

## **FUTURE VISION TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE GENERALIST PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK**

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### **First: the introduction to the research problem**

The issue of women and their role in society has gained increasing attention in the last quarter of the twentieth century. This increased interest in development in terms of its elements, dimensions and participants in it has coincided. the perception of the role of women in society has evolved with the development of the concept of development, and it is not limited to the economic dimension to include social, political and cultural dimensions related to meeting the practical and strategic human needs of both men and women, and the social welfare of citizens (1).

In this regard, Egyptian society, as one of the Developing Societies, is interested in the development of human resources and the creation of conscious energies that contribute to its development and progress. Women are one of these resources that play an important role in the development process. it can be said that their participation in the development process is one of the important goals pursued by society. this interest is due to the demographic weight of women, which amounted to 48.5% of the total population of Egypt (2).

Planners also emphasize the need to take women into account as a goal in the process of economic and social planning to achieve development, as they are a segment of society, so the issue of women should be considered in both directions, the direction of women's efforts with the role they play for development, and the direction of the state's efforts represented in the actions of the development plan for women (3).

The problem of sexual harassment is one of the most important problems facing women and hinders them from effective participation in society and its development, as harassment is a violation of women's body and freedom. The issue of sexual harassment in Egypt has recently received the attention of many media, academic, and community circles at all social, economic, and political levels, until it became part of the daily life discourse among citizens, media professionals, and officials in Egyptian society. in the past, women were afraid to speak out and declare that they were subjected to any form of harassment, as they considered it as a (disadvantage). But with the aggravation of the problem, its increase and the multiplicity of its forms, they found that they had no way but to talk about this problem and try to find solutions to it, as it has become a real problem suffered by women in Egyptian society in general and on a daily basis, whether in public places such as markets, public transport, streets or private places such as educational institutions, workplaces, sports clubs and universities in Egypt, which need the efforts of multiple professions and different research in Egyptian society to confront this phenomenon (4).

Sexual harassment of women is a phenomenon that exists in all Eastern and Western societies, although the extent of its prevalence and aggravation varies from one society to another, depending on the nature of the prevailing culture and the extent of the strength or weakness of the religious consciousness, as well as the effectiveness of the laws that try to counter this phenomenon and the desire to apply them (5).

That is, harassment is a global phenomenon that affects all human societies in all categories, whether they are developed or Developing Societies, for example, we find that 60% of boys and 83% of girls in the United States of America suffer acts of unwanted sexual harassment (6). While we find that 84% of women in China have confirmed that they have been sexually harassed, we also find the majority of Arab countries suffer from the same problem, where we find 27% of Algerian university girls have confirmed that they have been sexually harassed by their teachers, 44.6% of them have complained of verbal harassment, while 13.8% have disclosed that they have been physically harassed, and in Qatar we find 21.1% of girls have disclosed that they have been exposed to the same problem, as well as we find that 30% of working women have for sexual harassment in the workplace (7)

Despite the international interest in this phenomenon, the Arab countries have recently begun to pay attention to it. As these countries began to become aware of the danger of the phenomenon to their societies, however, official reactions have varied between insisting on denying that it is a phenomenon worthy of attention, working at the level of social change and spreading awareness, ending with moving to confront it legislatively (8).

It should be noted that various studies completed in the field of Social Research and various international reports on violence and sexual harassment confirm that women are indeed the most targeted group by this aggressive behavior, especially vulnerable groups living in a low socio-economic situation controlled by the element of subordination to a man in a position of influence. This fact confirms what is stated in the 1996 International report on violence against women on Page 13: "it must be understood that sexual harassment exists along with sexual violence against women, it is a personal assault on women's minds and bodies, it introduces fear into themselves, violates women's right to physical integrity, education and freedom of movement (9). "

Sexual harassment has become a daily suffering that haunts the girls and ladies of Egypt and causes them a lot of fears, as women have become very afraid of being in crowded places such as riding public transport, especially after bragging and speaking out about harassment, indifference and shame have become normal in a society that still blames the victim and does not punish the perpetrator.

Sexual harassment against women has negative psychological, physical and emotional effects on the harasser, as many studies have confirmed that anxiety, low self-esteem, low self-confidence, irritability, anger and questioning the behavior of others are negative effects suffered by the harasser woman

Many factors have contributed to the growing problem of sexual harassment in Egypt (10)::

First: the negative role of the Egyptian media

Secondly, the poor performance of educational institutions (schools and universities) in fulfilling their roles in guiding student behavior.

