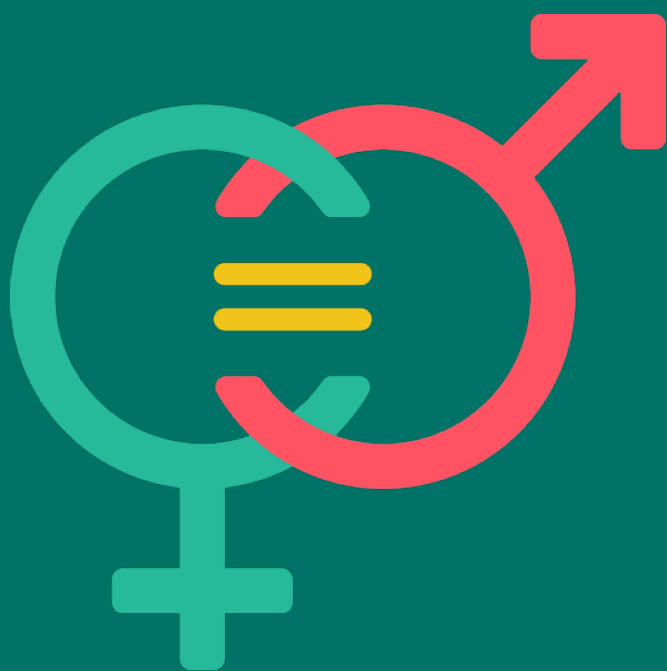


Survey Report on Male Attitude and Practices on Gender Equality and Violence



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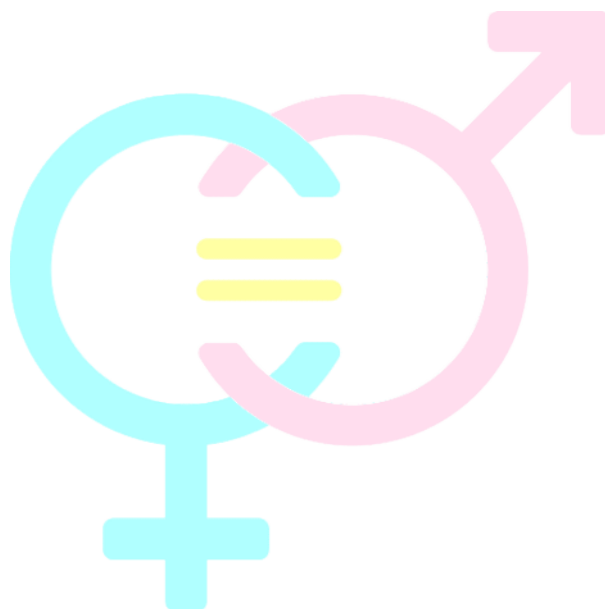
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Disclaimer: This study report primarily aims to explore knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to gender among young males in a specific target area where the HERO project is being implemented by Sahyogi with the support of IDS. This study was conducted for the specific purpose of gathering current information within the community. This information will inform planned programmatic interventions aimed at promoting gender equality and reducing gender-based violence in an informed manner. Additionally, it serves as baseline data for the project.

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Executive Summary

Sahyogi, in collaboration with the India Development Service (IDS), is actively engaged in the implementation of the "HERO-Male in Action For Gender Equality" project. The primary objective of this initiative is to combat gender-based discrimination and violence against women by involving males in redefining their masculinity and fostering gender sensitivity through creative engagement. Additionally, the project seeks to equip young individuals with the skills necessary to address contemporary challenges, including information overload from the internet, substance abuse, career dilemmas, limited participation in creative activities, understanding relationships, and making informed decisions.

The project promotes male engagement in non-traditional household tasks such as cooking, providing women and girls with a day off from chores, offering gifts on special occasions, and regular childcare support while women are working. These activities serve as tangible indicators of gender equality, reinforcing the importance of treating girls and women equally, both in educational settings and within the family structure.

To effectively implement the project, a preliminary survey was conducted within the project's targeted area. This survey aimed to comprehensively understand the current scenario, not just in terms of discriminatory violence, but also the contributing factors. A structured survey format was developed and administered, garnering responses from 150 young individuals. The analysis of these responses forms the basis of this report, offering valuable insights into the prevailing conditions within the project's target community.

The survey underscores the urgency of educating and sensitizing men to issues of gender discrimination and violence. In many cases, societal norms discourage individuals from discussing domestic problems in public, and men often hold dominant roles within these societies. Therefore, shifting the mindset of men becomes paramount for the project's success.

The findings of this survey will play a crucial role in shaping the strategic framework for the project. They will guide the team in refining their strategies and implementing the core principles of the project in a more structured and effective manner. By addressing the root causes of gender-based discrimination and violence, this initiative seeks to foster a society where gender equality, respect for diverse opinions, recognition of the value of household chores, and acknowledgment of women's contributions at home and in society are deeply ingrained values.

