
Minority rights situation, and policy recommendations

under the project

“Promotion of social partnership for empowerment of marginalised communities in 6 districts and at national level in Bangladesh (PROSPECT)”

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1. INTRODUCTION:

RIB with fund from BMZ and support from NETZ Bangladesh, in cooperation with 3 partner organisation is implementing a project in Bangladesh titled "Promotion of social partnership for empowerment of marginalised communities in 6 districts and at national level in Bangladesh (PROSPECT). The above-mentioned project aims to strengthen the human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and public authorities to protect and promote rights of marginalised communities in working districts and at national level in Bangladesh. Expected results of the project is that through the designed activities the capacitated HRDs at local to national level and at schools are visible and recognized as actors to protect and promote the rights of marginalized communities and engage in conflict sensitive democratic dialogue with public authorities for inclusive development. The planned activities of the project mainly targeted 12,500 HRDs at 378 civil society organisations at local and regional level and at 72 schools in 12 sub-districts of Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Naogaon and Rajshahi Districts of Bangladesh. One national platform of HRDs is also connected with the local and regional HRDs to contribute in protecting and promoting the rights of marginalized communities through national level advocacy and policy influence.

2. OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

Human Rights Defenders and public authorities are strengthened to protect and promote rights of marginalised communities in 6 districts and on national level in Bangladesh.

Specific objective with outcome: 12,500 capacitated human rights defenders (HRDs) and 1,200 representatives of public authorities effectively cooperate to protect and promote the economic, social and cultural rights of women, religious minorities and indigenous peoples; they disseminate their experiences in wider civil society networks in South Asia.

3. PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND USE OF THE SURVEY

An important part of the above-mentioned project is to "Prepare the collection of data and analyse them along with information on the rights situation of marginalised groups and compile policy recommendation reports. The objectives in this regard are focused on **3 thematic areas**:

On Minority rights: To have a comprehensive understanding on structural causes of deprivation of minority communities and reasons for their inadequate representation in various services under the control of government. To further look into their lack of access to operation of the state agencies of the law and order, welfare, education and health, public services, state contracts, credits, licenses, and the judiciary.

On Access to Social Safety Net Program- to undertake a analysis of social exclusion that will inform and pave the way for a policy brief for the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) with a view to incorporate social inclusion as well as to explore how far socially excluded groups are able to access social transfers and what are the barriers.

On status of Right to information Act- to develop a comprehensive understanding on present status of RTI Act implementation as well as the impediments that slows down progress of the law. Report will further include areas of improvement for effective implementation of RTI law in Bangladesh and how the identified barriers can be mitigated.

The primary objective to conduct research on above mentioned 3 thematic areas are:

- a) policy advocacy with recommendations made to the public authorities and law makers to bring a sustainable change.
- b) operational i.e. findings and recommendations will be used for better project management and improvement, as well as additions or changes to existing project activities and their impact on communities can also be ascertained and proposed.

This report presents findings on minority rights situation with policy recommendations.

4. METHODOLOGY

- Document review: Existing documents (e.g. reports and review materials) related to the selected themes were reviewed at the beginning to understand the project objectives and activities.
- For field data collection, a semi-structured questionnaire was developed with consultations, inputs and revisions by RIB and NETZ Bangladesh.
- KII with Project Managers and Field Facilitators of 3 organisations namely DASCOH, MKP and Pollisree working in 6 districts

Sampling frame and target size

A mix of cluster and stratified random sampling approach is adopted for the survey. While designing sample, the categorical target groups (as clusters) are taken in the sampling frame. The sampling is estimated at 95 per cent confidence level, which is generally being regarded as the standard, and which describes degree of statistical confidence with which precision or margin of error around the survey estimate is obtained.

The following table shows the target groups, conventionally suggested minimum sample size, and actual sample considered for the more precision

Table I: Target Groups in Sample Size.

Target individuals	Target groups	Minimum requirement size (to be statistically sound)****	Rounding up (for convenient distribution among 6 districts)	Target sample (for more precision)	Sample distribution per district**	
9200 HRDs	378	217	240	270	45	
2160 young HRDs	72	132	150	180	30	
1080 school HRDs	72	132	150	180	30	
12440	522	481	540	630		

** will be further distributed across categories/types of groups

Margin of error	Size of population					
	>5000	5000	2500	1000	500	200
±10%	96	94	93	88	81	65
±7.5%	171	165	160	146	127	92
±5%	384	357	333	278	217	132
±3%	1067	880	748	516	341	169

*** Minimum requirement size to make it statistically sound.

Table II: Sample distribution/stratification by target criteria in district

The sample size per district will be further distributed across the programme target criteria.

