



Investigating Street Harassment Of Female Students In Herat Universities: Social Security Of Girls

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Abstraction

This research was done to investigate the experience of street harassment of female students at Herat university. The presented study is a descriptive survey and cross-sectional type in terms of functional goal and method. The statistical society of this research is all the female students of Herat universities who are 10355 people, 373 people from which are chosen according to the sampling table of Krejci and Morgan and the sampling formulas of Cochran as the sample volume by simple random sampling. The research tool is a standard questionnaire by the title of "female's street harassment" with some varieties. The stability of the questionnaire is 0.9 according to Cronbach's alpha method which is above the acceptable amount of 0.7. to analyze the results, the one-sample T-test, independent T samples and Analysis of variance were used. The most amount of the subjects, 204 people (54.7%), experienced street harassment very rare. According to the results, the average street harassment experience of female students at Herat universities is 1.71 (the maximum score is 5) which is too smaller than the average amount. The female students of Herat universities experienced nonphysical harassment among different types. After this, verbal harassment, sexual threat and physical harassment have been experienced more, respectively. as a result, it is necessary to notice the effective factors of street harassment, especially nonphysical harassment by some people. This issue is investigable by recognizing the personality and social features of criminals and the physical and behavioral features of the victim of harassment. So, it is suggested that media, educational and informant institutes, could play an important role in the production of educational content as the result of such harassment for criminals and victims to reduce and control this social problem.

Keywords: Street harassment, Verbal harassment, sexual threat, Physical harassment

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Introduction

The security of society requires the security of women as half of the members of society. Harassment on the street is one of the factors that endanger women's security by invading their private space, feeling humiliated, and feeling insecure. Street Harassment All forms of the unpleasant verbal, non-verbal, or physical behavior of a sexual nature that has the purpose or result of a violation of individual respect, in specific circumstances that creates an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, humiliating, or aggressive atmosphere (Hunt et al., 2007). According to the definition of Gardner (1995), street harassment includes verbal and non-verbal behaviors of a sexual nature (such as insulting, teasing, shouting, caressing, staring, etc.) Public or semi-public policies are applied to women and cannot be predicted based on age, ethnicity or social class (Iman, Yousefi and Hosseinzadeh, 2011).

Although with the arrival of modernism, women enjoyed more freedom of action to be in public spaces, the basic cultural-social issues beyond women's presence in public spaces have not been resolved yet. Street harassment towards women is one of these issues that exist in different countries of the world, with different intensities and weaknesses.

Street harassment of women is one of the issues which exists, in different countries with various weaknesses and severity. Sexual harassment and street harassment are very common and the same experience for all women. Most of the time, no one speaks about this harassment and it is not considered serious damage (Filburn, 2013). And only in the last few decades, the problem of street harassment, from a hidden, private, and ugly problem, in most undetectable cases, has become a social and public issue. The World Health Organization has defined different types of violence as collective violence, interpersonal violence and violence towards oneself. One type of violence is interpersonal violence. This type of violence occurs between people in a face-to-face relationship. This type of violence is divided into two subcategories: family violence and neighborhood violence. Family violence mostly takes place in the family environment and between family members, but neighborhood violence is another new type of interpersonal violence that takes place outside the home and among other people, such as youth violence, rape, Violence in schools, etc. Therefore, street harassment is part of neighborhood violence against strangers. In his article, (Kerl 2011) considers street harassment of women to be one of the most important problems faced by women all over the world. Harassment such as whistling, teasing, reaching out and even more rude behavior that women are always exposed to in public places. According to Kerl, more than 80 per cent of women interviewed in Canada and Egypt and 100 percent of women questioned in the United States said they had been harassed on the street. In Yemen, this figure is more than 90%, even modest and veiled women are not safe from street harassment.

Many types of sexual harassment can occur in many situations, but most researchers look for these experiences at work or school; Because it is difficult to investigate sexual harassment outside these places. In addition, some researches deal with sexual harassment by family members, relatives, and acquaintances and encourage fewer people to express harassment by strangers. Despite the multitude of negative effects that stranger harassment has on women, it is clear that there is a gap in the literature on this issue.