Survey Methodology:

The study employed a questionnaire-based sampling methodology to gather data from respondents representing a diverse range of occupations and socio-economic diversity. The research was conducted across ten Panchayats, primarily comprising rural and semi-urban populations.

Sampling and Respondents:

Sample Size: The survey included a total of 150 young individuals (18-40 years) from various villages within the study area who voluntarily participated in the survey.

Occupational Diversity: The survey sample was intentionally diversified to encompass individuals from a wide spectrum of occupational categories, reflecting the socio-economic diversity within the target population.

Survey Instrument:

Questionnaire Design: A structured questionnaire consisting of 24 questions or points was developed for this study. These questions aimed to elicit responses pertaining to respondents' daily lives, general outlook, and the societal norms they adhere to.

Survey Format: The questionnaire was designed to capture individual-level information, including marital status (married/unmarried), family structure (nuclear or joint), the occupation of the head of the family, household chores, and the distribution of responsibilities within the household.

Focus Areas: The survey questionnaire was organized around key thematic areas, including but not limited to:

The role of male members in household chores.

Attitudes toward the education of girls.

Attitudes toward women's employment.

Attitudes and practices related to decision-making within the family.

Perceptions and experiences of gender-based violence.

Quantitative Analysis: The data collected through the questionnaires were subjected to quantitative analysis using appropriate tool to derive meaningful insights.

The questionnaire-based sampling methodology employed in this survey allowed for the systematic collection of data from a diverse group of respondents, shedding light on their perspectives, attitudes, and practices related to various aspects of daily life, gender roles, and gender-based discrimination and violence. The findings from this survey serve as a valuable foundation for the broader objectives of the "HERO-Male in Action For Gender Equality" project and will guide the development of targeted strategies to address the identified issues.

Demographics of respondents

The age distribution of the survey respondents reveals valuable insights into the demographic composition of the study sample. The data clearly illustrates that a substantial majority of the survey respondents fall within the age range of 18-25 years, constituting 70% of the total sample. These individuals represent the youngest adults in the target community and serve as a significant demographic for understanding knowledge, attitudes, and practices within their families and the broader community. This demographic focus enhances the survey's capacity to capture the perspectives and behaviors of the next generation, making it a valuable resource for informing strategies and initiatives related to gender equality and the eradication of gender-based discrimination and violence.

The data indicates that the majority of respondents, comprising 64.7%, were unmarried individuals. In contrast, 35.3% of the respondents reported being married. This differentiation in marital status is significant for understanding the varying perspectives and roles of individuals within the context of their families and communities, particularly concerning issues related to gender equality and gender-based discrimination and violence.

Marital status	No. of respondents	% of total respondents
Married	53	35.3
Unmarried	97	64.7
Total	150	100

Age Group (in completed years)	No. of participants	% constituents of total
18-21	69	46
22-25	36	24
26-30	21	14
31-35	16	10.7
36-40	8	5.3
Total	150	100

The data highlights that a significant majority of the respondents, accounting for 79.3%, belong to the Other Backward Category (OBC). The Schedule Caste/Tribe (SC/ST) community is identified as the second-largest group, which constitutes for 10.7% of the respondent. Furthermore, 9.3% of the respondents hail from the General Community. Notably, there is one respondent whose community category is not clearly specified.

These findings underscore the inclusive nature of the study, as it encompasses respondents from various community backgrounds. It indicates that the target group is not exclusive to any particular community or group but takes a holistic approach to understanding gender-based attitudes and practices within the entire community. This diverse representation ensures that the study's findings provide a comprehensive view of gender-related issues and their prevalence across different community segments.

Categories	No. of respondents	% of total respondents
General	14	9.3
OBC	119	79.3
SC/ST	16	10.7
Others	1	0.7
Total	150	100

Assessing Household Chores and Responsibilities

In the survey, an important aspect was understanding the dynamics of household chores and responsibilities, particularly with regards to male participation. Prior experiences from similar surveys, as well as discussions with young people within the community, revealed that males do participate in household chores to varying degrees. To gain a deeper understanding of these roles, a nuanced approach was adopted.

Regular Participation: Respondents were asked about household chores that are regularly performed by male members. This aimed to identify responsibilities that males consistently shoulder within the household. It recognizes tasks that males are routinely responsible for, contributing to a clearer picture of household dynamics.

Occasional Participation: The survey also explored occasions when males participate in household chores on an occasional basis. This includes tasks like cooking non-vegetarian meals during special events or when guests are present. It acknowledges that while males may participate in these situations, it may not represent their day-to-day involvement.

This differential questioning was essential to comprehensively understand the extent of male involvement in household chores and to distinguish between regular responsibilities and occasional contributions. It also recognized that certain actions may be taken by males to assert gender equality within the family or community, and these behaviors may not necessarily reflect consistent participation in household chores. By capturing this nuanced information, the survey aimed to provide a more accurate representation of gender roles and practices within the target community.

