrator by 4 per cent victim female respondents.
- 28 per cent victims were harassed by using verbal sexual remarks made in the *classroom during off period*, followed by *playground* (22%), *in front of class when rush*(18%), *at corridor*(14%), and 9 per cent each at *classroom, during class* and *at stair/lift*.

**Effects**

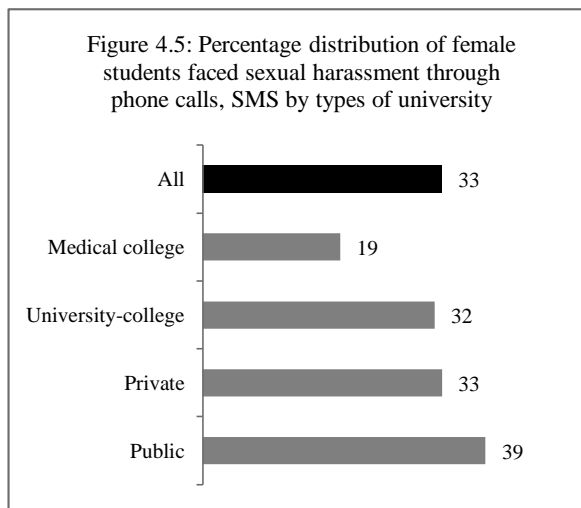
- 69 per cent victim female student *became angry* after having encountered verbal sexual remarks. 37 per cent victim *became distressed* as an effect of this harassment.
- It is revealed that most victims (94%; 377 out of 401) *did not protest the act*. As response, around three-fourths victims (70%) *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*.
- Among those who did not protest and went almost silent, around three-fourths (53%) of them did not protest as they *thought that usually these protests go in vein*.

## 4.2 Sexual Harassments through Phone, SMS

Online sexual harassment, cyber stalking, and other forms of technology related harassments are on the rise globally, and in Bangladesh also. *Sexting*<sup>23</sup> is a grooming concern for the female students of higher education institutes in this country.

### Prevalence

One-third female students (33%; 297 out of 897) faced sexual harassment from university related people through phone call, SMS (short message service). It is evident that this type of harassment occurs in most types of university to approximately one-third female students (public university: 39%, private university: 33%, university-college: 32%), while it is significantly lower in medical colleges (19%) (Figure 4.5; Annex Table C1). The situation needs special attention when it figures out- that 40 per cent victims had reported that they face this harassment almost every day or frequently (Annex Table Indicator 8: C802).



<sup>23</sup> *Sexting* is a new term. It is the act of sending sexually explicit messages or photographs, primarily between mobile phones. The term was first popularized in early 21st century. It is a portmanteau of *sex* and *texting*, where the latter is meant in the wide sense of sending a text possibly with images. *Sexting* is a recent phenomenon that comes with ubiquitous modern day communication tools of mobile phones and the internet. Apparently this was not a social concern that needed to be addressed among the older generations. [Source: Teresa Edmond (2010). "Ringwood community addresses sexting". NorthJersey.com; retrieved from: [http://www.northjersey.com/news/education/84932002\\_Parents\\_students\\_get\\_the\\_4-1-1\\_on\\_sexting\\_.html](http://www.northjersey.com/news/education/84932002_Parents_students_get_the_4-1-1_on_sexting_.html) on March 14, 2012]

**Box 4.5: Prevalence of sexual harassment through phone: Could be higher than 33 per cent!**

33 per cent female students faced sexual harassment through phone calls or messages. But, in group discussions, participants stated that actually this figure (i.e., 33%) could be higher. According to the participants, female students, in the survey have stated only those cases where she is sure about the perpetrator of the act; but majority university students do possess a number of SIM cards from different mobile operators. All numbers are not known to even by his fellow classmates. In most cases, students use unknown number for such prohibited activities. Thus, in many cases, female students do not know, whether disturbing calls or messages are coming from her university mates or not. Moreover, as all the number of all the university related people are not possible to be known by one individual- thus, it is almost impossible for someone to assess accurately about the perpetrator who calls or send messages with disturbing sexual elements.

Source: Focus group discussions with female and male students

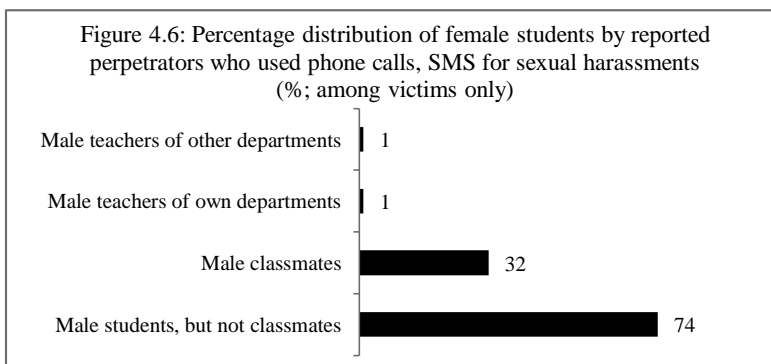
**Box 4.6: Examples of short messages sent to female students**

- “D (The) yellow dress u (you) wore yesterday made u super-duper sexy”.
- “Babe (indicating girl): Ooops! Ur (your) melons (breasts) r (are) 2 (too) biiiig (big) 2 (to) fit in ur bras. I can lend u (you) my hands 2 (to) do d (the) job. BTW (by the way), 2day (today) at 201 (a course number) class I looked at u & almost had my cream (ejaculation).”
- Shundoree, ektu dheke-dhuke cholai to bhalo. Tai na? Jeans pore jokhon tumi class e asho tokhon tomar sexy pa dekhe amader to matha kharap hoe jay. [Beautiful: Would not it be better to come with some traditional dress. When you come to class wearing jeans, your sexy legs make us wild.]
- I like ur b(\*) (\*)bs (breasts)!
- Rina (a pseudo name), I xprsd (expressed) ma (my) luv (love) 4 (for) u (you) again & again. But u refused it. I wil (will) propose u 4 1 more time only. If u refuse, then I wil make a naked photo of u in ma computer & wil MMS (multimedia messaging service) to all ur (your) classmates.

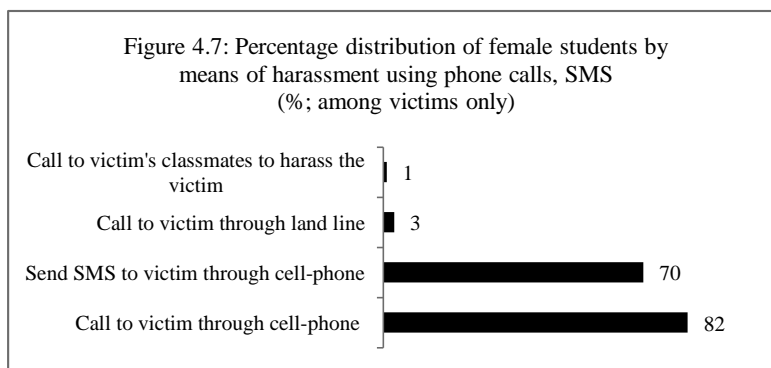
Source: Focus group discussions with female students and male students

**Types**

**Perpetrators:** While reporting about the perpetrators, 74 per cent among the victim female students accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment. The other category major perpetrators are *male classmates* (accused by 32 per cent). For detail, Annex Table Indicator 8: C803.



**Medium of harassment:** The survey indicates that more than four-fifths victims (82%) were harassed by *calls to cell-phone*. Apart from that 70 per cent of the victims were harassed by *short messages to cell-phones*. Only in 3 per cent cases, perpetrator used the *land phones*

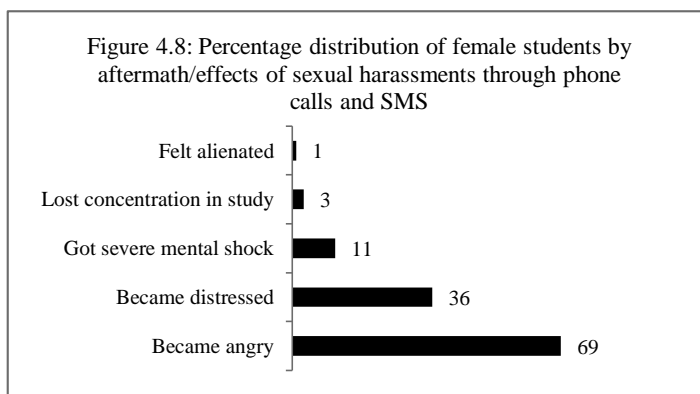


of the victims for the purpose of sexual harassments. It is interesting to note that in 1 per cent cases, the perpetrator *called victim’s classmates to harass the victim*. The means of harassments are similar irrespective of types of university (Figure 4.7; Annex Table Indicator 8: C804).

In the focus group discussions with female students, it has been revealed that some male students collect phone numbers of female students and provokes them to go with them and take photographs. Later on, they black mail using the photo. Sometime, the phone numbers of the targeted female students are widely circulated for harassment. Some male students of other departments collect cell phone number of female students from mobile re-charge stores and harass them through calling or sending messages.

**Effects**

**Consequences:** These acts have serious impingement upon the victim female students. The current study reveals that 69 per cent of the victims *became angry* after getting such undesired phone calls and SMSs. More than one-third (36%) *became distressed* after occurrence of that act. 11 per cent *got severe mental shock* as a consequence. Around 3 per cent *lost their concentration in study* (Annex Table Indicator 8: C802).



**Box 4.7: An experience of sexual harassment through phone calls and SMS**

“Then, I was student of first semester in first year. One day I received a text message saying ‘*You turned me on with your sexy figure. I need you badly*’. The number was unknown to me. I was shocked to receive such an indecent text message. Messages of this type were continued to be stored in my message inbox. The language of the messages became vulgar day by day. I started to suspect all male around me. At that period, I shared this experience with a friend who was working in a cell phone operator company. He, unofficially, informed me that the number does not have proper registration but he managed the physical location of that number. I came to learn that the number was being used from two locations- at night from Kalabagan\* and at day time from my own university campus. In the next day, coincidentally I came to know from a classmate that one of my male teachers resides at Kalabagan. I hunched something devious but was not sure. Then, I played a trick; I replied through a text message writing ‘*Please, personally contact me*’. I thought that this type of message will mislead the culprit and he will reveal his identity. I continued to send this type of messages. In-addition, to validate my suspicion, I started to meet more with that teacher whom I was suspecting. The trick worked. One day, I received a phone call from that number. The caller revealed his identity, and it was that teacher! I was horrified to know the truth; besides, the teacher threatened me that if anyone knows about this- he simply will give me a very poor grade. I was horrified to foresee the consequences. The moral picture of a teacher, which I had in my mind from my childhood, came to a big question mark. I could not share this with my parents as I thought that they will blame me for this. I had to end up with a very poor grade at that teacher’s course as I did not respond his call to have sex with him”

\* This is not the real name of the place, rather a pseudo name.

Source: Case study with a female student who was the victim of sexual harassment through cell-phone

**Reactions:** More than one-fifth of the victims (85%) *went almost silent and did not protest this act*. As response to the occurrence, among victims of this act, more than half of the female students (55%) *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. One-third of the victims (34%) *shared with friends, but did no more* (Annex Table Indicator 8: C805).

**Box 4.8: Cell-phone operators' perspective on sexual harassment through phone calls and SMS**

The cell phone operators receive number of complaints on receiving harassing phone calls, text messages, and multimedia messages (containing photo, music, and video). 2/3 years back there was some formal system to entertain such complaints if the victim followed proper procedure (e.g., an application with a copy of general diary in local police station). In the past, a section of cell phone operator investigated the issue by calling the number of the accused perpetrator; they requested the accused perpetrator to stop such activity and if failed, then they used to block the number(s). But, in recent years, such service from the cell-phone operators is not available. Rather, the cell-phone operators have introduced a value added service to block some numbers, which has a cost to use. But, one of the drawbacks of this service is that messages (text or multimedia) cannot be blocked from a specific cell phone number.

Source: Key informant interviews with officials from two leading cell phone operators of Bangladesh

**Reasons behind reactions:** Among the victims who remained almost silent, three-fourths of them (74%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. Around one-fifth (18%) did not protest due to *fear of more serious consequences*. 14 per cent did not protest as *felt shy* (Annex Table Indicator 8: C806). Only 44 out of 253 victims went for some sort of protest- and as usual, most of them (around 70%) did not receive any satisfactory justice (Annex Table: Indicator 8-C807).

### ***Sexual Harassments through Phone, SMS*** **Key Learning**

**Prevalence**

- One-third (33%) female student faced sexual harassment by university related people through phone call, SMS (short message service (297 out of 897).

**Types**

- More than four-fifths of the victims (82%) reported that they were harassed by *cell-phone calls*. 70 percent victims were harassed by *short messages to cell-phones*. The means of harassments are similar irrespective of the type of universities.
- Among the victim female students, 74 per cent accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment. The other major reported perpetrators are *male classmates* (accused by 32 per cent).

**Effects**

- 70 per cent victims *became angry* after getting such phone calls and SMSs. More than one-third (36%) *became distressed* after the occurrence of that act.
- More than one-fifth of the victims (85%) *went almost silent and did not protest* this act. As response to the occurrence, among the victims of this act, more than half of the female students (55%) *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. One-third of the victims (34%) *shared with friends, but did no more*
- Among those who did not protest and went almost silent, three-fourths of them (74%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. Only 44 out of 253 victims went for some sort of protest- of which most of them (around 70%) did not receive any satisfactory justice.

### **4.3 Sexual Gesture**

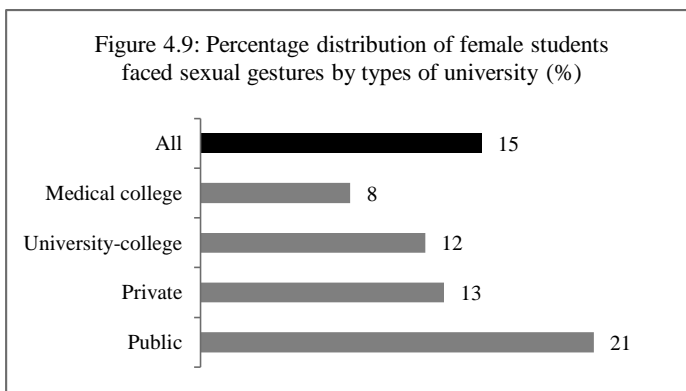
Motions or gestures or insinuation which resembles sexually-oriented ideas or thoughts is considered as sexual harassment as sexual gesture – especially when directed towards a particular individual. Staring in a sexually suggestive manner is also a sexual gesture<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Source: Types of Sexual Harassment: Retrieved from <http://www.lawfirms.com/resources/employment/sexual-harassment/types-sexual-harassment.htm> on July 5, 2012; and Understanding Sexual Harassment, The Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs Inc.: Retrieved from [http://kyasap.brinkster.net/InfoonSexualAssault/SexualHarassmentGeneralInformation/ tabid/89/Default.aspx](http://kyasap.brinkster.net/InfoonSexualAssault/SexualHarassmentGeneralInformation/tabid/89/Default.aspx) on July 8, 2012



**Prevalence**

15 per cent female student faced sexual gestures (133 out of 897). The prevalence is highest in public universities and lowest in medical colleges. 21 per cent female students in public universities faced sexual gestures, which is 2.6 times higher than that of medical colleges (8%) (Figure 4.9; Annex Table C1). It is found that irrespective of types of university, in most cases, sexual gestures by campus related people outside campus occurred significantly less frequently compared to the occurrence within the campus (Annex Table C1).



**Box 4.9: Common gestures to sexually harass female students**

**Staring directly and/or long time**

- Towards female face
- Towards female breast
- Towards female heap

**Staring stealthily**

- Towards female breast
- Towards female heap from backside
- Towards shape of undergarments (especially brassier) from backside

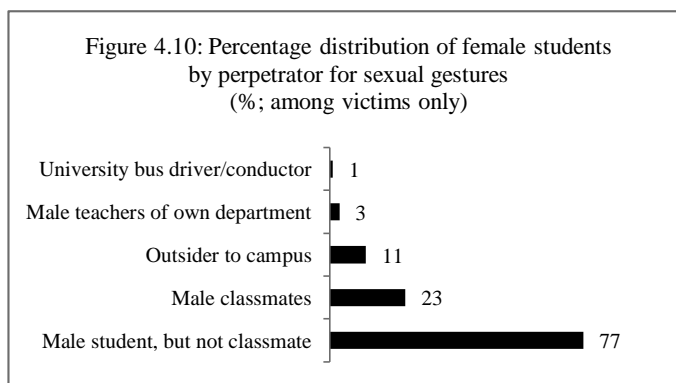
**Body movement**

- Itching male genital area
- Showing shapes of female body parts using hands
- Movement of waist indicating sexual intercourse
- Movement of hands and fingers indicating sexual intercourse

*Source: Researchers' observations and focus group discussions with female and male students*

**Types**

**Perpetrators:** The research explores that over three-fourths of the victims (77%) of sexual gestures accused *male students of other classes* as perpetrator. Irrespective of types of university, *male students of other classes* have been ranked as the main culprit (Figure 4.9).



On the other hand, around one-fourth of the victims (23%) accused *male classmates* as perpetrator. It is interesting

to observe that the percentage of victims accusing their *male classmates* as perpetrators is 11 per cent for university colleges, while the figure ranges between 25 per cent and 29 per cent for other types of university (i.e., public universities, private universities, and medical colleges).

As reported by 11 per cent victims, *outsiders to campus* are also perpetrator. This phenomenon is more prominent in public universities (18%) and medical colleges (13%), compared to that in private universities (4%) and university-colleges (3%). This is quite rational as private universities and university-colleges have more restricted campus compared to others (i.e., public universities and medical colleges).

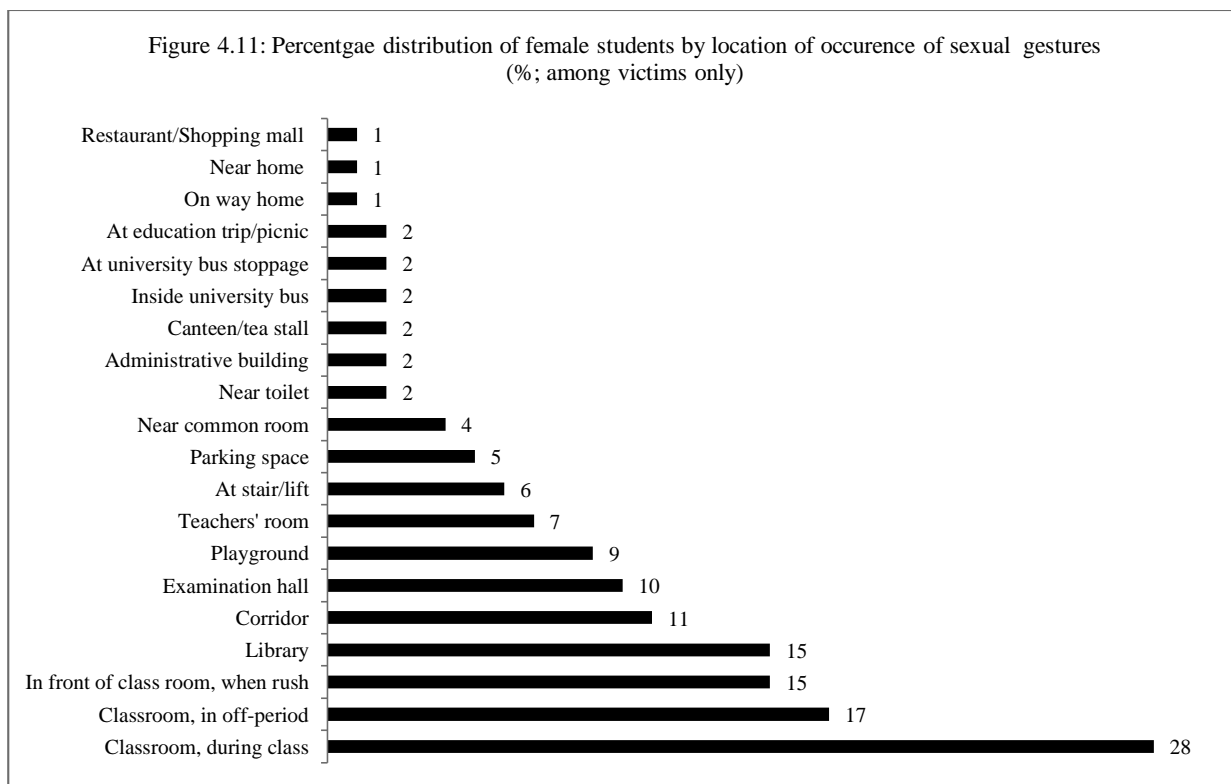
Sometimes, teachers in the higher education institutes are the sexual offenders of female student. It is to note that 3 per cent of the *male teachers of own departments* have also been accused as perpetrator (Annex Table: Indicator 6-C603).

**Locations:** While considering the place of occurrence of sexual gestures, the *classroom (during class)* has been reported most frequently as the location of sexual gesture; 28 per cent of the victims reported about it. Sexual gestures are practiced in the *classrooms, in off-period*; 17 per cent of the victims reported about it. 15 per cent reported that this occurs *in front of classroom, in a rush*. This is also prevalent at *library, corridor, examination hall, playground, even at the teacher’s room* (Figure 4.11; Annex Table: Indicator 6-C604).

**Box 4.10: Cases of sexual gestures**

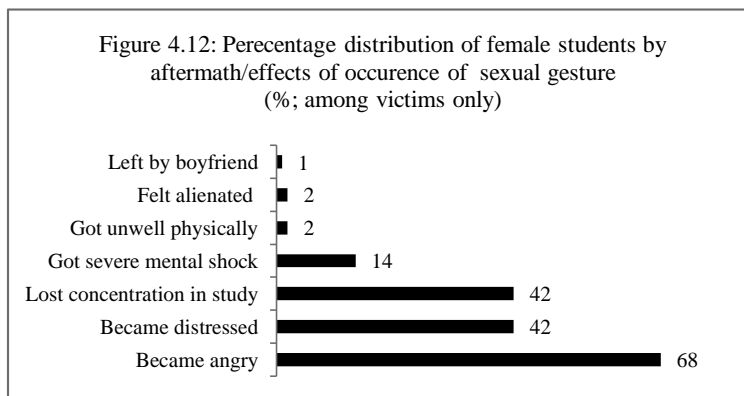
- ‘A number of political hoodlum or *mastans* are always present in front of our canteen. When we crossed them, many a times they harass us not only using inappropriate and creepy language, but also by very indecent body language. The administration does not take any action against them as they are politically empowered’.
- ‘When we use stairs to come down, often a group of male students follow us from behind and stare towards our heaps; we can feel it even they are behind ourselves. No doubt, it is a discomfort for us. But we cannot do anything about that’.
- ‘Certain outsiders along with some students roam around our university entrance and make some indecent body gesture to us. Ever and anon they do it in front of petrol-police. But none protested it ever’.

*Source: Focus group discussions with female students*



## Effects

**Consequences:** The nature of effects varied considerably among the victims. 68 per cent victim female students *became angry* as a result of this type of sexual harassment. 42 per cent each *became distressed* and *lost concentration in study*. 14 per cent *got severe mental shock* (Figure 4.12; Annex Table: Indicator 6-C602).



Reactions to this unwelcomed act are found different for different victims. Almost all victims (96%) *went almost silent and did not protest* this behavior. As response to the occurrence, among the victims, three-fourths (74%) *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. One-fourth (24%) of the victims *shared with friends, but did no more* (Annex Table: Indicator 6-C606).

**Reasons behind consequences:** Among those, who did not protest and went almost silent, more than three-fifths of them (63%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. More than one-third of the victims (36%) did not protest as they *felt shy* (Annex Table: Indicator 6-C607).

Only 5 out of 133 victims made some sort of protest but they also failed to get some effective justice (Annex Table: Indicator 6-C607).

### Sexual Gesture Key Learning

#### Prevalence

- 15 per cent of the female students faced sexual gestures (133 out of 897). The prevalence is highest in public universities and lowest in medical colleges (8%).

#### Types

- More than three-fourths of the victims (77) of sexual gestures accused *male students of other classes* as the perpetrator. Around one-fourth victims (23%) accused *male classmates* as perpetrator. 11 per cent victims reported *outsiders to campus* as perpetrator.
- *Classroom (during class)* has been reported most frequently as location of occurrence of sexual gesture; 28 per cent victims reported about it. Sexual gesture is practiced in *classrooms, during off-period*; 17 per cent victims reported about it. 15 per cent reported that this occurs *in front of classroom, when there is a rush*.

#### Effects

- 68 per cent female students *became angry* as a result of this type of sexual harassment. 42 per cent each *became distressed* and *lost concentration in study*. 14 per cent *got severe mental shock*.
- Almost all victims (96%) *went almost silent and did not protest* this behavior. Only 5 out of 133 victims went for some sort of protest but they also failed to get some effective justice.

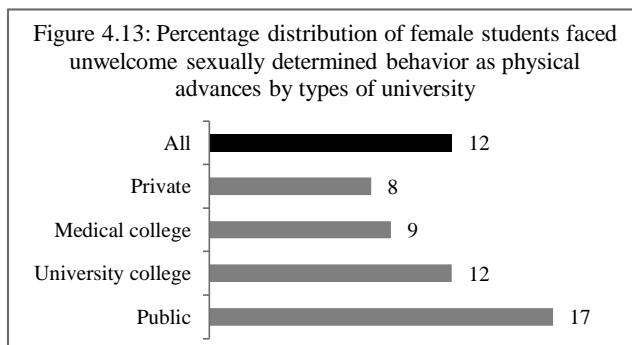
#### 4.4 Unwelcome Sexually Determined Behavior as Physical Advances

Unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances refers to unsolicited physical behavior of a sexual nature, which cause a person to feel endangered, intimidated, or demoralized which includes touch, pinching, patting etc.<sup>25</sup>

##### Prevalence

12 per cent female student faced unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (111 out of 897).

Prevalence is highest in public universities (17%) and lowest in private universities (8%). The figures are 9 per cent and 12 per cent respectively for medical colleges and university-colleges (Figure 4.13).



**Box 4.11: Male students’ perception about prevalence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances**

From quantitative survey with female students, it has been found that 12 per cent female students faced unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances. But, in group discussions with the male students of the universities, the participants stated that actually this figure (i.e., 12%) could be higher. According to the participants of focus group discussions, often female students think that the touch is unintentional (which is rather intentional) or a friendly touch (which is rather unfriendly). One participant in a discussion session confessed- *‘In most cases female classmates treat me as a sober person; in-fact, I to take undue advantage of my seemingly good boy look. Sometime I keep my hands on shoulders of my female classmates as friendly gesture- where, in back of my mind I do feel some sexual enjoyment’*.

*Source: Focus group discussions with male students*

It is commendable to note that in all type of universities reported around 2 per cent female students to be harassed through unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances outside campus, by campus related people (Annex Table C1).

44 per cent female student (among the victims only) reported that this act of sexual harassment occurs *very rarely*. 32 per cent reported its occurrence as *not frequent*. Thus, more than three-fourths female students (76%) had reported this behavior as *not a regular one*. However, 20 per cent female students reported the occurrence as *frequent* and 4 per cent reported it as *almost every day*. As compared to medical colleges and university-colleges, the frequency of this type of sexual harassment has been reported as more frequent in public universities and university-colleges (Annex Table Indicator 1: C-101).

##### Types

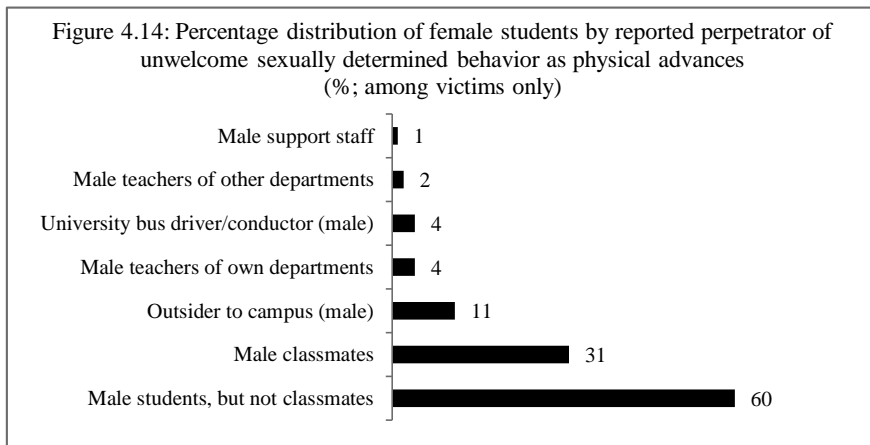
**Perpetrators:** In Figure 4.14 it has been shown that among victim female students, 60 per cent accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment. Other major perpetrators are: *male classmates* (accused by 31 per cent), *male outsider to campus* (accused by 11 per cent).

<sup>25</sup> Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment; Retrieved from <http://sexual-harassment.whocanissue.com/what-is-quid-pro-quo-sexual-harassment/> on July 9, 2012.

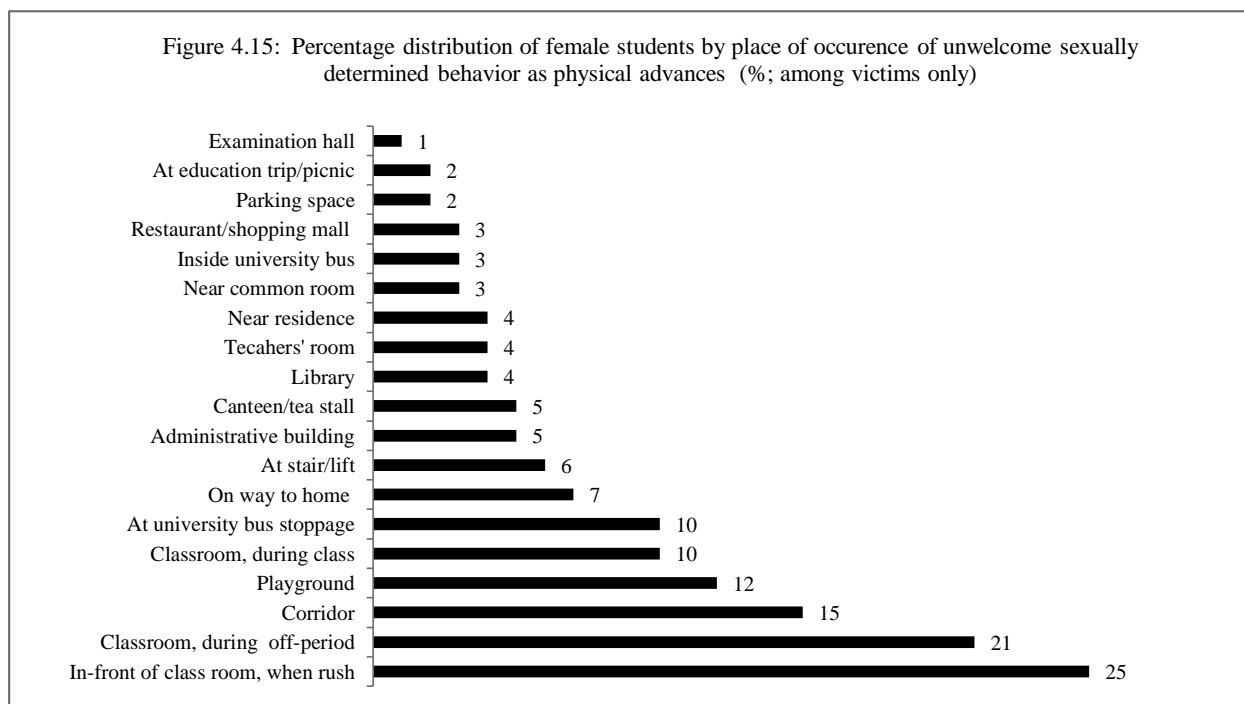
Contra way, a sizeable 56 per cent of victim female students in medical colleges had reported *male classmates* as perpetrator for this type of sexual harassment; which is 31 per cent for all universities taken together.