McMillan et al.'s research showed that harassment by strangers is much more common than harassment by non-strangers. In addition, they found that stranger disturbance has a significant and consistent effect on women's fear of being disturbed by people who are not strangers. According to them, stranger disturbance reduces women's sense of security when walking at night, using public transportation, walking alone in a parking garage, and staying alone at home at night (Fairchild and Rodman, 2008). Based on this, the lack of planning and attention to the category of civil misbehavior and street harassment in its wide range in our society, which is neglected by focusing on the general category of "crime" and criminal threats, is clearly seen. While in our daily observations and experiences, we have seen that these common misbehaviors and seemingly insignificant or insignificant threats are far more than criminal behaviors, making the privacy of women in our society unsafe and a painful and traumatic experience for Many of them are considered there is no place for necessary scientific research and

investigations about it (Ghazi nejad and Shakri, 2011). Therefore, the main goal of the present study is to investigate the experience of street harassment among female students of Herat.

Thoracal foundations

In this research, before entering the main topic, the author has briefly discussed street harassment from a theoretical perspective within the framework of feminist theories, Gender socialization and social learning.

Street harassment

Charol Brok Gardner (1980) did the first academic investigations of street harassment. He evaluated street harassment as an issue resulting from the interpretation of men with this concept that whenever women, especially, young women who don't have any attendant with them and are alone, are obeyed and this fact is a kind of remarking and street attention by men in urban regions.

One of the concepts related to street harassment is the context of women's reaction due to harassment which researchers divide into two total groups. One of them is the ones who have active and clear reactions and the ones with passive and unclear reactions. The researches about women's reactions to harassment show that they normally use passive and unclear strategies to respond to the harassment. Usually, women due to sexual harassment, do not react to it or ignore it of feint of ignorance. (Fairchild and Rudman, 2008). The study done by Gruber and Smith (1995) indicates that there are too many factors which lead to unclear reactions, including cultural clichés, which means women have shame about it or they blame themselves, and they are ashamed and try not to any reaction to the harassment because they want to avoid paying attention of others. They feel that candor in reactions may be dangerous, or even fear that a clear reaction leads to unfair hurt to an annoying person. (Iman, Yousefi and Hosseinzade, 2011).

Bowman (1993) intimated that ignoring harassment from women, is because they don't want to confess to their being powerless in such a situation. They are frightened of physical contact or they are frightened of others paying attention to them and their blaming. Sometimes, they are annoyed but don't want to have any reaction to not encourage the annoying person or they are confused with such contemptuous behavior; they are cold; they keep their faces without any mood and senseless and try to feint that nothing special has happened. In these positions in which women connive to hide their anger, fear and humiliation, the psychological damage is inflicted on them that is because of emotional pressure and the sense of being powerless. On the other hand, the results of a study done about the victims of sexual rape, show that the women who resisted sexual rape, even if they couldn't prohibit it, are less depressed after this harassment in comparison to the ones who didn't show any resistance. The women who resisted, even experienced a level of calmness and psychological freedom. So, not having any reaction to harassment, could burden expensive costs to women. (Iman, Yousefi and Hosseinzade, 2011).

There are many similarities and overlaps between sexual harassment and street harassment (Fileborn, 2013). Street harassment is sexual harassment by strangers. For this reason, the concept of harassment by strangers is very similar to the conceptualization of unwanted sexual attention by sexual harassment researchers (Fairchild and Rodman, 2008). According to Bauman, (1993) Street harassment or harassment by strangers "includes verbal and non-verbal behaviors, such as tentative signs, eye-rolling, winking, sudden and forceful grabbing, pinching, yelling, and comments, by strangers such as It, is often sexual about her gender and evaluating a woman's physical appearance or her awe in public." This information was used by Gardner (1995) to provide an assessment of stranger harassment, who went further and made connections between stranger harassment, and the established literature on unwanted sexual attention (Fairchild & Rodman, 2008) and street harassment was considered a form of gender-based harassment that occurs in public spaces (Livingston et al., 2013).