Income	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	149	99.3
	Seldom	1	0.7
Female	Regular	14	9.3
	Seldom	2	1.3

The survey results clearly highlight that the overwhelming majority of respondents (99.3%) reported that males in their families are the primary earners of regular income. Only a small fraction (9.3%) mentioned that females in their families earned regular income. Additionally, a very limited number (1.3%) shared that females in their families earned income occasionally.

These findings underscore the prevailing gender roles in income generation, indicating that the primary responsibility for regular income generation primarily rests with males within the surveyed households. This observation reflects the existing socio-economic dynamics.

Cooking	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	2	1.3
	Seldom	47	31.3
Female	Regular	149	99.3
	Seldom	0	0

In terms of cooking responsibilities within families, the survey results indicate a significant division of roles. Among the respondents, only two individuals (1.3%) reported that males in their families are responsible for

cooking food regularly, while an overwhelming 149 respondents (99.3%) shared that females take on this task regularly. An interesting observation emerged when further scrutinizing these responses: in one instance where a respondent mentioned that males cook regularly and females do not, it can be inferred that there might not be a female member present in that particular family. Additionally, a single respondent (0.7%) indicated that both male and female members share the responsibility of cooking regularly, highlighting a more balanced approach. Notably, a notable portion of the respondents, 31.3%, reported that males in their families engage in occasional cooking, whereas no respondents reported occasional cooking by females. These findings illuminate the existing gendered roles within households, with females predominantly responsible for regular cooking, but also reveal variations and exceptions within this dynamic.

Regarding household cleaning responsibilities, the survey findings indicate a significant gender-based division. A minority of respondents (4.7%) mentioned that male members regularly participate in cleaning activities within their families, while a slightly larger group (16%) reported occasional involvement by male members in cleaning tasks. In stark contrast, all respondents (100%) shared that females are primarily responsible for regular cleaning, with none indicating that females engage in occasional cleaning activities. This data underscores the persistent gendered roles in cleaning tasks, with females predominantly handling regular cleaning duties, while occasional male involvement, though present, remains less common within the surveyed households.

Cleaning	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	7	4.7
	Seldom	24	16
Female	Regular	150	100
	Seldom	0	0

In the context of clothes washing responsibilities within households, the survey outcomes reveal a pronounced gender-based division of labor. A small fraction of respondents (4.7%) reported that male family members regularly take part in washing clothes, while a slightly larger group (23.3%) acknowledged occasional male involvement in this chore. In stark contrast, every respondent (100%) unanimously indicated that females are the primary individuals responsible for the regular washing of clothes, with none reporting instances of females engaging in occasional clothes washing activities.

Washing of clothes	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	7	4.7
	Seldom	35	23.3
Female	Regular	150	100
	Seldom	0	0

Buying Groceries	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	133	88.7
	Seldom	7	4.7
Female	Regular	27	18
	Seldom	11	7.3

The purchasing of groceries, a task often associated with decision-making powers within households, presents a distinct picture compared to the responsibilities of cooking, cleaning, and clothes washing. In this context, the survey findings reveal a significant contrast. A substantial majority of respondents (88.7%), totaling 133 individuals, reported that males in their families regularly undertake the responsibility of buying groceries. In contrast, a smaller portion (18%) of respondents mentioned that females in their families are responsible for this task. This data underscores a shift in traditional gender roles, with males predominantly taking charge of grocery shopping, showcasing evolving dynamics in household responsibilities and decision-making processes.

Repairing of Home	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	147	98
	Seldom	0	0
Female	Regular	6	4
	Seldom	0	0

Home Appliances repair	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	147	98
	Seldom	0	0
Female	Regular	6	4
	Seldom	1	0.7

Inquiring about the responsibilities for home repairs and maintenance of home appliances reveals a striking pattern in the survey results. The majority of respondents indicated that these tasks are primarily handled by male members in their families, with an overwhelming 98% of respondents affirming this arrangement. Only a small minority, comprising six individuals or 4% of the respondents, reported that female family members take on these responsibilities. Notably, within this group of six respondents, three individuals highlighted that the decision-making for these tasks is a joint effort involving both male and female members in their families, illustrating a collaborative approach to decision-making in these areas of household maintenance.

Among the respondents who have cattle and provided responses to questions regarding animal care responsibilities, a distinct distribution emerges. A significant portion, constituting 40% of this group, reported that the regular care of animals falls under the responsibility of males within their households. In contrast, 28% of respondents within this category indicated that regular animal care is primarily undertaken by female family members.

