

Abstract

The current research examined the comparison of "Street Harassment", "coping strategies" and "Mental Health" of working and housewives. It was hypothesized that a) "Street Harassment" is likely to have a positive relationship with "coping strategies" and a positive relationship with "Mental Health" in working and non-working women, b) "Street Harassment" is likely to predict "Mental Health" of working and non-working women, c) "Coping strategies" is likely to predict "Mental Health" of working and non-working women, d) Working women are likely to face more "Street Harassment" as compared to non-working women, e) Working women are more likely to use "coping strategies" as compared to non-working women. A sample of (N=200) 100 (50%) working and 100 housewives age range of 18-50 years was selected through purposive sampling technique. Street Harassment Scale ([Israa & Ijaz, 2021](#)), Coping with Harassment Scale (CWS) ([Fairchild and Rudman 2008](#)), General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) ([Goldberg & Williams, 1988](#)). Pearson correlation was employed and results showed significant positive correlation between "Street Harassment", coping strategies and "Mental Health" in working and non-working women. "Street Harassment" is a positive predictor of "Mental Health". Finally, "Street Harassment" and coping strategies are significantly greater in working women as compared to housewives. These indigenous findings will have significant implications for law making regarding "Street Harassment" and providing awareness in people regarding the issue."

Keywords: "Street Harassment", "Passive Coping", "Benign Coping", "Active Coping", "Self-Blame Coping" and "Mental Health"