Among victims, *male students from other classes* had been the most reported perpetrator in university-colleges (85%) and private universities (80%). *Outsider to campus* had been accused as a perpetrator more frequently by the victims of medical colleges (33%) and private universities (20%), compared to university-colleges (3%) and public universities (9%).

*Male teachers of own department* had been accused as a perpetrator only in public universities (8%), while quite unexpectedly, *male teachers of other departments* had been accused also as perpetrator in private universities (7%), and university colleges (3%) (Annex Table: Indicator 1-C103).



**Locations:** It has been found that 25 per cent victim female students faced this sexual harassment in *front of class, during rush*. The other major places of occurrence are: *classroom, in off-period* (21 per cent of the victims), *corridor* (15 per cent of the victims), *playground* (12 per cent of the victims), *classroom, during class* (10 per cent of the victims), and *university bus stoppage* (10 per cent of the victims). Moreover, in medical colleges, one-third female students (33%) reported *classroom, during class* as place of occurrence of this behavior; while the figure is 10 per cent for all types of universities. According to 32 per cent victims in university-colleges, a place of



this type of sexual harassment is the *classroom, in off-period*; the figures are 11 per cent and 15 per cent for medical colleges and public universities respectively. *Playground* as a place of this type of sexual harassment has been reported in the university-colleges by more than one-third (35%) victims- which is almost absent in other universities. According to 20 per cent victims in private universities, a place of this type of sexual harassment is the *canteen/tea-stall*; while reporting about this place has been less frequent in other universities. 32 percent victims in private universities reported *in-front of class room, when rush* as a place of this sexual harassment; while this figure is 11 percent in case of medical colleges. In the opinion of 33 percent victims in medical colleges, a location of this type of sexual harassment is the *corridor*; while the figure is 7 percent for private universities (Figure 4.15; Annex Table: Indicator 1-C104).

It has been found that 91 per cent female students reported *day time* as time of occurrence of this sexual harassment, followed by 6 per cent in *afternoon*, and 4 per cent in the *evening* (Annex Table: Indicator 1-C105).

In focus group discussions with female students, the participants have reported that both junior and senior male students and teachers harass the female students by touching the body. Some teachers try to do this in disguise of affectionate gesture. However, the number of teachers involved in such activities is insignificant. Sometime when cultural shows (e.g., music concert) are organized (especially at evening), some students and outsiders touch the body of female students. Sometime when female students come out from classroom after the class is over, male students intentionally come closer to them and touch the body.

**Box 4.12: Commonly reported sexually determined behavior as physical advances in the universities**

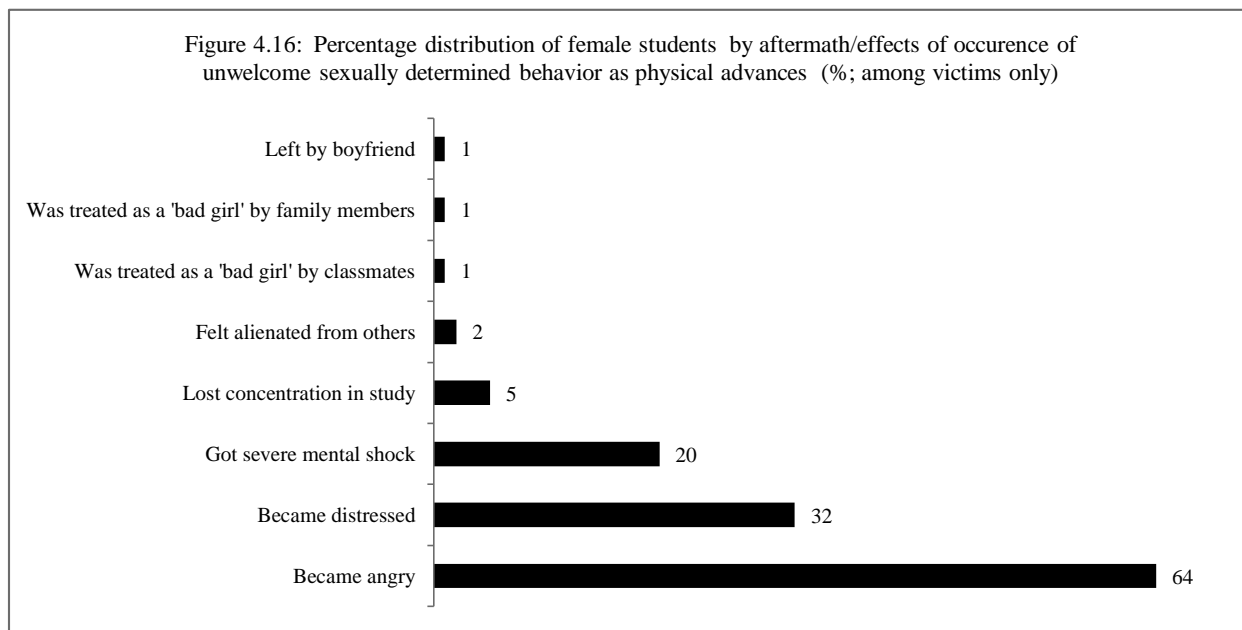
- Using hands to touch heap from backside
- Using elbows to touch breast from beside
- Keep hands on shoulders pretending friendly gesture
- Patting on back pretending friendly gesture
- Pinching in rush
- Using legs to touch females' thigh when sitting together in a bench
- Touching breasts from in front pretending unintentional clash
- Touching various body parts in cultural functions

*Source: Focus group discussions with female students and male students*

## **Effects**

**Consequences:** The deleterious effects of sexual harassments are multiplex. 64 per cent victim female student *became angry* as a result of this type of sexual harassment.

One-third victims (32%) *became distressed*, 20 per cent *got severe mental shock*. Some of them *lost concentration in study*, some *felt alienated*, some were *treated as a 'bad girl' by classmates and family members*, and some victim's *boyfriend left her* accusing that the victim herself instigated the act. (Figure 4.16; Annex Table: Indicator 1-C102).



**Reactions:** More than one-fifth of victims (82%) *went almost silent and did not protest* this behavior. As response to the occurrence, among the victims, more than half (52%) *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. One-fourth (26%) of the victims *shared with friends, but did no more*.

**Reasons behind reactions:** Among those who did not protest and went almost silent more than half of them (53%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. One-third of the victims (34%) did not protest as they *felt shy*. Around one-fifth victims (19%) did not protest due to *fear of worse harassment* 9 per cent did not protest due to *fear of being looked down socially* (Annex Table: Indicator 1-C107).

Only 18 out of 111 victims went for some sort of protest out of their own initiatives; no one went to police and only 2 went to university authority (Annex Table: Indicator 1-C106)<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Those who protested, some received justice; but the number of the cases are too small in this instance to draw some inferences (Annex Table: Indicator 1-C108 and C109).

*Unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances*

**Key Learning**

**Prevalence**

- 12 per cent female student faced unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (111 out of 897).
- In group discussions with male students, the participants stated that actually this figure (i.e., 12%) could be higher; according to the participants of focus group discussion- often female students think that the touch is unintentional (which is rather intentional) or friendly (which is rather unfriendly).

**Types**

- Among victim female students, 60 per cent accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment. The other major perpetrators are: *male classmates* (accused by 31 per cent), *male outsider to campus* (accused by 11 per cent).
- 25 per cent of the victim female student faced this sexual harassment *in front of class, when rush*. Other major places of occurrence are: *classroom, in off-period* (21 per cent of the victims), *corridor* (15 per cent of the victims), *playground* (12 per cent of the victims), *classroom, during class* (10 per cent of the victims), *at university bus stoppage* (10 per cent of the victims).

**Effects**

- The deleterious effects of sexual harassments are multiplex. 64 per cent female student *became angry* as a result of this type of sexual harassment. One-third female students (32%) *became distressed*, 20 per cent *got severe mental shock*.
- More than one-fifth victims (82%) *went almost silent and did not protest* this act.
- Among those who did not protest and went almost silent, more than half of them (53%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. One-third of the victims (34%) *did not protest as felt shy*. Around one-fifth victims (19%) *did not protest due to fear of worse situation*.
- Only 18 out of 111 victims went for some sort of protest out of their own initiatives; no one went to police, and only 2 went to university authority.

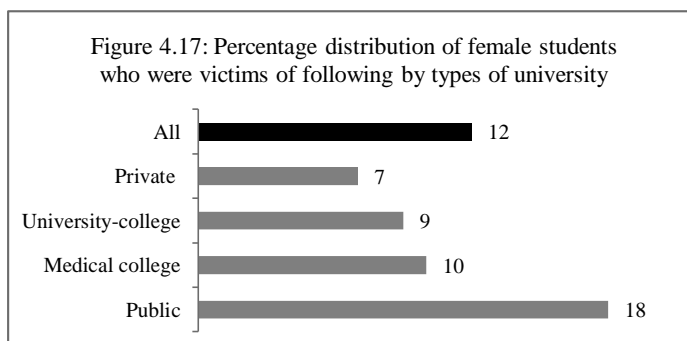
**4.5 Following**

Generally *following* refers of being followed by an individual or group not on a regular basis, usually not by the same individual or group.

**Prevalence**

12 per cent female student was followed (106 out of 897) by the perpetrator. The prevalence of *following* is highest in public (18%) and lowest in private universities (7%) (Figure 4.17; Annex Table C1).

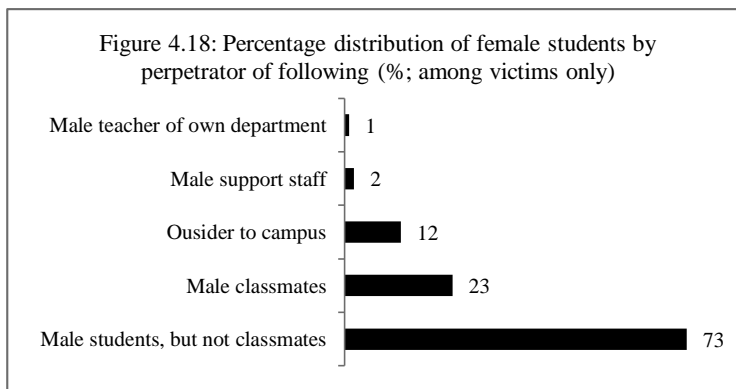
In focus group discussions with female students, it has been reported that male students follow female students in classroom, in campus and even up to home. The first year female students are the primary victims of following from the very beginning.



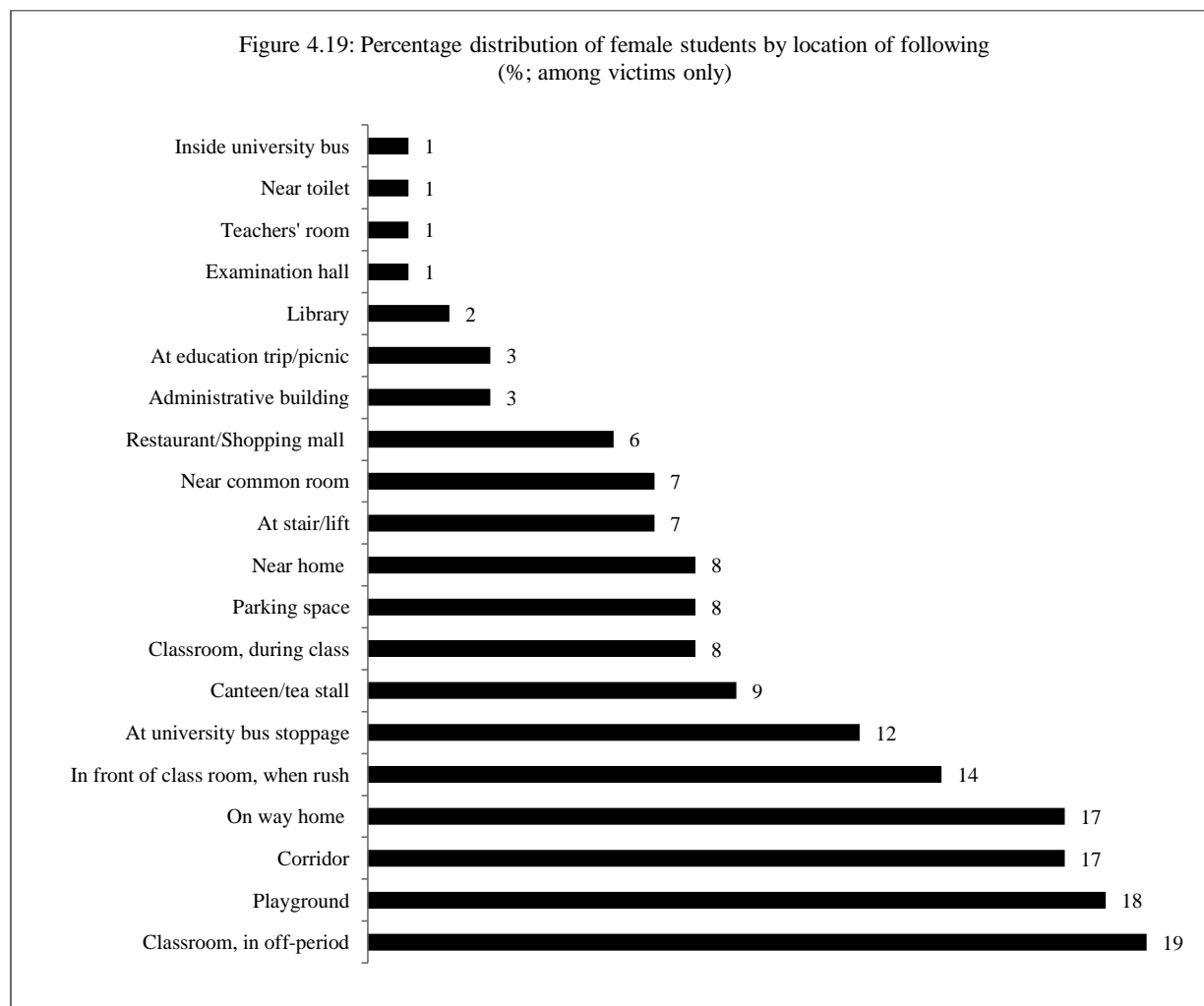


**Types**

**Perpetrators:** The study explores that around three-fourths (73%) of the victim female students accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment. The other major perpetrators are: *male classmates* (accused by 23 per cent), *male outsider to campus* (accused by 12 per cent) (Figure 4.18; Annex Table: Indicator 13-C1303).

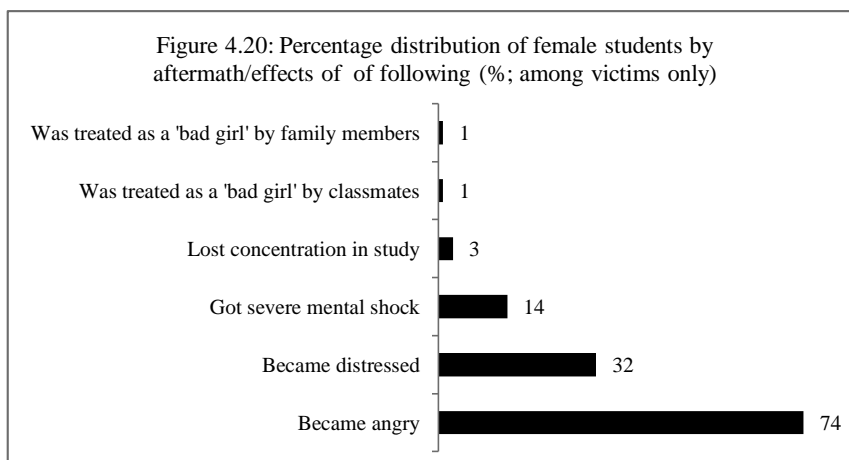


**Locations:**Female respondents’ mostly reported locations of *following* are as follows: *classroom, in off period* (19 per cent of victims), *playground* (18 per cent of victims), *corridor* (17 per cent of victims), and *on way home*(17 per cent of victims) (Figure 4.19; Annex Table: Indicator 13-C1304).



**Effects**

**Consequences:** As revealed from the survey, more than three-fourths victims (74%) became angry as a result of this type of sexual harassment. Around one-third (32%) became distressed, and 14 per cent of the victims got severe mental shock (Figure 4.20; Annex Table: Indicator 13-C1302).



**Reactions:** Almost all victims (91%) went almost silent and did not protest the act. As response to the occurrence, among victims, half (48%) did nothing, kept silent and took it granted. More than one-third (39%) of the victims shared with friends, but did no more (Annex Table: Indicator 13-C1306).

**Reasons behind reactions:** Among those who did not protest and went almost silent three-fifths of them (59%) did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein. Around one-fourth (22%) victims did not protest as felt shy. 28 per cent did not protest due to fear of worse situation (Annex Table: Indicator 13-C1307).

Only 12 out of 106 victims went for some protest, of whom 7 victims received some justices, but in case of remaining victims the perpetrator became more fierce and repeated the inhuman act again (Annex Table: Indicator 13-C1307).

**Following  
Key Learning**

**Prevalence**

- 12 per cent of the female students were victims of following (106 out of 897). The prevalence of following is highest in public (18%) and lowest in the private universities (7%).

**Types**

- Around three-fourths (73%) of the victim female student accused male students of other classes for this type of harassment. The other major perpetrators are: male classmates (accused by 23 per cent), male outsider to campus (accused by 12 per cent).
- Most reported locations of following are: classroom, during off period (19 per cent of victims), playground (18 per cent of victims), corridor (17 per cent of victims), and on way home, by campus related people (17 per cent of victims).

**Effects**

- More than three-fourths (74%) of the female students became angry as a result of this type of sexual harassment. Around one-third (32%) became distressed, and 14 per cent of the victims got severe mental shock.
- Almost all the victims (91%) went almost silent and did not protest the following.

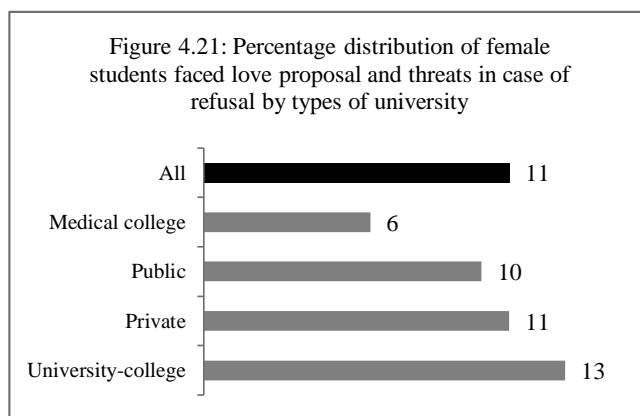
#### 4.6 Making Love Proposal and Exerting Threats in Case of Refusal

When some male places his love proposal to a female and exert threat in case of refusal- that is treated as a sexual harassment towards that female individual.

##### *Prevalence*

More than one-tenth (11%) female students faced love proposals and threats in case of refusal. A total of 96 out of 897 surveyed female students faced this type of harassment. Prevalence of this type of harassment is highest in university-colleges (13%), and lowest in medical colleges (6%) (Figure 4.21).

Mostly, the incidents took place in campus area, and in few cases, outside campus by campus related people (Annex Table C1).



From focus group discussions with female students, it has been found that in majority cases, the senior male students make love proposal to junior female students. They sometimes force female students to respond to their love proposal. When, it is from teachers or administrative staff, then the victims are threatened to take revenge by her academic degradation. Focus group participants opined that generally female students become victim of being following by male students before making of love proposals.

##### **Box 4.13: Male students' perception about making love proposals and exerting threats in case of refusal**

It is reveal from group discussions with male students that a major portion of them do possess misconception on the issue and also have some justification to commit such harassment towards female students. Majority of them opined that there is no wrong in expressing ones love to others, no matter, the recipients of proposals feel harassed or not. Some argued that female students also have some role in the process, otherwise these would not happen. Some verbatim of them were as follows:

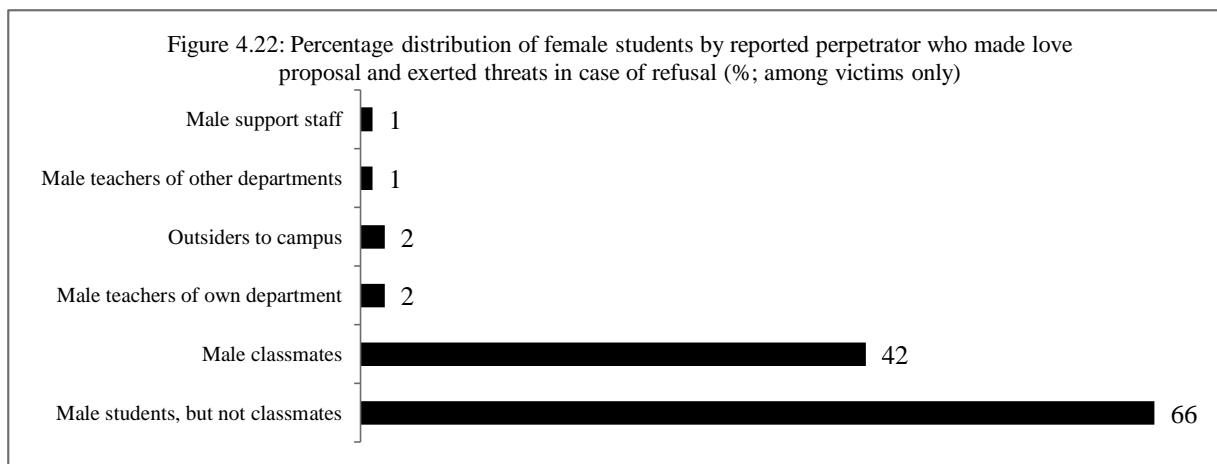
- 'We have our right to express love to anyone, anytime, anyhow. There is no wrong in expressing love'.
- 'Female students, first, instigate the process; without their *green signal* male students do not proceed'.
- 'Proposing love is no harassment; this is basic human right'.
- 'You must remember that- it takes two hands to make a clap'.
- 'If this is considered as a crime, then female should bear 50 per cent of the punishment'.
- 'If you do not agree with my proposal, then simply say- No. I do not understand why they take these seriously'.

Source: Focus group discussions with male students

##### *Types*

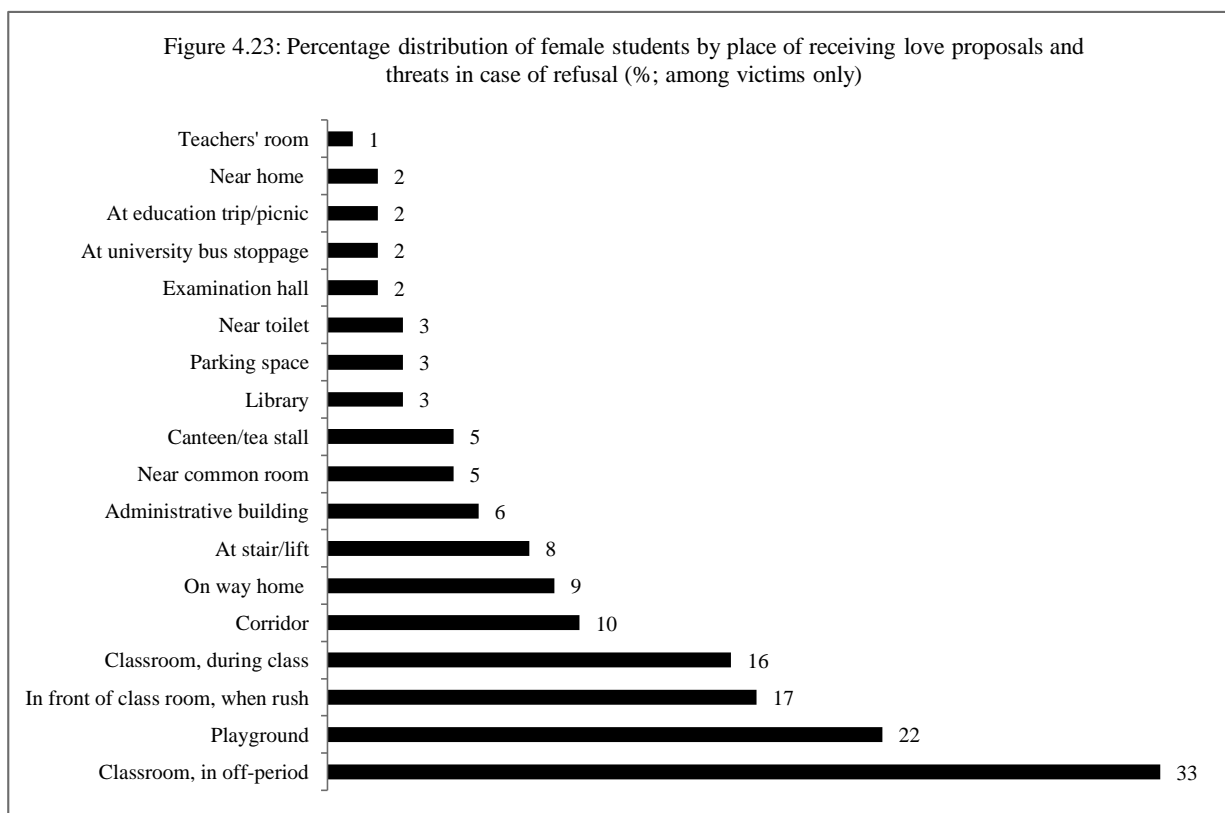
**Perpetrators:** Different categories of perpetrators directed sexual harassment of this kind. Among victim female students, two-thirds (66%) accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment, followed by *male classmates* (accused by 42 per cent). *Male teachers of own*

Department and male teachers of other departments have also been accused, though number of such occurrences is insignificant (Figure 4.22).



One interesting finding is that the most reported perpetrators of such harassment is *male students of other classes* as female students from public universities, private universities, and university-colleges experienced; on the other hand, in medical colleges, the most reported perpetrator were *male classmates* (Annex Table: Indicator 11-C1103).

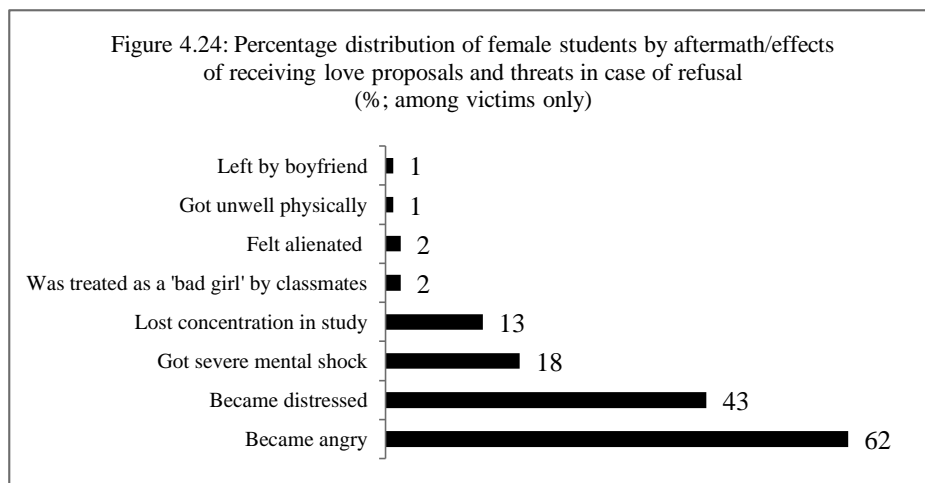
**Locations:** Survey data indicates that one-third of victim (33%) female students faced this sexual harassment in *classroom, during off-period*. Other major places of occurrence are: *playground* (22 per cent victims), *in front of class room, when rush* (17 per cent victims), and *classroom, during class* (16 per cent victims) (Figure 4.23; Annex Table: Indicator 11-C1104).



**Effects**

**Consequences:**

Around two-thirds (62%) of victims became angry as a result of this type of sexual harassment. 43 per cent became distressed and 18 per cent of the victims got severe mental shock (Figure 4.24; Annex Table: Indicator 11-C1102).



**Reactions:** Majority victims (88%) went almost silent and did not protest. As response to the occurrence, among victims, around half (45%) did nothing, kept silent and took it granted. The similar percentage of victims (46%) shared with friends, but did no more. A 16 per cent victim though shared with family members, but did not take any further action (Annex Table: Indicator 11-C1106).

**Reasons behind reactions:** Among those who did not protest and went almost silent 57 per cent of them did it because they thought that usually these protests go in vein. 29 per cent did not protest due to fear of worse act. Around one-fourth (22%) victims did not protest as they felt shy (Annex Table: Indicator 11-C1107).

*Making love proposal and exerting threats in case of refusal*  
**Key Learning**

**Prevalence**

- More than one-tenth (11%) female students faced love proposals and threats in case of refusal. The prevalence of this type of harassment is highest in university-colleges (13%), and lowest in medical colleges (6%).

**Types**

- Among victim female students, two-thirds (66%) accused male students of other classes for this type of harassment, followed by male classmates (accused by 42 per cent).
- One-third victim female students (33%) faced this in classroom, during off-period. Other major places of occurrence are: playground (22 per cent victims), in front of class room, when rush (17 per cent victims), and classroom, during class (16 per cent victims).

**Effects**

- Around two-thirds (62%) female students became angry as a result of this type of sexual harassment. A 43 per cent became distressed, and 18 per cent victims got severe mental shock.
- Majority victims (88%) went almost silent and did not protest.

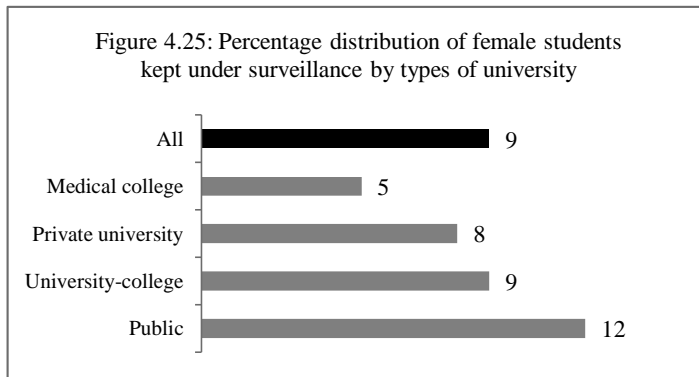
**4.7 Keeping under Surveillance**

Keeping under surveillance refers being kept under surveillance by an individual or group on a regular basis; usually keeping under surveillance starts with following.

**Prevalence**

Around one-tenth female students (9%) reported that they were kept under surveillance in or outside campus area by campus related people (81 out of 897 reported about this act).

As evident from the survey, the prevalence is highest in public universities (12%) and lowest in medical colleges (5%). The figures are 8 per cent and 9 per cent respectively for private universities and university-colleges (Figure 4.25; Annex Table C1).