In the etiology of street harassment, it should be said that the greatest pleasure of men who intend to cause street harassment is the sexual humiliation of the other party. Such a way that the greater the level of fear, stress, and psychological humiliation of the woman, the more the disturbing person enjoys what he does (Kaveh, 2011). In addition to social and interpersonal causes, some personal and psychological characteristics of the perpetrators of harassment may also be involved in the occurrence of street harassment. Among the most significant characteristics of disturbing people, we can mention having a lot of sexual aggression, looking at women as sexual objects, having a speed of action in justifying their behavior and having a lot of psychological and family conflicts.

Not having strong beliefs about moral principles in these issues is because the people who are the perpetrator of sexual violence rarely accept that they are guilty, who build a verbal system of motivations and rational fundamentals that come out of the culture of their social environment. The words which seem acceptable to others. The normal use of this verbal system by police, judges and attorneys affects the reduction of related condemnations rate of sexual violence. (Kaveh, 2011).

Feministic theories

There is no unique theory about feministic attitudes. But all the feministic approaches investigate the violence against women in a wider context, which is the subordinate position of women in comparison to men. In the seventies, feminists tried to introduce rape and wife beating as serious symptoms of men's violence against women. But this approach has recently been objected to, and feminists have said that everything that causes fear and intimidation of women should be investigated in the context of the control that men have over women's behavior. Their fear of violence is, in fact, the agent of control of their behaviors, so they limit their activities. For example, if they want to go out knighted, it would be under the support of a man. (Abbott, P. and Wallace, 2002). Furthermore, it is advised to women that they don't go out in unsafe regions. It is not suggested at all, that men remain at home and women go out safely. (Abbott, P. and Wallace, 2002). What differs feministic theories from other theories is that they don't consider sexual harassment as a simple issue which is happening because of individual deviation or misbehavior, but it is considered as a kind of violence against women or the epitome of economical oppression that has a deep root in sexual sociability and patriarchy (Larijani Rajab, 2010). Liberated feminists, considered the socializing of the sexual role of women (such as carrying roles and being damageable and passive) and men (such as competitive roles, being aggressive and controller) as a beginning of sexual harassment of women. In radical feministic criminology, it is most emphasized on epitomes and events of patriarchy in the crimes against women. Such as domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and pornography (Bergs, 2006).

Gender socialization theory

Gender socialization means teaching gendered values to people, which starts from birth. Therefore, from the beginning of life, depending on whether the child is a girl or a boy, they are treated according to the model of femininity and masculinity, and on the other hand, they are expected to play a role in society in a feminine or masculine way. (Shadi-Talab and Khanjani-Najad, 2011). In children, the adjectives attributed to boys and girls are institutionalized in a meaningful way. As such, even during the distribution of various toys, these behaviors are visible. Boys' games are usually more violent, sometimes with replicas of war implements, while girls are drawn to gentler games. The behavior of mothers with girls and boys, even when they are babies indicates discrimination between them. They repeat this issue for girl children that they show to do this and they shouldn't do that more than a boy. As the baby grows up, mothers try less to keep the boys calm down. Based on Mas's interpretation, this is applying the patterns according to the group of cultural expectations which based on it, men are more self-confident and less sensitive in comparison to women. Sexual sociability could be recognized as a bed of unequal sexuality. with institutionalizing inequalities on the one hand and continuation of it on the other hand in future generations. According to the pattern of sexual sociability, in which masculinity is considered a value, women are the subordinated and obeyed people in the patriarchal structure of the family, and they are connected in private areas of the family and men are presented in the common world and work.

The process of socialization in the family becomes male and female gender trends and female submissiveness. Because, it has usually painted a calm, submissive, passive, emotional and dependent image of women and an independent, firm, competent, capable and determined image of men. According to this view, violence is a behavior that is learned and usually in societies violence against women is legitimate and natural and encourages traditional gender reactions to violence. Street harassment towards women is also, produced and reproduced in such conditions. The main core and source of all women's social fears is this sexual view of women, and the misbehavior arising from it, which is rooted in the socialization and long-term social learning of people. And its prevalence and prevalence in the current conditions of injury, Disease and serious social problems of our society.