Responsibility of animal care	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	60	40
	Seldom	10	6.7
Female	Regular	42	28
	Seldom	6	4

Getting Children Ready for school	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	7	4.7
	Seldom	6	4
Female	Regular	81	54
	Seldom	1	0.7

In terms of the responsibility for preparing children for school, the survey findings highlight distinct patterns within the surveyed households. A majority of respondents, accounting for 54% or 81 individuals, reported that this task is regularly performed by female family members. In contrast, a smaller proportion, comprising 4.7% or 7 respondents, indicated that male family members take on this responsibility. For the remaining respondents, the question was not applicable as they did not have children in their homes. These results underscore the prevailing gender roles related to childcare and school preparation, with females predominantly taking charge of these responsibilities in the surveyed households.

Dropping children to school	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	54	36.0
	Seldom	11	7.3
Female	Regular	15	10.0
	Seldom	4	2.7

The distribution of responsibilities regarding transporting children to school reveals a distinct shift in family dynamics, particularly due to the commuting aspect involved. Notably, in 36% of households, males take on the primary role of regularly dropping children to school, reflecting their central involvement in this aspect of a child's educational journey. Conversely, in 10% of households, females assume this responsibility, highlighting instances where women play a leading role in school transportation. There is also a degree of flexibility evident, as in 7.3% of households, males occasionally handle this task, and in 2.7% of households, females occasionally take on this responsibility.

Finding bride/groom	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	147	100.0
	Seldom	0	0.0
Female	Regular	79	53.7
	Seldom	0	0.0

The process of finding a suitable bride or groom for a wedding introduces another layer of responsibility where decision-making plays a significant role. This task often involves broader social participation and considerations, potentially reducing female participation. In the context of the survey, female participation in wedding shopping stood at 83.6%, but this figure decreased to 53.7% when it came to the task of finding a bride or groom.

Pick-up children from school	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	35	23.3
	Seldom	14	9.3
Female	Regular	36	24.0
	Seldom	2	1.3

When examining the responsibilities for picking up children from school, the scenario takes a different turn, with a more balanced distribution of roles. Approximately 23.3% of males and 24% of females are involved in picking up children from school. This balance suggests a shared commitment to ensuring children's safe return from school. It can be inferred that many males, often engaged in day employment, are responsible for dropping children off at school in the morning but may not always be available to pick them up due to work commitments. Additionally, in rural settings, where schools are often located within the village and not on busy roads, parents typically drop their children off in the morning and children tend to commute independently after school hours.

Wedding Shopping	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	146	100
	Seldom	0	0
Female	Regular	122	83.6
	Seldom	0	0

The data presented in the table reveals compelling insights into wedding shopping responsibilities within households. Among the 146 respondents who provided responses to this question, it is noteworthy that 100% of households reported male engagement in wedding shopping, indicating their significant participation in this aspect of wedding preparations. In contrast, female involvement in wedding shopping was reported in 83.6% of households. A substantial portion of the surveyed households, totaling 82.1% or 120 households, shared the responsibilities of wedding shopping, highlighting collaborative decision-making and contributions from both male and female family members in this crucial aspect of wedding preparations.

Wedding arrangements	Frequency	Number	% of total respondents
Male	Regular	149	100.0
	Seldom	0	0.0
Female	Regular	11	7.4
	Seldom	0	0.0

Delving deeper into the role and responsibility sharing for weddings, particularly tasks that involve decision-making, external communication, and commute, a noticeable reduction in female participation becomes evident. While the participation of women in wedding shopping was relatively high at 83.6%, it significantly decreased to 53.7% when it came to the crucial task of finding a bride or groom. This shift reflects the evolving dynamics in matchmaking, where factors beyond individual preferences and choices often influence the decision-making process. Additionally, in the context of wedding arrangements, where external communication and logistics play a central role, female participation further declined to 7.4%.

Understanding the practices

Understanding the practices within families holds immense significance, as the family serves as the initial school that shapes individuals' attitudes and behaviors. It is within the family that people acquire their first lessons and subsequently carry forward these learned behaviors into society. When young boys within a family witness male participation in various household activities, they are more likely to emulate these practices, contributing to more balanced gender roles. Conversely, if they perceive that household chores are solely the responsibility of females, they are inclined to adopt these gendered divisions of roles. This principle also applies to females, but the HERO project, with its focus on male engagement, places particular emphasis on comprehending the existing practices within families. This knowledge is instrumental in identifying areas where young people are learning and perpetuating gender-based divisions of roles and responsibilities, thereby guiding interventions aimed at promoting gender equality and changing behaviors at the grassroots level. Indeed, in this section, the survey aimed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the practices prevalent within families.

Does Male-Female sit and eat together	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	79	52.7
No	70	46.7

To gain insight into the dining practices within families, the survey posed a question about whether males and females sit and eat together. The responses revealed that only 52.7% of the respondents affirmed that this practice is observed within their families. However, it's worth noting that this question may have certain limitations, as respondents may have considered the inclusion of children when answering.