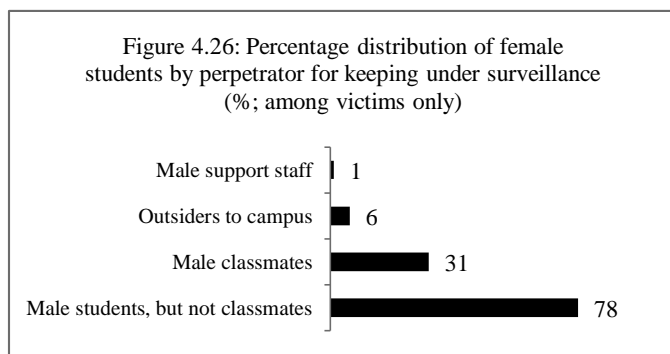
**Box 4.14: Keeping under surveillance and following are not the same**

According to the participants at focus group discussions, there is difference between *keeping under surveillance* and *following*. Generally *following* refers of being followed by an individual or group not on a regular basis, usually not by the same individual or group. On the contrary, *keeping under surveillance* refers being kept under surveillance by an individual or group on a regular basis; usually *keeping under surveillance* starts with *following*.

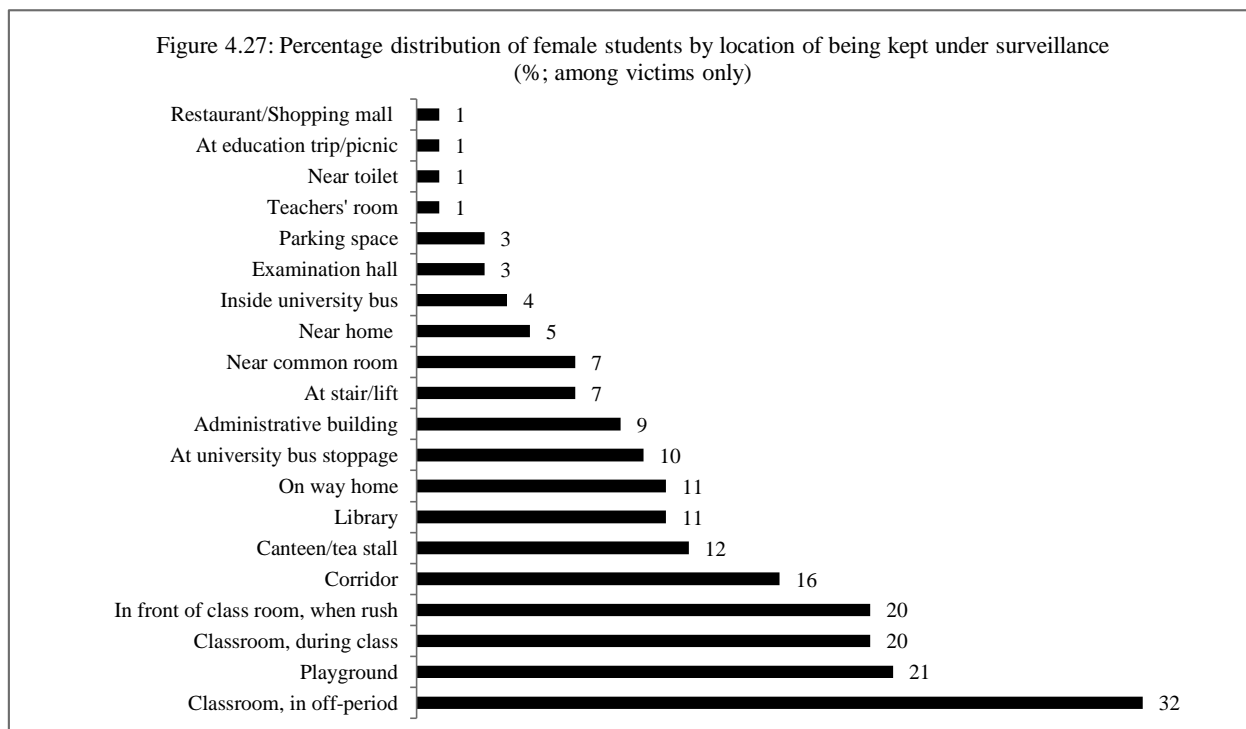
*Source: Focus group discussions with female students*

**Types**

**Perpetrators:** Among victim female students, more than three-fourths (78%) accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment, followed by *male classmates* (accused by 31 per cent). 6 per cent victims accused *outsiders to campus* as perpetrator of sexual harassment of this type (Figure 4.26; Annex Table: Indicator 15-C1503).



**Locations:** The most frequently reported locations of such harassment were: *classroom, during off period* (32 per cent victims), *playground* (21 per cent victims), *classroom, during class and in front of class* (20 per cent victims each), and *corridor* (16 per cent victims). An 11 per cent *on way home*, and 5 per cent *near home* were harassed respectively, by campus related people (Figure 4.27; see Annex Table: Indicator 15-C1504).



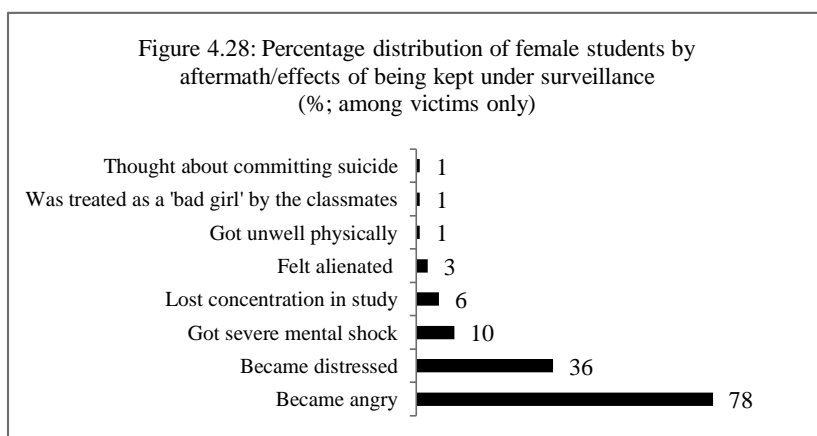
**Box 4.15: A case of keeping under surveillance**

I am from a *mafashshal* (semi-urban) area outside Dhaka, residing with some of my departmental female students in rented house beside university. From very beginning of my university class, I have been followed. At a university cultural program, a *borobhai* (senior student) illicitly stared at me. I felt embarrassed and left the auditorium; but that person with two of his fellow followed me to my residence. I was not sure about letting this known to my parents as they were against my studying in Dhaka alone. In fact, they were afraid of these types of problem. That evening, I shared this with my roommates. When I described it, one of my senior roommates informed me that the person is a senior student in our university with political affiliation; and he has previous records with such activity with female students. For the last three months I have been kept under surveillance. They know every step of mine. Informally, I shared this with one of my department teachers; but, the teacher also showed reluctance to take any actions. I have come to know from others that the man is very ferocious and can do almost everything he wants in this area. I am passing very difficult time. Sometime, I even think of going back home, leaving behind my university-study-career.

*Source: Case study with a female student who was the victim of being kept under surveillance*

**Effects**

**Consequences:** The eventuality of being kept under surveillance is agonizing for female students. As found, more than three-fourths of the victims (78%) *became angry* as result of this type of sexual harassment. Another one-third (36%) *became distressed* and 10



per cent got severe mental shock. It is notable that 1 per cent victims even thought about committing suicide as an effect of this malign (Figure 4.28; Annex Table: Indicator 15-C1502).

**Reactions:** Almost all victims (98%; 79 out of 81 victims) remained nearly silent and did not protest this act. (Annex Table: Indicator 15-C1506).

**Reasons behind reactions:** Close on two-thirds of victims (63%) did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein. More than one-fourth (29%) victims did not protest rather feared of worse act; about one-fourth of the victims (22%) did not protest as they felt shy (Annex Table: Indicator 15-C1507).

Only 2 out of 81 victims strived for some kind of protest but they also failed to get some effective justice (Annex Table: Indicator 15-C1508).

<i>Keeping under surveillance</i> <b>Key Learning</b>	
<b>Prevalence</b>	➤ Around one-tenth female students (9%) reported that they were kept under surveillance. As evident from the survey, the prevalence is highest in public universities (12%) and lowest in medical colleges (5%).
<b>Types</b>	➤ Among victims, more than three-fourths (78%) accused <i>male students of other classes</i> for this type of harassment, followed by <i>male classmates</i> (accused by 31 per cent). ➤ Mostly reported location of following are: <i>classroom, in off period</i> (32% victims), <i>playground</i> (21% victims), <i>classroom, during class and in front of class</i> (20% victims each), and <i>corridor</i> (16% victims).
<b>Effects</b>	➤ More than three-fourths of victims (78%) became angry as a result of this type of sexual harassment. More than one-third (36%) became distressed and 10 per cent got severe mental shock. It is notable that 1 per cent victims even thought about committing suicide. ➤ Almost all victims (98%; 79 out of 81 victims) remained nearly silent and did not protest this act.

#### 4.8 Sexual Harassment through Internet

The ever-increasing use of internet in past twenty years has served as a medium for sexual harassment that has, until recently, gone relatively unnoticed. While internet has provided an array of benefits and advantages for today's society, its darker side has substantially emerged as internet users are being subjected to sexual harassment, *cyber stalking*, and *cyber bullying* on a regular basis. Sexual harassment on internet can occur in a variety of ways and through a variety of mediums. Some of these mediums include, but are not limited to: (1) chat rooms; (2) internet forums/message boards; (3) social networking sites; (4) instant messaging; (5) e-mail; (6) internet advertising; (7) redirected/ automatic linking; (8) spam; and (9) pop-ups<sup>27</sup>.

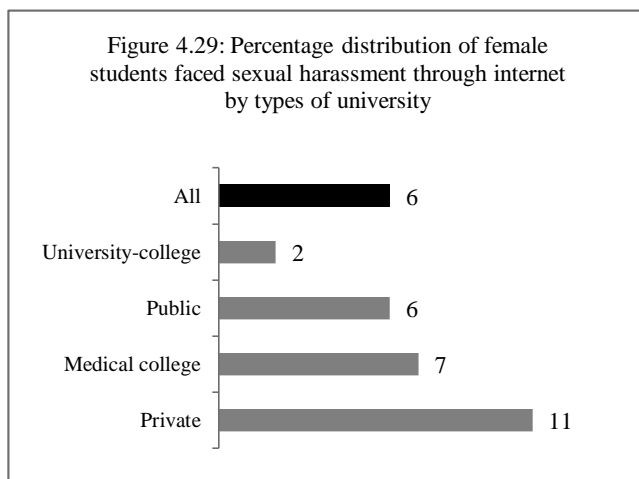
<sup>27</sup>Sexual Harassment on the Internet. Retrieved from [http://www.unc.edu/courses/2010spring/law/357c/001/internet\\_harassment/internet-harassment.html](http://www.unc.edu/courses/2010spring/law/357c/001/internet_harassment/internet-harassment.html) on March 18, 2012. This site was created for the purpose of a Cyberspace Law seminar class taught at the University of North Carolina School of Law. The site was created by Lucy Barrios and Katrina Sosa and is intended for educational purposes only].



**Prevalence**

From the current survey, it is found that 6 per cent of female students of universities in and around Dhaka faced sexual harassment through internet by campus related people.

Prevalence is highest in private universities (11%) and lowest in university-colleges (2%) in this regard. This is logical in the sense that private university students are relatively from well-to-do family background and have better access as well as frequent use of internet compared to students of other types of university.



The percentage figures on this indicator for public universities and medical colleges are 6 per cent and 7 per cent respectively (Figure 4.29; Annex Table C1).

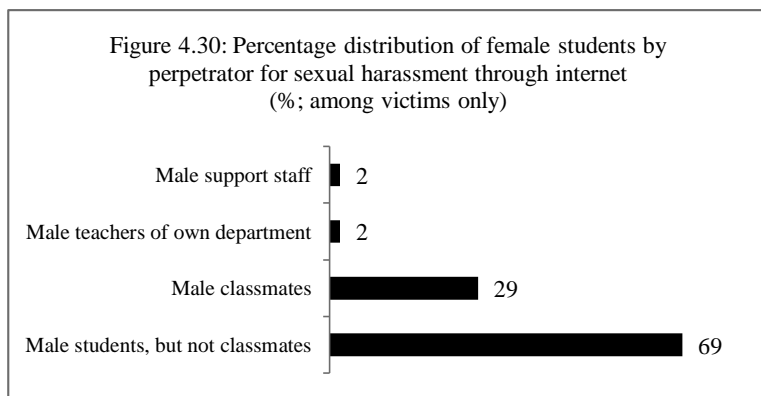
**Box 4.16: Prevalence of sexual harassment through internet: Could be higher than 6 per cent!**

From quantitative survey with female students, it has been found that 6 per cent female students faced sexual harassment through phone calls or messages. But, in group discussions, participants stated that actually this figure (i.e., 6%) could be much higher. According to the participants, the female students, in the survey, have mentioned only those cases where they are sure about perpetrators of the acts; but in most cases, the students use fake Identification or accounts with different names for such prohibited activities. Thus, in many incidents, the female victims do not know, whether the acts are being conducted by her university mates or not. Thus it is extremely difficult for someone to assess accurately about the perpetrator who used internet for sexual harassments.

*Source: Focus group discussions with female and male students*

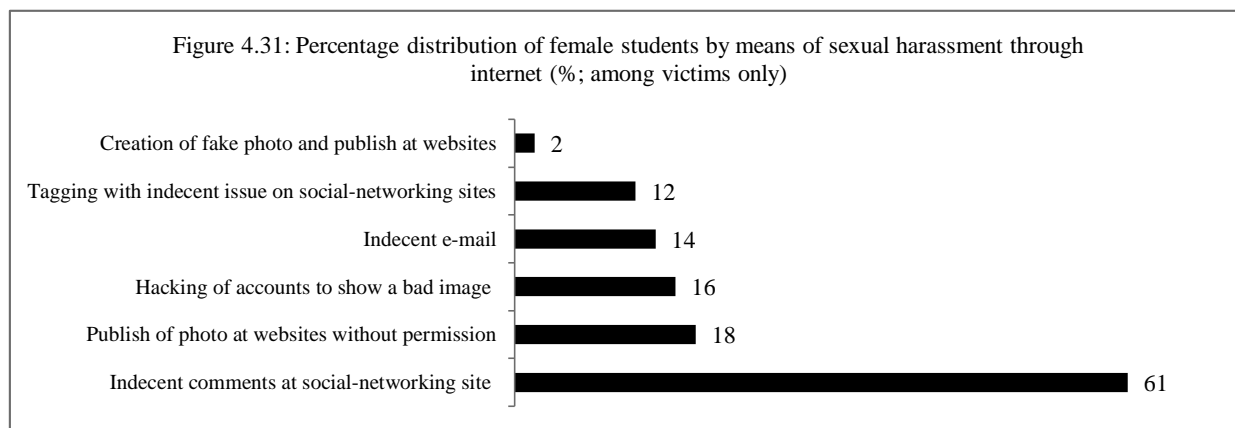
**Types**

**Perpetrators:** Most of the respondents (69%) said that the perpetrator for internet harassment was *male students of other classes*, followed by *male classmates* (accused by 29 per cent). *Male teachers of other departments* have also been accused, though number of such occurrences is negligible (Figure 4.30; Annex Table: Indicator 9-C903).



**Medium:** Majority (61%) victims reported about *indecent comments at social-networking sites* (mostly at *facebook*). Reportedly, around one-fifth (18%) victims faced the situation of *publishing of victim's photo at websites without permission*. 16 per cent victim had experienced

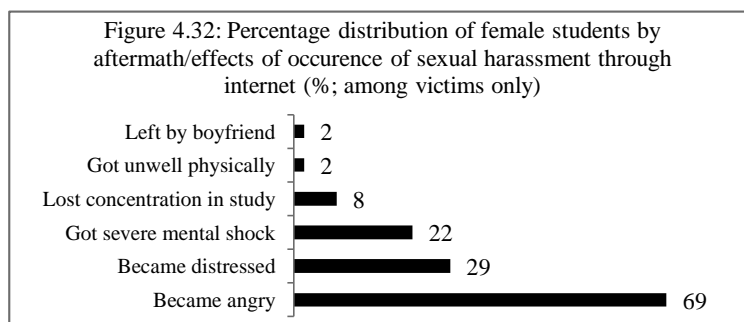
*hacking of account and using that account to create a bad image of the owner of that account. 12 per cent victim reported about tagging with some indecent elements at social-networking sites. 2 per cent reported about creation of fake photos and publish it on websites (Figure 4.31; Annex Table: Indicator 9-C904).*



The study observes that students mostly use internet by their cell phone, followed by desktop, and laptop. Students use university computer lab frequently (in applicable cases, where there is computer lab in the department/university). Besides, some students also go to cyber cafes to use internet. Some use computer of friends or family members in this regard.

**Effects**

**Consequences:** This type of sexual harassment affected female students differently. More than two-thirds victims (69%) *became angry*. Round about one-third (29%) victim *became distressed*, and 22 per cent *got severe mental shock*. Albeit small in number, still 2 per cent victims reported of *becoming physically unwell as a result of mental shock*. 2 per cent victim was *left by boyfriend* as a consequence of it (Figure 4.32; Annex Table: Indicator 9-C902).



**Reactions:** Majority victims (88%) *went almost silent and did not protest* the sexual harassment using internet. Among victims, 59 per cent *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. 39 per cent of the victims only *shared with friends, and did no more*. (Annex Table: Indicator 9-C905).

**Reasons behind reactions:** Around four-fifths (78%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. One-fourth of them (24%) *did not protest due to fear of worse act*. (Annex Table: Indicator 9-C906).

Only 6 out of 51 victims did some protest without any positive outcomes (Annex Table: Indicator 9-C907).

*Sexual harassment through internet*  
**Key Learning**

**Prevalence**

- 6 per cent female student of universities in Dhaka and around faced sexual harassment through internet by campus related people. The prevalence is highest in private universities (11%) and lowest in university-colleges (2%).

**Types**

- Among victims, more than two-thirds (69%) accused *male students of other classes* for this type of harassment, followed by *male classmates* (accused by 29 per cent).
- Two-thirds (61%) victims reported about *indecent comments at social-networking sites* (mostly at *facebook*) as a means of such harassment. Around one-fifth (18%) victims mentioned about *publishing of victim's photo at websites without permission*. 16 per cent victim said about *hacking of account and using that account to create a bad image of the owner of that account*. 12 per cent victim reported about *tagging with some indecent elements at social-networking sites*. 2 per cent reported about *creation of fake photos and publish it on websites*.

**Effects**

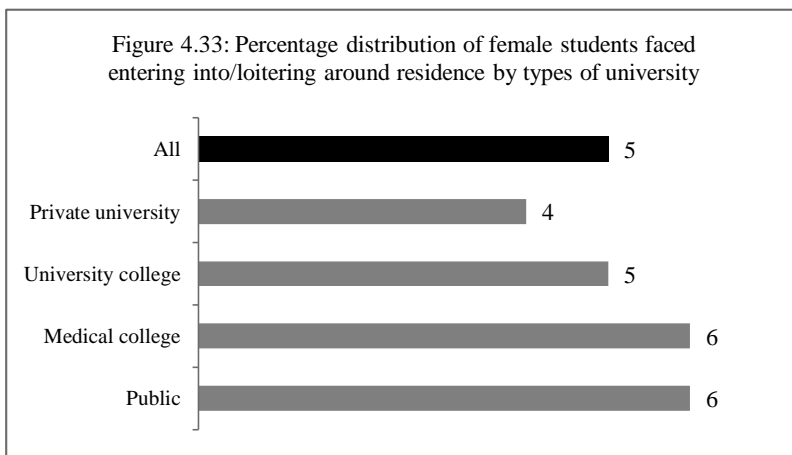
- More than two-thirds victims (69%) *became angry* as a result of this type of sexual harassment. Around one-third (29%) victims *became distressed*, and 22 per cent victims *got severe mental shock*.
- Majority victims (88%) *went almost silent and did not protest*.

#### 4.9 Entering into/Loitering around Residence or Study Place

##### Prevalence

5 per cent female student was victim of sexual harassment by entering into/loitering around residence or study place (48 out of 897). The prevalence rate varies within a small range between 4 per cent and 6 per cent by types of university (Figure 4.35; Annex Table C1).

In focus group discussions with female students it has been communicated that this act usually starts with *following* and then *entering into/loitering around residence or study place* starts.



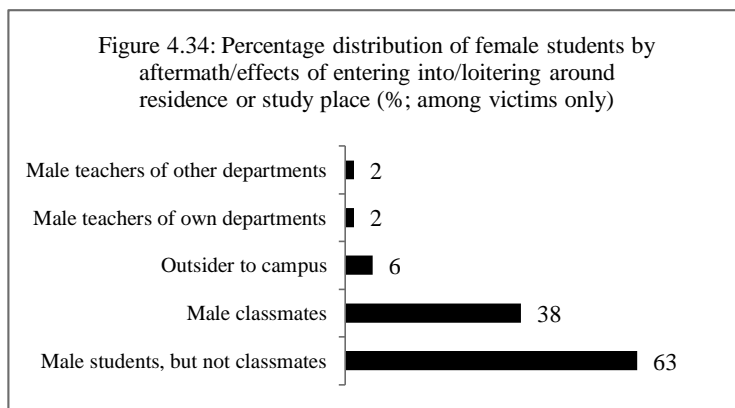
**Box 4.17: Running a women hostel by private-initiatives is no easy task in Dhaka city**

‘Still, there is a common misconception that *bad women* live in hostels and they are involved in prostitution in disguise of other occupation. Sometime, even local political leaders, police officers, and elites do possess this wrong idea. In this backdrop, running a women hostel by private-initiatives is no easy task in Dhaka city. We have to *manage* and *satisfy* everyone from local *mastans* to local police stations- either by networking or simply by giving money; in most cases, we have to use both. A couple of months ago we had a bitter experience. One of our boarders, who is currently reading in a university was followed by a senior student of that university; he proposed for an affair, but the girl refused. Then, the senior student with a group of people started loitering around our hostel even in midnight. First, we tried to solve it by mutual understanding. But, the situation went to a level where it was almost an *unofficial house arrest* for the girl. Parents of that girl went to local police station, but police were reluctant to take action as the accused person is from a very powerful family. Parents of that girl released the girl from our hostel and took her to their own house at district town. So far I know, the targeted boarder is yet to start her class in university.’

Source: Key informant interview with manager of a privately-run hostel for women in Dhaka

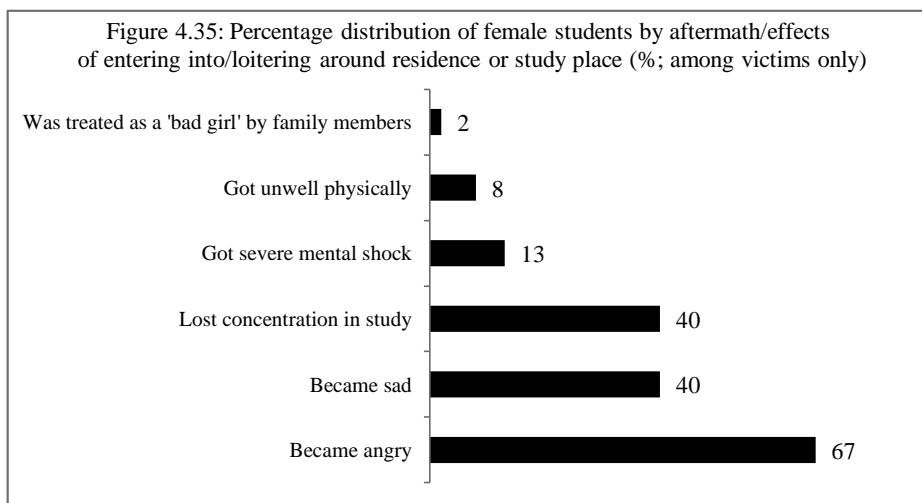
**Nature**

**Perpetrators:** As mentioned by nearly two-thirds (63%) of the victims *male students of other classes* were responsible for the act. The next being *male classmates* (accused by 38 per cent) were responsible. Unfortunate enough, *male teachers of other departments* have also been accused. Though number of such occurrences is very small, this is unquestionably an issue of concern from moral standpoint (Figure 4.34; Annex Table: Indicator 16-C1603).



**Effects**

**Consequences:** The consequences were tormenting for the victim female students in the survey area. As was found, two-thirds of victims (67%) *became angry* as a result of this type of sexual harassment. 40 per cent each *became distressed* and lost concentration in study. 13 per cent of the victims *got severe mental shock*, and 8 per cent even *became physically unwell from the extreme mental pressure* (Figure 4.37; Annex Table: Indicator 16-C1602).



**Reactions:** Majority victims (81%; 39 out of 48 victims) *went almost silent and did not protest* the act. As reaction to the occurrence, among the victims, 42 per cent *did nothing, kept silent and took it granted*. The similar percentage of the victims (42%) *shared with friends only, but did no more* (Annex Table: Indicator 16-C1606).

**Reasons behind reactions:** The study reveals that more than two-thirds of the harassed female students (69%) *did not protest, as they thought that usually these protests go in vein*. One-fourth of them (26%) *did not protest due to fear of worse act*. 22 per cent of the victims did not protest as they *felt shy* (See Annex Table: Indicator 16-C1607).

However, it is interesting to note that among those who protested (9 out of 48 victims), in six cases the wrong doer repented and begged mercy for the act.

<i>Entering into/loitering around residence or study place</i>	
<b>Key Learning</b>	
<b>Prevalence</b>	➤ 5 per cent female student was victims of sexual harassment by entering into/loitering around residence or study place (48 out of 897).
<b>Types</b>	➤ Among the victims, around two-thirds (63%) accused <i>male students of other classes</i> for this type of harassment, followed by <i>male classmates</i> (accused by 38 per cent).
<b>Effects</b>	➤ Two-thirds of victims (67%) <i>became angry</i> as a result of this type of sexual harassment. 40 per cent each <i>became distressed</i> and lost concentration in study. 13 per cent of the victims <i>got severe mental shock</i> , and 8 per cent even <i>became unwell physically due to the extreme mental pressure</i> . ➤ Majority victims (81%; 39 out of 48 victims) <i>went almost silent and did not protest</i> the act. However, it is interesting to note that among those who protested (9 out of 48 victims), in six cases, the perpetrators repented and begged pardon for the act.

#### 4.10 Other Type of Sexual Harassments

In the previous sections (Section 4.1 – 4.9), about 9 types of sexual harassments (out of 16) have been discussed in detail considering where the minimum number of victim is 30. This has been done because statistically 30 is a large number and some inferences can be drawn in the form of percentage distribution. On the basis of incidents of sexual harassments, information have been analyzed and presented in the form of percentage distribution.

The remaining types of sexual harassments (7 out of 16), where number of victim is less than 30 were not discussed earlier. Rather these categories of harassments are discussed in this section (Section 4.10) mostly in qualitative manner. This has been done on purpose as the number of the cases is too small to draw some inferences using percentage distribution. However, in no way, this implies that the types of sexual harassments analyzed in this section are less crucial or vital than the harassment discussed previously. It should be noted that, the episodes of any sexual harassments including those discussed in this section; must be observed as well as realized not by figures only but also by their depths and severity in a woman's life. The other types of sexual harassment (7 out of 16) and the total number of cases found in the survey are shown in Box 4.18.

Box 4.18: Other sexual harassments and the number of victims by type	
Types of sexual harassment	Number of victims (out of 897)
1. Insult through notice, cartoon, wall magazine	23 (2.3%)
2. Showing pornography	16 (1.8%)
3. Demand or request for sexual favor	16 (1.8%)
4. Attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of authoritative, or professional powers	12 (1.3%)
5. Taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail	10 (1.1%)
6. Attempt to establish sexual relation by intimidation, deception, or false assurance	2 (0.2%)
7. Unauthorized access to computer having sexual implication	1 (0.1%)

**A. Insult through notice, cartoon, and wall magazine**  
 23 victims out of 897 (2.3%)

A female student may perceive harassed sexually through notice, cartoon, and/or wall magazine in her education institution. This means that – if anyone makes any comment (basically written), or creates any picture, or graffiti of any female student; which is sexual by nature, then it will be concluded that the female student has been sexually harassed.

Insulting a woman through notice, cartoon, and wall magazine is a type of ‘non-touch’ sexual harassment; though ‘non-touch’ type of sexual harassment produces a negative impact on any woman who faces them. These acts are also accentuated under ‘hostile environment sexual harassment’. A ‘hostile environment sexual harassment’ stresses that ‘a learning or working environment is *hostile* when unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical behavior of a sexual nature is severe and pervasive enough to interfere with a student’s ability to work or learn, or if the behavior creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment that makes it difficult or impossible for the student<sup>28</sup> to be in the education institute. Thus, *insults* of a sexual or lascivious nature and *displaying posters or cartoons* regarding sexually suggestive themes are types of conduct that can form basis for a claim of hostile environment of sexual harassment for a female student.

Thus insulting a woman through Notice, Cartoon, and Wall magazine are *Prohibited behaviors*<sup>29</sup>of harassments, which is *written materials* that are explicitly sexual by nature. *Written materials* also point towards displaying or distributing racist/sexist derogatory or otherwise offensive materials or graffiti, displaying or distributing derogatory pictures or cartoons. Consequently, these deeds are also categorized as ‘visual’ type of sexual harassment on women.<sup>30</sup> Thus ‘visual or ‘non-touch’ type of written harassment includes a range of ‘sexual notes, sexual graffiti, or sexual drawings’.

Box 4.19: Written/drawn forms of sexual harassment
✓ Sexual notes
✓ Obsessive love letters
✓ Sexual graffiti – writing sexual things on bathroom walls, desks, lockers, textbooks, the bus, etc.
✓ Sexual drawings
✓ Sexual e-mails, IMs, chat, text messages, etc.

<sup>28</sup> Dear Colleague Letter on Sexual Violence. U.S. Department of Education, 2011. Retrieved from <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201104.html> on March 24, 2012.

<sup>29</sup> Excerpts: University of Windsor Human Rights Policy in EVIDENCE, *Winter Term 2012* by Tanovich, (n.d).

<sup>30</sup> What is sexual harassment? Society for Participatory Research in Asia. Retrieved from: [http://priacash.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=75&Itemid=480](http://priacash.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=75&Itemid=480) on 24 March, 2012.

In the current study, 23 respondents reported of such harassments. Some of them were harassed by being insulted through inappropriate writing and comments on notice-boards through small notes or on the other important academic notices. Some others were harassed by being projected through cartoons, or through the wall magazine. Following this, in a case-study it is found that, a female student in one of the public universities reported about being harassed in such ways. She asserted:

*'Someone wrote my name with a made-up story I went for a physical relationship with a boy who has just broken up with another junior female student of our department. But it was not true. When I saw it in a magazine, I completely felt humiliated'. When the female student was asked why it happened, she replied, 'I used to take help from that boy in communicating with one of my teachers for some academic assistance. He was a relative to that teacher and when the other students observed it, they made some luscious stories out of it, and thus the nuisance has happened in my life. I was constantly embarrassed in front of others'.*

Another Masters student of the same university reported that, the day after their fourth year's honors final result had been published, they saw the name of the first girl on the result sheet on the notice board. She observed:

*'The name of that girl was written in the form of a love relationship (like: A+B) with a senior professor of the department who was also her thesis supervisor. Some very slang terms was also written in Bangla along with symbols. The most descent translation can be drawn as: B (the teacher) has extracted everything from A (the girl), so she is in the first position.'*

In another incident, a female student of a private university reported about being harassed when she saw her name written on a whiteboard with a cartoon of a wild cat in an indecent posture. She has never been disgraced before like this in her student life, she added.