Social learning theory

the social learning theory has been brought up by Albert Bandor which emphasized observation, imitation, punishment and encouragement in forming and continuing a behavior. For example, children in grows process are encouraged when they do thing that is consonant with their gender. So, when a young girl frowns, may be blamed and others say to her: " isn't it better to see your smile?". If this girl cares about others' confirmation, probably smiles more. She understands that women often smile and use eye contact in their non-verbal patterns, deliberately. On the contrary, a young boy is blamed if shows female gestures and postures. He realizes what is common about stereotypical male body movements. Also, young girls realize that they are expected to pay attention to others' feelings, so, they will be sensitive about facial postures. (Matlin, 2011). Sociability is completed regarding this learning process. So, in street harassment, the confronting of family members, friends and peers with street harassment is learned and is imitated too.

Research Background

Samudi Pilevar (2011), tried to recognize the causes of harassment and to present the approaches to decrease in the study with the title of "investigation of cultural and social factors of symbolic violence of males against females relying on street harassment". This research was done with a survey method and a questionnaire in the region of Sadeghiye in Tehran. The results show that the different cultural and belief factors such as incomplete socializing and incorrect belief discipline, lead to harassment for people in adulthood.

Iman et al (2011) had a study with the title "women, harassment and reaction: investigate of the experience of female students about street harassment and the reactions". They show that visual harassment happened more than other harassment and after it, verbal harassment, touch and follow-up harassment happened more, respectively. also, the results of the quantitative section show that most of the respondents (70%), have a passive answer to the harassment. Research with the title "social aspects of woman experiences of sexual harassment in public places in Iran" has been done by Lahsayizade and Yusefizade (2012). The result of this research shows that sexual curses and sudden grabbing and touching by force of women were reported especially in the suburbs of a dormitory near Shiraz University. More harassments happen in public places than in semipublic places and sexual hypothesis is the cause of this harassment.

Another research titled "Sociological analysis of the effect of the behavior of victims of violence and its relationship with violent behavior against them" was conducted by Heydari Cheroudeh (2010) in Mashhad Iran. The results of this research show that harassment by vehicles, staring and teasing are common forms of violent behavior that more than two-thirds of women and girls experienced at least once during the survey period.

In a qualitative study done by Livingston et al (2013), 223 people as a sample were investigated in New York from 2005 to 2008. In this sample, 55% of them, reported that they experienced street harassment in the street and the parks. 16% of them experienced street harassment on public transportation and for 14% of them, it happened in shopping centers and bars. The different types of reported harassment were 57%, verbal, 29% physical touch, 12% sexual wiping of the body or its intention and 4% nonverbal behaviors. Research has been done with the title the background effects on the women's perception of foreign harassment by Fairchild (2010). In the first part, 1698 respondents were surveyed, of which 1277 were women and were in the age group of 15 to 71 years. The second part of this research was conducted on 818 respondents, 464 of whom were women, and the

age of participants was between 14 and 65 years. The results of this research show that the experience of "screaming, whistling or staring" and "unpleasant sexual attention" was reported by 24% of the sample. In addition, 27% have experienced "screaming, whistling or staring" from strangers more or less daily.

Another research has been done by Hunter (2012) with the title of street harassment in Istanbul. 63% of competitors have reported harassment in public places at least one time a month. According to the results of this research, the reputation of street harassment can have a negative effect on daily activities, social reactions and the general life of inhabitants of Istanbul.

Bertram (2012) has research with the title of "endurance of females against sexual violence at school and street" in 2011 in America. According to this research, just 3% of students reported harassment. Because it is considered harassment is a common issue and people don't feel that it is necessary to report this issue.