Third: some women are passive in dealing with the matter and some of them encourage harassers, even unintentionally.

Finally: the weakness of the religious motive and the failure of houses of worship to instill moral values that guide the behavior of individuals (11).

Social work as a profession is concerned with the social construction of society and the family and has a positive impact in bringing about the change that society seeks through its spread in the institutions of society, and therefore social workers have the responsibility to face the current challenges faced by the institutions in which they work (12).

The professional practice of social work has proven the effectiveness of the profession with its various models in dealing with some of the problems of women, including sexual harassment, as well as providing support and support to their families. Studies and research in the social work have also confirmed the importance and effectiveness of professional practice in reducing the problem of sexual harassment, as Hanan Hassan Ahmed's study confirmed that a social worker as a general practitioner can modify the wrong ideas and beliefs of female students about sexual harassment between men and women and clarify the boundaries that this relationship should be through the use of cognitive direction (13). And Mahmoud Fathi's study, which proved the effectiveness of professional intervention of social work in educational institutions in preventing the problem of sexual harassment (14).

As the Jill Levenson study showed, the social worker has the skill, competence and ethical values that help him to intervene professionally to reduce the phenomenon of harassment that is widespread in many places, including American schools and universities (15). Azza Karim also explained in her study that understanding the phenomenon and the interaction between students and teachers will significantly reduce its intensity (16).

### **Second: the problem of the study and its questions:**

From the previous presentation of the theoretical framework and previous studies, it is clear that the problem of sexual harassment in Egypt has worsened and spread in all societies, especially densely populated cities and major squares, which has led to many psychological and social pressures and effects facing harassed women, which reflects the need of society for professional intervention in social work to alleviate this problem and its effects, especially that there are many studies of professional intervention in social work proved the effectiveness of intervention in facing the problems of society.

### **Therefore, this study attempts to formulate the study problem through the following question:**

What is the future vision to address the problem of sexual harassment against women from the perspective of the general practice of social work

### **The following sub-questions branch off from this main question**

- What is the reality of sexual harassment of women and what effects does it have on them
- What concepts are directly or indirectly related to the subject of study

- What are the most important contributions of international and local research related to confronting sexual harassment of women
- What is the proposed future vision of a program to address or reduce the problem of sexual harassment against women from the perspective of the general practice of social work

### **Third: objectives of the study**

The current study seeks to achieve a main goal:

To come up with a future vision to address the problem of sexual harassment against women from the perspective of the general practice of social work

### **This goal can be achieved through the following objectives:**

- 1- analysis of the concept of sexual harassment and its effects on women
- 2- analysis of research and studies related to the problem of sexual harassment of women
- 3- an attempt to formulate a future vision to reduce the problem of sexual harassment of women from the perspective of the general practice of social work

### **Fourth: Concepts of the study, which include**

#### **: The concept of the future vision: A Future Vision**

Addleman 1994 defines vision as a creative process that represents a challenge for individuals and institutions. It also represents a dream linked to future possibilities, that is, what the future is expected to be like, and aims to achieve a better future in any field, and thus this applies to the field of internationalization of higher education (17).

The future vision means the vision based on logical scientific thinking and analysis of reality of what citizenship should be like in the future (18).

#### **The concept of sexual harassment:**

Sexual harassment is defined as any type of unwanted or inappropriate sexual behavior in the workplace, which is either verbal harassment (with insulting or obscene sexual comments) or visual harassment (by showing pictures, paintings, or caricatures) and is used as a basis for job decisions such as dismissal, transfer, or promotion (19)..(

Sexual harassment is defined as “verbal or physical behavior that includes unwanted sexual advances by a female (20).

Sexual harassment is also defined as an attempt to sexually arouse a female without her desire, and it includes touching, talking, telephone conversations, or innocent compliments. Harassment usually occurs from a man in a position of power in relation to the female, such as a teacher and a student, a doctor and a patient, or even a cleric and a worshiper. But the most common cases occur in the workplace (21).

#### **The concept of general practice of social work:**

The Dictionary of Social Work defines “general practice” as that practice that is based on a general basis of knowledge and skill related to the social works provided by the profession. In this, the social worker uses various professional methods for professional intervention and works with widely different formats (22).