Another female student of a public university reported that, in their annual Wall Magazine, a feature was written on a girl with a comic tone by a group of male students, where though the characters were drawn with pseudonyms. *'But everybody could understand about what and whom the feature had been written, and we felt for that girl as she was our class mate and we all knew that she was innocent'*, further she commented.

## **B. Showing pornography**

*16 victims out of 897 (1.8%)*

The High Court Division of Bangladesh has also addressed 'showing pornography' in any forms as a sexual harassment in their 'Guideline/Directives'. If any male shows any kind of pornographic material to a girl or women, he is supposed to be an offender of this type of harassment on that girl or woman. It is a deviant behavior of a person if it is done in an educational institution among the students. In fact, pornography is the perfect propaganda piece for patriarchy. 'Showing pornography' is a type of sexual violence, as 'sexual violence is all completed or attempted sexual contact or behavior that happens without one's clear, voluntary consent'.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Violence against women in The Healthy Woman: A Complete Guide for All Ages, (n.d). Retrieved from: <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/images/healthy-woman.pdf> on 24 March, 2012

**Box 4.20: Pornography Control Act 2012**

In Bangladesh an Act to control pornography has been passed. The Act is called Pornography Control Act 2012 (Act No. IX of 2012), which came into force on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2012. Pornography Act, inter alia, deals with definition of pornography, investigation of offence, seizure and search, expert opinion and punishment for offence. Pornography implies creating sexual excitement through obscene dialogue, acting, gesture, nude or half nude dance which is recorded by film, video, audio visual film, still film, graphics or recoded in any other way and which is noticeable and which have no artistic and educative value. Pornography also implies creating sexual excitement through obscene book, periodical, sculpture, imaginary figure, figure, and carton or leaflets. Investigation officer for the offence relating to pornography is not below rank of sub-inspector (SI). Investigation should be completed within 30 days and may be extended, with permission, to 45 days but not more than that. Expert Opinion can be taken in necessary cases. Highest punishment for its aggravated form is 10 years of imprisonment and fine at tk. 5 lac. Offence is cognizable and non-bailable.

There were 16 female students found to have been harassed by being shown pornography. Some of them were shown such a thing by their class mates, and even by outsiders in their campus.

There is an account of such harassment of one respondent which was a student of a university-college. In her own words:

*'One day I was sitting alone in front of the stairs of our college. Suddenly a friend (a boy) came with something holding in his hand and sat just beside me by 7-8 inches gap. He then called another boy (his friend) to come over there and allured him by saying that he had some 'jinish' (things) to give him. After 2 minutes the other boy came and they shared the things, which were some vulgar photographs of western girls. They started to display those intentionally before me. I could not understand what to do. But, in a while, I got up from there and ran into the common room. Regretfully, the boys were my classmates and we became friends just some days ago before that incident. I told them to be free with me when we became friends, but never knew, such freeness will cost my freedom and self-esteem'.*

Another female student from a public university asserted that:

*"Once, we had a cultural function in our department. One of my classmates (a boy) had captured some photos of ours in his cell phone. When we came to know that, we told him to share those photos in our cell phone by bluetooth. When he started to share the photos in my cell phone, after receiving them, I found that, he had also sent 3 clips (x-rated) which were downloaded from internet. I was completely astonished by this act and charged him publicly. He along with his friends laughed and told me 'you are an adult, so why bothering this?' And I could do nothing more on this matter."*

In this way, 'showing pornography' is also another form of sexual harassments which are evident among the university level student. Though these acts are not very widely observed, but they do have a common aim and that is to degrade women.

**C. Demand or request for sexual favor**

*16 victims out of 897 (1.8%)*

'Demand or request for sexual favor' is also a sexual harassment for a woman, no matter wherever she is.

**Box 4.21: Demand or request for sexual favor**

This include subtle or blatant pressure or request for any type of sexual favor, accompanied by an implied or stated promise of preferential treatment or negative consequences concerning one's academic programme status. This includes situation when:

- ✓ Submission to such conduct is made to appear to be a term or condition of employment, enrollment, attendance or participation in class.
- ✓ Submission to or rejection of such conducts affects employment or academic decisions.
- ✓ Such conducts has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an employee's work, performance or a student's academic performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive academic environments.



About 16 victims have been found to have faced such type of sexual harassment. Most of them reported that, most of the perpetrators are their departmental teachers. A female student from a public university has sketched the incident like this:

*“Once I was waiting outside a teacher’s room to know the in-course marks. There were also some other students with me. Everyone got their numbers and I was the last to know mine. As he was quite friendly with every student, I did not feel anything odd would have happened. When the others had departed, he told me to enter his room, talked over phone for a while and then stared at me. He then asked me ‘why don’t you come to me’? Astonishingly I was listening to him. Then he again said ‘you can come to me, we can roam outside the campus for some times’. Hearing this I could only ask him ‘sorry sir, I do not understand you’. Then he replied by touching the foreside of my hand ‘why? Do you not understand what I want’? I was scared and only could say ‘I don’t feel good, I’ll come tomorrow Sir’.*

#### **D. Attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of authoritative, or professional power**

*12 victims out of 897 (1.3%)*

Among the other types of sexual harassments, the attempts to establish physical relation having sexual implication by the abuse of authoritative or professional powers are appalling for women.

Sexual opportunism is a weapon, the selfish pursuit of male’s sexual opportunities for their own sake in any progression, often with the negative moral connotation that in some way it ‘takes advantage’ of others, or ‘makes use of’ or ‘exploits’ other persons for sexual purposes.

Two respondents (one from a university-college and the other from a public university) among the 12 victims of such harassment commented that,

*“I (we) hear such type of harassments in our premise but those acts rarely happen. The teacher takes the opportunity to violet the dignity of a girl as she needs of good grade in her exams. The girls sometimes report that to her friends or other student counselors (teachers), and then they all go together to the higher authority for justice. If the authority is neutral, the girl may get fair judgment and the teacher is sued and/or brought under justice. But in most cases, the things are made disputed by exercising authoritative power on the accusers along with the threat of expelling them from campus. In this way, the incidents are never revealed.”*

Most students have heard of such type of harassments in their premises; but these happen at a very lower rate. They think that, these acts happen with clear purposes, for instance any female student is at the stake of having a good mark in her exams. In this case, the teachers are perpetrators and take the opportunity at the cost of their (the female students) dignity.

In recent times, as Freud’s theories have once again taken hold, a bizarre but titillating fusion of the concepts of power and sexuality has taken place within our society. As a consequence, the term abuse of power has lost its connotative breadth; the accepted meaning has been diminished

#### **Box 4.22: Attempts of physical relation by the abuse of power**

It is often imposed upon a person in an unequal power relationship through the abuse of authority. Central to this concept is the use of implied reward or threat of deprivation that interferes with the academic or work effectiveness of the victim. Thus it envelopes:

- ✓ Seeking sexual favors or relationships in return for the promise of a favorable grade or other academic opportunity; and
- ✓ Conditioning an employment related action (such as hiring, promotion, favorable work assignment, salary increase, or performance appraisal) on a sexual favor or relationship.

so that the term now implies little more than a form of sexual abuse.<sup>32</sup>Such acts of attempting an exertion of physical relation having sexual implication by the abuse of authoritative or professional powers, is a minor type of sexual harassments by quantity; but it has a shock on the female students who face them. Some of them live their student life with constant fear; some other lives their entire life with severe trauma.

### **E. Taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail**

*10 victims out of 897 (1.1%)*

Taking still or video photograph of any woman for the purpose of blackmail is a serious violation of the sexual harassment guideline/directives. It denotes that, if any still or video image is taken by any male without the consent or even consciousness of any women, then the male is accused of violating the rules of the guideline/directives.

As this is the age of technology, there exists a massive use of digital cameras and cell phones with built-in cameras. People and particularly the perpetrators are using these gadgets as anyone can purchase them by a reasonable amount of money. The use of a digital camera has become easy, as the photos are captured by it within a second. The cell phones with built-in cameras are also very much useful besides talking. That is why; people find them very handy to capture their moments of lives. Since the gadgets have become easy to avail, people use them; and with that they also misuse them.

Following this, when the respondents were asked to report on this issue, 10 female students were found to be harassed by such acts. A female student of a university-college said:

*'There was a fresher reception programme in our department. I was then a 2nd year student. All of our friends including me wore Sarees. After the completion of the programme when we were coming out, a group of our classmates (boys) came and started talking and praising our appearances. They wanted to capture photos with us. Some days later we came to know that, they have captured those photos of some sensitive part of the body (i.e. only chest) and spread that among their peer groups. We were unable to recover those photos. The humiliation kept us on taunt from our personal level.'*

The students have argued that these acts happen especially if there is a love relationship but the relationship does not work out. The girls who are engaged in relationships take it for granted that, it is the right of their boyfriends to capture their photos. At that moment, they do not bother about any probable future mishaps. In fact, it is not possible to figure out whether or not, the photos that are being captured by the boys would have a possibility to be used as a weapon of blackmail. In later time, when the relationships ends up with a negative outcome, the girls explore that their photos have been either re-touched in computers or being misused in any way

<b>Box 4.23: Blackmailing as a means of sexual harassment</b>
In common usage, blackmail is a crime involving threats to reveal substantially true or false information about a person to the public, a family member, or associates unless a demand is met. Blackmailing is gender biased making a woman feel guilty or inferior because she is a woman. Though women are in most cases psychologically stronger, but as they abide more by moral responsibilities, they get more vulnerable to this blackmailing when they are made to believe that they are under threat. While blackmailing, the images are sent between partners or where there is a desire for a relationship. Coercion by a partner, prospective partner, or peers to create an image may be involved. An image provided may be used for blackmail or sent widely to others.

<sup>32</sup> Dineen, Tana (2001). 'Psychological Illusions: Professionalism and the Abuse of Power' in Susan C. Boyd, Dorothy E. Chum, Robert Menzies (Eds.) (2001). (Ab) Using Power: The Canadian Experience, Femwood Publishing; Halifax, Nova Scotia. Retrieved from: [http://www.tanadineed.com/writer/articles/For Distribution/SFU-PDF.pdf](http://www.tanadineed.com/writer/articles/For%20Distribution/SFU-PDF.pdf) on March 24, 2012

by those boys, and also they are being constantly threatened. Even many of them are blackmailed and further pulled to more violation and harassments. These behaviors are clearly a violation of the reputation of a woman.

**F. Attempt to establish sexual relation by intimidation/deception/false assurance**  
*2 victims out of 897 (0.2%)*

When a sexual relation is attempted by a male by intimidation, deception, or false assurance on a woman, the male is said to be accused of such crime. This is also pointed out among the other types of sexual harassments in the guideline/directives of High Court. Of the respondents only two were found to have been harassed by such acts. One of them was from a public university. She remarked:

*'It was my first crush on a boy who was two year senior to me and also a political leader. I had a fascination towards politics since when I entered into my university life. I got acquainted with the boy by the by, and after six months he proposed me for a relationship. No one was as happy as me when I heard that. We got into the relationship deeply and he kept on saying that he would be going to marry me very soon. Then two months later we went for our first physical relation. I did not feel guilty at that time as I got his assurance of being married. But within a few months, I discovered that he was lying and he had relationship with more girls other than me at the same time. I felt deceived and about to commit suicide.'*

Most of the respondents stated that, these acts usually happen where there is a love relationship. They mostly follow a common rule for making violation on the girls. They first set a friendly relationship to the targeted girls, then propose them, then get mixed up, roam around, and give expensive gifts. After that they further carry on their relationship with the girls by giving regular assurance of marriage. The girls get motivated and then they go for physical relations by their consent. Even if they get confused about giving their consent, they are being pressurized into the intercourse. Later when there is any confrontation, the girls explore the truth, but the limits have been crossed by that time. Many of them have to go to the hospitals, and the rest of their life becomes a pain.

<p><b>Box 4.24: Attempt of sexual relation by intimidation, deception, or false assurance</b></p> <p>This type of sexual harassment happens during a stage of closeness between a man and a woman. But closeness to the point of intimacy involves an exposure that requires great trust. The closeness of intimacy can mean greater vulnerability of being hurt. Not lying is a necessary condition for true closeness, but it is not a sufficient condition. There must have trust not only in the honesty &amp; openness of the other person, but having a good nature endeavored in the counterpart – the sense of assurance that no harm will be done.</p>
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**G. Unauthorized access to computer having sexual implication**  
*1 victims out of 897 (0.1%)*

The prohibition on any unauthorized access to computer having sexual implication has been enacted in the guideline/directives. By this act a male would be addressed as accused if he illegitimately accesses to any computer used by a female and projects any sexual implication in that. At present, all the education institutions are giving importance on using computer for academic purpose; this type of harassment has a tendency to occur at a rise.

**Box 4.25: The meaning of unauthorized access to computer having sexual implication**

- ✓ Accessing, sending, receiving, transferring, viewing, sharing or downloading obscene, pornographic, lewd, or otherwise illegal materials, images or photographs through computer
- ✓ Access by students and minors to material that is harmful to minors or is determined inappropriate for minors in accordance with college/university policy.
- ✓ Destruction, modification, abuse or unauthorized access to network hardware, software and files
- ✓ Accessing the Internet, or other network resources without Authorization
- ✓ Accessing, sending, receiving, transferring, viewing, sharing or downloading confidential information without authorization

Such an incident has been reported by only one of the respondents who were from a private university. She stated:

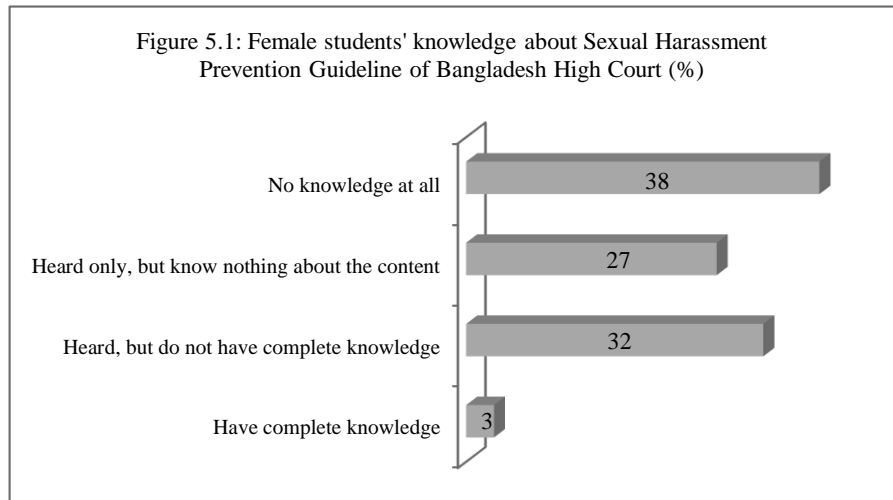
*'Each of us uses computer in our departmental computer lab and we are given a separate password to use those. One day I was in a hurry to submit my term-paper to my teacher. Many of the students were there in the lab. As I was in hurry, I was not concerned about the others. I completed my task and went out. The next day, when I opened my computer, I found a vulgar image of homosexual intercourse being displayed on my computer screen. I was completely speechless by this. Suddenly, I heard the sound of laugh coming outside the lab room. Then I discovered it was a group of male students of our department who was watching me. I came to know that they did it intentionally.'*

Chapter 5

Sexual Harassment Prevention:  
Students' Knowledge on High Court Guideline  
and Perception about University Authority's Initiatives

**5.1 Knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court**

Only 3 per cent female students have complete knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court, while more than one-third (38%) female students have no idea. 59 per cent female student has some sort of knowledge about it, but majority of them have only heard about the Guidelines, but know nothing about its content.



It is interesting to observe that the knowledge level on these guidelines is almost similar among public universities, private universities, and university-colleges while the knowledge level is bit lower among female students in medical colleges.

Box 5.1: Source of knowledge about sexual harassment prevention guidelines of Bangladesh High Court

Those who have some knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court were asked about source of knowledge. The most pronounced sources were *newspaper/magazine/internet* (60.5%) and *television* (49%). 14 per cent female student mentioned *family members/friends* as a source of knowledge. *Radio, banner, billboard, rally, and leaflet* were mentioned rarely as source. *Campaign by university authority or initiative of university teachers* disseminating this knowledge is almost absent (Annex B2 for detail).

If the three categories (i.e., *have complete knowledge, heard but do not have complete knowledge, and heard only- but know nothing about the content*) are added together, then it implies that 62 per cent female students have some idea about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court.

In group discussions with female students, it was tried to understand about extent of knowledge on the content of the Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court. In most cases, female students could not adequately reveal content of it (i.e., what have been defined as sexual harassment in the Guideline, what are mandatory for any education institutes to comply to combat sexual harassments in the campus etc.). It is worth mentioning that a major

portion of female students in the survey, think that rape or such other grim violence treated as sexual harassment in the Guideline, which are in fact serious criminal offences. A conclusion could be drawn that female students in general are yet to know about the Guidelines and hardly they belong any idea about types of sexual harassment.

From this background, if the two groups (i.e., *no knowledge at all* and *heard only, but know nothing about the content*) are combined into one, then it comes to that two-thirds (65%) of the female students do not know about the Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline of Bangladesh High Court (Annex Table B1 for detail).

**Box 5.2: Male students' knowledge about sexual harassment prevention guidelines of Bangladesh High Court**

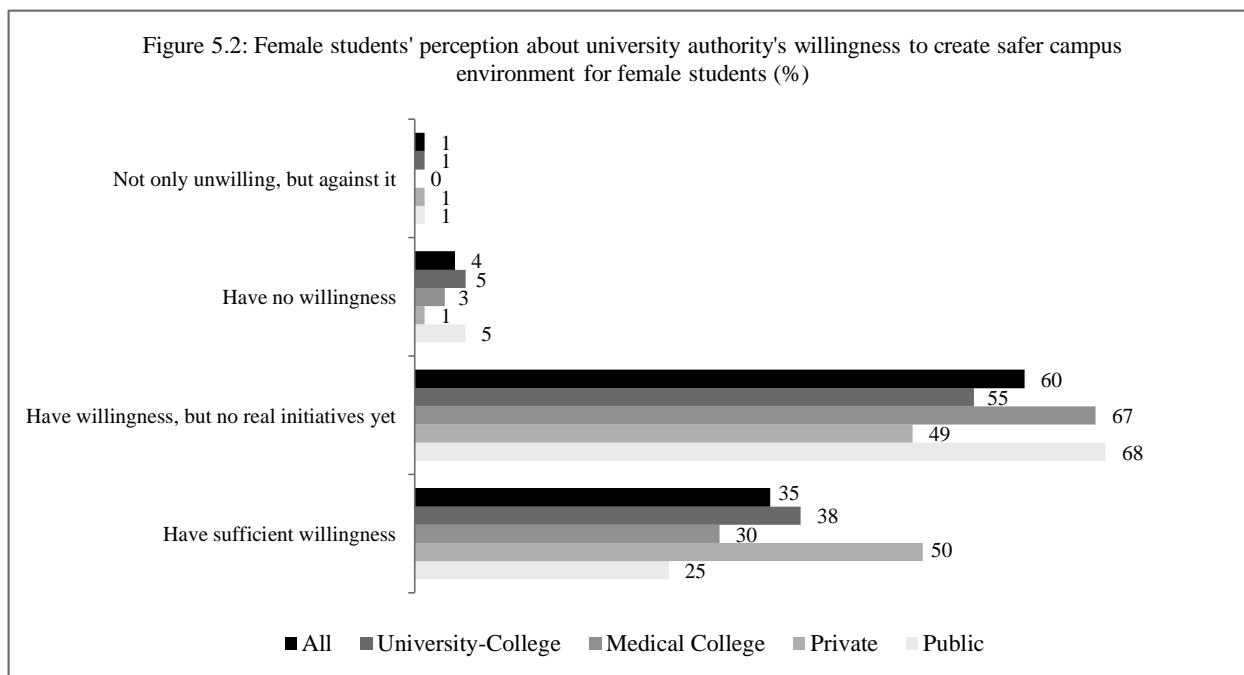
A major portion of male students have heard about the guidelines, but most of them are not aware of the content of it. Most of them have a misconception that extreme form of violence against women (e.g., rape, battering) are sexual harassments. While indicators of sexual harassment according to the High Court guidelines were discussed with them, it was found that many of them were totally unaware about some of the indicators to be treated as sexual harassment. This clearly indicates that wide range of dissemination of the sexual harassment guidelines in short form with lucid language focusing the male students is a necessity.

*Source: Focus group discussions with male students*

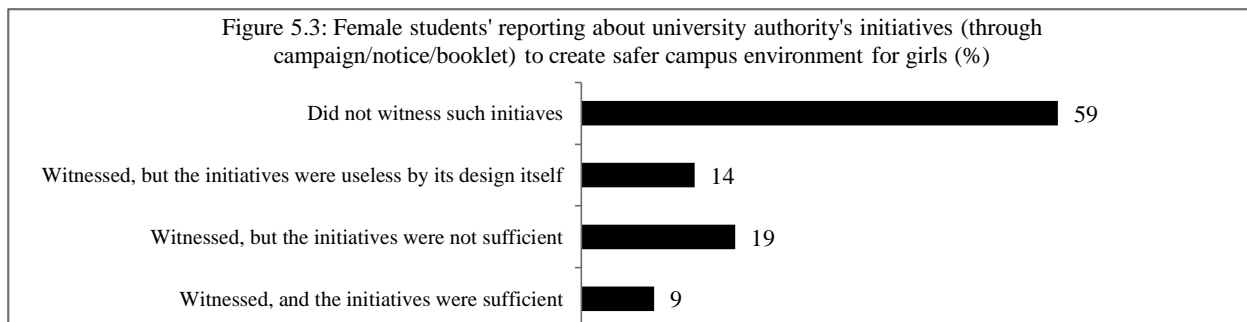
## 5.2 Perceptions about University Authority's Initiatives to Stop Sexual Harassments

### *Willingness of university authority*

More than one-third female students (35%) had a perception that university authorities have sufficient willingness to create a safer campus environment for female students. In addition, 60 per cent female students have opined that university authorities have willingness, but no real initiatives have been taken by them. That is, most female students (95%) had somewhat positive perception towards university authority's willingness to create safer campus environment for female students.



It is noteworthy that while 50 per cent female students from private university had opined about sufficient willingness, the respective figure is only 25 per cent in public university; the percentages are not also satisfactory in case of *medical college* (30%), and *university-college* (38%). This indicates that there is ample scope in taking effective initiatives to create safer campus environment for female students, especially in public universities (Annex Table B3 for detail).



Though majority female students expressed some positivity towards university authority's willingness to create safer campus environment for female students, in real sense, authority's initiative for increasing awareness against sexual harassments (through campaign/leaflet/notice/booklet etc.<sup>33</sup>) is not satisfactory. Three-fifths (59%) female students reported about non-witness of any such initiatives by their university authority. Only 8 per cent reported about sufficient campaign by university authority on this issue. The remaining 33 per cent witnessed some initiatives, but according to them these were not sufficient or the design of the initiatives was not appropriate to address the issue adequately.

It is to note that three-fourths female students (74%) in university-colleges did not witness any such initiatives, while the average figure for all types of tertiary level education institute is 59 per cent. This indicates that campaign activities on this issue should be strengthened, especially in the university-colleges (Annex Table B4 for detail).

**Box 5.3: Male students' perception about university authority's willingness to create safer campus environment for female students**

From the quantitative survey, it has been found that a total of 95 per cent female students have somewhat positive perception towards the university authority's willingness to create safer campus environment for female students. But, a significant portion of the male students did not agree with this statement made by the female students. They argued that in most cases the university authorities do not have such positive intention in creating a safer campus environment for female students. Some male students argued that the female students might have opined this from a misconception built on their relatively better previous responses from the authority, which may not be true in this case. They have argued that if the authority had real willingness on this issue that would be reflected in their activities, which are not found in many cases.

*Source: Focus group discussions with male students*

**Box 5.4: University authority's comment on their willingness to create safer campus environment for female students**

The university authorities have argued that they have real willingness to create safer campus environment for female students. But, they also revealed that due to some fear of political-crisis, in some cases they cannot act properly, expressed especially in the public universities and university-colleges. They have opined that the teachers and management try to comply with the High Court guideline, but they also confessed that there is some lacking of proper dissemination of the guideline towards the students, as well as towards the management.

*Source: Key informant interviews with university authorities*

<sup>33</sup> These initiatives are mandatory for an education institute by Section 5 (a), (b), (d), (e), and (f) of Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline of Bangladesh High Court 2009.

**Box 5.5: Relevant sections for education institutes in Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009****5. Creating awareness and public opinion**

- a) In order to deter and eliminate sexual harassment and torture, and to create a safe environment for work and education, the employers/ management of all workplaces and authorities of all educational institutions will attach prime importance to the publicity and publication against sexual harassment and gender discrimination. There must be sufficient orientation before the formal classes start for a new session in educational institutions, and monthly, half yearly orientation in all workplaces and institutions;
- b) There must be arrangement for proper counseling for the concerned persons, if necessary;
- c) Awareness of the rights of female students and employees guaranteed and conferred by the Constitution and the statutes should be created by notifying in simple words the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the statutes;
- d) The educational institutions and the employers will maintain regular communication and effective consultation with the administrative authorities to create awareness among the personnel in law enforcing agencies in this regard;
- e) To prepare and publish booklets containing these guidelines and provisions of the Constitution and statutes regarding gender equality and sexual offences;
- f) To create awareness regarding fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution;

**8. Complaints**

Where such acts do not constitute misconduct under the disciplinary rules, an appropriate and effective mechanism must be evolved at the workplaces, and educational institutions, in both public and private sectors for record and redress of the complaint made by the victim. The following measures must be included in the complaint mechanism.

- a) It must be ensured that the identity of the complainant and also that of the accused will not be disclosed until the allegation is proved;
- b) Security of complainant will be ensured by the Concerned Authority;
- c) Complaint can be lodged by the victim or through her relatives, friends or lawyers, and it can be sent by mail also;
- d) A complainant can file the complaint with a female member of the Complaint Committee separately;
- e) The complaint will be lodged with the Complaint Committee to be constituted as provided in clause 9 below.

**9. Complaint Committee**

- a) In all work places and educational institutions in both public and private sectors, the Concerned Authority will constitute a Complaint Committee in order to receive complaints, and to conduct investigation and make recommendations.
- b) The Complaint Committee will have minimum five members and majority of the members will be women. The head of the Complaint Committee should be a woman, if available.
- c) The Complaint Committee should have at least two members from outside the organization concerned, preferably from organizations working on gender issues and sexual abuse.
- d) The Complaint Committees will submit annual reports to the Government on the compliance of these guidelines.

**10. Procedure of the Complaint Committee. Normally the complaint has to be lodged with the Complaint Committee within 30 working days of the occurrence. To verify the complaint the Complaint Committee will**

- i. In case of minor harassment, if it is possible, the Complaint Committee shall dispose of the complaint with the consent of the parties involved and shall report to the Concerned Authority of the educational institution or work place in public or private sector, as the case may be.
- ii. In all other cases the Complaint Committee shall investigate the matter.
- iii. The Complaint Committee will have the power to send registered notice by mail to the parties and the witnesses, conduct hearing, gather evidence, and examine all relevant papers. In this type of complaint, apart from oral evidence emphasis should be placed on circumstantial evidence. To conduct the work of the Complaint Committee effectively the related office of the educational institutions and workplaces in both public and private sectors will be bound to extend any cooperation which is requested from them. The Complaint Committee will keep the identities of the complainant/s confidential. While recording the testimony of the complainant/s any question or behaviour which is intentionally base, insulting or harassing should be avoided. The testimony must be recorded in camera. If the complainant wants to withdraw the complaint or stop the investigation then the reason behind this has to be investigated and mentioned in the report.

The Complaint Committee shall submit the investigation report with recommendation within 30 working days to the Concerned Authority of the educational institution or work place, as the case may be. The period of 30 days may be extended up to 60 days where it is found necessary.

*Continued in next page ... ..*



If it is proved that a false complaint has been filed intentionally then a report will be submitted to the Concerned Authority recommending appropriate action for the complainant/s. The Complaint Committee will take decisions on the basis of the view expressed by the majority of its members.

### 11. Punishment

The Concerned Authority may suspend temporarily the accused person (other than students) and in case of students, may prevent them from attending their classes on the receipt of the recommendation of the Complaint Committee. If the accused is found guilty of sexual harassment, the Concerned Authority shall treat it as misconduct and take proper action according to the disciplinary rules of all work places and the educational institutions in both public and private sectors within 30 (thirty) days and/or shall refer the matter to the appropriate Court or tribunal if the act complained of constitutes an offence under any penal law.

We direct that the above guidelines will be strictly followed and observed in all educational institutions and work places in both public and private sectors until adequate and appropriate legislation is made in this field.

In this judgment the expression, “woman” has been used to include a female of any age as defined in the Nari-O-Shisu Nirjaton Daman Ain, 2000.

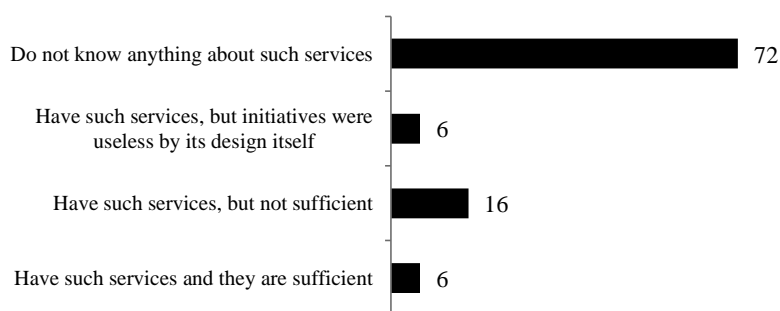
In the result, the Rule and the supplementary Rule are made absolute with the directives in the form of guidelines described hereinbefore.

*Reference: Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court*

## Counseling services of university

Around three-fourths female students (72%) have no idea about existence of any counseling services of university authority for female students. Only 6 per cent female students communicated that they know about such services of authority, and the service is adequate. The remaining 22 per cent had some idea about such services, but according to them these were not sufficient or the design of the service was not proper to address the issue adequately. The picture is similar in all types of university (i.e., public, private, medical college and university-college) (Annex Table B5).

Figure 5.4: Female students' perception about university authority's counseling services for female-students (%)



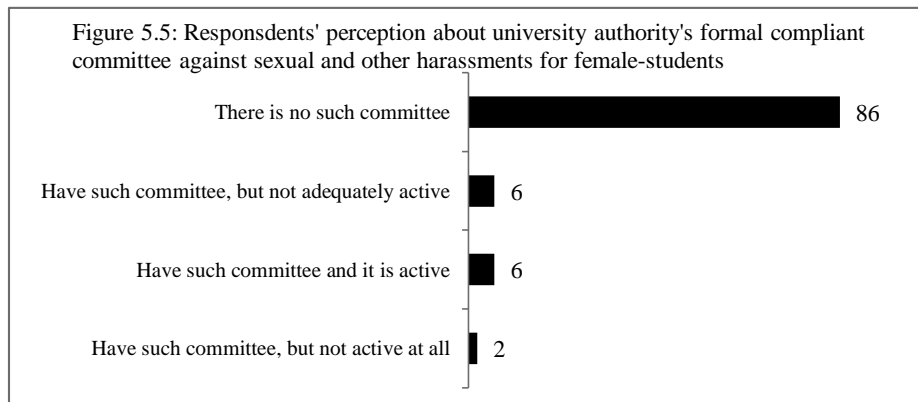
### Box 5.6: University authority's comment about counseling services of the university authority for female students

The university authorities have argued that they have active counseling services; though in medical colleges and university-colleges they are less active compared to others. However, the authorities have confessed that in many cases they lack proper trained personnel and logistics in providing such services.