Fairchild and Rodman (2008), in an article entitled "Daily harassment of strangers and instrumentalization of women" acknowledge that sexual harassment by strangers is a phenomenon that young women frequently experience in their daily lives. and it has adverse effects on their health. First, sexual harassment has a positive relationship with women's self-instrumentation. Second, the experience of sexual harassment and self-instrumentation has a positive relationship with the fear of rape. In addition, women who are afraid of rape are more likely to limit their visits.

A study has been done with the title "females' sexual harassment in China's urban regions" by Parish, Das and Laumann (2006). The purpose of this study is to investigate the forms of sexual harassment in an Asian country. In this research, a face-to-face interview was used. According to the results of this research, is total of 12.5% of whole women and 15.1% of urban females, experienced some kind of harassment in the past year. Also, being young and employed are some factors that increase sexual harassment of women.

Methodological approach

The presented research in terms of functional goal and method is a descriptive survey and type cross-sectional (the spring of 2021). The subjective realm of study is the investigation of the experience of street harassment of female students at Herat universities. The research environment is Herat Universities.

The research method of the presented research is a standard questionnaire with the title of "street harassment of females" with some varieties. This questionnaire is investigated in four demotions. Nonphysical harassment (4 objects), verbal harassment (4 objects), physical harassment (4 objects) and sexual threat (3 objects) were investigated. This questionnaire has 15 objects which have been designed with a 7degree scale as not at all, 1 time, 2 times, 3 times, 4 times, 5 times and more than 5 times. So, the scoring rate of the questionnaire is between 0 to 90. The content validity of this questionnaire has been investigated and confirmed using the master and expert's attitude in the research done. Cronbach's alpha method was used to calculate the validity of the research, and the result was 0.89. in the presented research, the validity of the questionnaire was calculated as 0.9 through Cronbach's alpha method. It is above the acceptable rate of 0.7.

Quantitative data collection

The statistical society of this research included whole female students of Herat universities with 10355 people. The sample size fits with statistical society Based on the sampling Krejcie & Morgan sampling (1970) and Cochran sampling formula, are 373 people. Table 1T show the selective number of sample to the whole female students at Herat universities. simple random sampling was used to demand data gathering about this research's society individual.

Table 1_ the proportion of each university from the sample volume

university	The number of female students	Total rate	Sample volume
Jami university	621	6	22
Ghaleb university	793	7/6	28
Kahkashan Sharq	382	3/7	14
Hariva university	215	2/1	8
Atefi university	36	0/3	2
Asia university	318	3/1	11
Ansary university	70	0/7	3
Alghias university	126	1/2	5
Eshragh university	456	4/4	16
Herat university	7338	70/9	264
total	10355	100	373

Data analysis

In order to analyze data, the statistical data were used in two levels including destructive levels (frequency, percentage, average, standard deviation) and inferential levels. For analysis, the questionnaire, one sample T-test, independent samples T-test and variance analysis were used through SPSS statistical software.

Results

In Table 1, the frequency, valid percentage, standard deviation and average of street harassment of the respondents according to age, education, marital status, religion, type of clothing, income and ethnicity are stated.

- Most of the subjects (65%) are 18 to 20 years old. The least number of subjects are 36 to 40 years old (less than 1%).
- Most of the subjects (99%) have a bachelor's degree.
- 72.3% of subjects are single and 27.7% are married.
- The religion of most of the respondents (81.4%) is Sunni and 18.6% is Shia.
- The covering of most respondents is a chador (77 percent) and the least number of respondents (about 1 percent) wear a burqa.
- The largest number of respondents (31%) earn between 20,000 and 25,000 Afghanis.
- The ethnicity of most respondents (56.5%) is Tajik and the least respondents are Uzbek and Sadat (less than 1%). There is a significant difference ($P= 0.003$) between age groups in terms of street harassment according to the result of the variance analysis test (Anova). So, the age group of 18 to 29 years, have experienced the most rate of street harassment. (70.74 +- 17)
- The rate of street harassment of the respondents with different educational degrees, doesn't show a significant variety. ($p=0.807$)
- The rate of street harassment of married respondents was 23.12 more than not married respondents with a rate of 18.51. based on the results of one sample independent T-tests, there is a significant difference between these two groups. ($p=0.037$)