Broadley also defined it as an entry point for working with different systems (communities - local communities - neighborhoods - major organizations - formal and informal groups - families and

individuals) to bring about changes in them to achieve the maximum degree of social performance of these systems (23).

Karen Christ Ashman defines general practice as the framework that provides the social worker with a final, selective foundation for professional practice, as effective change is one that deals with all levels of practice (from the individual to society), and the primary responsibility of general practice is to guide and develop planned change (24).

**The theoretical guidelines for the research**

**Biological theory:**

This theory and its supporters view the behavior of violence or aggression towards the opposite sex as an innate behavior that is due to an inherited inheritance that a person is born with and comes from his biological makeup. This behavior is attributed to chromosomes and some sex hormones that have an impact on the motivation towards violence and aggression, and this is in addition to the possibility of the presence of disorders. Especially the thyroid gland, the pituitary gland, or the chromosomes, which pushes a person towards practicing violence against others. We find that these theories explained the problem of sexual harassment and were linked to the aggressor, as they attributed it to physical traits and characteristics or were linked to something since his childhood (25).

It should be noted that this theory is based on the physical differences between the sexes, as the size of the hormonal and physical differences contribute to making males more powerful and violent compared to females. This theory assumes that males are usually the ones who commit the crime, while females occupy the position of victims in incidents of harassment. Sexual (26).

**- The theory of the absence of deterrence**

In this theory, Al-Jibreen believes that violence increases when there is no punishment for its perpetrator, whether the punishment is legal or social. This theory stems from Hirschi’s idea that human beings are naturally born with anti-social behavior, including harming and assaulting others.

The theory emphasizes that a person must balance the benefit he will get against the tax or the cost he will pay, and act based on the result of the budget. Therefore, increasing the material and moral cost is the way to reduce violence in its forms.

Given this theory; The causes of harassment came as a result of the absence of a systemic deterrent, making this matter one of the matters that does not require attention and serious treatment by the educational systems (27).

**Analyzing research in light of the criteria of analysis**

This research is concerned with quantitative analysis of the studies and research that the researcher referred to in the previous research.

First: Analyzing the research according to the general characteristics of the research

Table (1)

Primary data for research k=45

| S | he main variable | Sub variable | k | % |
|---|------------------|--------------|---|---|
|---|------------------|--------------|---|---|

|   |  |  |              |                      |
|---|--|--|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Date the research was conducted (years of publication) | From 2001 to 2009<br>From 2010 to 2018               | 14<br>31     | 31<br>69             |
| 2 | Search location  | My world 23  | 22<br>23     | 48.9<br>51.1         |
| 3 | Researchers  | Individually<br>my husband<br>Shared (more than two) | 33<br>6<br>6 | 73.3<br>13.3<br>13.3 |
| 4 | research aims  | theory<br>Applied                                    | 2<br>43      | 4.4<br>95.6          |

Table No. (1), which shows the primary data for Arab and foreign studies and research, shows the following:

-The most expensive research, at 69%, was conducted in the period between 2010 and 2018, followed by 312% in research conducted in the period between 2001 and 2010. This indicates the extent of local and international interest in the issue of sexual harassment of women, confronting it, and eliminating its negative effects on women. Past modern.

The controversy indicates that the majority of research was conducted individually (73.3%), while joint research was 27%, consistent with the previous result. These results reveal the predominance of the individual characteristic in our Arab research, in contrast to research published in foreign scientific journals, which It relies on teamwork, and its results are therefore characterized by accuracy, credibility, and generalizability.

-Analyzing the research according to the number of researchers participating in each research, we find that the majority of the research, 33, or 73.3%, was conducted individually by one researcher. 6, or 13.3%, was conducted in a bilateral manner, meaning two researchers participated together. 6 research was conducted by a team. My research was carried out by more than one researcher, at a rate of 13.3%. It is noted that the majority of all Arab research research was carried out on an individual basis, while foreign research that represented doctoral and master’s studies was also carried out individually. As for the research carried out by universities and research centers, it was carried out by a research team, and its results are thus characterized. Accuracy, credibility and generalizability.

The table also shows that the majority of research in the current study (95.6%) seeks to achieve applied goals, and this indicates the importance of empirical research, especially in the social work profession, which deals with realistic problems and seeks, through professional practice, to find solutions to those problems.