Sample distribution per district	Target criteria
45 HRD (CSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% belong to marginalised groups • 50% women; 30% are young people (female and male) • Rural and urban • Geographical consideration • Ethnicity
30 young HRD (human rights groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • least 50% are girls • Rural and urban • Geographical consideration • Ethnicity
30 (high school groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% teachers, and 75% (representing 288 teachers, 792 school committee members) • Rural and urban • Geographical consideration • Ethnicity

Field data collection and challenges:

- An orientation was organized for the enumerators on explaining the items of the questionnaire, sample distributions, and data collection techniques.
- Field data collection was facilitated by byDASCOH field staffs atTanore and Godagari Upazilas of Rajshahi district and at Patnitala and Nyamatpur Upazilas ofNaogaondistrict; by Pollisree field staffs at Parbatipur and Fulbari Upazilas of Dinajpur district, and Sadar and Gangachara Upazilas of Rangpur district; and by MKP at Sadar and Pirganj Upazilas of Thakugaon district, and Sadar and Atwari Upazilas of Panchagarh district.
- While collecting data at the field level, availability of the respondents (randomly targeted) was an issue, especially at Upazila and district levels, which affected the targeted distribution of sample among CSO based human rights defenders, young human rights defenders and school-based management committee representatives. However, target of sample size at district level was reached, and data collection stretched into adjacent and relevant Upazila areas.

Data analysis:

- Field data were entered into database, cleaned, edited, and analyzed on the SPSS.

5. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Data were collected from 17 Upazilas of 6 districts (see Table 1 in Annex). Among the respondents, female-male ratio was almost equal with 51.2% female and 48.8% male respectively (Table A).

Table III Gender distribution of Sample

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	309	48.8
Female	324	51.2
Total	633	100.0

Among the respondents, 82.5% represented community level (village and Union) groups and civil society organizations (CSOs), 9.8% Upazila level groups and CSOs, and 7.7% district level groups and CSOs. (Table V) Again, respondents came mostly from Union level CSOs (27.8%), students forums (27.5%), school management committees (around 27.2%), and then rest from Upazila level CSOs and district level CSOs(see Table VI. The distributions represent the penetration of the programme in the community level.

Table IV: Sample by gender and ethnicity

Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Bangalee	256	82.8%	241	74.4%	497	78.5%
Indigenous	53	17.2%	83	25.6%	136	21.5%
Total	309	100.0%	324	100.0%	633	100.0%

Table V: Sample by geographical areastatus:

Area	Frequency	Percent
Community level	522	82.5
Upazilla level	62	9.8
District level	49	7.7
Total	633	100.0

Table VI: Sample representative:

CSO_type	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Union level CSO	76	24.6%	100	30.9%	176	27.8%
Student Forum CSO	77	24.9%	97	29.9%	174	27.5%
SMC CSO	111	35.9%	61	18.8%	172	27.2%
Upazila level CSO	27	8.7%	35	10.8%	62	9.8%

District level CSO	18	5.8%	31	9.6%	49	7.7%
Total	309	100.00%	324	100.00%	633	100.00%

Among the respondents, 35.4% have high secondary level, 22% primary level, 15.3% bachelor level, 10.7% college level, and 9% masters level of education. Few of them can only sign, and/or no formal education (see Table VII).

Table:VII: Education level:

Education level	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Secondary level completed	104	33.7%	120	37.0%	224	35.4%
Primary level completed	57	18.4%	82	25.3%	139	22.0%
Bachelor/Honors level completed	51	16.5%	46	14.2%	97	15.3%
Higher secondary level completed	34	11.0%	34	10.5%	68	10.7%
Masters level completed	42	13.6%	15	4.6%	57	9.0%
No answer	15	4.9%	20	6.2%	35	5.5%
Can only sign	5	1.6%	6	1.9%	11	1.7%
No formal education	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%
Total	309	100.0%	324	100.0%	633	100.0%

6. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS ON MINORITY RIGHTS SITUATION

6.1. Discriminations faced in everyday life

Around 15% of the respondents affirmed they face discrimination in terms of land rights including possession, transfer, retaining, i.e., enjoying land related rights. Bangalee community respondents report little more discriminations (16.3% than the indigenous community respondents (11.8%). But land discrimination was recorded as the second largest discrimination faced by ethnic groups.

In terms of discriminations respondents in accessing/practicing occupation, female respondents reported slightly higher percentages (15.1%) than male respondents (9.7%). Slightly higher percentage of ethnic community respondents (15.4%) than the Bangalee community respondents (11.7%) faced discrimination in terms of enjoying equal access to occupation and it was the largest reported discrimination faced by ethnic community almost the same as women.