- The rate of street harassment of Shiite responders was 28.81 and more than Sunni respondents at 17.93, that based on the result of one sample independent T-test, there is a significant difference between these two groups. ($p=0.000$)
- The rate of street harassment of respondents with different clothes, doesn't differ significantly. ($p= 0.057$) the respondents wearing maanto experienced the most street harassment with a rate of 24.27.
- The rate of street harassment of respondents with different incomes, doesn't show a significant difference. ($p=0.98$) the respondents with 15000 to 20000 Afghani income, have experienced the most rate of street harassment (20.76).
- There is a significant difference between the ethnicity of respondents in terms of street harassment rate according to the result of variance analysis ($p=0.000$). it is seen that the respondents from Hazara have experienced the most street harassment with a rate of 39.61.

Table 1- frequency distribution and the percentages of the respondent's demographic variables (female students of Herat universities)

variable	subjects	Number (percentage)	Standard deviation \pm average	Significant level
Age	18 to 20 years	(65/1) 228	16/81 \pm 17/1	0/003
	21 to 25 years	(30/3) 106	24/25 \pm 20/9	
	26 to 30 years	(2/9) 10	29/80 \pm 19/6	
	31 to 35 years	(1/1) 4	30/25 \pm 18/8	
	36 to 40 years	(0/6) 2	28 \pm 35/4	
	total	(100) 350	19/65 \pm 18/8	
Education	Bachelor	(99) 303	19/41 \pm 18/47	0/807
	M.S	(0/7) 2	11/5 \pm 13/43	
	PhD	(0/3) 1	24	
	total	(100) 306	19/38 \pm 18/4	
Marital status	single	(72/3) 263	18/51 \pm 18/25	0/037
	married	(27/7) 101	23/12 \pm 20/14	
	total	(100) 364	19/79 \pm 18/88	
Religion	Shia	(18/6) 67	28/81 \pm 22/21	0/000
	Sunni	(81/4) 294	17/93 \pm 17/46	
	total	(100) 361	19/95 \pm 18/88	
Wearing type	Borghe	(0/9) 3	21/67 \pm 11/72	0/057
	Chadur	(77) 271	18/49 \pm 18/81	
	Mannto	(22/2) 78	24/27 \pm 18/76	
	total	(100) 352	19/8 \pm 18/87	
Income rate	5 to 10 thousand Afghani	(27/2) 88	20/31 \pm 19/98	0/980
	0 to 15 thousand Afghani	(20/7) 67	19/40 \pm 19/91	

	15 to 20 thousand Afghani	(21/1) 68	20/76 ± 18/2	
	20 to 25 thousand Afghani	(31) 100	19/97 ± 18/69	
	total	(100) 323	20/11 ± 19/12	
Ethnicity	Pashtun	(21/1) 67	17/66 ± 16/62	
	Tajik	(56/5) 174	17/47 ± 16/85	
	Hazara	(9/1) 28	39/61 ± 26/03	
	Uzbek	(0/6) 2	23/5 ± 16/26	0/000
	Afghan	(12) 37	24/19 ± 18/5	
	Sadat	(0/6) 2	4 ± 2/83	
	Total	(100) 308	20/28 ± 19/02	

In table 2 and 3, the frequency distribution and the rate of street harassments are presented according to different dimensions for female students of Herat universities.

Table 2- the frequency distribution and the rate of street harassments according to different dimensions for female students of Herat universities

variable	Not at all	1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times	More than 5 times	total number (percent age)
	number (percent age)	number (percentage)	number (percentage)	number (percent age)	number (percent age)	number (percent age)	number (percent age)	
Nonphysical harassment	689 (46/2)	167 (11/2)	122 (8/2)	103 (6/9)	55 (3/7)	48 (3/2)	308 (20/6)	1492 (100)
Verbal harassment	754 (50/5)	201 (13/5)	130 (8/7)	(5/2) 77	(2/9) 43	(2/3) 35	252 (16/9)	1492 (100)
Physical harassment	1133 (23)	148 (23)	(23) 62	(23) 53	(23) 26	(23) 12	(23) 58	1492 (100)
Sexual threat	856 (76/5)	82 (7/3)	56 (5)	34 (3)	(1/7) 19	7 (0/6)	(5/8) 65	1119 (100)
Street harassment	3432 (61/3)	598 (10/7)	370 (6/6)	267 (4/8)	143 (2/6)	102 (1/8)	683 (12/2)	5595 (100)