Have you ever seen any male serving food ?	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	18	12.1
No	131	87.9

Among the 149 respondents who provided answers to the question regarding serving food within their households, a striking pattern emerges. Only a small percentage, specifically 12.1% of the respondents, reported having witnessed males serving food. This observation underscores the prevailing gender-based division of responsibilities within families, indicating that serving food is primarily considered the responsibility of females. The data highlights the enduring influence of traditional gender roles in domestic tasks, particularly those related to meal preparation and serving.

Washing clothes	Number	% of total respondents
Does male member of the family wash their own clothes	59	39.3
Do they put washed clothes in sun	51	34

Whose clothes they wash	Number	% of total respondents
Everyone	6	4
Children	4	2.7
Own	51	34

The data on laundry responsibilities (washing clothes) within households provides valuable insights. Among the total respondents, only 39.3% reported that male members wash their own clothes, and merely 34% mentioned that males put their clothes in the sun for drying. When further investigating the extent of male involvement in laundry, it becomes apparent that the responsibility for washing clothes predominantly falls on females. Specifically, six respondents shared that males wash everyone's clothes, while four males wash children's clothes. This data underscores a significant gendered division of labour, with the majority of males, approximately 61%, not participating in washing even their own clothes. These findings highlight the need for efforts to challenge and redefine traditional gender roles and encourage greater male engagement in domestic tasks like laundry.

The six respondents who reported washing everyone's clothes within their households represent an interesting aspect of the survey findings. Further qualitative investigation, as planned by the project team, is a crucial next step to delve deeper into the motivations, circumstances, and dynamics surrounding their participation in laundry tasks. This qualitative exploration can help uncover valuable insights into what enables these individuals to defy traditional gender roles and engage actively in domestic responsibilities. If the qualitative findings support the notion that these respondents represent positive deviants within the community, it opens the door for them to become role models and agents of change. Their experiences and practices can be highlighted and shared within the community as examples of more equitable and progressive behavior, aiming to inspire others to challenge and reshape existing gender norms.

Do you help women in your family in their work	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	128	85.3
No	22	14.7

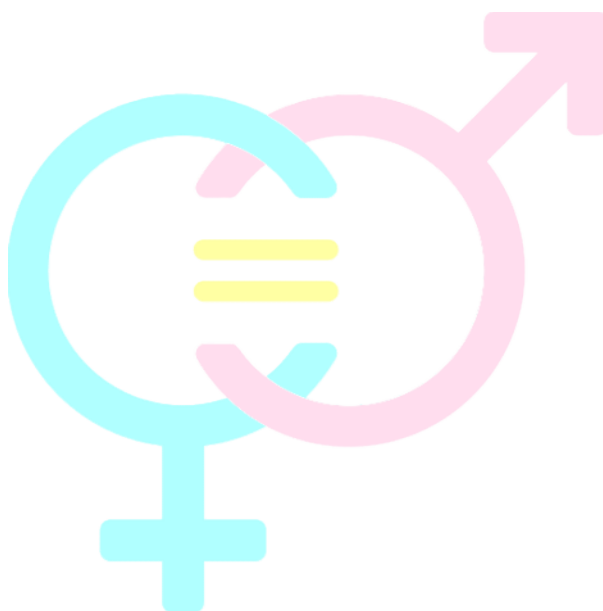
The survey question regarding whether respondents help women in their families with their work yielded an interesting result. A significant majority, specifically 85.3% of the respondents, answered affirmatively, indicating that they provide assistance to women in their family with their tasks. This level of willingness to support women in household chores stands out, especially when compared to the lower percentages of male respondents who reported regularly cooking (1.3%) and cleaning (4.7%). It can be inferred from these findings that a substantial portion of male respondents recognize the new changes in society - idea of supporting women in their households with domestic responsibilities.

In what	Number	% of total respondents
Washing clothes	24	18.8
Sweeping room and courtyard	16	12.5
Sweeping Dalan and outside	71	55.5
Cooking	20	15.6
Care of children	16	12.5
Others	20	15.6

Out of 128 respondent who said they support women in their household chores 71 or 55.5% said that they support this in sweeping Dalan and outside. The data concerning the tasks that respondents support women with in their household chores, with a focus on sweeping Dalan and outside areas, reveals an intriguing dimension of gender dynamics. Traditionally, it has been the norm for males to handle the sweeping of Dalan and outdoor areas, as cultural and societal norms have limited women's mobility outside the home. Consequently, this practice is widely accepted within society, making it more accessible for males to engage in such activities. This may not necessarily indicate a shift in perspective or gender norms but rather reflects a long-standing tradition.

Which of the following task you do before going to work?	Number	% of total respondents
Taking care of animal	47	31.3
Making your bed	24	16
Cleaning	59	39.3
Preparing Breakfast	4	2.7
Getting children ready for school	13	8.7
None	30	20

Responses to the question regarding the activities before going to work, respondents reveal insights into the division of responsibilities within households. These tasks, though undertaken by a segment of the respondents, largely align with traditional gender roles. Notably, 39.3% reported engaging in cleaning, a task often assigned to males, particularly for outdoor cleaning, due to cultural practices. Similarly, 31.3% mentioned taking care of animals, another responsibility typically associated with males in specific households. Other tasks included making the bed (16%), getting children ready for school (8.7%), and preparing breakfast (3.1%). The variations in overall percentages are attributed to respondents taking on one or more of these responsibilities.