**Second: Analyzing the research according to the nature of the topic and the purpose of the study**

1- Sexual harassment is faced by women at various stages of their life and is not linked to a specific age. We find female secondary school students, university level students, as well as after graduation and in the workplace, studies such as the study of Shahla Al-Menoufy and Nihad Abu

Al-Qumsan 2007 and Mohipp & Senn: 2008 and the study of Rasha Muhammad Hassan 2008 and Vijayasiri study: 200 and Alaa Abdel Hafeez Al Majali study 2009.

2- Some studies focused on the forms of sexual harassment, whether verbal or non-verbal harassment, which can be identified in obscene phone calls, harassment, sexual jokes, looking at sensitive places, unwanted physical contact, using inappropriate pictures, and whistling, a study including the study of Rasa Hanaa Al-Nabulsi (2017) and the study of Lekha. Kunju Pillai Laxman: 2014 and the study of the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (2009) and the study of Rasha Mohamed Hassan (2008) and the study of Shahla Al-Menoufy and Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan (2007).

3- Some studies focused on the causes of sexual harassment, including satisfying sexual desire, spending time, increasing self-confidence, girls wearing eye-catching clothes, weak religious faith, the family's lack of control over its children, the media and what it broadcasts, frequent mixing with colleagues, and excessive trust in others, a study by Rassa Hanaa Al-Nabulsi (2017). ) And the study of Wael Mahmoud: 2012, and the study presented by Mahmoud Fathi (2010), and the study of Alaa Abdel Hafeez Al-Majali (2009), and the study of Madiha Ahmed Obada and Khaled Kazem Abu Doh (2008), and the study of University Mumbai: 2006.

4- Some studies have addressed the effects on the harassed girl, which include feelings of anxiety, anxiety, depression, difficulty sleeping, fear, confusion, anger, inability to work, feelings of shame, and the desire for revenge, a study of both (Roni: 2001), the study of Vicki Schultz: 2003, and the study of Fineranl Bergman. :2003 and the study of Juliette C Reder storff vicole (2007).

5- Sexual harassment of women is not linked to a specific social and economic level for them. Those with a low level may face it, such as women working in secular professions studying or those working in ordinary jobs, such as the study by Shahla Al-Menoufy and Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan 2007 and the study of Stokke, Ashely: 2011.

6- Some studies have confirmed the ineffectiveness of the measures taken by the state and its institutions to prevent sexual harassment, whether through establishing a set of laws or preventive measures due to weak dealings by administrations to confront this phenomenon, both a study by Rasha Mohamed Hassan (2008) and the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights 2009. The study of Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan 2010 and the study of Medhat Abu Al-Nasr 2018.

7-Some studies have tried to work on finding solutions to the problem of sexual harassment by issuing new legislation, putting the preventive program into effect, increasing universities and schools' awareness of the problem and dealing with it, activating the grievances system within various institutions with emphasis on the principle of confidentiality, holding training courses for police officers, and developing community awareness. Giving a greater role to civil society organizations and developing religious awareness within society, such as the study of Al-Sayyid Hassan Al-Bassati 2016, the study of Mahmoud Fathi 2010, and the study of Medhat Abu Al-Nasr 2018.

8- Some research has aimed to develop proposals to limit the spread of the phenomenon of sexual harassment of women, such as the study Stop street Haressemen: 2018, the study of Amal Al-Awawda and Muhammad Muhafza: (2011), and the study of Medhat Abu Al-Nasr 2018.

9-Some studies have focused on clarifying the difference between males and females in their view of the problem of sexual harassment, as the view of women is broader than that of males, who view some things as normal, which reflects women who view them as a form of sexual harassment, which harms them and causes them many problems, such as Study by Rasha Hassan 2008, study by Mohipp & Senn: 2008, and study by Hanaa Al-Nabulsi 2017.