*Source: Key informant interviews with university authorities*

**Complaint committee against sexual and other harassment of female students<sup>34</sup>**

Most female students (86%) have no idea about any formal complaint committee of the university authority against sexual and other harassments of female students. Only 6 per cent of the female students have opined that they know about such committee and it was active. The remaining 8 per cent had some idea about such committee, but according to them these were not adequately active or not active at all.



It is to mention that almost all female students (98%) in university-college did not have any idea about such committee, where as for all types of tertiary level education institutes the average figure is 86 per cent; the figure against this indicator is 75 per cent for public university which is relatively better, compared to other tertiary level education institutes (i.e., private, medical college, and university-college). This clearly indicates that there is need of activating such committee, especially in university-colleges (Annex Table B6 for detail).

**Box 5.7: University authority's comment about formal complaint committee of the university authority against sexual and other harassments of female students**

The university authorities have revealed that after the announcement of the High Court Guidelines in 2009, they took initiatives to form such committee formally. But, in most cases, they were not formed accordingly. Instead, the counseling service of the universities acted as a referral point of some special cases of sexual harassment to higher authority for action. Still, the formal complaint committee of the university authority against sexual and other harassments of female students are absent in almost all cases- and not adequately active, if exists any. It is to note that according to Section 5(b) of Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline of Bangladesh High Court 2009, arrangement for proper counseling is mandatory.

*Source: Key informant interviews with university authorities*

<sup>34</sup>The committee in such form is mandatory for an education institute by Section 9 of Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline of Bangladesh High Court 2009.

*Sexual Harassment Prevention: Students' Knowledge on High Court Guideline  
and Perception about University Authority's Initiatives*

**Key Learning**

**Knowledge about sexual harassment prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court**

- Only 3 per cent female students have complete knowledge about the Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court.
- In most cases, female students could not adequately reveal the content of the Guidelines. Thus, there is need of disseminating the content of the guidelines.

**Perceptions about University Authority's Initiatives to Stop Sexual Harassments**

***Willingness of university authority***

- 95 per cent female student has some positive perception towards the university authority's willingness to create safer campus environment for female students.
- There is ample scope in taking effective initiatives to create safer campus environment for female students', especially in the public universities.
- The university authority's initiative for increasing awareness against sexual harassment (through campaign/leaflet/notice/booklet etc.) is not satisfactory. The necessity of campaign activities on this issue should be strengthened, especially in the university-colleges.
- A wide range of dissemination of the sexual harassment guidelines in precise form in lucid language, especially focusing the male students is a necessity.
- University authorities have opined that the teachers and management should try to comply with the High Court Guideline, but they also confessed that there is lacking of proper dissemination of the Guidelines towards students, and the management as well.

***Counseling services of university***

- Around three-fourths female students (72%) have no idea about any counseling services of university authority created for female students.
- The university authorities have confessed that in many cases they lack proper trained personnel and logistics in providing such services.

***Complaint committee against sexual and other harassment of female students***

- Most female students (86%) have no idea about any formal complaint committee of the university authority against sexual and other harassments for female students.
- Formal complaint committee against sexual and other harassment formed by university authority created for female students are absent in most cases. There is enormous need of activating this committee.

## **Recommendations**

## Chapter 6

# Recommendations

The recommendations are mainly the output of the compilations of the suggestions given by the respondents to stop sexual harassments at the tertiary level education institutes and also the expert judgments of the researchers of the study. By considering the prevalence, types, and effects or consequences of such dreadful incidents in a woman's life, the recommendations have been suggested through a three pronged ideas – short term, medium term, and long term. Though, the time span of the suggested duration is quite difficult to measure at the time of proposing them, but all the recommendations have been made on the basis of quick, strong, and sustainable feasibilities to deal with the sexual harassments incidents at the educational institutions. They can be the strong weapon in combating the incidents if accomplished with proper implementation strategy. However, combating the incidents of violence against women, and more clearly, the sexual harassments at the educational institutions are the concerns of a broad social movement. Therefore, instead of looking into them separately, they must be treated with priority through a social movement to ensure women empowerment inside the society in every level.

### Immediate Steps

- ***Publication and circulation of booklet:*** UN Women Bangladesh can initiate publication of a booklet on sexual harassments in the education institutes which should be widely circulated through Ministry of Education among all the students in Bangladesh. Students from the secondary to the university level should be provided with this booklet free of charge. This process should be continuous. The booklet needs to be small in size and graphically attractive. The write up will be both in Bangla and English, with very lucid language. The booklet may contain the following points: 1) What are sexual harassments according the High Court Guideline; 2) What can you do to prevent sexual harassment; 3) What will you do if you face sexual harassment; 4) What are your rights from your institution on this issue; and 5) What will you do if your institution authority is not acting properly on this issue.
- ***University authorities need to ensure standard message/slogan in their admission brochure.*** During admission of students, a declaration form needs to be signed by the students to be abide by the High Court Guideline, similar declaration form could also be used for staff recruitment. University Grants Commission is the regulatory body to monitor the implementation and also to ensure proper allocation of budget for the printing.
- ***Orientation programme for students by university authority:*** University authorities should arrange regular orientation to the new students in the universities where basic '*dos and don'ts*' will be informed, which will include sexual harassment related information. The session could include an '*oath taking*' type activity by the students. Ministry of Education should make this arrangement of orientation compulsory for the new students.

- **Orientation to teachers:** Teachers at the government colleges (HSC, Degree, and Post graduate level) are appointed through BCS (Bangladesh Civil Service) examination under the Bangladesh Public Service Commission. These teachers have to go through intensive foundation training. The subject on sexual harassments in the education institutes should be included in the training programme with due emphasis. Teachers from the MPO listed private university-colleges should be brought under such training by phase- which could be arranged by Ministry of Education.
- **Arrangement of bill board and complaint box in the education institutes:** Display of a bill board at a visible place and arrangement of a complaint box regarding sexual harassment in the education institutes need to be ensured. The bill board may contain the following points: 1) What are sexual harassments according the High Court Guideline; 2) What are your rights from your institution on this issue; and 3) What will you do if your institution authority is not acting properly on this issue. Ministry of Education can initiate and monitor the activities.
- **Ensuring security of the university computer lab:** University owned computer labs should be handled with proper professional personnel under close supervision of a committee where adequate measures should be in place to ensure inaccessibility to the sites with unwanted sexual implications. The use of pen drives and CD/DVDs should be restricted only to a certain computers in the lab under the lab supervisor. All the lab users should be oriented about techniques for ensuring one's cyber security.
- **Formation of special cell:** There should be a separate cell in the Ministry of Education which could be headed by a prominent personality on this subject. The cell should have easy complaint lodging system through mobile phone calls and internet. The cell should have the power and authority to take further actions against the lodged complaints through proper authorities. Ministry of Law and Ministry of Home Affairs should work jointly with this cell. The complaint lodging mechanism should be widely circulated through media and especially by sending SMS (Short Message Service) to the mobile subscribers of Bangladesh.
- **Workshops for law makers and people's representatives:** Workshop on this issue needs to be organized for both law makers (at National level) and other people's representatives (at local level). Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women (JP-VAW) in Bangladesh can initiate these workshops.
- **Initiation of awareness campaign through media:** All the mainstream newspapers, television channels, and radio stations should be brought under a strong regulation where they should be printing/broadcasting social messages including sexual harassment related messages at a certain interval at a certain percentage of all news/materials/programmes in appropriate ways (i.e., front page/back page of newspapers, peak time of TVs/radios). Ministry of Information can initiate and monitor the activities. The community radios, popular theatres etc. can also promote the issues.
- **Monitoring the activities of mobile phone operators:** Mobile phone operators should be brought under strict supervision by Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) about the registration process of mobile phone subscribers. Besides, it should be made mandatory that all the mobile phone operators should have specialized wing to address relevant complaints in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- **Orientation to the journalist:** The print and electronic media journalists (especially the university correspondents) should be trained on this issue. Press clubs all over Bangladesh could arrange this training on regular interval with the support from JP-VAW.
- **Resistance through blogger communities:** Blogger communities can take active initiative to create an exclusive web-based platform on this topic. In this platform, apart from the provision of complaint lodging and hosting write-ups, interactive discussion sessions could be an integral part.
- **Need for wider-scale survey based research:** A wider-scale research study covering all types of education institutes at all levels from all over Bangladesh needs to be initiated immediately for policy makers, practitioners, and development activists in developing policies, strategies and interventions for eliminating sexual harassments towards women in education institutes in Bangladesh.

### Medium Term

- **Exclusive awareness building initiatives for male students:** Most frequently reported perpetrator of sexual harassments in the universities is the male students. Thus, exclusive awareness building initiatives focusing the male-students should be designed properly. The content of the programme should be formulated in such a manner where the issues should be dealt carefully considering the *teen-ager characteristics* of male students.
- **Monitoring mechanism over the universities:** Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) of Bangladesh need to monitor the activities in the universities which are mandatory to combat sexual harassments. This should be used as an indicator in ranking the universities by the University Grants Commission. The Ministry of Education should use this indicator to select a non-govt. university-college for the inclusion in the MPO (Monthly payment order) listing. According to the High Court Guideline the issue of forming and activating a committee to fight sexual harassment in the education institutes should be given priority in this regard.
- **Awarding universities with better performance:** Ministry of Education can launch a yearly system of awarding the education institutes who took necessary actions to combat sexual harassments. For the students, adequacy of campaign by the university authority on this issue needs to be examined in this regard. The awards can be given to best performing award to individual teacher, vigilance team, head of the institution, and institution itself. As an incentive for successful combating of sexual harassment, enhancement of annual budget to the institutes by the Government could be instrumental.
- **Gender sensitization training to police force members:** All members of Bangladesh Police go through various training programmes. In the training programme gender related issues and proper handling of sexual harassment related cases needs to be incorporated with more emphasis.

- ***Activating of vigilance team:*** Teachers' Vigilance Team should be formed in each and every education campus, and these teams should work regularly to ensure a safe campus, especially for the female students. The Terms of Reference of Vigilance Team should be worked out carefully and there should be enough provision to be accountable to the students.
- ***Dissemination of short films:*** Short films on this issue should be made and needs to be telecasted regularly through public and privately owned television channels. The films can also be shown in the education institutes in Bangladesh. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Information can work jointly on this issue. The films can be shown through street shows in various parts of Bangladesh to build awareness among all the spheres of society. This could be implemented jointly by Ministry of Information and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. The films should also be available in the web sites.
- ***Need for study to explore economic and psycho-social costs and effects:*** There is a tremendous need for initiating study to explore economic and psycho-social costs and effects of sexual harassments in the education institutes. This will not only be pioneering of its kind in Bangladesh, but also will be contributing in formation of research methodology for this type of study.

### **Long Term**

- ***Gender-sensitive infrastructure:*** The infrastructural issues of the education institutes should be handled in a gender-sensitive manner and immediate measures could be taken where *location of female-washroom is not women-friendly, lighting facilities are inadequate at the corners of large campus, and security measures are poor to restrict free access of the outsiders.*
- ***Considering location factors of sexual harassments:*** While designing and implementing any intervention for the education institutions to prevent sexual harassments, it should be kept in mind that the most frequently reported locations of occurrences are *classrooms (both during class time and off-period), in front of class, corridor, and playground.* This location factors should be considered in planning in this regard.



## **Conclusion**

## Chapter 7

### Conclusion

Higher education campuses in Bangladesh are no safe zone for female students. An alarming number of such denigrating incidents have been taking place in all the education institutes in Bangladesh. The incidents are appalling and even afflictive at the tertiary level education institutes.

As an exploratory study, the current research reveals that three-fourths of the female students faced at least one type of sexual harassment during their study period in the universities in Dhaka city and around. The prevalence is highest in public universities compared to other type of university.

In most cases *male students of other classes* have been accused as the perpetrators. *Male teachers* had also been accused as perpetrator for sexual harassments in the universities; though the cases are not significant in number.

Five locations, (i.e., *classrooms during class, classroom during off time, in front of class rooms, corridor, and playground*) form 60 per cent of the locations where sexual harassments occurred in the universities.

The sexual harassments against female students have multiple deleterious effects by type. More than half *became distressed*; followed by *became angry*, and *got severe mental shock*. *Some lost concentration in study* and some of them even *thought of committing suicide* as an effect of the sexual harassments.

In almost all cases, victims did not protest against the sexual harassments and went almost silent. Mostly they did it because they *felt that the protests will go in vein*. It has also been found that female students do not at all feel comfort in sharing this type of information with their family. *Protesting openly/publicly* was nearly absent. Almost none went to university authority to seek justice. However, it is mentionable that among the small group of female students who protested, in more than one-third cases, the perpetrator repented and begged mercy, which is, in-fact, an indication that protests have positive outcomes.

It has been found that almost no students have complete knowledge about the ‘Sexual Harassment Prevention Guidelines of Bangladesh High Court’. It has also been found that still, the formal complaint committee against sexual and other harassment formed by the university authority for female students is absent in most cases- which is in-fact mandatory according to the High Court Guideline.

Immediate, medium, and long term strategies need to be taken to combat sexual harassments in the universities. Immediately the doable are: *publication and circulation of booklet, orientation programme for students by university authority, standard message/slogan in the admission brochure of universities, orientation to teachers, arrangement of bill board and complaint box in the education institutes, ensuring security of the university computer lab, formation of special cell, workshops for law makers and people's representatives, initiation of awareness campaign through media, monitoring the activities of mobile phone operators, orientation to the journalist, resistance through blogger communities, and need for wider-scale survey based research.* In medium term the doable are: *exclusive awareness building initiatives for male students, monitoring mechanism over the universities, awarding universities with better performance, gender sensitization training to police force members, activating of vigilance team, dissemination of short films, and need for study to explore economic and psycho-social costs and effects.* In long term the doable are: *gender-sensitive infrastructure, and considering location factors of sexual harassments.*

Still and all, this issue is woefully under-researched. A greater part of the stories of their sexual harassment remains unheard, unacknowledged, and unreported. There is a vital need for immediate conduction of a wider-scale research study covering all types of education institutes at all levels from all over Bangladesh. There is also need of initiating study to explore economic and psycho-social costs and effects of sexual harassments in the education institutes.

Combating the incidents of violence against women, and more clearly, the sexual harassments at the educational institutions are the concerns of a broad social movement. Therefore, instead of looking into them separately, they must be treated with priority through a social movement to ensure women empowerment inside the society in every level.

# **Annexure**

## Annex 1

# Survey Questionnaire

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**Note to reader:** The survey questionnaire presented in this annex is the English version of the Bangla instrument which was used in the process of actual field data collection from the sample female students through *self-response* method. The main purpose of presenting this data collection instrument in this report is to provide the reader with the information about what was required in the study. The secondary purpose of presenting this data collection instrument is to ease the work on the relevant subject by the relevant researchers in future.

## Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka

### Survey Questionnaire: Female Student

#### Respondent Consent Form

In recent past, sexual harassment towards female students in the educational institutions in Bangladesh has been a burning issue. However, there is lack of research studies on this issue. At this backdrop, *UN Women* Bangladesh awards *Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)*, a Dhaka-based research organization; to conduct a study on this subject. The overall objective of the current study is to document and analyse the present status of prevalence, nature, and effects of sexual harassments towards female students at public and private tertiary education institutions in and around Dhaka. The study would provide an in-depth situational analysis on the subject which could be used as base information for policy makers, practitioners, and development activists in developing policies, strategies and interventions for eliminating the sexual violence towards women in the education institutes in Bangladesh. We would highly appreciate if you kindly share the relevant information with us. All information provided by you will remain confidential and shall never be used for any purpose other than this study. Your identification will never be disclosed. The interview will need maximum of 30 minutes. Are you willing to participate in this survey?

Willing = 1,      Unwilling = 2 (Go to next sample respondent)

**Instruction:** This is going to be self-response survey. Just make a circle on the code/s which you feel is applicable for you. Example of response: If you feel that among Option A, B, and C; only C is applicable for you, then circle the code against option C.

Option A = 1  
Option B = 2  
Option C = ③

#### INTERVIEW INFORMATION (to be filled-in by HDRC team)

Name & Signature of Field Investigator		Date:
Name & Signature of QCO		Date:
Name & Signature of Coder/Editor		Date:
Name & Signature of Data Entry Operator		Date:
Name & Signature of Data Supervisor		Date:

*Study undertaken for*



Bangladesh

*Study conducted by*

**HDRC** Human Development Research Centre  
Dhaka, Bangladesh  
www.hdrc-bd.com

**Section A: Background information of the Respondent**

Q#	Indicator	Options
A1	Age (in completed year)	
A2	Academic discipline	Science=1 Arts=2 Social Science=3 Business=4
A3	Year	First=1 Second=2 Third=3 Fourth=4 Masters=5 Intern=6
A4	Area of brought up (in majority of lifetime)	Rural=1 Sub-urban=2 Urban (outside Dhaka)=3 Dhaka City=4
A5	Affiliation with student politics	Not involved at all=1 Involved to some extent=2 Involved actively=3
A6	Current residence status	Live with guardians/family=1 Hall/hostel within campus=2 Mess/sub-let=3 Relative's house=4
A7	Self-assessment of academic performance	Excellent=1 Good=2 Average=3 Below average=4 Poor=5
A8	Self-assessment of economic status of respondent's family	Well-off/Rich=1 Upper middle class=2 Middle class=3 Lower middle class=4 Poor=5
A9	Marital Status	Unmarried=1 Married=2 Divorced/separated=3

**Section B: Respondent’s Perception about ‘Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009’ of Bangladesh High court and its Output at University Campus**

Q#	Indicator	Options
B1	What is your idea about ‘Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline (2009)’ of Bangladesh High Court?	Yes, I know completely about it=1 Yes, I know about it, but not in detail=2 I have heard about it only, but know nothing about the content of it=3 No, I have no idea about it=4 ( <i>if code 4, skip to B3</i> )
B2	From where have you heard about ‘Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline (2009)’ of Bangladesh High Court?  (Multiple responses possible)	Newspaper=1 TV=2 Radio=3 Banner/Billboard/Rally/Leaflet (outside campus)=4 Friends/Family Members=5 University authority’s campaign=6 University teacher=7 Others (specify).....
B3	What about the willingness of the university authority for creating a safer environment for girls, according to you?	Yes, they are fully committed=1 They have some willingness, but no real actions=2 They have no willingness at all=3 They are not only unwilling, but in-fact, against it=4
B4	Do you have any idea about the campaign/notice/publication by university authority regarding the creation of a safe environment for girls?	Yes, they arranged and it is sufficient=1 They arranged, but not adequate=2 They arranged, but in such a way that almost went in vein=3 I do not know anything like this=4
B5	Does the University/College authority provide any counseling services for girls?	Yes, they provide and it is sufficient=1 They provide, but not adequate=2 They provided, but in such a way that almost went in vein=3 I do not know anything like this=4
B6	Does the University/College have any separate formal complaint committee where the female students can complain about sexual and other harassments?	Yes, they have it and it is active=1 They have it, but not adequately active=2 They have it, but not active at all=3 I do not know anything like this=4



**Section C: Respondent’s own Experiences of Sexual Harassments**

We have heard about the term ‘sexual harassment’ which had happened with us or the girls around us frequently time to time. This is such an act which can harm a woman’s physical essence including mental strength to a highest extent that can even lead her to commit suicide. Here we want to know, whether or not, you have ever encountered any acts of sexual harassment directly in your own university campus or whether or not you have ever experienced such acts outside the campus by the campus-related male students, teachers, or employers. Though the effects of the acts of ‘sexual harassment’ are beyond explanation or you may still recall a post-traumatic reaction of that experience, but all we want to have from you is the understanding of the situation of ‘sexual harassment’ in University level. This will ultimately help us to promote a guideline or policy paper to mitigate the problem of such acts so that - NO other woman will be sexually harassed ever in any stage of their life. In this regard, we cordially request you to response to our following queries.

C1: Which of the following type of sexual harassments have you been experienced within this university campus or outside the campus (by the campus-related male students, teachers, or employers)?

Type of Sexual Harassments  <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Inside the Campus		Outside the campus by the campus-related person
	Did you ever (anytime) have experience inside campus?	Did you have any experience in last 3 (three) months inside campus?	Did you ever (anytime) have experience outside the campus by the campus-related male students, teachers, or employers?
1. Unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)	1	2	3
2. Attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)	1	2	3
3. Sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)	1	2	3
4. Demand or request for sexual favor	1	2	3
5. Showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)	1	2	3
6. Sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one’s own body part showing sexual implication etc.)	1	2	3
7. Insult through notice, cartoon, writing	1	2	3
8. Harassment through phone, SMS	1	2	3
9. Harassment through internet	1	2	3
10. Taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail	1	2	3
11. Love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal	1	2	3
12. Attempt to establish sexual relations by intimidation, deception, or false assurance	1	2	3
13. Following	1	2	3
14. Unauthorized access to your computers having some sexual implication	1	2	3
15. Keeping under surveillance	1	2	3
16. Entering/Loitering near your residence or study place (within campus)	1	2	3

*Now in the following sections, you will find separate tables for each of the above mentioned type of sexual harassments. Please, fill-in only those tables which harassment you have faced.*

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator 1: Unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)					
101. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day=1      Frequently=2      Not frequently=3      Very rare=4				
102. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset=1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock=3 Got unwell physically=4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend=9 Felt alienated from others=10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members=12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
103. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
104. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period=2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library=4 Corridor=5 Exam hall=6	Playground=7 Teacher's room=8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
105. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening=3				
106. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 108</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 109)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 110)</b>
107. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
108. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
109. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
110. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator 2: <b>Attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)</b>					
201. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1	Frequently=2	Not frequently =3	Very rare =4	
202. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6	Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11	Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....		
203. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5	Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....			
204. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
205. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1	Afternoon, when less crowd=2	Evening =3		
206. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4	<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threat the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 208</b>	Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 209)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 210)</b>		
207. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4	Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....			
208. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3	The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....			
209. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....			
210. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....			

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator 3: Sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)					
301. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
302. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
303. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
304. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
305. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
306. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 308</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 309)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 310)</b>
307. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
308. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
309. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
310. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator 4: Demand or request for sexual favor					
401. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
402. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
403. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
404. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
405. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
406. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 408</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 409)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 410)</b>
407. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
408. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
409. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
410. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 5: <b>Showing pornography</b> (e.g., <i>showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.</i> )					
501. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
502. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
503. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
504. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
505. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
506. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 508</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 509)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 510)</b>
507. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
508. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
509. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
510. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 6: Sexually colored gesture (e.g., <i>indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.</i> )					
601. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
602. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
603. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
604. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
605. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
606. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threat the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 608</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 609)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 610)</b>
607. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
608. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
609. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
610. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 7: <b>Insult through notice, cartoon, writing</b>			
701. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1	Frequently=2	Not frequently =3      Very rare =4
702. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6	Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11	Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
703. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5	Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....	
704. Medium of harassment? (generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>At wall:</b> At classroom wall=1 At wall in front of classroom =2 At library wall= 3 At canteen wall=4 AT auditorium/seminar wall=5 At wall in front of toilet =6 At wall in front of common room =7 At body of varsity bus=9	<b>At chair/table:</b> On classroom chair/table=10 On library chair/table=11 On common room chair/table=12 At auditorium/seminar chair/table=13	<b>Others:</b> In varsity magazine=14 Others (specify).....
705. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4	<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 708</b>	Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 709)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 710)</b>
706. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4	Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....	
707. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3	The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
708. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
709. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	



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Indicator 8: Harassment through phone, SMS			
801. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1	Frequently=2	Not frequently =3      Very rare =4
802. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6	Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11	Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
803. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5	Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Others (specify).....	
804. Medium of harassment? (generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Directly to your phone:</b> Call to cell-phone=1 Send SMS through cell-phone=2 Call to land line (if applicable)=3	<b>To others phone:</b> Call your classmates to insult you=4 Call your family members to insult you=5 Call your boyfriend to insult you=6 Send SMS to your classmates to insult you=7 Send SMS to your family members to insult you=8 Send SMS to your boyfriend to insult you=9	Others (specify).....
805. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4	<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 807</b>	Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 808)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 809)</b>
806. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4	Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....	
807. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3	The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
808. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
809. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	

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Indicator 9: <b>Harassment through internet</b>			
901. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1	Frequently=2	Not frequently =3      Very rare =4
902. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6	Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11	Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
903. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5	Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Others (specify).....	
904. Medium of harassment? (generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Publish of photo at websites without permission =1 Creation of fake photo of you and publish at websites=2 Indecent comments at social-networking site (e.g., facebook)=3 Hacking of accounts to show a bad image of you to others=4 Tag you with indecent issue on social-networking sites=5 Indecent e-mail=6 Others (specify).....		
905. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b><i>Went almost silent:</i></b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4	<b><i>Protested:</i></b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b><i>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 207</i></b>	Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 908)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 909)</b>
906. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4	Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....	
907. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3	The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
908. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
909. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	

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Indicator 10: <b>Taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail</b>					
1001. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1		Frequently=2	Not frequently =3	Very rare =4
1002. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1003. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
1004. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
1005. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1		Afternoon, when less crowd=2	Evening =3	
1006. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1008</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1009)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1010)</b>
1007. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
1008. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1009. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1010. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 11: Love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal					
1101. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
1102. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1103. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
1104. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
1105. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
1106. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1108</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1109)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1110)</b>
1107. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
1108. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1109. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1110. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 12: <b>Attempt to establish sexual relations by intimidation, deception, or false assurance</b>					
1201. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
1202. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1203. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
1204. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
1205. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
1206. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1208</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1209)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1210)</b>
1207. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
1208. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1209. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1210. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 13: <b>Following</b>					
1301. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
1302. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1303. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
1304. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
1305. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
1306. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1308</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1309)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1310)</b>
1307. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
1308. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1309. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1310. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

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Indicator 14: Unauthorized access to your computers having some sexual implication					
1401. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
1402. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1403. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
1404. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
1405. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
1406. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1408</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1409)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1410)</b>
1407. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
1408. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1409. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1410. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator 15: <b>Keeping under surveillance</b>					
1501. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1      Frequently=2      Not frequently =3      Very rare =4				
1502. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6		Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11		Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1503. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5		Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....		
1504. Where did it happen? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Classroom, during class=1 Classroom, in off-period =2 In-front of class room, when rush=3 Library =4 Corridor =5 Exam hall =6	Playground =7 Teacher's room =8 At stair/lift=9 Parking space=10 Near common room=11 Near toilet=12	Administrative building=13 Canteen/tea stall=14 In university bus=15 At bus stoppage =16 In study tour/picnic=17	On the way to home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=18 In front of home/at home (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=19	At restaurant/shopping mall/fair (outside the campus by the campus-related person)=20 Others (specify).....
1505. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1      Afternoon, when less crowd=2      Evening =3				
1506. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4		<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1508</b>		Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1509)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1510)</b>
1507. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4		Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....		
1508. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3		The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1509. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		
1510. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3		The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....		



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Indicator 16: <b>Entering/Loitering near your residence or study place (within campus area or outside campus by campus related people)</b>			
1601. What about the usual frequency of such occurrence?	Almost every day =1	Frequently=2	Not frequently =3      Very rare =4
1602. What was the effect of that act? <i>(Multiple responses possible)</i>	Got psychologically upset =1 Got irritated/angry =2 Got severe mental shock =3 Got unwell physically =4 Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result=5 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates=6	Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers=7 Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members=8 Left by boyfriend =9 Felt alienated from others =10 Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i> =11	Forced to marry by family members =12 Thought to commit suicide=13 Had no reaction/got no effect=14 Others (specify).....
1603. Who caused it? (generally) <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Male classmates=1 Male students, not classmates=2 Male teacher of own department=3 Male teacher of other departments=4 Male administrative staff=5	Male support staff=6 Varsity bus conductor/driver=7 Outsiders=8 Others (specify).....	
1604. When did it happen?(generally) <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Daytime=1	Afternoon, when less crowd=2	Evening =3
1605. How did you respond on that act? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	<b>Went almost silent:</b> Did nothing, kept silent and took it for granted=1 Did not come to attend class for few days=2 Shared only with friends=3 Told only parents/family members=4	<b>Protested:</b> Protested against the doer himself publicly=5 Protested against the doer himself privately=6 Shared with friends, and collectively they protested=7 Told powerful friends to threaten the perpetrator=8 Went to political leaders=9 <b>If code between 5 and 9; skip to Q. 1608</b>	Went to university authority for justice=10 <b>(If code 10; skip to Q. 1608)</b> Went to police=11 <b>(If code 11; skip to Q. 1609)</b>
1606. Why you did not protest/went almost silent? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Felt shy to express=1 Did not protest, as usually these protest go in vein=2 Fear of worse act=3 Fear of being looked down socially=4	Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase=5 Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)=6 Others (specify).....	
1607. If protested, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Your received your justice=1 Some justice made, but not satisfactory=2 Did not get any justice=3	The perpetrator repented and begged mercy to you=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
1608. If went to varsity authority, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	
1609. If went to police, what was the outcome? <i>(multiple response possible)</i>	Responded fully and ensured justice=1 Responded, but not proactively=2 Did not respond at all=3	The process was so troublesome that you personally quit yourself from it=4 The perpetrator became more ferocious and acted again=5 Others (specify).....	

**Thank you very much for your time and excellent cooperation. We believe that the valuable information provided by you will be useful in creating a safe campus for girls. Wish you and all your family members a happy, healthy and meaningful life.**

## Annex 2

# Survey-based Data Tables

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**Note to reader:** Tables presented in this annex represents the data set in an organized manner, which has been used to analyze the data in this book. Data collected by field survey were checked, edited, coded, entered in appropriate software format, cleaned and then outputs were generated in the tabular formats presented in this annex. Throughout the report, these tables have been used for analysis. The main purpose of presenting the tables in this report is to provide the readers with detail information which was required in the study. The secondary purpose of presenting table plans is to ease the work on the relevant subject by the relevant researchers in present and future. It is to note that tables presented here are the major tables used in the accompanying research work; besides, a number of tables were prepared in the process of analysis based on these tables, are not presented here.