As regards economic services of government, for example, different types of allowances, around 11% of both women and men reported experiencing discriminations. Interesting here as well, more majority groups (12.1%) faced discriminations than minority groups (8.8%). However this could be because minority ethnic communities were not as aware of these services as were majority communities. It was nevertheless the third largest kind of discrimination reported by the ethnic minorities.

As regards access to educational institutions, for example, enrolment, female respondents reported more cases of discriminations (10.5%) than their male counterparts (8.7%). It was the fourth largest kind of discrimination reported by ethnic communities.

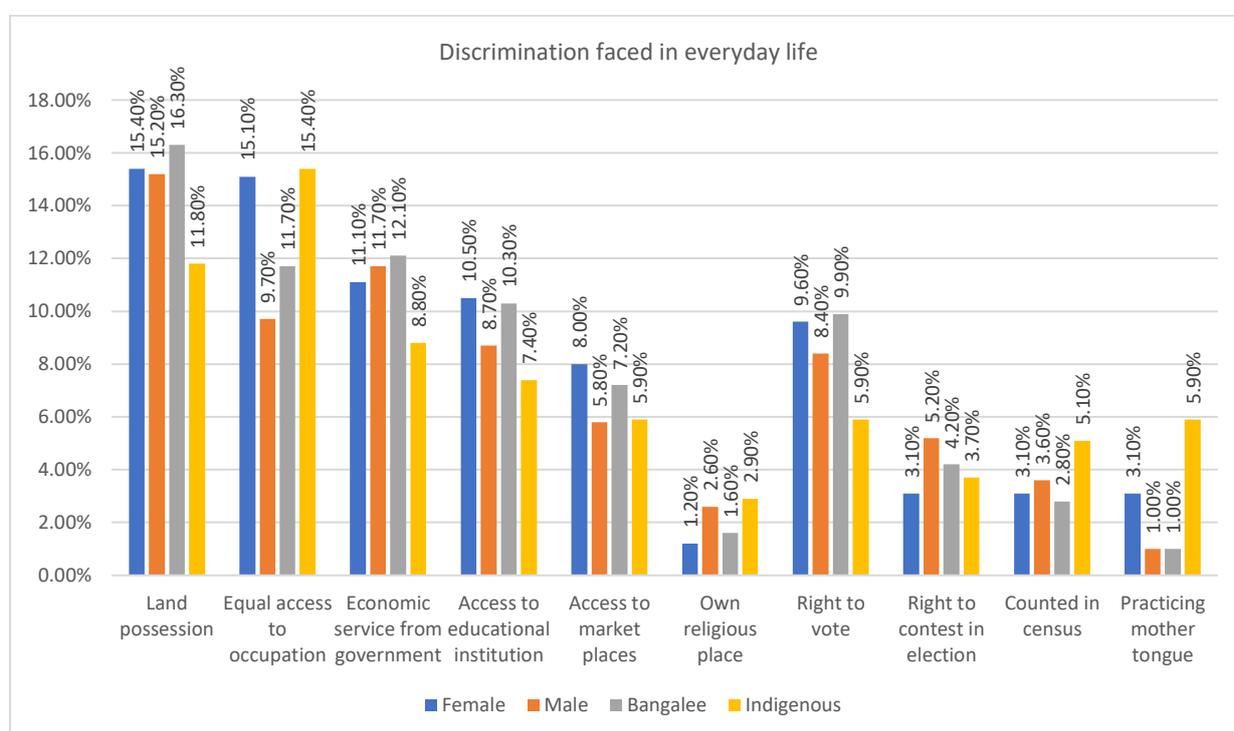
Female respondents made a bigger percentage (8%) than male respondents (5.8%) in facing discriminations while trying to/accessing market places, like owning/renting a shop/space etc. Such discriminations are reported by both Bangalee respondents (7.2%) and indigenous respondents (5.9%).

Both male and female (8%-9%) respondents said they faced discriminations in applying the right to vote. Bangalee respondents were higher (around 10%) in reporting the discriminations than the indigenous respondents (around 6%). According to a Key Informant Interview (KII) it was learnt that though most indigenous persons were registered as voters, they demonstrate a lower tendency to exercise their right compared to the Bengali community. Generally it could be said that indigenous persons were more discriminated in exercising their voting rights as they would be easy targets of violence during elections.

Low percentage of both female and male respondents (4.1%) reported discriminations in exercising their right to contest in election. Almost equal percentage of Bangalee and indigenous respondents said they face discriminations in their right to contest.