Marriage and expectation from wife

With whom choice marriage should be ?	Number	% of total respondents
Own	8	5.3
Family	142	94.7

The above table shows results regarding the belief in the choice of marriage arrangements offer valuable insights into prevailing cultural and traditional perspectives. An overwhelming majority of respondents, totaling 94.7%, express the belief that marriage should be arranged by the family, underscoring the deep-rooted influence of traditional and cultural practices in shaping their views on marriage and relationships. In contrast, only a small fraction, comprising 5.30% of respondents, hold the belief that marriage should be a matter of personal choice. These findings highlight the enduring impact of societal norms and cultural traditions in guiding individuals' perspectives on marriage

What do you expect from your wife after marriage ?	Number	% of total respondents
Homemaker	81	54.7
Earning but at home	23	15.5
Homemaker and earner both	44	29.7
Only earner	0	0.0

The above table shed light on the expectations that men in the community have for their wives after marriage, revealing distinct patterns in their views on gender roles. A majority, comprising 54.7% of the respondents, expressed the desire for their wives to primarily focus on homemaking, indicating a prevailing preference for traditional gender roles where women are primarily responsible for household duties. Notably, 29.7% of respondents indicated a preference for wives who both work outside the home and fulfill homemaking responsibilities, underscoring the challenging dual roles that many working women in the community currently face. Additionally, 15.5% of respondents expressed the expectation that their wives would earn income from home without pursuing external job opportunities. Interestingly, none of the respondents indicated a preference for wives who solely earn income without participating in household chores. These findings offer valuable insights into the complex and evolving landscape of gender roles and male's expectations within the community.

If earning, will you help in household chores	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	52	34.7

The survey question regarding whether respondents would support in household chores if their wives were earning reflects their perspectives on gender roles and responsibilities. The responses indicate that, while it represents their views rather than their actual practices, only 34.7% expressed a willingness to support in household chores if their wives were earning income. This suggests that a significant portion of respondents may hold traditional views on gender roles, where household chores are primarily the responsibility of women, even if they are employed. It underscores the need for initiatives like the HERO project to challenge and transform such entrenched perspectives, promoting greater gender equality and shared responsibilities within households.

Male's perception about girls education

The survey results regarding the belief in equal education opportunities for girls and boys reflect a highly positive and progressive perspective within the community. An overwhelming majority of respondents, representing an impressive percentage, firmly believe that girls and boys should have equal access to education. Notably, only a very small fraction, specifically 2% of male respondents, expressed a contrary view, suggesting that girls should not receive equal education opportunities.

Does boys and girls should get equal education	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	147	98.0
No	3	2.0

If yes the should they be sent to city for higher education	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	111	74.0
No	36	24.0
Not Applicable	3	2.0

The shift in responses when inquiring about sending girls for higher education reveals an interesting nuance in the community's perspective on education

and gender. While an overwhelming majority agreed that girls and boys should have equal access to education, 24% of respondents expressed the view that girls should not be sent for higher education. The 2% of respondents who marked "non-applicable" in the earlier question, indicating that they do not believe girls should receive equal

education opportunities, further highlights the complexity of attitudes and perceptions surrounding gender and education within the community. These findings point to the importance of addressing these nuanced beliefs in efforts to promote gender equality in education at all levels.

The breakdown of respondents' perspectives on the purpose of girls' education reveals distinct motivations and priorities within the community. A substantial portion, approximately 47.3%, view girls' education as a means to attain prestige in society, signifying the importance of education in enhancing the family's reputation. Another notable group, comprising 28.7% of respondents, recognizes education as a source of self-confidence for girls and women. Additionally, 14% perceive education as a tool for better family management, while 12% associate it with employment prospects, and 11.3% with marriage.

Why girl should be educated	Number	% of total respondents
For self confidence	43	28.7
Employment	18	12.0
Marriage	17	11.3
Prestige in society	71	47.3
For managing family life	21	14.0

However, it's essential to note that the overall percentages vary because some respondents selected multiple reasons. The predominant reasons identified, such as prestige and self-confidence, highlight societal expectations and traditional gender roles that may perpetuate gender discrimination in the purpose and quality of education given to girls. This is exemplified in instances where boys receive private education for better employment prospects while girls attend government schools, reflecting deep-seated gender disparities in educational opportunities and outcomes.