10-Some studies have proven the effectiveness of professional intervention methods and programs for social work in confronting the problem of harassment. We find that some studies focused on dealing with girls only and getting to know their point of view on the problem and neglecting the other, more dangerous point of view of males, since they are the ones who carry out the act of harassment and girls due to their nature and the nature of society. They are always in a state of defending themselves, meaning that their actions are a reaction to young males, which necessitates the necessity of dealing with and also learning about the male point of view. These studies are by both (Ayat Sobeih 2011, Mahmoud Fathi 2010), as for the study that dealt with the male and female point of view (Hanan Hassan 2010). It only dealt with verbal harassment, which is considered one of many forms of sexual harassment, and a study (Shaima Toson, 2010) focused on sexual harassment in technical secondary schools in Giza Governorate, but this study focuses on university youth because of their weight and importance in developing society or destroying it. If they are not directed to the right path, they are also spread in many rural and urban areas. The study of Mr. Hassan Al-Basati 2016, which focused on developing students' awareness of sexual harassment, and the study of Medhat Abu Al-Nasr 2018, in which he confirmed that laws alone are not sufficient to solve the problem of harassment against women. Rather, he emphasized that confronting the problem of harassment of women in an integrated, multi-dimensional manner at the prevention and treatment levels. In my study, a set of recommendations were developed to confront the problem at the preventive and treatment levels.

**Fourth: Analyzing the research according to the methodological procedures followed:**

Table (2)

The methodological strategy on which the research was based

| S | he main variable | Sub variable           | k  | %    |
|---|------------------|------------------------|----|------|
| 1 | pe of study      | Descriptive            | 36 | 80   |
|   |                  | Experimental           | 2  | 4.4  |
|   |                  | Orthodontic            | 4  | 8.8  |
|   |                  | Desktop                | 3  | 6.6  |
| 2 | The method used  | Social survey          | 35 | 77.8 |
|   |                  | Case Study             | 0  | 0    |
|   |                  | Experimental           | 2  | 4.4  |
|   |                  | Content analysis       | 8  | 17.8 |
| 3 | Study tools      | Interview guide        | 3  | 6.6  |
|   |                  | Questionnaire          | 28 | 62.2 |
|   |                  | the scale              | 6  | 13.3 |
|   |                  | Content analysis guide | 8  | 17.8 |



Analyzing the research according to the methodological procedures used by that research, we find the following:

### **1- In terms of type of study**

The research that was presented varied from quantitative research to qualitative research, descriptive research, and experimental or evaluative research. From Table 3, we find that the majority of the research belongs to descriptive analytical studies at a rate of 80%. This indicates the growing efforts aimed at describing and analyzing all the variables related to the issue of sexual harassment. Women to develop a common vision to understand the issue and thus confront or reduce it. Examples of these studies include the study of Subhi Andrew: 2014, the study of Shahla Al-Menoufy and Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan, 2007, and the study of Rasha Muhammad Hassan (2008).

Also, 13.2% use experimental and evaluative research in an attempt to test the effectiveness of some approaches and models that have proven their scientific efficacy, such as Karpetsis, Georg, 2011.

Also, the percentage of 6.6%, and this is a small percentage, used desk research, but this percentage is not a concern in social work research due to the nature of applied work, but the lack of evaluative and experimental research needs to be reconsidered. Examples of library studies include the study of Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan: 2010, the study of Medhat Abu Al-Nasr.

### **2- Analysis of research according to the method used:**

Analyzing the research that was presented, we find that it varied in terms of the methods that it used, which is of course directly linked to the type of study. We find that most of the studies, even the majority (77.8%), used the social survey approach. This may be due to the fact that the majority of the research sample of the study relied on descriptive analytical studies, and this The method is one of the most appropriate approaches to the nature of this research, such as the study of Farooqi and Malik: 2011, Amal Al-Awawda and Muhammad Muhafza 2011, the study of Ael Mahmoud 2012, the study of Ige and Deleke: 2012, the study of Lee: 2012, the study of the United Nations Women (2013), Morganson, Valerie 2014, and Zainab Abdel Badie. Muhammad 2014 and Nawal Al-Shehri and the study of Hana Al-Nabulsi 2017.

Then came the research that used content analysis at a rate of 17.8%, then that used the experimental approach at a rate of 4.4%, while there were no studies that used the case study approach.

### **3-Analysis of research according to the tools used in collecting data**

Analyzing the research according to the type of tools used in the data collection process, we find that its tools varied from in-depth interviews, focus groups, and content analysis to interview forms, questionnaire tools, and scales. It is also noted that the tools are related to the type of study, the type of methodology used, and the type of data that the researcher tends to use, and some studies More than one tool was used in one research.