For inclusion in the census, indigenous groups made a higher percentage (5.1%) than Bangalee groups (2.8%) in reporting discriminations.

Around 6% of the indigenous groups, the highest in this category, reported they are discriminated because they use a different mother language.



6.1.1. Discrimination in terms of land rights

Around 87% of the respondents preferred no answer to the question of discrimination in exercising land rights. The reason for this non response was cited to be the fact that a majority (61.1%) of the respondents were engaged in land related disputes or in possession of khas land that made them vulnerable to local influential people. Indigenous people were always under the pressure of forced migration and the paucity of numbers in Bangladesh. Bengalis also felt discriminated due to political interference and constant fear of land grabbing by the influentials in the area. Some of them had the experience of losing their ancestral lands through fraudulent measures by local influentials which rendered their present generation landless and forced to live in khas lands.

Others reported different types of discriminations, such as:

- Forcible occupation
- Land inheritance issue of Hindu women
- Lack of justice
- Eviction
- Faced by fraudulences and other challenges, as listed below.

Table VIII: Discrimination in terms of land rights explained by ethnicity

Types of discrimination	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
Land related (ownership, land grabbing, use of force,)	4.60%	3.50%
Discrimination in seeking justice, e.g. cases	0.20%	2.20%

Law related e.g. gender inequality in land ownership,	1.20%	0.00%
Social causes, e.g. family disputes	0.60%	0.70%
Others	6.30%	3.90%
No response	87.1%	89.7%

6.1.2. Discrimination in terms of occupation

6.8% of the Bangalee respondents and 10.3% of the indigenous respondents have explained the ways they face discriminations in terms of their occupation. The areas of discrimination include:

- Wage-related
- Gender/being women
- Women representating in committees
- Mobility of women
- Socialf taboos like bar on girl children to receive education, and others as listed below.

Table IX: Discrimination in terms of occupation

Types of discrimination	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
Wage-related	1.60%	5.80%
Gender/being women	0.60%	1.50%
Women representating in committees	0.00%	0.70%
Mobility of women	0.60%	0.00%
Social taboos like bar on girl children to receive education	0.20%	0.70%
Others	3.80%	1.60%
No answer	93.2%	89.7%

6.1.3. Discrimination in terms of economic opportunities/services

Majority of both Bangalee and indigenous respondents (93%) preferred no answer in response to the question of discriminations in terms of economic services from government. The rest (around 8% Bangalee and 3%) have reported discriminations in cases of political access and influence, harassment, service from UP, bank loan, job opportunities, and other forms of discriminations, as listed below:

Table X: Discrimination in terms of economic opportunities/services

Causes of discrimination	Bangalee (%)	Ethnicity (%)
Political	1.00%	1.40%
Economic	1.40%	0.70%
Logistic/infrastructure e.g. road repair	0.20%	0.00%
Others	5.40%	0.80%
No answer	92.0%	97.1%

6.1.4. Discrimination in terms of educational opportunities

Around 94% of the all the respondents chose no answer to the question of discriminations in terms of educational opportunities. The rest of the respondents reported different discriminations in the areas like stipend, early marriage, respect of minority girls and boys, teasing, and few more, as listed below:

Table: Discrimination in terms of educational opportunities

Types of discrimination	Bangalee	Ethnic
Gender related	0.8	0
Ethnicity/identity related	0.4	2.5
Family related	0.4	0

Economic	0.6	1.4
Others	3.6	1.2
No response	94.2	94.9

6.1.5. Discrimination in terms of access to market

Around 95% of the respondents did not answer to the question of discrimination in terms of access to market. However, the rest have faced different types of discriminations in the areas of trading by women, minority people owning shop in marketplace, social taboos, outlook towards minority people in business etc. and some other types, as listed below:

Table XI: Discrimination in terms of access to market

Types of discrimination	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
Gender related	2.0	0.0
Ethnicity/identity related	0.8	4.3
Family related	0.6	0.0
Economic	0.4	0.0
Others	1	0.1
No response	95.2	95.6

6.1.6. Discrimination in terms of religious practices

Almost cent percent of the respondents have no answer to the question of discriminations in terms of religious practices. Only one respondent told about security issue, and another respondent about timing of coincidence of Kali puja and Muslim prayer.