Male perception on women workforce participation

In which sector women should be get employment	Number	% of total respondents
Govt. Job	53	35.3
Private Job	0	0
Teacher	44	29.3
Bank	29	19.3
Agriculture	2	1.3
Police	6	4
Nurse	1	0.7
Mall	0	0
Beautician	4	2.7
Tailoring	11	7.3
Others	0	0

The above table regarding employment preferences for women and girls within the community paint a clear picture of traditional and culturally influenced job choices. There is strong support for government jobs, teaching positions, and bank jobs, which have been traditionally accepted as suitable roles for women. Together, these options constitute 84% of the total job preferences suggested by male respondents for women and girls. In contrast, employment in the police force received the least preference, with only 4% of respondents indicating that women and girls should be employed in this sector.

Conversely, there is a notable lack of support for private jobs, positions in malls, and other types of employment, with the exception of nursing, which received some attention. Tailoring and beautician roles also garnered limited approval, with 7.3% and 2.7% of respondents, respectively, expressing support. Agriculture was among the least preferred options, with only 1.2% of respondents endorsing it. These findings underscore the societal constraints and limited job choices that women and girls face, despite the numerous employment opportunities available in the broader world.

Employment conditions	% of total respondents
Will you allow women/girls of your family to go out for employment	50.7
If yes, will you allow them to work at night?	34
Should women go to other city for employment?	64

The responses to questions regarding the willingness to allow women and girls from their families to pursue employment outside the home reveal important insights into the conditions and preferences surrounding female employment. Approximately 50.7% of respondents expressed their willingness to permit women and girls to seek employment, indicating a degree of support for female workforce participation. However, this support varies when considering night duty, with only 34% of respondents agreeing to allow women and girls to work night shifts. In contrast, a majority of 64% stated that they would permit women and girls to work in other cities. These responses suggest a complex interplay of factors influencing male views on female employment. Overall, these findings underscore the need for further exploration of the conditions and preferences surrounding female employment.

Decision Making and Liberty

On which subject women should seek permission of family	Number	% of total respondents
Selecting subject of study	12	8
Selecting life partners	41	27.3
Job	12	8.0
Going out of home	42	28.0
Going to parent's house	8	5.3
Children related	5	3.3
All	83	55.3

When asked about the issues for which women should seek permission from their families, the responses reflect a significant level of control and decision-making power held by the family. A substantial majority, comprising 55.3% of respondents, believe that women should seek permission for everything, highlighting a comprehensive need for family approval. Additionally, 28% of respondents feel that women should obtain permission before leaving their homes, emphasizing the restrictions on mobility. Another 27.3% express the view that women should seek permission before choosing their life partners, highlighting the traditional role of families in marriage decisions. Permission for pursuing employment and education is considered essential by 8% of respondents, while 5.3% believe women should seek permission before visiting their parents' homes, and 3.3% feel that issues related to children should require family approval.

Do you seek opinion of women in family matters ?	Number	% of total respondents
Yes	138	92

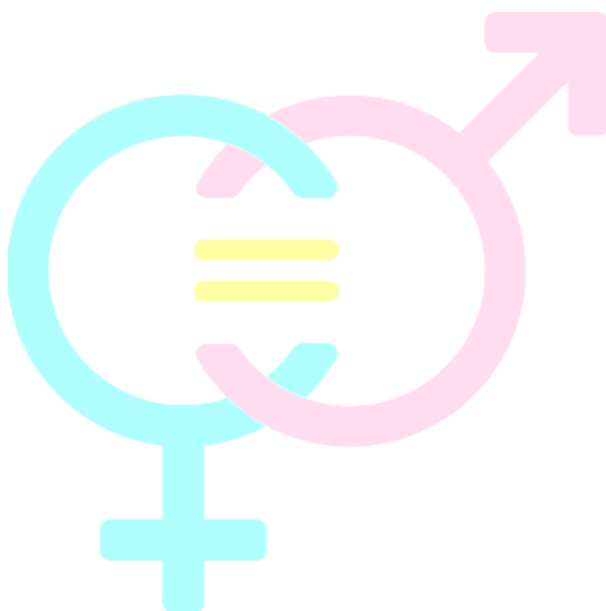
On what matters do you take opinion of women	Number	% of total respondents
Purchasing ornaments	46	33.3
Selling cattel	30	21.7
Selling goat	13	9.4
Purchasing land	31	22.5
Selling land	19	13.8
Children's education	50	36.2
Purchasing ration	80	58.0
Marriage	50	36.2
House construction	39	28.3
Transactions of money or goods	18	13.0

The above table highlight the practice of seeking women's opinions within the family, with a substantial 92% of respondents indicating that they consult women in their households. When inquiring about the specific issues on which they seek women's opinions, several key themes emerge. The majority, representing 58.0% of respondents, seek women's input when purchasing ration, underscoring the importance of their role in household decision-making related to essential provisions. Additionally, children's education and marriage are areas where women's opinions are highly valued, receiving equal weightage at 36.2%. Purchasing ornaments is another significant area, with 33.3% of respondents seeking women's opinions.