Table 3- the rate of street harassments according to different dimensions for female students of Herat universities

variable	Very low	low	Medium	High	Very High	total number (percentage)
	number (percentage) {score limit}	number (percentage) {score limit}	number (percentage) {score limit}	number (percentage) {score limit}	number (percentage) {score limit}	
Nonphysical harassment	(44/2) 165 {4/8 ≥}	(16/6) 62 {4/8-9/6}	(15/8) 59 {9/6-14/4}	(11/3) 42 {14/4-19/2}	(12/1) 45 {19/2-24}	(100) 373
Verbal harassment	(49/1) 183 {4/8 ≥}	(21/2) 79 {4/8-9/6}	(12/9) 48 {9/6-14/4}	(9/1) 34 {14/4-19/2}	(7/8) 29 {19/2-24}	(100) 373
Physical harassment	(77/2) 288 {4/8 ≥}	(16/9) 63 {4/8-9/6}	(4/3) 16 {9/6-14/4}	(0/8) 3 {14/4-19/2}	(0/8) 3 {19/2-24}	(100) 373
Sexual threat	(75/3) 281 {3/6 ≥}	(18/2) 68 {3/6-7/2}	(3/2) 12 {7/2-10/8}	(2/7) 10 {10/8-14/4}	(0/5) 2 {14/4-18}	(100) 373
Street harassment	(54/7) 204 {18 ≥}	(26/3) 98 {18 -36}	(13/7) 51 {36 -54}	(4) 15 {54 -72}	(1/3) 5 {72 -90}	(100) 373

According to Table 3, the largest number of respondents, 204 (54.7%) have not experienced any street harassment. Also, 26.3 percent of female students at Herat University have experienced street harassment at least once.

In Table 4, the statistical indicators and the results of the one-sample t-test with a weighted average of 3 (the middle value of the Likert spectrum from very low to very high) are presented.

According to table 4, the average of the variable of street disturbances and all four dimensions is lower than the average value of 3. The results of the one-sample t-test indicate that the difference between the mean of street nuisances and its dimensions is significant ($\text{sig} < 0.05$) with a weighted average of 3 so that the negative t-values of street nuisances and its dimensions indicate the average is lower than the value of the test item (3). In other words, the average street harassment of the respondents is much lower than the average and at a low level.

Table 4 – statistical factors and the result of variable one sample T-test of street harassment and its dimensions.

variable	number	average	Standard deviation	T amount	Average difference	sig
Nonphysical harassment	373	2/30	1/43	-9/4	-0/70	0/000
Verbal harassment	373	2/05	1/30	-14/1	-0/95	0/000
Physical harassment	373	1/31	0/67	-48/8	-1/69	0/000
Sexual threat	373	1/34	0/72	-44/3	-1/65	0/000
Street harassment	373	1/71	0/94	-26/5	-1/29	0/000

Discussion

according to research, female students of Herat universities have experienced nonphysical harassment more than any other dimension of street harassment. This result is based on the result of the study done by Iman et al (2011) with the title “women, harassment and reaction: investigate of the experience of female students about street harassment and the reactions”. They show that visual harassment happened more than other harassment and after it, verbal harassment, touch and follow-up harassment happened more, respectively.

totally, the female students of Herat universities have experienced street harassment low.

Due to the results of the study, it is necessary to notice the effective factors of street harassment, especially nonphysical harassment by some people. This issue is investigable by recognizing the personality and social features of criminals and the physical and behavioral features of the victim of harassment. So, it is suggested that media, educational and informant institutes, could play an important role in the production of educational content as the result of such harassment for criminals and victims to reduce and control this social problem.

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