There are about 75.5% of the studies that relied on the use of standards and questionnaires, such as the studies of Madiha Ahmed Obada and Khaled Kazem Abu Douh 2008, Alaa Abdel Hafeez Al Majali 2009, Mahmoud Fathi 2010, Carina Okeke: 2010, Farooqi and Malik 2011, Amal Al

Awawda and Muhammad Muhafza. 2011, Wael Mahmoud 2011, Ige and Adeleke: 2012, Lee: 2012, Yaneb Abdel Badee Muhammad: 2014, Andar Sophie: 2014, Nawal Al-Shehri and Waheed Al-Hindi 2015, Aida Ali Al-Rish (2016), Al-Sayyid Hassan Al-Bassati Al-Sayyid 2016, and Hana Al-Nabulsi 2017.

Some of the studies that followed the qualitative study method resorted to using in-depth interview tools, focus group, content analysis method, and interviews (24.4%), such as the study of (Ige and Adeleke: 2012 and (2015), Shahla Al-Menoufy and Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan (2007), and Vijayasiri: 2008 and Medhat Abu Al-Nasr 2018 and the 2018 study “Stop Street Haressement” by Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan 2010.

#### **Fourth - Analysis of research according to the human field to which the study was applied:**

Analyzing the research according to the human field to which the study was applied, we find that some research was applied to one human field, such as women, male and female university students, male and female faculty members, or female employees in various institutions to study the phenomenon of sexual harassment.

#### **Fifth: Analysis of research according to the spatial field in which it was applied:**

By analyzing the research according to the spatial field in which it was applied, we find that the Arab research that was applied in Egypt was in most governorates, such as Cairo, Giza, Qalyubia, and Alexandria, such as the study of Shahla Al-Menoufy, Nihad Abu Al-Qumsan, and Rasha Muhammad Hassan 2008, Al-Sayyid Hassan Al-Bassati 2016, the study of Heba Abdel Aziz: 2009, and the study of Wael Mahmoud: 2012, a study by Hala Mohsen Muhammad: 2016, a study by Zainab Abdel Badie Muhammad 2014, in Sohag Governorate Madiha Ahmed Obada and Khaled Kazem Abu Douh 2008, in Ismailia a study by Mona Ezzat: 2009, and in Fayoum a study by Mahmoud Fathi 2010.

While we find that the Arabic studies that were applied in Jordan are the 2006 study, the study of Rawan Al-Bawabiji 2006, and Alaa Abdel Hafeez Al-Majali 2009.

The studies that have been applied in the United States of America include, for example, the Mohipp & Senn study: 2008, the Vijayasiri study: 2008, the Lane Angela study 2008, the Stokke, Ashely study: 2011, the Lee study: 2012, the United Nations Women study (2013), the Andar Sophie study: 2014, Stop Street Haressemen 2018, and a study by Jason N.Houle and others: 2011, and one study was applied in Beijing, which is Samia Al-Saati: 2006, and another in Pakistan, Farooqi and Malik: 2011, and one in Kenya, which is the study of Benta A, Auya and Others: 2011, and three studies in and Nigeria. Such as the Carina Okeke study: 2010, the Maris Carina study: 2011, the Ige and Adeleke study: 2012, in India the University of Mumbai study: 2006, and the Lekha Kunju Pillai Laxman study in Malaysia: 2014.

### **The future vision of confronting the problem of sexual harassment against women from the perspective of general social work practice**

#### **Introduction**

Through the theoretical heritage presented and the analysis of previous studies and research that are directly or indirectly related to the subject of the current study, a future vision can be formulated

whose motto is to establish a role for the general practice of social aggression when dealing with the problems of sexual harassment of women, by developing a set of proposals and proposing some elements through which the problem can be confronted or its aggravation reduced in order to preserve women in general and Egyptian women in particular, as well as to preserve the family. They serve as a guide and guide for the social worker as a general practitioner who works with this category in various institutions and works to select the most appropriate professional and technical means and methods. Suitable for dealing with the problems of sexual harassment against women and its various effects.

**First: The foundations on which the future vision is based**

- 1- The theoretical basis of the study
- 2- The importance of the study and its objectives
- 3- Results of the current study
- 4- Theoretical guidelines for the study
- 5- Theoretical writings related to the problem of sexual harassment and its harm to women and society
- 6- Arab and foreign studies and research related to the subject of the current study
- 7- The researcher's personal vision and experience in preparing research related to the subject of the study

**Second: Objectives of the future vision**

The future vision seeks to achieve a main goal of adopting a future vision to activate the general practice of social work to confront the problems of sexual harassment of women.