Other issues where women's input is sought include house construction (28.3%), purchasing land (22.5%), selling cattle (21.7%), selling land (13.8%), transactions involving money or goods (13%), and the sale of goats (9.4%). These findings reflect the recognition of women's perspectives and their contributions to various aspects of family life and decision-making, highlighting their significant roles within the household and the community.

Who takes final decision in your family?	Number	% of total respondents
Mother	43	31.2
Father	111	80.4
Brother	5	3.6
Sister	0	0.0
You	12	8.7

The survey sought to determine who holds the final decision-making authority within the family, and the responses reveal a significant gender-based disparity in this regard. A substantial majority of respondents, accounting for 80.4%, indicated that the father makes the final decisions in the family. Additionally, 31.2% mentioned that mothers are involved in decision-making, although this often entails multiple options chosen by respondents. A smaller proportion, 8.7%, asserted that they themselves make the final decisions, while 3.6% reported that brothers hold this authority. Notably, the cumulative percentage of decisions made by male family members, including fathers, brothers, and respondents themselves, amounts to 92.7%.



Gender Based Violence

Attitude on GBV	Number of respondent said "yes"	% of total respondents
Should a husband beat his wife for controlling her?	36	24.0
Do you feel in some condition beating women is justified ?	122	81.3

The survey responses on the question of whether a husband should physically discipline his wife to control her reveal concerning attitudes toward domestic violence. Alarming, 24% of young male respondents answered "yes" to this question, suggesting a disturbing acceptance of violence as a means of control within intimate relationships. However, the results take an even more troubling turn when respondents were asked if beating women is justified in certain conditions, as a staggering 81.3% responded affirmatively. This significant increase in support for violence when framed within certain conditions highlights a critical issue: the normalization and rationalization of domestic violence. It suggests that many respondents may initially reject the idea of wife-beating but are more accepting when specific justifications are introduced. These findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive efforts to address and change these attitudes, promote healthy and respectful relationships, and prevent domestic violence in the community.

What do you think if you see some male beating a female in your neighbourhood	Number	% of total respondents
Women must have done some mistake	77	68.8
It is their personal issue	31	27.7
Husband beating his wife is OK	4	3.6

If support is available for survivor	Number of respondent said "yes"	% of total respondents
Have you ever stopped a husband beating his wife	41	36.6

The survey delved into respondents' perceptions and actions regarding instances of male violence against females in their neighborhood, shedding light on prevailing attitudes. Alarming, a significant proportion (68.8%) believed that when witnessing such violence, the woman must have committed some mistake. This victim-blaming perspective is deeply concerning and points to a need for comprehensive education and awareness-raising efforts. Additionally, 27.7% of respondents attributed the violence to the personal issues of the individuals involved, reflecting a reluctance to intervene in what may be viewed as a private matter. Most concerning of all, 3.6% normalized the act of a husband beating his wife, normalizing domestic violence within the context of marriage.

When it comes to supporting survivors, the responses revealed a similarly distressing pattern. Only 36.6% of respondents reported having intervened to stop someone from beating his wife. This low percentage highlights a critical gap in the availability of support for survivors of domestic violence.

Recommendation Working with Males to Promote Gender Equality under HERO project:

- ✧ Develop and implement awareness campaigns that specifically target males within the community. These campaigns should focus on challenging traditional gender roles and promoting the benefits of gender equality. *Forum theatre can be effective for creating general consciousness and discourse.*
- ✧ Encourage males to take on regular household chores through educational programs that emphasize the importance of shared responsibilities.
- ✧ Highlight the benefits of male involvement, such as improved family dynamics, better relationships, and reduced workload for women.
- ✧ Provide practical demonstrations and training sessions on cooking, cleaning, and laundry for those less experienced. *Sahyogi can implement its picnic plan and document the learning.*
- ✧ Identify and celebrate individuals who defy traditional gender roles within the community, like those who actively participate in laundry or cooking. Promote them as role models to inspire others to challenge and reshape existing gender norms. *Positive deviant initiative of Sahyogi can be replicated here.*
- ✧ Challenge Negative Attitudes towards Domestic Violence- develop training sessions/activity to address misconceptions about domestic violence, including victim-blaming and justifications for violence. *Use role play model.*
- ✧ Encourage adolescent boys and youth of family members to actively seek and value women's opinions on various family matters.
- ✧ Develop module/programs that emphasize the importance of mutual consent, respect, and open communication in intimate relationships. Promote healthy relationship dynamics.
- ✧ Organize community level session/training to educate youth and young male, about laws and regulations related to gender equality and domestic violence. Highlight legal consequences for perpetrators of violence.
- ✧ Create support networks peers educators where individuals can seek advice, counseling, and assistance in dealing with issues related to gender and gender roles.
- ✧ Collaborate with influential figures within the community, including religious and community leaders, to promote gender equality and challenge harmful practices and attitudes.

THANK YOU



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