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

**Section A: Background characteristics of the respondents**

A1: Percentage distribution of respondents by age

Age group	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
18-20	46.6	42	44	43.5	44.4
n	150	76	44	128	398
21-23	42.5	50.8	48	39.8	43.9
n	137	92	48	117	394
24-26	10.2	6.1	8	15	10.7
n	33	11	8	44	96
More than 26	0.6	1.1	-	1.7	1
n	2	2	-	5	9
Mean (in years)	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.2
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A1]

A2: Percentage distribution of respondents by academic discipline

Academic discipline	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Science	38.2	14.4	100.0	17.3	33.3
n	123	26	100	51	299
Arts	36.6	15.5		60.2	36.1
n	118	28		177	324
Social Science	18.0	4.4		5.1	9.0
n	58	8		15	81
Commerce	7.1	65.7		17.3	21.5
n	23	119		51	193
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A2]

A3: Percentage distribution of respondents by current academic year

Current academic year	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
First	11.5	14.9	8.0	32.3	18.6
n	37	27	8	95	167
Second	37.6	30.9	38.0	23.1	31.5
n	121	56	38	68	283
Third	20.8	25.4	14.0	21.1	21.1
n	67	46	14	62	189
Fourth	13.0	28.2	22.0	11.9	16.7
n	42	51	22	35	150
Master	17.1	.6	7.0	11.6	10.8
n	55	1	7	34	97
Intern			11.0		1.2
n			11		11
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A3]

A4: Percentage distribution of respondents by area of brought up

Area of brought up	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Rural	12.7	4.4	4.0	27.9	15.1
n	41	8	4	82	135
Sub-urban	14.0	6.6	12.0	8.2	10.4
n	45	12	12	24	93
Urban (outside Dhaka)	30.4	20.4	30.0	12.6	22.5
n	98	37	30	37	202
Dhaka City	42.9	68.5	54.0	51.4	52.1
n	138	124	54	151	467
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A4]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

A5: Percentage distribution of respondents by involvement with student politics

Involvement with student politics	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Not involved at all	97.2	99.4	98.0	98.3	98.1
n	313	180	98	289	880
Involved to some extent	2.2	.6	1.0	1.7	1.6
n	7	1	1	5	14
Involved actively	.6	-	1.0	-	.3
n	2	-	1	-	3
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: 5]

A6: Percentage distribution of respondents by current residential status

Current residential status	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Lives with parents/own family	55.9	83.4	61.0	87.4	72.4
n	180	151	61	257	649
Hall/hostel of university	36.3	6.6	34.0	1.4	18.6
n	117	12	34	4	167
Mess/Sub-let	4.7	6.6	1.0	5.4	4.9
n	15	12	1	16	44
Lives in relative's house	3.1	3.3	4.0	5.8	4.1
n	10	6	4	17	37
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A6]

A7: Percentage distribution of respondents by self-assessment of academic result

Self-assessment of academic result	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Very good	3.1	6.1	6.0	8.8	5.9
n	10	11	6	26	53
Good	51.9	46.4	69.0	45.9	50.7
n	167	84	69	135	455
Average	44.4	45.9	24.0	44.9	42.6
n	143	83	24	132	382
Below average	0.6	0.6	1.0	-	0.4
n	2	1	1	-	4
Poor	-	1.1	-	0.3	.3
n	-	2	-	1	3
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A7]

A8: Percentage distribution of respondents by self-assessment about financial condition of her family

Self-assessment about financial condition of respondent's family	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Well-off/rich	1.6	8.3	16.0	1.0	4.3
n	5	15	16	3	39
Upper middle class	20.5	51.9	46.0	12.2	27.0
n	66	94	46	36	242
Middle class	72.4	38.7	37.0	83.0	65.1
n	233	70	37	244	584
Lower middle class	5.6	1.1	1.0	3.7	3.6
n	18	2	1	11	32
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A8]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

A9: Percentage distribution of respondents by marital status

Marital status	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Unmarried	94.7	92.3	97.0	79.6	89.5
n	305	167	97	234	803
Married	5.3	7.2	3.0	20.1	10.3
n	17	13	3	59	92
Divorced/separated	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.2
n	-	1	-	1	2
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: A9]

**Section B: Respondent’s Knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court and its Output at University Campus**

B1: Percentage distribution of respondents by knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court

Knowledge status about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Have complete knowledge	2.5	5.5	3.0	2.7	3.2
n	8	10	3	8	29
Have heard, but not have complete knowledge	26.7	34.8	31.0	36.4	32.0
n	86	63	31	107	287
Have heard only, but no knowledge about the content of it	33.9	21.0	25.0	22.8	26.6
n	109	38	25	67	239
No knowledge at all	37.0	38.7	41.0	38.1	38.1
n	119	70	41	112	342
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: B1]

B2: Percentage distribution of respondents by the source of knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court

Source of knowledge about Sexual Harassment Prevention Guideline 2009 of Bangladesh High Court	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Newspaper/magazine/internet	72.4	59.5	64.4	46.7	60.5
n	147	66	38	85	336
Television	35.0	53.2	47.5	61.5	48.6
n	71	59	28	112	270
Radio	5.9	4.5	10.2	3.3	5.2
n	12	5	6	6	29
Banner/Billboard/Rally/Leaflet (outside campus)	5.9	0.9	3.4	0.5	2.9
n	12	1	2	1	16
Family/Friends	14.8	14.4	10.2	15.4	14.4
n	30	16	6	28	80
Campaign/Initiatives of University authority	1.5	0.9	-	0.5	0.9
n	3	1	-	1	5
University teachers	1.5	-	-	0.5	0.7
n	3	-	-	1	4
N (applicable)	203	111	59	182	555

[Q: B2]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

B3: Percentage distribution of respondents by perception about university authority’s willingness regarding creating safe environment for girls

Perception about university authority’s willingness regarding creating safe environment for girls	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Has sufficient willingness	25.5	49.7	30.0	38.4	35.1
n	82	90	30	113	315
Has willingness, but real initiatives yet	68.3	48.6	67.0	55.1	59.9
n	220	88	67	162	537
Has no willingness	5.3	1.1	3.0	5.1	4.1
n	17	2	3	15	37
Not only unwilling, but against it	0.9	0.6	-	1.4	0.9
n	3	1	-	4	8
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: B3]

B4: Percentage distribution of respondents by witnessing about university authority’s campaign/notice/ publication regarding creating safe environment for girls

Witnessing about university authority’s campaign/notice/ publication regarding creating safe environment for girls	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Witnessed, and the initiative were sufficient	6.8	14.4	11.0	3.7	7.8
n	22	26	11	11	70
Witnessed, but the initiatives were not sufficient	27.0	18.2	18.0	11.2	19.1
n	87	33	18	33	171
Witnessed, but the initiatives were useless by its design	18.6	13.8	11.0	11.2	14.4
n	60	25	11	33	129
Did not witness any such initiatives	47.5	53.6	60.0	73.8	58.8
n	153	97	60	217	527
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: B4]

B5: Percentage distribution of respondents by perception about having counseling services of the university authority for girls

Perception about having counseling services of the university authority for girls	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Have such services and they are sufficient	10.9	6.6	5.0	0.7	6.0
n	35	12	5	2	54
Have such services, but they are not sufficient	37.0	5.5	10.0	2.0	16.2
n	119	10	10	6	145
Have such services, but initiatives are useless by its design	10.6	5.5	5.0	2.0	6.1
n	34	10	5	6	55
There is no such service	41.6	82.3	80.0	95.2	71.7
n	134	149	80	280	643
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: B5]

B6: Percentage distribution of respondents by perception about having separate formal complaint committee against sexual and other harassments by university authority for girls

Perception about having separate formal complaint committee against sexual and other harassments by university authority for girls	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Have such committee and it is active	8.4	13.3	4.0	.3	6.2
n	27	24	4	1	56
Have such committee, but not adequately active	12.1	2.2	4.0	1.7	5.8
n	39	4	4	5	52
Have such committee, but not active at all	4.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.0
n	14	2	1	1	18
There is no such committee	75.2	83.4	91.0	97.6	86.0
n	242	151	91	287	771
N	322	181	100	294	897

[Q: B6]

**Section C: Experience of Sexual Harassments by the Respondent Herself**

C1: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of sexual harassment in university

Experience of sexual harassment in university	%																			
	Public University			Private University			Medical College		University-College		All									
	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people								
1. Unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching patting, pinching etc.)	14.6	3.3	2.2	16.5	6.6	1.7	2.2	8.3	7.0	6.0	2.0	9.0	10.9	2.7	2.4	11.6	10.9	3.1	2.2	12.4
n	47	11	7	53	12	3	4	15	7	6	2	9	32	8	7	34	98	28	20	111
2. Attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)	0.6	-	-	0.9	1.1	0.6	.06	1.1	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.3
n	2	-	-	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	5	2	1	6	9	3	3	12
3. Sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)	51.2	17.1	5.9	53.1	28.7	5.5	2.8	30.4	22.0	9.0	4.0	26.0	48.3	15.6	5.1	50.3	42.5	13.4	4.8	44.6
n	166	55	19	172	52	10	5	55	22	9	4	26	142	46	15	148	382	120	43	401
4. Demand or request for sexual favor	2.8	-	0.9	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.8
n	9	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	12	1	4	16
5. Showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)	2.8	0.6	0.3	2.8	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.3	-	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	1.8
n	9	2	1	9	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	16	3	1	16

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Experience of sexual harassment in university	%																			
	Public University				Private University				Medical College		University-College		All							
	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people				
6. Sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)	19.9	7.8	1.9	20.5	13.3	3.3	0.6	13.3	7.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	11.2	2.4	0.7	11.9	14.3	4.7	1.2	14.8
n	64	25	6	66	24	6	1	24	7	4	2	8	33	7	2	35	125	42	11	133
7. Insult through notice, cartoon, writing, wall magazine	3.7	1.6	-	3.7	2.8	-	-	2.8	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	2.3	0.9	-	2.3
n	13	5	-	13	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	4	3	-	4	23	8	-	23
8. Harassment through phone, SMS	36.3	10.2	2.5	38.8	27.6	7.7	6.1	33.1	17.0	4.0	2.0	19.0	29.6	16.7	2.0	31.6	30.2	11.1	3.0	33.1
n	117	33	8	125	50	14	11	60	17	4	2	19	87	49	6	93	271	100	27	297
9. Harassment through internet	5.3	2.2	0.3	5.6	8.8	3.3	2.2	11.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.9	1.9	0.9	5.7
n	17	7	1	18	16	6	4	20	6	3	2	7	5	1	1	6	44	17	8	51
10. Taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.1
n	4	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	3	1	1	3	9	2	3	10
11. Love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal	9.0	2.8	0.6	9.6	9.9	1.7	1.7	11.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	12.6	2.7	2.0	13.3	9.9	2.3	1.3	10.7
n	29	9	2	31	18	3	3	20	5	1	1	6	37	8	6	39	89	21	12	96
12. Attempt to establish sexual relations by intimidation, deception, or false assurance	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
n	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	2



Experience of sexual harassment in university	%																			
	Public University				Private University				Medical College				University-College				All			
	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people				
13. Following	16.8	3.7	4.0	18.0	5.5	1.1	4.4	7.2	8.0	-	3.0	10.0	6.5	1.4	2.4	8.5				
n	54	12	13	58	10	2	8	13	8	-	3	10	19	4	7	25				
14. Unauthorized access to your computers having some sexual implication	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1				
n	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
15. Keeping under surveillance	11.2	3.4	1.6	11.5	6.6	2.2	1.7	7.7	5.0	-	-	5.0	7.5	1.4	1.7	8.5				
n	36	11	5	37	12	4	3	14	5	-	-	5	22	4	5	25				
16. Entering/Loitering near your residence or study place (within campus)	5.9	0.9	0.9	6.2	2.8	1.1	2.8	4.4	4.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	3.7	0.3	2.4	4.8				
n	19	3	3	20	5	2	5	8	4	1	3	6	11	1	7	14				
N	322				181				100				294				897			

[Q: C1]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

C2: Percentage distribution of respondents by frequency of experience of sexual harassment

Frequency of experience of sexual harassment in university	%																			
	Public University			Private University			Medical College		University-College		All									
	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people								
Experienced in any one of the types	84.8	36.3	13.7	87.3	60.2	17.1	13.8	66.3	50.0	18.0	12.0	54.0	73.8	28.2	10.5	76.2	72.4	27.8	12.5	75.7
n	273	117	44	281	109	31	25	120	50	18	12	54	217	83	31	224	649	249	112	679
Experienced in any two of the types	47.2	11.2	4.3	50.6	25.4	6.1	5.5	30.4	18.0	6.0	5.0	21.0	33.0	11.6	4.1	35.0	34.9	9.7	4.6	38.1
n	152	36	14	163	46	11	10	55	18	6	5	21	97	34	12	103	313	87	41	342
Experienced in any three of the types	25.5	4.0	1.9	27.0	11.6	2.2	3.9	14.9	10.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	16.7	4.1	3.4	18.0	18.1	3.5	2.8	20.0
n	82	13	6	87	21	4	7	27	10	2	2	12	49	12	10	53	162	31	25	179
Experienced in any four of the types	11.5	1.6	0.9	13.7	6.6	1.7	1.1	8.3	4.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	8.8	1.7	1.4	11.6	8.8	1.6	1.1	11.3
n	37	5	3	44	12	3	2	15	4	1	1	8	26	5	4	34	79	14	10	101
Experienced in any five of the types	6.5	0.9	0.3	7.1	5.0	0.6	0.6	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	3.7	0.7	0.7	5.1	4.7	0.8	0.6	5.8
n	21	3	1	23	9	1	1	9	1	1	1	5	11	2	2	15	42	7	5	52
Experienced in any six of the types	3.4	0.3	0.3	3.7	2.2	0.6	-	2.8	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.4	-	-	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	2.8
n	11	1	1	12	4	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	7	20	2	1	25
Experienced in any seven of the types	2.2	-	-	2.5	2.2	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.0	1.4	-	-	1.7
n	7	-	-	8	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	13	-	-	15
Experienced in any eight of the types	1.6	-	-	1.6	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.9	-	-	0.9
n	7	-	-	8	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	13	-	-	15

Frequency of experience of sexual harassment in university	%																			
	Public University				Private University				Medical College		University-College		All							
	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever	Within last three month	Outside campus, by campus related people	Ever + Outside campus, by campus related people				
n	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	8	-	-	8
Experienced in any nine of the types	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
n	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Experienced in any ten of the types	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
n	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Average number of type having experience (among victims only)				2.15				1.92			1.76			1.90				2.0		
Average number of type having experience (for all)				1.88				1.27			0.95			1.45				1.51		
N	322				181				100		294		897							

Indicator1-C101: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)

Experience of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	5.7	6.7	-	-	3.6
n	3	1	-	-	4
Frequently	18.9	13.3	11.1	26.5	19.8
n	10	2	1	9	22
Not frequently	28.3	26.7	33.3	41.2	32.4
n	15	4	3	14	36
Very rare	47.2	53.3	55.6	32.4	44.1
n	25	8	5	11	49
N (applicable)	53	15	9	34	111

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (101)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator1-C102: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)

Aftermath/effects of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) ( <i>multiple responses</i> )	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	30.2	26.7	22.2	41.2	32.4
n	16	4	2	14	36
Became angry	60.4	66.7	77.8	64.7	64.0
n	32	10	7	22	71
Got severe mental shock	28.3	13.3	-	14.7	19.8
n	15	2	-	5	22
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	5.7	-	11.1	5.9	5.4
n	3	-	1	2	6
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	1.9	-	-	-	0.9
n	1	-	-	-	1
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	6.7	-	-	.9
n	-	1	-	-	1
Left by boyfriend	-	-	-	2.9	0.9
n	-	-	-	1	1
Felt alienated from others	1.9	6.7	-	-	1.8
n	1	1	-	-	2
Nothing	-	-	-	5.9	1.8
n	-	-	-	2	2
N (applicable)	53	15	9	34	111

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (102)]

Indicator1-C103: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)

Perpetrator of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) ( <i>multiple responses</i> )	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	32.1	26.7	55.6	23.5	30.6
n	17	4	5	8	34
Male student, but not classmate	45.3	80.0	22.2	85.3	60.4
n	24	12	2	29	67
Male teacher of own department	7.5	-	-	-	3.6
n	4	-	-	-	4
Male teacher of other departments	-	6.7	-	2.9	1.8
n	-	1	-	1	2
Male support staff	1.9	-	-	-	0.9
n	1	-	-	-	1
University bus driver/conductor	7.5	-	-	-	3.6
n	4	-	-	-	4
Outsider to campus	9.4	20.0	33.3	2.9	10.8
n	5	3	3	1	12
N (applicable)	53	15	9	34	111

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (103)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator1-C104: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)

Place of occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	9.4	6.7	33.3	5.9	9.9
n	5	1	3	2	11
Classroom, in off-period	15.1	20.0	11.1	32.4	20.7
n	8	3	1	11	23
In-front of class room, when rush	22.6	33.3	11.1	29.4	25.2
n	12	5	1	10	28
Library	3.8	-	22.2	-	3.6
n	2	-	2	-	4
Corridor	17.0	6.7	33.3	11.8	15.3
n	9	1	3	4	17
Exam hall	1.9	-	-	-	0.9
n	1	-	-	-	1
Playground	1.9	-	-	35.3	11.7
n	1	-	-	12	13
Teacher's room	5.7	6.7	-	-	3.6
n	3	1	-	-	4
At stair/lift	3.8	-	-	14.7	6.3
n	2	-	-	5	7
Parking space	1.9	-	-	2.9	1.8
n	1	-	-	1	2
Near common room	3.8	6.7	-	-	2.7
n	2	1	-	-	3
Administrative building	-	-	11.1	11.8	4.5
n	-	-	1	4	5
Canteen/tea stall	5.7	20.0	-	-	5.4
n	3	3	-	-	6
Inside university bus	5.7	-	-	-	2.7
n	3	-	-	-	3
At university bus stoppage	11.3	6.7	-	11.8	9.9
n	6	1	-	4	11
At education-trip/picnic	3.8	-	-	-	1.8
n	2	-	-	-	2
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	5.7	6.7	11.1	8.8	7.2
n	3	1	1	3	8
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	3.8	13.3	-	-	3.6
n	2	2	-	-	4
Restaurant/Shopping mall/fair (outside campus, by campus related people)	1.9	6.7	-	2.9	2.7
n	1	1	-	1	3
N (applicable)	53	15	9	34	111

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (104)]

Indicator1-C105: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)

Time of occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	84.9	86.7	100.0	100.0	91.0
n	45	13	9	34	101
Afternoon, where less crowd	11.3	6.7	-	-	6.3
n	6	1	-	-	7
Evening	5.7	6.7	-	-	3.6
n	3	1	-	-	4
N (applicable)	53	15	9	34	111

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (105)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator1-C106: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advance (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.)

Response to the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	43.4	66.7	55.6	58.8	52.3
n	23	10	5	20	58
Did not come to attend class for few days	3.8	-	-	2.9	2.7
n	2	-	-	1	3
Shared with friends, but did no more	28.3	20.0	22.2	26.5	26.1
n	15	3	2	9	29
Told parents/family members, but did no more	13.2	-	-	8.8	9.0
n	7	-	-	3	10
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	3.8	6.7	-	-	2.7
n	2	1	-	-	3
Protested against the doer himself privately	11.3	13.3	-	11.8	10.8
n	6	2	-	4	12
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	1.9	-	22.2	2.9	3.6
n	1	-	2	1	4
Went to university authority for justice	-	-	-	5.9	1.8
n	-	-	-	2	2
N (applicable)	53	15	9	34	111

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (106)]

Indicator1-C107: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) in university (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	36.4	25.0	42.9	32.1	34.1
n	16	3	3	9	31
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	52.3	66.7	42.9	50.0	52.7
n	23	8	3	14	48
Fear of worse act	15.9	-	28.6	28.6	18.7
n	7	-	2	8	17
Fear of being looked down socially	13.6	-	-	7.1	8.8
n	6	-	-	2	8
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	2.3	16.7	-	-	3.3
n	1	2	-	-	3
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	-	8.3	-	-	1.1
n	-	1	-	-	1
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	44	12	7	28	91

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (107)]

Indicator1-C108: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	-	-	-	25.0	5.6
n	-	-	-	1	1
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	11.1	66.7	-	-	16.7
n	1	2	-	-	3
Did not get any justice	33.3	-	-	-	16.7
n	3	-	-	-	3
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	33.3	33.3	100.0	25.0	38.9
n	3	1	2	1	7
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	22.2	-	-	50.0	22.2
n	2	-	-	2	4
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	9	3	2	4	18

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (108)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator1-C109: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction against the complaint to university authority on the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical advances (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) (only among who made complain to university authority)

Reaction against the complaint to university authority on the occurrence of unwelcome sexually determined behavior as physical contact (e.g., touching, patting, pinching etc.) ( <u>only among who made complain to university authority</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	-	-	-	50.0	50.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	-	-	-	50.0	50.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable; only among who made complain to university authority)	-	-	-	2	2

[Q: Section C/Indicator 1 (109)]

Indicator2-C201: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)

Experience of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	-	-	-	16.7	8.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Not frequently	-	50.0	100.0	33.3	33.3
n	-	1	1	2	4
Very rare	100.0	50.0	-	50.0	58.3
n	3	1	-	3	7
N (applicable)	3	2	1	6	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (201)]

Indicator2-C202: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)

Aftermath/effects of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	-	50.0	-	33.3	25.0
n	-	1	-	2	3
Became angry	33.3	100.0	-	50.0	50.0
n	1	2	-	3	6
Got severe mental shock	66.7	-	100.0	16.7	33.3
n	2	-	1	1	4
Got unwell physically	-	-	100.0	-	8.3
n	-	-	1	-	1
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	33.3	-	100.0	16.7	25.0
n	1	-	1	1	3
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	-	-	-	-	-
n	-	-	-	-	-
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	50.0	-	-	8.3
n	-	1	-	-	1
Forced to marry by family members	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	3	2	1	6	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2(202)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator2-C203: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)

Perpetrator of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	-	-	100.0	-	8.3
n	-	-	1	-	1
Male student, but not classmate	33.3	100.0	-	100.0	75.0
n	1	2	-	6	9
Male teacher of own department	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Male teacher of other departments	-	50.0	-	-	8.3
n	-	1	-	-	1
Outsider to campus	66.7	50.0	-	-	25.0
n	2	1	-	-	3
N (applicable)	3	2	1	6	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (203)]

Indicator2-C204: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of occurrence of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)

Place of occurrence of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	-	-	-	16.7	8.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Classroom, in off-period	-	-	-	33.3	16.7
n	-	-	-	2	2
In-front of class room, when rush	-	100.0	-	16.7	25.0
n	-	2	-	1	3
Corridor	-	-	-	16.7	8.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Teacher's room	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
At stair/lift	-	-	-	16.7	8.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Near common room	-	50.0	-	-	8.3
n	-	1	-	-	1
Canteen/tea stall	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Inside university bus	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
At university bus stoppage	33.3	50.0	-	-	16.7
n	1	1	-	-	2
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	-	50.0	100.0	-	16.7
n	-	1	1	-	2
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	-	-	-	16.7	8.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable)	3	2	1	6	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (204)]



*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator2-C205: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of occurrence of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)

Time of occurrence of attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
n	3	2	1	6	12
N (applicable)	3	2	1	6	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (205)]

Indicator2-C206: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to the attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.)

Response to the attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	-	50.0	100.0	33.3	33.3
n	-	1	1	2	4
Did not come to attend class for few days	-	-	-	50.0	25.0
n	-	-	-	3	3
Shared with friends, but did no more	33.3	50.0	-	33.3	33.3
n	1	1	-	2	4
Told parents/family members, but did no more	33.3	-	-	16.7	16.7
n	1	-	-	1	2
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	-	-	-	33.3	16.7
n	-	-	-	2	2
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	33.3	-	-	-	8.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	3	2	1	6	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (206)]

Indicator2-C207: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to the attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to the attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	50	-	-	-	11.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	50	100	-	50	55.6
n	1	2	-	2	5
Fear of worse act	-	-	-	50	22.2
n	-	-	-	2	2
Fear of being looked down socially	-	-	100	-	11.1
n	-	-	1	-	1
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	50	-	-	-	11.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	50	50	-	-	22.2
n	1	1	-	-	2
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	2	2	1	4	9

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (207)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator2-C208: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to the attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to the attempt to establish physical relation having sexual implications by the abuse of administration, authoritative, or professional powers (e.g., threat of bad result by teachers, threat by students affiliated with politics etc.) (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	-	-	-	50.0	33.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	-	-	-	50.0	33.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Did not get any justice	100.0	-	-	-	33.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	1	-	-	2	3

[Q: Section C/Indicator 2 (208)]

Indicator3-C301: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)

Experience of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	7.6	-	7.7	3.4	5.0
n	13	-	2	5	20
Frequently	31.4	30.9	26.9	33.8	31.9
n	54	17	7	50	128
Not frequently	28.5	40.0	34.6	42.6	35.7
n	49	22	9	63	143
Very rare	32.6	29.1	30.8	20.3	27.4
n	56	16	8	30	110
N (applicable)	172	55	26	148	401

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (301)]

Indicator3-C302: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)

Aftermath/effects of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	28.5	25.5	26.9	52.7	36.9
n	49	14	7	78	148
Became angry	67.4	72.7	92.3	64.2	68.6
n	116	40	24	95	275
Got severe mental shock	15.1	1.8	-	10.8	10.7
n	26	1	-	16	43
Got unwell physically	-	-	-	0.7	0.2
n	-	-	-	1	1
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	1.2	-	-	4.1	2.0
n	2	-	-	6	8
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	0.6	-	-	1.4	0.7
n	1	-	-	2	3
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	1.8	-	-	.2
n	-	1	-	-	1
Felt alienated from others	1.7	1.8	-	1.4	1.5
n	3	1	-	2	6
Started to feel that I am really a 'bad girl'	0.6	-	-	0.7	0.5
n	1	-	-	1	2
Thought about committing suicide	1.2	-	-	-	.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Nothing	4.1	-	-	4.1	3.2
n	7	-	-	6	13
Others	0.6	-	-	-	0.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	172	55	26	148	401

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3(302)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator3-C303: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)

Perpetrator of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	22.7	20.0	38.5	18.2	21.7
n	39	11	10	27	87
Male student, but not classmate	68.6	76.4	38.5	89.2	75.3
n	118	42	10	132	302
Male teacher of own department	7.0	-	7.7	-	3.5
n	12	-	2	-	14
Male administrative officials	.6	1.8	-	-	0.5
n	1	1	-	-	2
Male support staff	-	1.8	11.5	-	1.0
n	-	1	3	-	4
Outsider to campus	12.8	3.6	3.8	2.7	7.2
n	22	2	1	4	29
N (applicable)	172	55	26	148	401

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (303)]

Indicator3-C304: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)

Place of occurrence of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	8.7	9.1	23.1	6.1	8.7
n	15	5	6	9	35
Classroom, in off-period	24.4	34.5	23.1	31.8	28.4
n	42	19	6	47	114
In-front of class room, when rush	16.3	14.5	11.5	22.3	18.0
n	28	8	3	33	72
Library	1.7	9.1	-	2.0	2.7
n	3	5	-	3	11
Corridor	18.6	12.7	19.2	8.1	14.0
n	32	7	5	12	56
Exam hall	1.7	1.8	-	1.4	1.5
n	3	1	-	2	6
Playground	14.0	-	-	43.9	22.2
n	24	-	-	65	89
Teacher's room	2.3	-	-	.7	1.2
n	4	-	-	1	5
At stair/lift	2.9	10.9	3.8	14.9	8.5
n	5	6	1	22	34
Parking space	5.8	1.8	3.8	2.0	3.7
n	10	1	1	3	15
Near common room	4.7	7.3	3.8	4.1	4.7
n	8	4	1	6	19
Near toilet	1.2	3.6	-	1.4	1.5
n	2	2	-	2	6
Administrative building	1.2	-	3.8	4.1	2.2
n	2	-	1	6	9
Canteen/tea stall	8.1	7.3	-	0.7	4.7
n	14	4	-	1	19
Inside university bus	1.2	-	-	-	.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
At university bus stoppage	8.7	-	3.8	2.7	5.0
n	15	-	1	4	20
At education-trip/picnic	2.9	-	-	.7	1.5
n	5	-	-	1	6
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	8.7	3.6	15.4	4.1	6.7
n	15	2	4	6	27
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	1.2	3.6	-	0.7	1.2
n	2	2	-	1	5
Restaurant/Shopping mall/fair (outside campus, by campus related people)	2.3	1.8	-	2.0	2.0
n	4	1	-	3	8
Others	1.2	-	-	-	0.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
N (applicable)	172	55	26	148	401

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (304)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator3-C305: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)

Time of occurrence of sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	88.4	100.0	100.0	98.6	94.5
n	152	55	26	146	379
Afternoon, where less crowd	9.3	1.8	-	1.4	4.7
n	16	1	-	2	19
Evening	5.8	-	-	0.7	2.7
n	10	-	-	1	11
N (applicable)	172	55	26	148	401

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (305)]

Indicator3-C306: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to the sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.)

Response to the sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	62.8	70.9	57.7	80.4	70.1
n	108	39	15	119	281
Did not come to attend class for few days	2.9	5.5	3.8	4.7	4
n	5	3	1	7	16
Shared with friends, but did no more	32	20	34.6	30.4	29.9
n	55	11	9	45	120
Told parents/family members, but did no more	5.8	-	-	5.4	4.5
n	10	-	-	8	18
Any one of the above four (1-4)	62.8	70.9	57.7	80.4	70.1
n	108	39	15	119	281
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	1.2	1.8	-	-	0.7
n	2	1	-	-	3
Protested against the doer himself privately	4.1	5.5	7.7	2	3.7
n	7	3	2	3	15
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	1.2	-	3.8	0.7	1
n	2	-	1	1	4
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	-	1.8	3.8	-	0.5
n	-	1	1	-	2
Went to political leaders	-	-	3.8	-	0.2
n	-	-	1	-	1
Went to university authority for justice	1.2	1.8	-	-	0.7
n	2	1	-	-	3
N (applicable)	172	55	26	148	401

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (306)]

Indicator3-C307: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to the sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to the sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	12.4	14	27.3	20.3	16.5
n	20	7	6	30	62
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	71.4	76	63.6	77.6	73.9
n	115	38	14	111	278
Fear of worse act	19.3	6	9.1	13.3	14.6
n	31	3	2	19	55
Fear of being looked down socially	5	2	4.5	4.2	4.3
n	8	1	1	6	16
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	1.9	4	-	1.4	1.9
n	3	2	-	2	7
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	-	-	-	0.7	0.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	161	50	22	144	377

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (307)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator3-C308: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to the sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to the sexually colored verbal representation (e.g., remark, jokes, indecent sound etc.) (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	9.1	20	-	25	12.5
n	1	1	-	1	3
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	18.2	20	25	-	16.7
n	2	1	1	-	4
Did not get any justice	27.3	20	50	50	33.3
n	3	1	2	2	8
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	45.5	40	25	-	33.3
n	5	2	1	-	8
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	-	-	-	25	4.2
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	11	5	4	4	24

[Q: Section C/Indicator 3 (308)]

Indicator4-C401: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of demand or request for sexual favor

Experience of attempt to demand or request for sexual favor	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Frequently	16.7	-	-	25.0	17.6
n	2	-	-	1	3
Not frequently	16.7	-	-	75.0	29.4
n	2	-	-	3	5
Very rare	66.7	-	-	-	52.9
n	8	-	-	-	8
N (applicable)	12	-	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (401)]

Indicator4-C402: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of demand or request for sexual favor

Aftermath/effects of demand or request for sexual favor (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	33.3	-	-	75.0	43.8
n	4	-	-	3	7
Became angry	58.3	-	-	25.0	50.0
n	7	-	-	1	8
Got severe mental shock	33.3	-	-	25.0	31.3
n	4	-	-	1	5
Got unwell physically	8.3	-	-	25.0	12.5
n	1	-	-	1	2
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	-	-	-	25.0	6.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable)	12	-	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4(402)]

Indicator4-C403: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of demand or request for sexual favor

Perpetrator of demand or request for sexual favor (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	33.3	-	-	50.0	37.5
n	4	-	-	2	6
Male student, but not classmate	58.3	-	-	50.0	56.3
n	7	-	-	2	9
Male teacher of own department	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	12	-	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (403)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator4-C404: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of occurrence of demand or request for sexual favor

Place of occurrence of demand or request for sexual favor (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	-	-	-	25.0	6.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Classroom, in off-period	16.7	-	-	25.0	18.8
n	2	-	-	1	3
In-front of class room, when rush	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Library	-	-	-	-	-
n	-	-	-	-	-
Corridor	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Playground	-	-	-	50.0	12.5
n	-	-	-	2	2
Teacher's room	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
At stair/lift	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Parking space	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Near common room	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
At university bus stoppage	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Restaurant/Shopping mall/fair (outside campus, by campus related people)	16.7	-	-	25.0	18.8
n	2	-	-	1	3
Others	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	12	-	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (404)]

Indicator4-C405: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of demand or request for sexual favor

Time of demand or request for sexual favor (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	58.3	-	-	100.0	68.8
n	7	-	-	4	11
Afternoon, where less crowd	33.3	-	-	-	25.0
n	4	-	-	-	4
Evening	8.3	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	12	-	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (405)]

Indicator4-C406: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to the demand or request for sexual favor

Response to the attempt to demand or request for sexual favor (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	33.3	-	-	100.0	50.0
n	4	-	-	4	8
Shared with friends, but did no more	33.3	-	-	-	25.0
n	4	-	-	-	4
Told parents/family members, but did no more	25.0	-	-	-	18.8
n	3	-	-	-	3
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself privately	25.0	-	-	-	18.8
n	3	-	-	-	3
N (applicable)	12	-	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (406)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator4-C1407: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to the demand or request for sexual favor (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to the demand or request for sexual favor (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	22.2	-	-	50.0	30.8
n	2	-	-	2	4
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	44.4	-	-	25.0	38.5
n	4	-	-	1	5
Fear of worse act	11.1	-	-	-	7.7
n	1	-	-	-	1
Fear of being looked down socially	22.2	-	-	-	15.4
n	2	-	-	-	2
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	-	-	-	25.0	7.7
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	9	-	-	4	13

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (407)]

Indicator4-C408: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to the demand or request for sexual favor (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to the demand or request for sexual favor (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
n	3	-	-	-	3
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	3	-	-	-	3

[Q: Section C/Indicator 4 (408)]

Indicator5-C501: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)

Experience of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Frequently	33.3	33.3	-	25.0	31.3
n	3	1	-	1	5
Not frequently	11.1	-	-	25.0	12.5
n	1	-	-	1	2
Very rare	44.4	66.7	-	50.0	50.0
n	4	2	-	2	8
N (applicable)	9	3	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (501)]

Indicator5-C502: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)

Aftermath/effects of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	33.3	33.3	-	50.0	37.5
n	3	1	-	2	6
Became angry	33.3	100.0	-	50.0	50.0
n	3	3	-	2	8
Got severe mental shock	22.2	-	-	-	12.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Felt alienated from others	11.1	33.3	-	25.0	18.8
n	1	1	-	1	3
Started to feel that I am really a 'bad girl'	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	9	3	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5(502)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator5-C503: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)

Perpetrator of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	66.7	66.7	-	25.0	56.3
n	6	2	-	1	9
Male student, but not classmate	33.3	33.3	-	75.0	43.8
n	3	1	-	3	7
Male teacher of own department	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Outsider to campus	11.1	33.3	-	-	12.5
n	1	1	-	-	2
N (applicable)	9	3	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (503)]

Indicator5-C504: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)

Place of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Classroom, in off-period	44.4	33.3	-	25.0	37.5
n	4	1	-	1	6
In-front of class room, when rush	-	33.3	-	-	6.3
n	-	1	-	-	1
Library	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Playground	-	-	-	75.0	18.8
n	-	-	-	3	3
Teacher's room	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
At stair/lift	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Near common room	11.1	33.3	-	-	12.5
n	1	1	-	-	2
Canteen/tea stall	11.1	33.3	-	-	12.5
n	1	1	-	-	2
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	9	3	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (504)]

Indicator5-C505: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)

Time of showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	88.9	100.0	-	100.0	93.8
n	8	3	-	4	15
Evening	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	9	3	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (505)]



*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator5-C506: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.)