This general goal can be achieved through a set of sub-goals

- 1- Making the most of the theoretical frameworks and academic experiences of the general practice of social work to reduce the problems of sexual harassment of women and its consequences
- 2- Employing applied scientific research and studies in public practice in the field of women in general and the problems of sexual harassment in particular to enhance professional practice and reduce the gap between theory and practice
- 3- Focus on the family system to contain teenage children and enhance communication and interaction with them to develop their awareness of the problems of sexual harassment of women and its potential effects, both on women, on the family, and on society
- 4- Develop a program for women to gain experience and skills on how to confront problems of sexual harassment in the future.
- 5- Activating professional practice, developing mechanisms and strategies, and using new tools that suit the problem and reduce it in the future>

**Third: Principles of the future vision**

- The future vision for reducing the problems of sexual harassment of women is based on a set of principles, including:

- The principle of acceptance: which is that the social worker, as a general practitioner, accepts the behavior of the harassed woman in order to help them confront the effects and problems of sexual harassment.

-- The principle of referring to experts: They are specialists and thinkers on sexual harassment of women and who have the ability to provide advice and professional advice necessary to activate professional practice.

-- The principle of the right to self-determination, which is respecting women's mental abilities and involving them in professional work and its various steps so that there is a benefit to the activities of the social worker.

#### **Fourth Mechanisms used with the parties involved in achieving the future vision**

There are effective parties within society, without whom the desired development in women's social care will not be achieved. Without real support from community institutions, it is difficult to confront women's problems, and these institutions can be addressed as follows:

##### **1- Women and the mechanisms used with them**

If we acknowledge that the woman is the one who faces the problem and is the one who bears the greatest part of the effects of this problem, then we must start with the aggressor in order to avoid this problem and its effects through a group of methods:

- Awareness of legal rights, knowing them well, and not waiving any of their rights.
- Getting rid of the fear of talking about sexual harassment and getting rid of the belief that silence is the easiest solution.
- Do not go to the doctor's office alone. You must take a mahram or a woman you trust with you.
- Avoid remote places where it is easy for the victim to be alone, as well as crowded places where the perpetrator can escape.
- . Do not walk in dark or quiet place

##### **2-womens and the mechanisms used with them**

It is the first nucleus in society and responsible for raising its children. It has a set of roles that will develop their awareness of the problems of sexual harassment of women and its effects on them, which are Correcting the family's wrong ideas regarding marriage and its exaggerated costs.

- Directing families to the need to follow up on their children, talk to them constantly, and discuss with them all the affairs of their lives in an atmosphere of love and reassurance.
- Families should take into account the lack of differentiation in treatment between children on the basis of gender
- Teaching family's proper methods of socialization and modern education methods
- Teaching families how to solve the problems they face without violence or harm
- Families share with their children when watching channels and the Internet and discuss with them the ideas presented, emphasizing that this is not out of monitoring but out of interest
- Teaching children how to protect the feelings of others
- Educating the family for children about healthy and unhealthy behaviors in an indirect manner to enable the children to avoid sexual harassment
- Avoid sexual intercourse between spouses in front of children so as to create in the child a love of imitation and experimentation
- Helping or motivating children to attend seminars and conferences that discuss family conditions and women's problems

### **3- Civil society institutions and the mechanisms used with them**

The beginning of civil society is the group of institutions located between the family and the state and includes civil society organizations, political parties, interest groups, labor and professional unions, clubs and federations.

There is no doubt that civil society in the current period has an influential role on human rights issues in general and women in particular. The role of civil society lies in a number of things, including:

- The role of civil society in educating women about their rights and how to confront sexual harassment
- His role in pressuring the government to tighten the penalty for sexual harassment in legislation

### **4- The state and the mechanisms used with it:**

- Working to issue deterrent legislation and activate it.
- Directing the state to establish a kind of censorship on the media and the Internet, and working to criticize the wrong ideas that are presented, while trying to block pornographic channels and websites whenever possible
- Contributing to holding training courses for police officers to guide them on how to deal with the problem of sexual harassment
- Directing the state to increase security presence, especially at youth events and gatherings
- The developmental role of the state, as the state works to achieve economic and social development by eliminating poverty and unemployment.