Response to showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	44.4	66.7	-	50.0	50.0
n	4	2	-	2	8
Did not come to attend class for few days	11.1	-	-	-	6.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Shared with friends, but did no more	33.3	-	-	25.0	25.0
n	3	-	-	1	4
Told parents/family members, but did no more	22.2	-	-	-	12.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	-	33.3	-	-	6.3
n	-	1	-	-	1
Protested against the doer himself privately	-	-	-	25.0	6.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable)	9	3	-	4	16

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (506)]

Indicator5-C507: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	22.2	50.0	-	33.3	28.6
n	2	1	-	1	4
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	66.7	50.0	-	66.7	64.3
n	6	1	-	2	9
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	22.2	-	-	-	14.3
n	2	-	-	-	2
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	11.1	-	-	-	7.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	9	2	-	3	14

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (507)]

Indicator5-C508: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to showing pornography (e.g., showing indecent photos/videos using cell-phone, magazines, view cards etc.) (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	-	-	-	100.0	50.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	100.0	-	-	-	50.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	1	-	-	1	2

[Q: Section C/Indicator 5 (508)]

Indicator6-C601: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)

Experience of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	6.1	4.2	-	2.9	4.5
n	4	1	-	1	6
Frequently	24.2	29.2	50.0	20.0	25.6
n	16	7	4	7	34
Not frequently	30.3	33.3	12.5	48.6	34.6
n	20	8	1	17	46
Very rare	39.4	33.3	37.5	28.6	35.3
n	26	8	3	10	47
N (applicable)	66	24	8	35	133

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (601)]

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Indicator6-C602: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of demand or request for sexual favor

Aftermath/effects of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)  (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	43.9	29.2	37.5	48.6	42.1
n	29	7	3	17	56
Became angry	69.7	66.7	100.0	57.1	67.7
n	46	16	8	20	90
Got severe mental shock	16.7	8.3	-	14.3	13.5
n	11	2	-	5	18
Got unwell physically	1.5	-	-	2.9	1.5
n	1	-	-	1	2
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	43.9	29.2	37.5	48.6	42.1
n	29	7	3	17	56
Left by boyfriend	-	-	-	2.9	0.8
n	-	-	-	1	1
Felt alienated from others	3.0	-	-	-	1.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Nothing	-	-	-	2.9	0.8
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable)	66	24	8	35	133

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6(602)]

Indicator6-C603: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)

Perpetrator of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)  (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	27.3	29.2	25.0	11.4	23.3
n	18	7	2	4	31
Male student, but not classmate	71.2	83.3	62.5	88.6	77.4
n	47	20	5	31	103
Male teacher of own department	4.5	-	12.5	-	3.0
n	3	-	1	-	4
University bus driver/conductor	1.5	-	-	-	0.8
n	1	-	-	-	1
Outsider to campus	18.2	4.2	12.5	2.9	11.3
n	12	1	1	1	15
N (applicable)	66	24	8	35	133

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (603)]

Indicator6-C604: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of occurrence of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)

Place of occurrence of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)  (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	13.6	8.3	-	11.4	11.3
n	9	2	-	4	15
Classroom, in off-period	15.2	37.5	37.5	42.9	27.8
n	10	9	3	15	37
In-front of class room, when rush	16.7	16.7	12.5	20.0	17.3
n	11	4	1	7	23
Library	1.5	8.3	25.0	-	3.8
n	1	2	2	-	5
Corridor	15.2	16.7	37.5	8.6	15.0
n	10	4	3	3	20
Exam hall	1.5	-	12.5	-	1.5
n	1	-	1	-	2
Playground	7.6	-	-	42.9	15.0

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Place of occurrence of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
n	5	-	-	15	20
Teacher's room	3.0	-	12.5	-	2.3
n	2	-	1	-	3
At stair/lift	4.5	16.7	-	17.1	9.8
n	3	4	-	6	13
Parking space	6.1	8.3	-	-	4.5
n	4	2	-	-	6
Near common room	4.5	-	-	-	2.3
n	3	-	-	-	3
Near toilet	3.0	4.2	-	-	2.3
n	2	1	-	-	3
Administrative building	-	-	-	2.9	0.8
n	-	-	-	1	1
Canteen/tea stall	12.1	16.7	-	-	9.0
n	8	4	-	-	12
Inside university bus	3.0	-	-	-	1.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
At university bus stoppage	10.6	-	12.5	-	6.0
n	7	-	1	-	8
At education-trip/picnic	1.5	-	-	-	.8
n	1	-	-	-	1
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	9.1	4.2	-	5.7	6.8
n	6	1	-	2	9
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	1.5	-	12.5	-	1.5
n	1	-	1	-	2
Restaurant/Shopping mall/fair (outside campus, by campus related people)	3.0	-	12.5	-	2.3
n	2	-	1	-	3
Others	-	4.2	-	-	0.8
n	-	1	-	-	1
N (applicable)	66	24	8	35	133

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (604)]

Indicator6-C605: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)

Time of sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	89.4	95.8	100.0	100.0	94.0
n	59	23	8	35	125
Afternoon, where less crowd	10.6	4.2	-	-	6.0
n	7	1	-	-	8
Evening	3.0	4.2	-	-	2.3
n	2	1	-	-	3
N (applicable)	66	24	8	35	133

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (605)]

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Indicator6-C606: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to the sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.)

Response to sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	68.2	70.8	75.0	85.7	73.7
n	45	17	6	30	98
Did not come to attend class for few days	3.0	12.5	-	8.6	6.0
n	2	3	-	3	8
Shared with friends, but did no more	30.3	16.7	25.0	17.1	24.1
n	20	4	2	6	32
Told parents/family members, but did no more	3.0	4.2	-	-	2.3
n	2	1	-	-	3
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	1.5	-	-	-	0.8
n	1	-	-	-	1
Protested against the doer himself privately	-	-	-	2.9	.8
n	-	-	-	1	1
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	3.0	-	-	-	1.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	3.0	-	-	-	1.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Went to political leaders	1.5	-	-	-	0.8
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	66	24	8	35	133

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (606)]

Indicator6-C607: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	41.9	29.2	37.5	29.4	35.9
n	26	7	3	10	46
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	50.0	79.2	75.0	70.6	62.5
n	31	19	6	24	80
Fear of worse act	17.7	-	-	8.8	10.9
n	11	-	-	3	14
Fear of being looked down socially	4.8	4.2	-	2.9	3.9
n	3	1	-	1	5
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	62	24	8	34	128

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (607)]

Indicator6-C608: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to sexually colored gesture (e.g., indecent body language, staring directly to a specific body part, itching one's own body part showing sexual implication etc.) (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	25.0	-	-	-	20.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	50.0	-	-	100.0	60.0
n	2	-	-	1	3
Did not get any justice	25.0	-	-	-	20.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	25.0	-	-	-	20.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	4	-	-	1	5

[Q: Section C/Indicator 6 (608)]

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Indicator7-C701: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of insult through notice, cartoon, writing

Experience of insult through notice, cartoon, writing	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Frequently	30.8	40.0	-	75.0	39.1
n	4	2	-	3	9
Not frequently	23.1	20.0	100.0	25.0	26.1
n	3	1	1	1	6
Very rare	46.2	40.0	-	-	34.8
n	6	2	-	-	8
N (applicable)	13	5	1	4	23

[Q: Section C/Indicator 7 (701)]

Indicator7-C702: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of insult through notice, cartoon, writing

Aftermath/effects of insult through notice, cartoon, writing (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	46.2	60.0	-	50.0	47.8
n	6	3	-	2	11
Became angry	53.8	80.0	100.0	25.0	56.5
n	7	4	1	1	13
Got severe mental shock	38.5	-	-	75.0	34.8
n	5	-	-	3	8
Felt alienated from others	-	20.0	-	-	4.3
n	-	1	-	-	1
N (applicable)	13	5	1	4	23

[Q: Section C/Indicator 7(702)]

Indicator7-C703: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of insult through notice, cartoon, writing

Perpetrator of insult through notice, cartoon, writing (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	30.8	20.0	100.0	-	26.1
n	4	1	1	-	6
Male student, but not classmate	61.5	80.0	-	100.0	69.6
n	8	4	-	4	16
Outsider to campus	7.7	20.0	-	-	8.7
n	1	1	-	-	2
N (applicable)	13	5	1	4	23

[Q: Section C/Indicator 7 (703)]

Indicator7-C704: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of insult through notice, cartoon, writing

Place of insult through notice, cartoon, writing (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	15.4	40.0	-	-	17.4
n	2	2	-	-	4
Classroom, in off-period	38.5	20.0	-	-	26.1
n	5	1	-	-	6
In-front of class room, when rush	7.7	-	100.0	-	8.7
n	1	-	1	-	2
Corridor	7.7	20.0	-	25.0	13.0
n	1	1	-	1	3
Exam hall	38.5	20.0	100.0	75.0	43.5
n	5	1	1	3	10
Playground	7.7	20.0	100.0	25.0	17.4
n	1	1	1	1	4
Parking space	38.5	20.0	-	-	26.1
n	5	1	-	-	6
Near common room	7.7	-	-	-	4.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Near toilet	7.7	-	-	-	4.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Administrative building	7.7	20.0	-	-	8.7
n	7.7	20.0	-	-	8.7
N (applicable)	13	5	1	4	23

[Q: Section C/Indicator 7 (704)]

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Indicator7-C705: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of insult through notice, cartoon, writing

Time of insult through notice, cartoon, writing <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	69.2	80.0	-	100.0	73.9
n	9	4	-	4	17
Afternoon, where less crowd	7.7	-	-	-	4.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Evening	38.5	40.0	100.0	25.0	39.1
n	5	2	1	1	9
N (applicable)	13	5	1	4	23

[Q: Section C/Indicator 7 (705)]

Indicator7-C706: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to insult through notice, cartoon, writing

Response to insult through notice, cartoon, writing <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	30.8	-	-	-	17.4
n	4	-	-	-	4
Did not come to attend class for few days	76.9	60.0	100.0	100.0	78.3
n	10	3	1	4	18
Shared with friends, but did no more	7.7	40.0	-	-	13.0
n	1	2	-	-	3
Told parents/family members, but did no more	7.7	-	-	25.0	8.7
n	1	-	-	1	2
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	7.7	-	-	-	4.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Protested against the doer himself privately	-	20.0	-	25.0	8.7
n	-	1	-	1	2
N (applicable)	13	5	1	4	23

[Q: Section C/Indicator 7 (706)]

Indicator8-C801: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of harassment through phone, SMS

Experience of harassment through phone, SMS	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	4.8	6.7	10.5	5.4	5.7
n	6	4	2	5	17
Frequently	26.4	28.3	42.1	48.4	34.7
n	33	17	8	45	103
Not frequently	37.6	43.3	26.3	28.0	35.0
n	47	26	5	26	104
Very rare	31.2	21.7	21.1	18.3	24.6
n	39	13	4	17	73
N (applicable)	125	60	19	93	297

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8 (801)]

Indicator8-C802: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of harassment through phone, SMS

Aftermath/effects of harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	33.6	23.3	31.6	48.4	36.0
n	42	14	6	45	107
Became angry	66.4	76.7	73.7	67.7	69.4
n	83	46	14	63	206
Got severe mental shock	14.4	6.7	5.3	9.7	10.8
n	18	4	1	9	32
Got unwell physically	-	-	-	1.1	0.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	1.6	1.7	5.3	6.5	3.4
n	2	1	1	6	10

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Aftermath/effects of harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	-	-	-	1.1	0.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Left by boyfriend	0.8	-	-	-	0.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
Felt alienated from others	0.8	1.7	-	-	0.7
n	1	1	-	-	2
Started to feel that I am really a 'bad girl'	-	-	-	1.1	0.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Thought about committing suicide	-	-	5.3	-	0.3
n	-	-	1	-	1
Nothing	4.0	5.0	-	-	2.7
n	5	3	-	-	8
Others	0.8	-	-	-	0.3
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	125	60	19	93	297

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8(802)]

Indicator8-C803: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of harassment through phone, SMS

Perpetrator of harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	25.6	31.7	52.6	37.6	32.3
n	32	19	10	35	96
Male student, but not classmate	70.4	71.7	52.6	84.9	74.1
n	88	43	10	79	220
Male teacher of own department	1.6	1.7	-	-	1.0
n	2	1	-	-	3
Male teacher of other departments	1.6	-	-	-	0.7
n	2	-	-	-	2
N (applicable)	125	60	19	93	297

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8 (803)]

Indicator8-C804: Percentage distribution of respondents by means of harassment through phone, SMS

Means of occurrence of harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Call to cell-phone	78.4	78.3	52.6	94.6	81.8
n	98	47	10	88	243
Send SMS through cell-phone	68.8	73.3	78.9	67.7	70.0
n	86	44	15	63	208
Call to land line	1.6	3.3	5.3	4.3	3.0
n	2	2	1	4	9
Call your classmates to insult you	0.8	1.7	-	1.1	1.0
n	1	1	-	1	3
N (applicable)	125	60	19	93	297

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8 (804)]

Indicator8-C805: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to harassment through phone, SMS

Response to harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	43.2	66.7	31.6	68.8	55.2
n	54	40	6	64	164
Did not come to attend class for few days	1.6	6.7	5.3	6.5	4.4
n	2	4	1	6	13
Shared with friends, but did no more	38.4	15.0	47.4	36.6	33.7
n	48	9	9	34	100
Told parents/family members, but did no more	12.8	5.0	10.5	9.7	10.1
n	16	3	2	9	30
<i>Protested</i>					

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Response to harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Protested against the doer himself publicly	0.8	-	-	1.1	0.7
n	1	-	-	1	2
Protested against the doer himself privately	17.6	13.3	5.3	9.7	13.5
n	22	8	1	9	40
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	4.0	-	-	-	1.7
n	5	-	-	-	5
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	1.6	-	5.3	-	1.0
n	2	-	1	-	3
Went to political leaders	1.6	-	-	-	0.7
n	2	-	-	-	2
N (applicable)	125	60	19	93	297

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8 (805)]

Indicator8-C806: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to harassment through phone, SMS (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to harassment through phone, SMS <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	10.9	9.6	35.3	16.9	14.2
n	11	5	6	14	36
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	70.3	90.4	41.2	75.9	74.3
n	71	47	7	63	188
Fear of worse act	21.8	5.8	23.5	19.3	17.8
n	22	3	4	16	45
Fear of being looked down socially	4.0	3.8	-	2.4	3.2
n	4	2	-	2	8
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	3.0	1.9	-	1.2	2.0
n	3	1	-	1	5
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	2.0	-	11.8	1.2	2.0
n	2	-	2	1	5
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	101	52	17	83	253

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8 (806)]

Indicator8-C807: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to harassment through phone, SMS (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to harassment through phone, SMS( <u>only among those who protested</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	29.2	50.0	-	30.0	31.8
n	7	4	-	3	14
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	-	-	-	10.0	2.3
n	-	-	-	1	1
Did not get any justice	20.8	25.0	100.0	10.0	22.7
n	5	2	2	1	10
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	45.8	25.0	-	40.0	38.6
n	11	2	-	4	17
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	8.3	-	-	10.0	6.8
n	2	-	-	1	3
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	24	8	2	10	44

[Q: Section C/Indicator 8 (807)]



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Indicator9-C901: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of harassment through internet

Experience of harassment through internet	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	16.7	15.0	14.3	-	13.7
n	3	3	1	-	7
Frequently	16.7	15.0	42.9	33.3	21.6
n	3	3	3	2	11
Not frequently	50.0	35.0	-	50.0	37.3
n	9	7	-	3	19
Very rare	16.7	35.0	42.9	16.7	27.5
n	3	7	3	1	14
N (applicable)	18	20	7	6	51

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9 (901)]

Indicator9-C902: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of harassment through internet

Aftermath/effects of harassment through internet (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	27.8	30.0	28.6	33.3	29.4
n	5	6	2	2	15
Became angry	66.7	80.0	42.9	66.7	68.6
n	12	16	3	4	35
Got severe mental shock	33.3	-	57.1	16.7	21.6
n	6	-	4	1	11
Got unwell physically	-	-	14.3	-	2.0
n	-	-	1	-	1
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	5.6	-	28.6	16.7	7.8
n	1	-	2	1	4
Left by boyfriend	5.6	-	-	-	2.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Nothing	-	5.0	-	16.7	3.9
n	-	1	-	1	2
N (applicable)	18	20	7	6	51

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9(902)]

Indicator9-C903: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of harassment through internet

Perpetrator of harassment through internet (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	27.8	25.0	57.1	16.7	29.4
n	5	5	4	1	15
Male student, but not classmate	66.7	80.0	28.6	83.3	68.6
n	12	16	2	5	35
Male teacher of own department	5.6	-	-	-	2.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Male support staff	5.6	-	-	-	2.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	18	20	7	6	51

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9 (903)]

Indicator9-C904: Percentage distribution of respondents by means of harassment through internet

Means of occurrence of harassment through internet (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Publish of photo at websites without permission	11.1	15.0	28.6	33.3	17.6
n	2	3	2	2	9
Creation of fake photo of you and publish at websites	-	-	-	16.7	2.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Indecent comments at social-networking site (e.g., facebook)	66.7	60.0	57.1	50.0	60.8
n	12	12	4	3	31
Hacking of accounts to show a bad image of you to others	5.6	15.0	42.9	16.7	15.7
n	1	3	3	1	8
Tag you with indecent issue on social-networking sites	27.8	-	14.3	-	11.8

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Means of occurrence of harassment through internet <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
n	5	-	1	-	6
Indecent e-mail	16.7	5.0	28.6	16.7	13.7
n	3	1	2	1	7
Others	-	5.0	-	-	2.0
n	-	1	-	-	1
N (applicable)	18	20	7	6	51

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9 (904)]

Indicator9-C905: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to harassment through internet

Response to harassment through internet <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	27.8	80.0	57.1	83.3	58.8
n	5	16	4	5	30
Did not come to attend class for few days	-	-	14.3	33.3	5.9
n	-	-	1	2	3
Shared with friends, but did no more	72.2	20.0	28.6	16.7	39.2
n	13	4	2	1	20
Told parents/family members, but did no more	5.6	-	14.3	-	3.9
n	1	-	1	-	2
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	5.6	-	-	-	2.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Protested against the doer himself privately	16.7	5.0	14.3	-	9.8
n	3	1	1	-	5
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	-	-	14.3	-	2.0
n	-	-	1	-	1
N (applicable)	18	20	7	6	51

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9 (905)]

Indicator9-C906: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to harassment through internet (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to harassment through internet <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	-	15.8	20.0	16.7	11.1
n	-	3	1	1	5
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	73.3	73.7	80.0	100.0	77.8
n	11	14	4	6	35
Fear of worse act	26.7	26.3	20.0	16.7	24.4
n	4	5	1	1	11
Fear of being looked down socially	6.7	-	-	-	2.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	6.7	-	-	-	2.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	6.7	-	-	-	2.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; <u>only among those who did NOT protest</u> )	15	19	5	6	45

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9 (906)]

Indicator9-C907: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to harassment through internet (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to harassment through internet ( <u>only among those who protested</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	33.3	-	50.0	-	33.3
n	1	-	1	-	2
Did not get any justice	66.7	100.0	50.0	-	66.7
n	2	1	1	-	4
N (applicable; <u>only among those who protested</u> )	3	1	2	-	6

[Q: Section C/Indicator 9 (907)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator10-C1001: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail

Experience of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Not frequently	50.0	-	66.7	33.3	50.0
n	2	-	2	1	5
Very rare	50.0	-	33.3	66.7	50.0
n	2	-	1	2	5
N (applicable)	4	-	3	3	10

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1001)]

Indicator10-C1002: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail

Aftermath/effects of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
1. Became distressed	25.0	-	33.3	33.3	30.0
n	1	-	1	1	3
2. Became angry	75.0	-	66.7	33.3	60.0
n	3	-	2	1	6
3. Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	-	-	-	33.3	10.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable)	4	-	3	3	10

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10(1002)]

Indicator10-C1003: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail

Perpetrator of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	50.0	-	-	33.3	30.0
n	2	-	-	1	3
Male student, but not classmate	25.0	66.7	-	66.7	50.0
n	1	2	-	2	5
Male support staff	-	33.3	-	-	10.0
n	-	1	-	-	1
Outsider to campus	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	4	3	-	3	10

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1003)]

Indicator10-C1004: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail

Place of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Classroom, in off-period	-	-	-	66.7	20.0
n	-	-	-	2	2
In-front of class room, when rush	-	-	33.3	-	10.0
n	-	-	1	-	1
Corridor	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Playground	-	-	-	33.3	10.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Teacher's room	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Near common room	-	-	33.3	-	10.0
n	-	-	1	-	1
Canteen/tea stall	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
At university bus stoppage	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1

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Place of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	-	-	33.3	-	10.0
n	-	-	1	-	1
N (applicable)	4	-	3	3	10

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1004)]

Indicator10-C1005: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail

Time of taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	75.0	-	66.7	100.0	80.0
n	3	-	2	3	8
Afternoon, where less crowd	25.0	-	33.3	-	20.0
n	1	-	1	-	2
N (applicable)	4	-	3	3	10

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1005)]

Indicator10-C1006: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail

Response to taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	25.0	-	33.3	66.7	40.0
n	1	-	1	2	4
Did not come to attend class for few days	-	-	-	33.3	10.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Shared with friends, but did no more	50.0	-	66.7	33.3	50.0
n	2	-	2	1	5
Told parents/family members, but did no more	25.0	-	-	33.3	20.0
n	1	-	-	1	2
<i>Protested</i>					
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	25.0	-	-	-	10.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	4	-	3	3	10

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1006)]

Indicator10-C1007: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	-	-	33.3	-	11.1
n	-	-	1	-	1
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	33.3	-	66.7	-	33.3
n	1	-	2	-	3
Fear of worse act	66.7	-	-	66.7	44.4
n	2	-	-	2	4
Fear of being looked down socially	-	-	-	33.3	11.1
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	3	-	3	3	9

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1007)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator10-C1008: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to insult through taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to insult through taking still or video photograph for the purpose of blackmail( <u>only among those who protested</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; <u>only among those who protested</u> )	1	-	-	-	1

[Q: Section C/Indicator 10 (1008)]

Indicator11-C1101: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal

Experience of love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	6.5	-	-	2.6	3.1
n	2	-	-	1	3
Frequently	22.6	15.0	-	23.1	19.8
n	7	3	-	9	19
Not frequently	35.5	50.0	33.3	46.2	42.7
n	11	10	2	18	41
Very rare	35.5	35.0	66.7	28.2	34.4
n	11	7	4	11	33
N (applicable)	31	20	6	39	96

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1101)]

Indicator11-C1102: Percentage distribution of respondents by love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal

Aftermath/effects of love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	41.9	35.0	33.3	48.7	42.7
n	13	7	2	19	41
Became angry	64.5	75.0	66.7	51.3	61.5
n	20	15	4	20	59
Got severe mental shock	22.6	10.0	-	20.5	17.7
n	7	2	-	8	17
Got unwell physically	-	-	-	2.6	1.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	12.9	-	-	20.5	12.5
n	4	-	-	8	12
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	-	-	16.7	2.6	2.1
n	-	-	1	1	2
Left by boyfriend	-	-	-	2.6	1.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Felt alienated from others	3.2	5.0	-	-	2.1
n	1	1	-	-	2
Nothing	3.2	-	-	-	1.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Others	3.2	-	-	-	1.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	31	20	6	39	96

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11(1102)]

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Indicator11-C1103: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal

Perpetrator of love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal in university (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	45.2	40.0	66.7	35.9	41.7
n	14	8	4	14	40
Male student, but not classmate	58.1	60.0	50.0	76.9	65.6
n	18	12	3	30	63
Male teacher of own department	3.2	5.0	-	-	2.1
n	1	1	-	-	2
Male teacher of other departments	-	-	-	2.6	1.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Male support staff	-	-	-	2.6	1.0
n	-	-	-	1	1
Outsider to campus	3.2	5.0	-	-	2.1
n	1	1	-	-	2
N (applicable)	31	20	6	39	96

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1103)]

Indicator11-C1104: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal

Place of making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	22.6	5.0	16.7	15.4	15.6
n	7	1	1	6	15
Classroom, in off-period	19.4	30.0	50.0	43.6	33.3
n	6	6	3	17	32
In-front of class room, when rush	19.4	5.0	33.3	17.9	16.7
n	6	1	2	7	16
Library	-	5.0	-	5.1	3.1
n	-	1	-	2	3
Corridor	12.9	20.0	16.7	2.6	10.4
n	4	4	1	1	10
Exam hall	6.5	-	-	-	2.1
n	2	-	-	-	2
Playground	12.9	-	-	43.6	21.9
n	4	-	-	17	21
Teacher's room	3.2	-	-	-	1.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
At stair/lift	3.2	20.0	-	7.7	8.3
n	1	4	-	3	8
Parking space	6.5	-	-	2.6	3.1
n	2	-	-	1	3
Near common room	3.2	5.0	-	7.7	5.2
n	1	1	-	3	5
Near toilet	-	15.0	-	-	3.1
n	-	3	-	-	3
Administrative building	6.5	-	-	10.3	6.3
n	2	-	-	4	6
Canteen/tea stall	6.5	10.0	-	2.6	5.2
n	2	2	-	1	5
At university bus stoppage	3.2	-	-	2.6	2.1
n	1	-	-	1	2
At education-trip/picnic	6.5	-	-	-	2.1
n	2	-	-	-	2
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	6.5	15.0	-	10.3	9.4
n	2	3	-	4	9
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	-	5.0	16.7	-	2.1
n	-	1	1	-	2
Others	-	5.0	-	-	1.0
n	-	1	-	-	1
N (applicable)	31	20	6	39	96

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1104)]

*Situational Analysis of Sexual Harassment at Tertiary Level Education Institutes in and around Dhaka*

Indicator11-C1105: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal

Time of making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	87.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8
n	27	20	6	39	92
Afternoon, where less crowd	9.7	-	-	2.6	4.2
n	3	-	-	1	4
Evening	9.7	-	-	-	3.1
n	3	-	-	-	3
N (applicable)	31	20	6	39	96

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1105)]

Indicator11-C1106: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal

Response to making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	38.7	30.0	33.3	59.0	44.8
n	12	6	2	23	43
Did not come to attend class for few days	6.5	20.0	16.7	7.7	10.4
n	2	4	1	3	10
Shared with friends, but did no more	45.2	30.0	33.3	56.4	45.8
n	14	6	2	22	44
Told parents/family members, but did no more	19.4	25.0	-	10.3	15.6
n	6	5	-	4	15
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	-	-	-	5.1	2.1
n	-	-	-	2	2
Protested against the doer himself privately	6.5	5.0	16.7	7.7	7.3
n	2	1	1	3	7
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	9.7	5.0	-	2.6	5.2
n	3	1	-	1	5
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	3.2	-	-	-	1.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
Went to political leaders	3.2	-	-	-	1.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	31	20	6	39	96

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1106)]

Indicator11-C1107: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	19.2	11.8	40.0	26.5	22.0
n	6	3	2	9	20
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	46.2	76.5	20.0	58.8	56.1
n	12	13	1	20	46
Fear of worse act	42.3	11.8	40.0	26.5	29.3
n	11	2	2	9	24
Fear of being looked down socially	3.8	5.9	-	11.8	7.3
n	1	1	-	4	6
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	3.8	5.9	-	2.9	3.7
n	1	1	-	1	3
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	-	5.9	-	2.9	2.4
n	-	1	-	1	2
Others	-	-	-	-	-
n	-	-	-	-	-
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	26	17	5	34	84

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1107)]

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Indicator11-C1108: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal(only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to making love proposal and exerting pressure of posing threats in case of refusal (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	-	-	-	40.0	16.7
n	-	-	-	2	2
Did not get any justice	-	50.0	100.0	-	16.7
n	-	1	1	-	2
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	100.0	50.0	-	20.0	50.0
n	4	1	-	1	6
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	-	-	-	40.0	16.7
n	-	-	-	2	2
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	4	2	1	5	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 11 (1108)]