### **Fifth: Professional steps or stages related to implementing the proposed future vision to confront sexual harassment against women:**

#### **1- Setting:**

- Collecting data and information on the extent of the problem of sexual harassment of women.
- Collecting data and information about the effects and harms of sexual harassment of women, whether on the woman herself, the family, or society
- Determine the goals to be achieved with this problem and the harassed woman
- Proposing programs and activities that help develop youth and society's awareness of the problem of sexual harassment
- Determine priorities among these programs and activities
- Choosing appropriate means and methods to develop the awareness of women, youth, and society about the problem of sexual harassment of women and its effects on them.

#### **2- Implementation**

It means implementing and achieving the goals that were set during the preparation stage, which were set in the form of tasks performed by both the general practitioner of social work and the woman, and the practitioner uses his role as a guide, mentor, and teacher.

- Implementing programs and activities according to the order of priorities
- Implementing programs and activities according to the available budget.
- Taking into account the timetable for arranging programs and activities

#### **3- Evaluation:**

- Collecting information about what was implemented according to the timetable
- Overcoming obstacles during the implementation process -
- Identifying the factors that helped achieve the goals in order to support them in future programs
- 
- Identifying the factors that prevented the achievement of goals in order to overcome them in the future -
- Benefiting from the evaluation process to increase the effectiveness of programs, activities, means and methods for developing citizens' awareness, especially young people, of the apparent danger of sexual harassment to women, to them and to society, as well as developing women's awareness of how to confront the phenomenon of harassment and the measures they must take to reduce this scourge on them and their families.

### **Seventh: A future vision for integrating theories explaining sexual harassment against women**

We cannot deny the meaningful impact of the group of theories that explained sexual harassment, and we cannot ignore the effect of each factor mentioned in these theories as a factor that directly or indirectly contributes to sexual harassment, but at the same time we cannot be certain about the effect of the single factor mentioned in each theory as a single factor. Cause of sexual harassment. In biological theory, we cannot trust the inherited factor with which a person is born and which comes into his biological formation as a factor that causes sexual harassment. It may have a significant effect, but not sufficient, from our point of view, in explaining and analyzing sexual harassment.

We cannot trust the organizational trend that sees harassment as a result of the organizational hierarchy that allows individuals to use force or organizational authority to oppress their subordinates. This may be the case, but not all situations in which harassment occurs have a boss and a subordinate. Harassment may take place in any other place far from the Work may be carried out in school, university, street, club, etc.

We also cannot trust the social theory that sees sexual harassment as a product of the socialization process for both sexes, and that harassment is the mechanism through which men assert power and dominance over women, whether at work or in society. We may trust the importance of hating men harassing women to show Power and dominance, but this does not happen in all social situations. Displaying power may be part of the causes of sexual harassment, but it is not the only or strongest factor in sexual harassment. The same applies to feminist theory, which views sexual harassment as a product of patriarchal society and the gender system that maintains dominance and the standard model of male society. One of the causes of sexual harassment may also be the absence of deterrence according to the theory of the absence or weakness of deterrence, or a person may see the possibility of circumventing it, and the weakness of the law and legislation that deter sexual harassment, and the matter requires a revolution in the laws that deter harassment and weaken its penalties.

Sexual harassment may occur by chance, without prior planning, as a result of some males feeling the importance of having fun just for the sake of enjoyment and pleasure when they harass women,

according to the theory of emotional aggression, or frustration in emotional experiences may be the reason for sexual harassment, as indicated by the frustration theory.

The important idea that we would like to reach is that all the previous factors do not play a single role and do not play an orchestra alone, but rather these factors are an integrated system that cannot be completely separated, and they are completely linked causes of the occurrence of sexual harassment.

### **Eighth: The future vision and reimagining the concept of sexual harassment**

The researcher noted that there is societal and professional confusion about the concept of sexual harassment, based on previous studies that show that harassment is not limited to occurring between males and females only, but has also been extended to include children and cultural, ethnic, and religious minorities by some fanatics of the majority, and at other times it occurs against opponents. During demonstrations, protests, and social events by security personnel or even fanatics of the regime, there are many studies that call for reformulating and expanding the concept of sexual harassment.

It does not remain limited to sexual connotations only, and it should be noted that there is a broader connotation to the phenomenon, such as aggressive tendencies, the desire for violence, the demonstration of strength, and the exclusion of those who are different.

It is no longer limited to real-life harassment, but rather addresses electronic sexual harassment in the virtual world.

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