Indicator13-C1301: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of following

Experience of following	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	3.4	-	-	-	1.9
n	2	-	-	-	2
Frequently	13.8	30.8	20.0	36.0	21.7
n	8	4	2	9	23
Not frequently	31.0	30.8	40.0	40.0	34.0
n	18	4	4	10	36
Very rare	51.7	38.5	40.0	24.0	42.5
n	30	5	4	6	45
N (applicable)	58	13	10	25	106

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1301)]

Indicator13-C1302: Percentage distribution of respondents by following

Aftermath/effects of following (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	34.5	7.7	20.0	44.0	32.1
n	20	1	2	11	34
Became angry	75.9	69.2	90.0	64.0	73.6
n	44	9	9	16	78
Got severe mental shock	13.8	23.1	10.0	12.0	14.2
n	8	3	1	3	15
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	1.7	-	10.0	4.0	2.8
n	1	-	1	1	3
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	-	-	-	4.0	0.9
n	-	-	-	1	1
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	-	10.0	-	0.9
n	-	-	1	-	1
Nothing	5.2	7.7	-	-	3.8
n	3	1	-	-	4
N (applicable)	58	13	10	25	106

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13(1302)]

Indicator13-C1303: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of following

Perpetrator of following (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	17.2	38.5	40.0	20.0	22.6
n	10	5	4	5	24
Male student, but not classmate	74.1	61.5	50.0	84.0	72.6
n	43	8	5	21	77
Male teacher of own department	1.7	-	-	-	0.9
n	1	-	-	-	1
Male support staff	1.7	7.7	-	-	1.9
n	1	1	-	-	2
Outsider to campus	17.2	7.7	10.0	4.0	12.3



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Perpetrator of following (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
n	10	1	1	1	13
N (applicable)	58	13	10	25	106

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1303)]

Indicator13-C1304: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of following

Place of following (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	8.6	15.4	-	4.0	7.5
n	5	2	-	1	8
Classroom, in off-period	15.5	15.4	30.0	24.0	18.9
n	9	2	3	6	20
In-front of class room, when rush	20.7	-	-	12.0	14.2
n	12	-	-	3	15
Library	3.4	-	-	-	1.9
n	2	-	-	-	2
Corridor	13.8	7.7	30.0	24.0	17.0
n	8	1	3	6	18
Exam hall	-	-	-	4.0	0.9
n	-	-	-	1	1
Playground	12.1	-	-	48.0	17.9
n	7	-	-	12	19
Teacher's room	1.7	-	-	-	0.9
n	1	-	-	-	1
At stair/lift	1.7	15.4	-	16.0	6.6
n	1	2	-	4	7
Parking space	10.3	7.7	10.0	-	7.5
n	6	1	1	-	8
Near common room	6.9	7.7	10.0	4.0	6.6
n	4	1	1	1	7
Near toilet	-	7.7	-	-	0.9
n	-	1	-	-	1
Administrative building	5.2	-	-	-	2.8
n	3	-	-	-	3
Canteen/tea stall	8.6	30.8	-	-	8.5
n	5	4	-	-	9
Inside university bus	1.7	-	-	-	0.9
n	1	-	-	-	1
At university bus stoppage	17.2	23.1	-	-	12.3
n	10	3	-	-	13
At education-trip/picnic	5.2	-	-	-	2.8
n	3	-	-	-	3
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	15.5	15.4	20.0	20.0	17.0
n	9	2	2	5	18
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	5.2	23.1	10.0	4.0	7.5
n	3	3	1	1	8
Restaurant/Shopping mall/fair (outside campus, by campus related people)	3.4	15.4	10.0	4.0	5.7
n	2	2	1	1	6
N (applicable)	58	13	10	25	106

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1304)]

Indicator13-C1305: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of following

Time of following (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	79.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	87.7
n	46	12	10	25	93
Afternoon, where less crowd	10.3	-	10.0	-	6.6
n	6	-	1	-	7
Evening	12.1	7.7	-	-	7.5
n	7	1	-	-	8
N (applicable)	58	13	10	25	106

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1305)]

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Indicator13-C1306: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to following

Response to following <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	41.4	30.8	50.0	72.0	48.1
n	24	4	5	18	51
Did not come to attend class for few days	3.4	15.4	-	12.0	6.6
n	2	2	-	3	7
Shared with friends, but did no more	48.3	38.5	40.0	16.0	38.7
n	28	5	4	4	41
Told parents/family members, but did no more	12.1	23.1	10.0	8.0	12.3
n	7	3	1	2	13
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	-	15.4	-	-	1.9
n	-	2	-	-	2
Protested against the doer himself privately	3.4	-	-	8.0	3.8
n	2	-	-	2	4
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	5.2	7.7	10.0	-	4.7
n	3	1	1	-	5
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	1.7	-	-	4.0	1.9
n	1	-	-	1	2
N (applicable)	58	13	10	25	106

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1306)]

Indicator13-C1307: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to following (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to following <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	20.8	20.0	33.3	22.7	22.3
n	11	2	3	5	21
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	54.7	50.0	55.6	72.7	58.5
n	29	5	5	16	55
Fear of worse act	32.1	30.0	-	27.3	27.7
n	17	3	-	6	26
Fear of being looked down socially	-	10.0	-	4.5	2.1
n	-	1	-	1	2
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	1.9	-	11.1	-	2.1
n	1	-	1	-	2
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	-	-	-	4.5	1.1
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	53	10	9	22	94

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1307)]

Indicator13-C1308: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to following (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to following ( <u>only among those who protested</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	60.0	66.7	100.0	33.3	58.3
n	3	2	1	1	7
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	40.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	50.0
n	2	1	1	2	6
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	5	3	1	3	12

[Q: Section C/Indicator 13 (1308)]

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Indicator15-C1501: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of being kept under surveillance

Experience of being kept under surveillance	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	5.4	14.3	-	12.0	8.6
n	2	2	-	3	7
Frequently	40.5	28.6	-	24.0	30.9
n	15	4	-	6	25
Not frequently	18.9	35.7	20.0	36.0	27.2
n	7	5	1	9	22
Very rare	35.1	21.4	80.0	28.0	33.3
n	13	3	4	7	27
N (applicable)	37	14	5	25	81

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1501)]

Indicator15-C1502: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effect of being kept under surveillance

Aftermath/effects of being kept under surveillance (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	40.5	14.3	20.0	44.0	35.8
n	15	2	1	11	29
Became angry	73.0	92.9	80.0	76.0	77.8
n	27	13	4	19	63
Got severe mental shock	10.8	14.3	-	8.0	9.9
n	4	2	-	2	8
Got unwell physically	-	-	-	4.0	1.2
n	-	-	-	1	1
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	5.4	14.3	-	4.0	6.2
n	2	2	-	1	5
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	-	7.1	-	-	1.2
n	-	1	-	-	1
Felt alienated from others	5.4	-	-	-	2.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Thought about committing suicide	2.7	-	-	-	1.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	37	14	5	25	81

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15(1502)]

Indicator15-C1503: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of being kept under surveillance

Perpetrator of being kept under surveillance (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	29.7	21.4	40.0	36.0	30.9
n	11	3	2	9	25
Male student, but not classmate	78.4	71.4	60.0	84.0	77.8
n	29	10	3	21	63
Male support staff	2.7	-	-	-	1.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
Outsider to campus	5.4	21.4	-	-	6.2
n	2	3	-	-	5
N (applicable)	37	14	5	25	81

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1503)]

Indicator13-C1304: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of being kept under surveillance

Place of being kept under surveillance (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	24.3	21.4	20.0	12.0	19.8
n	9	3	1	3	16
Classroom, in off-period	27.0	35.7	40.0	36.0	32.1
n	10	5	2	9	26
In-front of class room, when rush	21.6	21.4	20.0	16.0	19.8
n	8	3	1	4	16

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Place of being kept under surveillance <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Library	13.5	14.3	20.0	4.0	11.1
n	5	2	1	1	9
Corridor	18.9	14.3	-	16.0	16.0
n	7	2	-	4	13
Exam hall	-	7.1	-	4.0	2.5
n	-	1	-	1	2
Playground	13.5	-	-	48.0	21.0
n	5	-	-	12	17
Teacher's room	-	-	20.0	-	1.2
n	-	-	1	-	1
At stair/lift	8.1	14.3	-	4.0	7.4
n	3	2	-	1	6
Parking space	5.4	-	-	-	2.5
n	2	-	-	-	2
Near common room	13.5	-	20.0	-	7.4
n	5	-	1	-	6
Near toilet	-	7.1	-	-	1.2
n	-	1	-	-	1
Administrative building	8.1	7.1	-	12.0	8.6
n	3	1	-	3	7
Canteen/tea stall	16.2	28.6	-	-	12.3
n	6	4	-	-	10
Inside university bus	8.1	-	-	-	3.7
n	3	-	-	-	3
At university bus stoppage	13.5	21.4	-	-	9.9
n	5	3	-	-	8
At education-trip/picnic	-	-	-	4.0	1.2
n	-	-	-	1	1
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	16.2	7.1	-	8.0	11.1
n	6	1	-	2	9
At residence/near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	2.7	21.4	-	-	4.9
n	1	3	-	-	4
Restaurant/Shopping mall/fair (outside campus, by campus related people)	-	7.1	-	-	1.2
n	-	1	-	-	1
Others	-	-	-	4.0	1.2
n	-	-	-	1	1
N (applicable)	37	14	5	25	81

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1504)]

Indicator15-C1505: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of being kept under surveillance

Time of being kept under surveillance <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	94.6	92.9	100.0	100.0	96.3
n	35	13	5	25	78
Afternoon, where less crowd	13.5	14.3	-	-	8.6
n	5	2	-	-	7
Evening	2.7	-	-	-	1.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	37	14	5	25	81

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1505)]

Indicator15-C1506: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to being kept under surveillance

Response to being kept under surveillance <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	48.6	57.1	40.0	60.0	53.1
n	18	8	2	15	43
Did not come to attend class for few days	5.4	7.1	-	20.0	9.9

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Response to being kept under surveillance <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
n	2	1	-	5	8
Shared with friends, but did no more	48.6	28.6	60.0	52.0	46.9
n	18	4	3	13	38
Told parents/family members, but did no more	10.8	28.6	-	12.0	13.6
n	4	4	-	3	11
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	2.7	-	-	-	1.2
n	1	-	-	-	1
Protested against the doer himself privately	5.4	7.1	-	-	3.7
n	2	1	-	-	3
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	2.7	-	-	-	1.2
N (applicable)	37	14	5	25	81

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1506)]

Indicator15-C1507: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to being kept under surveillance (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to being kept under surveillance <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	27.8	23.1	40.0	8.0	21.5
n	10	3	2	2	17
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	58.3	61.5	60.0	72.0	63.3
n	21	8	3	18	50
Fear of worse act	25.0	15.4	-	44.0	27.8
n	9	2	-	11	22
Fear of being looked down socially	5.6	23.1	-	12.0	10.1
n	2	3	-	3	8
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	36	13	5	25	79

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1507)]

Indicator15-C1508: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to being kept under surveillance (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to being kept under surveillance ( <u>only among those who protested</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Did not get any justice	-	100.0	-	-	50.0
n	-	1	-	-	1
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	100.0	-	-	-	50.0
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	1	1	-	-	2

[Q: Section C/Indicator 15 (1508)]

Indicator16-C1601: Percentage distribution of respondents by experience of entering/loitering near your residence or study place

Experience of entering/loitering near your residence or study place	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	15	25	-	7.1	12.5
n	3	2	-	1	6
Frequently	15	12.5	-	21.4	14.6
n	3	1	-	3	7
Not frequently	35	12.5	83.3	42.9	39.6
n	7	1	5	6	19
Very rare	35	50	16.7	28.6	33.3
n	7	4	1	4	16
N (applicable)	20	8	6	14	48

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16 (1601)]

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Indicator16-C1602: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of entering/loitering near your residence or study place

Aftermath/effects of entering/loitering near your residence or study place <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	55	25	50	21.4	39.6
n	11	2	3	3	19
Became angry	50	62.5	83.3	85.7	66.7
n	10	5	5	12	32
Got severe mental shock	15	12.5	16.7	7.1	12.5
n	3	1	1	1	6
Got unwell physically	-	12.5	16.7	14.3	8.3
n	-	1	1	2	4
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	55	25	50	21.4	39.6
n	11	2	3	3	19
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	-	16.7	-	2.1
n	-	-	1	-	1
Felt alienated from others	-	-	-	7.1	2.1
n	-	-	-	1	1
Others	-	12.5	-	-	2.1
n	-	1	-	-	1
N (applicable)	20	8	6	14	48

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16(1602)]

Indicator16-C1603: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator of entering/loitering near your residence or study place

Perpetrator of entering/loitering near your residence or study place <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	35	12.5	66.7	42.9	37.5
n	7	1	4	6	18
Male student, but not classmate	55	87.5	33.3	71.4	62.5
n	11	7	2	10	30
Male teacher of own department	-	12.5	-	-	2.1
n	-	1	-	-	1
Male teacher of other departments	5	-	-	-	2.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Outsider to campus	10	12.5	-	-	6.3
n	2	1	-	-	3
N (applicable)	20	8	6	14	48

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16 (1603)]

Indicator16-C1605: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of entering/loitering near your residence or study place

Time of entering/loitering near your residence or study place <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	95	100	100	100	97.9
n	19	8	6	14	47
Afternoon, where less crowd	5	12.5	16.7	-	6.3
n	1	1	1	-	3
Evening	10	12.5	-	-	6.3
n	2	1	-	-	3
N (applicable)	20	8	6	14	48

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16 (1605)]

Indicator16-C1606: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to entering/loitering near your residence or study place

Response to entering/loitering near your residence or study place <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<i>Went almost silent</i>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	30	50	50	50	41.7
n	6	4	3	7	20
Did not come to attend class for few days	5	12.5	16.7	14.3	10.4
n	1	1	1	2	5
Shared with friends, but did no more	50	12.5	33.3	50	41.7

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Response to entering/loitering near your residence or study place <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
n	10	1	2	7	20
Told parents/family members, but did no more	10	12.5	-	7.1	8.3
n	2	1	-	1	4
<i>Protested</i>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	10	-	-	7.1	6.3
n	2	-	-	1	3
Protested against the doer himself privately	10	-	-	7.1	6.3
n	2	-	-	1	3
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	-	12.5	33.3	-	6.3
n	-	1	2	-	3
N (applicable)	20	8	6	14	48

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16 (1606)]

Indicator16-C1607: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to attempt to entering/loitering near your residence or study place (only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to entering/loitering near your residence or study place <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	37.5	14.3	25	8.3	23.1
n	6	1	1	1	9
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	50	85.7	75	83.3	69.2
n	8	6	3	10	27
Fear of worse act	31.3	-	-	41.7	25.6
n	5	-	-	5	10
Fear of being looked down socially	6.3	14.3	-	16.7	10.3
n	1	1	-	2	4
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	16	7	4	12	39

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16 (1607)]

Indicator16-C1608: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to entering/loitering near your residence or study place (only among those who protested)

Reaction of protest to entering/loitering near your residence or study place ( <u>only among those who protested</u> ) <i>(multiple responses)</i>	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	25.0	-	50.0	-	22.2
n	1	-	1	-	2
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	-	100.0	-	-	11.1
n	-	1	-	-	1
Did not get any justice	25.0	-	-	-	11.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	50.0	-	100.0	100.0	66.7
n	2	-	2	2	6
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	4	1	2	2	9

[Q: Section C/Indicator 16 (1608)]

Q 1: Percentage distribution of respondents by frequency of experience sexual harassment

Frequency of experience sexual harassment	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Almost every day	10.0	8.3	9.3	6.3	8.4
n	28	10	5	14	57
Frequently	37.0	33.3	37.0	43.8	38.6
n	104	40	20	98	262
Not frequently	45.6	49.2	46.3	54.0	49.0
n	128	59	25	121	333
Very rare	55.2	41.7	42.6	32.1	44.2
n	155	50	23	72	300
N (applicable)	281	120	54	224	679

[Q: Section C/ (101+201+.....+1601)]

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Q 2: Percentage distribution of respondents by aftermath/effects of experience sexual harassment

Aftermath/effects of experience sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	46.6	36.7	40.7	58.9	48.5
n	131	44	22	132	329
Became angry	76.9	79.2	81.5	75.4	77.2
n	216	95	44	169	524
Got severe mental shock	21.0	10.0	9.3	14.7	16.1
n	59	12	5	33	109
Got unwell physically	0.4	-	1.9	1.3	0.7
n	1	-	1	3	5
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	3.2	1.7	7.4	8.0	4.9
n	9	2	4	18	33
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.3
n	3	1	1	4	9
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers	0.4	-	-	-	0.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	0.8	1.9	-	0.3
n	-	1	1	-	2
Left by boyfriend	0.7	-	-	1.3	0.7
n	2	-	-	3	5
Felt alienated from others	3.2	2.5	-	1.8	2.4
n	9	3	-	4	16
Started to feel <i>that I am really a 'bad girl'</i>	0.7	-	-	.9	.6
n	2	-	-	2	4
Forced to marry by family members	.4	-	-	-	0.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Thought about committing suicide	1.1	-	1.9	-	0.6
n	3	-	1	-	4
Nothing	5.0	3.3	-	4.0	4.0
n	14	4	-	9	27
Others	0.4	-	-	-	0.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
N (applicable)	281	120	54	224	679

[Q: Section C/ (102+202+.....+1602)]

Q3: Percentage distribution of respondents by perpetrator responsible for sexual harassment

Perpetrator responsible for sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	39.5	34.2	42.6	31.3	36.1
n	111	41	23	70	245
Male student, but not classmate	77.2	80.0	55.6	92.4	81.0
n	217	96	30	207	550
Male teacher of own department	5.3	2.5	5.6	-	3.1
n	15	3	3	-	21
Male teacher of other departments	1.1	1.7	-	0.9	1.0
n	3	2	-	2	7
Male administrative officials	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.4
n	2	1	-	-	3
Male support staff	1.1	0.8	7.4	0.4	1.3
n	3	1	4	1	9
University bus driver/conductor	1.4	-	-	-	0.6
n	4	-	-	-	4
Outsider to campus	18.1	9.2	9.3	6.3	11.9
n	51	11	5	14	81
N (applicable)	281	120	54	224	679

[Q: Section C/ (103+203+.....+1603)]



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Q4: Percentage distribution of respondents by place of occurrence of sexual harassment

Place of occurrence of sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	17.6	14.3	20.0	10.3	14.8
n	43	12	9	20	84
Classroom, in off-period	28.6	36.9	33.3	44.6	35.7
n	70	31	15	87	203
In-front of class room, when rush	25.7	23.8	17.8	29.2	26.0
n	63	20	8	57	148
Library	5.3	11.9	11.1	3.1	6.0
n	13	10	5	6	34
Corridor	24.1	17.9	26.7	9.7	18.5
n	59	15	12	19	105
Exam hall	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
n	5	2	1	4	12
Playground	17.1	-	-	45.6	23.0
n	42	-	-	89	131
Teacher's room	2.4	1.2	4.4	0.5	1.8
n	6	1	2	1	10
At stair/lift	6.5	15.5	2.2	16.4	10.9
n	16	13	1	32	62
Parking space	9.0	3.6	4.4	2.6	5.6
n	22	3	2	5	32
Near common room	8.6	6.0	6.7	5.1	6.9
n	21	5	3	10	39
Near toilet	1.6	6.0	-	1.0	1.9
n	4	5	-	2	11
Administrative building	4.1	1.2	4.4	7.7	4.9
n	10	1	2	15	28
Canteen/tea stall	13.9	16.7	-	1.0	8.8
n	34	14	-	2	50
Inside university bus	2.9	-	-	-	1.2
n	7	-	-	-	7
At university bus stoppage	14.7	7.1	4.4	4.1	9.1
n	36	6	2	8	52
At education-trip/picnic	3.3	-	-	1.0	1.8
n	8	-	-	2	10
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	12.2	9.5	11.1	8.7	10.5
n	30	8	5	17	60
At /near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	3.3	8.3	8.9	0.5	3.5
n	8	7	4	1	20
Restaurant/ mall (outside campus, by campus related people)	3.3	6.0	4.4	2.1	3.3
n	8	5	2	4	19
Others	1.2	1.2	-	0.5	0.9
n	3	1	-	1	5
N (applicable)	245	84	45	195	569

[Q: Section C/ (104+204+.....+1504)] (Excluding Indicator 7, 8, 9, 16)

Q5: Percentage distribution of respondents by time of occurrence of sexual harassment

Time of occurrence of sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Day time	80.4	84.7	76.1	86.7	82.9
n	197	72	35	170	474
Afternoon, where less crowd	10.6	1.2	2.2	1.0	5.2
n	26	1	1	2	30
Evening	6.5	2.4	-	0.5	3.3
n	16	2	-	1	19
N (applicable)	245	85	46	196	572

[Q: Section C/ (105+205+.....+1605)] (Excluding Indicator 7, 8, 9)

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Q 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by response to the sexual harassment

Response to the sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<b>Went almost silent</b>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	68.3	78.3	59.3	83.0	74.2
n	192	94	32	186	504
Did not come to attend class for few days	6.0	12.5	7.4	9.8	8.5
n	17	15	4	22	58
Shared with friends, but did no more	45.6	25.8	38.9	35.3	38.1
n	128	31	21	79	259
Told parents/family members, but did no more	13.9	9.2	7.4	8.5	10.8
n	39	11	4	19	73
<b>Protested</b>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	2.5	4.2		.9	2.1
n	7	5		2	14
Protested against the doer himself privately	12.8	10.8	5.6	6.3	9.7
n	36	13	3	14	66
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	5.3	1.7	5.6	1.3	3.4
n	15	2	3	3	23
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	1.4	0.8	3.7	0.4	1.2
n	4	1	2	1	8
Went to political leaders	0.7	-	1.9	-	0.4
n	2	-	1	-	3
Went to university authority for justice	-	-	-	0.9	0.3
n	-	-	-	2	2
N (applicable)	281	120	54	224	679

[Q: Section C/ (106+206+.....+1606)] (For Indicator 7=705, Indicator 8=805, and Indicator 9=905)

Q7: Percentage distribution of respondents by reason(s) behind non-protest to the sexual harassment (Only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to the sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	28.6	26.8	40.4	28.6	29.2
n	77	30	21	62	190
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	75.5	86.6	57.7	79.7	77.4
n	203	97	30	173	503
Fear of worse act	26.8	16.1	19.2	23.5	23.2
n	72	18	10	51	151
Fear of being looked down socially	7.1	5.4	3.8	7.4	6.6
n	19	6	2	16	43
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	4.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.2
n	12	4	1	4	21
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	1.5	1.8	3.8	1.4	1.7
n	4	2	2	3	11
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	269	112	52	217	650

[Q: Section C/ (107+207+.....+1607)] (For Indicator 7=706, Indicator 8=806, and Indicator 9=906)

Q8: Percentage distribution of respondents by reaction of protest to the sexual harassment (only among those who protested)

Sexual harassment (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	21.4	35.0	12.5	33.3	25.5
n	12	7	1	6	26
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	12.5	20.0	25.0	11.1	14.7
n	7	4	2	2	15
Did not get any justice	26.8	25.0	50.0	16.7	26.5
n	15	5	4	3	27
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	48.2	35.0	50.0	44.4	45.1
n	27	7	4	8	46
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	7.1	-	-	27.8	8.8
n	4	-	-	5	9

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Sexual harassment (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Others	-	-	-	-	-
n	-	-	-	-	-
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	56	20	8	18	102

[Q: Section C/ (108+208+.....+1608)] (For Indicator 7=707, Indicator 8=807, and Indicator 9=907)

Q 9: Percentage distribution of aftermath/effects of experience sexual harassment

Aftermath/effects of experience sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Became distressed	27.2	22.3	22.3	34.9	28.7
n	216	62	29	210	517
Became angry	51.8	64.4	62.3	46.6	52.8
n	412	179	81	280	952
Got severe mental shock	14.1	6.1	6.2	9.3	10.7
n	112	17	8	56	193
Got unwell physically	0.1	-	1.5	0.8	0.4
n	1	-	2	5	8
Lost concentration in study, ended with bad result	2.3	1.4	5.4	5.2	3.3
n	18	4	7	31	60
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the classmates	-	0.4	-	-	0.1
n	-	1	-	-	1
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by the teachers	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Was treated as a 'bad girl' by family members	-	0.7	1.5	-	0.2
n	-	2	2	-	4
Left by boyfriend	0.3	-	-	0.5	0.3
n	2	-	-	3	5
Felt alienated from others	1.4	2.5	-	0.7	1.2
n	11	7	-	4	22
Started to feel that I am really a 'bad girl'	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2
n	2	-	-	2	4
Forced to marry by family members	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
n	1	-	-	-	1
Thought about committing suicide	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.2
n	3	-	1	-	4
Nothing	2.0	2.2	-	1.7	1.8
n	16	6	-	10	32
Others	-	-	-	-	-
n	-	-	-	-	-
N (applicable)	795	278	130	601	1804

[Q: Section C/ (102+202+.....+1602)]

Q10: Percentage distribution of perpetrator responsible for sexual harassment

Perpetrator responsible for sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Male classmate	24.2	24.3	43.9	22.4	25.0
n	169	66	47	114	396
Male student, but not classmate	58.8	65.1	41.1	73.7	63.5
n	411	177	44	375	1007
Male teacher of own department	3.9	1.1	2.8	-	2.1
n	27	3	3	-	33
Male teacher of other departments	0.4	0.7	-	0.4	0.4
n	3	2	-	2	7
Male administrative officials	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.2
n	2	1	-	-	3
Male support staff	0.6	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.7
n	4	2	4	1	11
University bus driver/conductor	0.7	-	-	-	0.3
n	5	-	-	-	5
Outsider to campus	11.2	7.7	8.4	3.3	7.9
n	78	21	9	17	125

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Perpetrator responsible for sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
9. Others	-	-	-	-	-
n	-	-	-	-	-
N (applicable)	699	272	107	509	1587

[Q: Section C/ (103+203+.....+1603)]

Q11: Percentage distribution of location of occurrence of sexual harassment in university

Location of occurrence of sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Classroom, during class	8.2	6.6	12.8	5.3	7.2
n	52	14	11	27	104
Classroom, in off-period	14.3	21.2	20.9	21.9	18.4
n	91	45	18	111	265
In-front of class room, when rush	12.3	11.3	10.5	12.8	12.2
n	78	24	9	65	176
Library	2.4	4.7	5.8	1.2	2.5
n	15	10	5	6	36
Corridor	11.5	9.0	17.4	6.1	9.6
n	73	19	15	31	138
Exam hall	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0
n	7	2	1	4	14
Playground	7.2	-	-	27.7	12.9
n	46	-	-	140	186
Teacher's room	2.4	0.5	2.3	0.2	1.3
n	15	1	2	1	19
At stair/lift	2.7	8.5	1.2	8.3	5.4
n	17	18	1	42	78
Parking space	4.1	1.9	2.3	1.0	2.6
n	26	4	2	5	37
Near common room	3.9	4.2	4.7	2.0	3.3
n	25	9	4	10	48
Near toilet	0.6	3.8	-	0.4	1.0
n	4	8	-	2	14
Administrative building	1.6	0.5	2.3	3.6	2.2
n	10	1	2	18	31
Canteen/tea stall	6.5	10.4	-	0.4	4.5
n	41	22	-	2	65
Inside university bus	1.9	-	-	-	0.8
n	12	-	-	-	12
At university bus stoppage	7.4	3.8	2.3	1.8	4.6
n	47	8	2	9	66
At education-trip/picnic	2.0	-	-	0.4	1.0
n	13	-	-	2	15
On way to home (outside campus, by campus related people)	6.6	5.2	9.3	4.3	5.8
n	42	11	8	22	83
At /near residence (outside campus, by campus related people)	1.6	5.2	4.7	0.6	1.9
n	10	11	4	3	28
Restaurant/ mall/ (outside campus, by campus related people)	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.7
n	11	5	2	6	24
N (applicable)	727	305	173	601	1532

[Q: Section C/ (104+204+.....+1504)] (Excluding Indicator 7, 8, 9, 16)

Q 12: Percentage distribution of response to the sexual harassment

Response to the sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
<b><i>Went almost silent</i></b>					
Did nothing, kept silent and took it granted	43.3	57.9	44.6	55.9	49.9
n	313	151	50	315	829
Did not come to attend class for few days	2.8	6.9	4.5	6.4	4.8
n	20	18	5	36	79
Shared with friends, but did no more	32.8	19.2	33.9	25.7	28.3

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Response to the sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
n	237	50	38	145	470
Told parents/family members, but did no more	8.6	6.5	3.6	5.7	6.9
n	62	17	4	32	115
<b>Protested</b>					
Protested against the doer himself publicly	1.4	1.9	-	0.7	1.1
n	10	5	-	4	19
Protested against the doer himself privately	6.8	6.1	4.5	4.6	5.8
n	49	16	5	26	96
Shared with friends, and collectively they protested	2.8	1.1	5.4	0.5	1.9
n	20	3	6	3	32
Told powerful friends to threaten the wrong-doer	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.7
n	7	1	3	1	12
Went to political leaders	0.7	-	0.9	-	0.4
n	5	-	1	-	6
Went to university authority for justice	-	-	-	0.4	0.1
n	-	-	-	2	2
N (applicable)	723	261	112	564	1,660

[Q: Section C/ (106+206+.....+1606)] (For Indicator 7=705, Indicator 8=805, and Indicator 9=905)

Q13: Percentage distribution of reason(s) behind non-protest to the sexual harassment  
(Only among those who did NOT protest)

Reason(s) behind non-protest to the sexual harassment (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Felt shy to express	18.3	14.6	30.1	17.1	18.1
n	115	35	28	84	262
Did not protest, as usually- these protest go in vein	54.8	68.6	52.7	59.3	58.4
n	344	164	49	291	848
Fear of worse act	19.3	8.4	11.8	16.9	16.2
n	121	20	11	83	235
Fear of being looked down socially	4.6	4.2	2.2	4.7	4.4
n	29	10	2	23	64
Did not want to let parents know; assumed that family restriction may increase	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.8
n	14	6	1	5	26
Fear of problem in future life (marriage, conjugal life)	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.1
n	5	4	2	5	16
N (applicable; only among those who did NOT protest)	628	239	93	491	1,451

[Q: Section C/ (107+207+.....+1607)] (For Indicator 7=706, Indicator 8=806, and Indicator 9=906)

Q14: Percentage distribution of reactions of protest to the sexual harassment (only among those who protested)

Sexual harassment (only among those who protested) (multiple responses)	%				
	Public University	Private University	Medical College	University-College	All
Your received your justice	18.1	28.0	12.5	31.3	22.1
n	13	7	2	10	32
Some justice made, but not satisfactory	9.7	16.0	12.5	9.4	11.0
n	7	4	2	3	16
Did not get any justice	22.2	24.0	37.5	9.4	21.4
n	16	6	6	3	31
The wrong-doer repented and begged mercy to you	44.4	32.0	37.5	31.3	38.6
n	32	8	6	10	56
The wrong-doer became more ferocious and acted again	5.6	-	-	18.8	6.9
n	4	-	-	6	10
N (applicable; only among those who protested)	72	25	16	32	145

[Q: Section C/ (108+208+.....+1608)] (For Indicator 7=707, Indicator 8=807, and Indicator 9=907)