Table XII: Discrimination in terms of religious practices

	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
What happened	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	494	99.4%	136	100.0%	630	99.5%
Security low	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Kali Puja during Muslim prayer time	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

6.1.7. Discrimination in terms of voting rights

Around 97% of the total respondents gave no answer to the question of discrimination in terms of voting rights. Rest of the respondents stated discriminations like, no opportunity to cast vote, fraud voting, fear of going to center etc., and some others, as listed below:

Table XIII: Discrimination in terms of voting rights

Types of discrimination	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
Procedural (related to the voting process)	2	1.4
Social and family related factors	0.8	0
Political influence	0.2	0
Others	3	1.5
No response	94	97.1

6.1.8. Discrimination in terms of contesting election

Almost 99% of the respondents chose not to answer to the question of discrimination in terms of contesting election. 1% of the respondents gave several statements, like, political pressure, minorities cannot vote, family barriers, economically weak, etc.

Table XIV: Discrimination in terms of contesting election

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	491	98.8%	135	99.3%	626	98.9%
Religious purpose	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Secret political pressure	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Not selected for business reasons	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Never tried to contest election	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Minorities cannot contest	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Family barriers	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Economically weak	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

6.1.9. Discriminating in terms of census

99% of the respondents gave no answer to the question of any discrimination in terms of census.

Table XV: Discriminating in terms of census

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	492	99.0%	134	98.5%	626	98.9%
Don't know	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Low voter	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

6.1.10. Discrimination in terms of mother language exercise

Discrimination in terms of mother language exercise

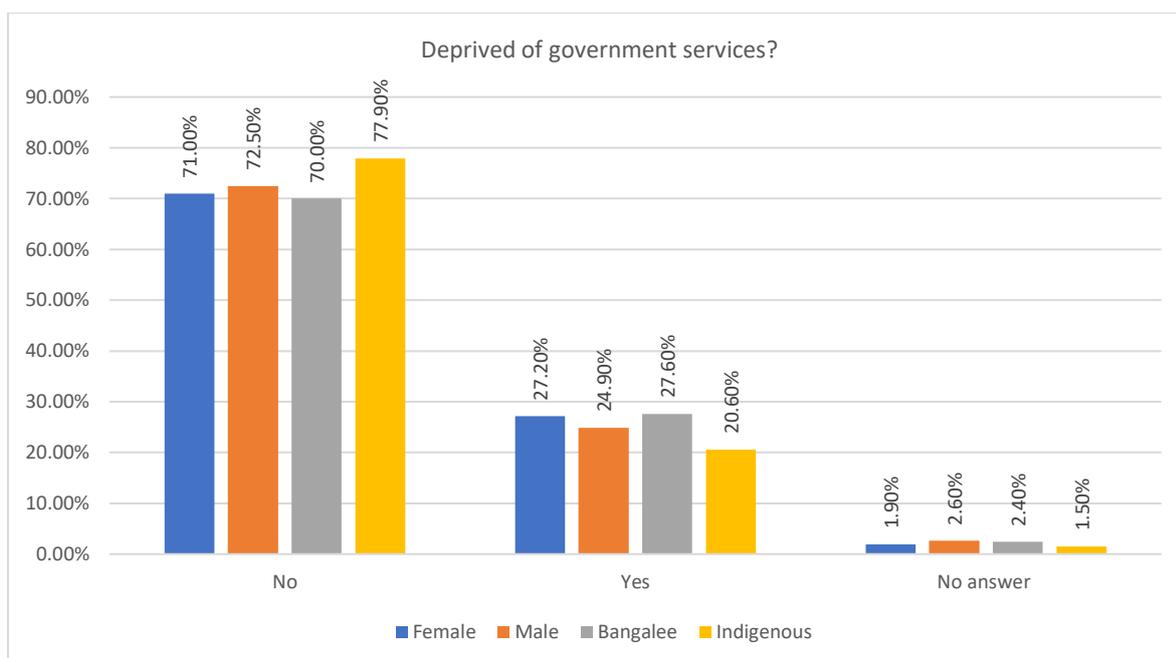
Almost cent percent did not answer to the question. Only three respondents had different opinions, like other don't understand their language, and they also cannot always follow meetings in majority language well.

Table: Discrimination in terms of mother language exercise

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	497	100.0%	133	97.8%	630	99.5%
Not recognized	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Muslim and Hindu don't understand their language	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Don't always understand meeting well	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%

6.2. Deprived of government services?

Around 27% of the female respondents said they are deprived of the government services. Fewer male respondents (around 25%) reported deprivations of government services. Interestingly, more Bangalee respondents (27.6%) than indigenous respondents (20.6%) said they are deprived.



6.3. Types of government services you are deprived of?

A sizeable majority of both Banglaee and Ethnic population did not respond to this question. On asking for an explanation to a Key Informant, the response was the following: “As most of the social benefits are women centric , men do not feel the necessity to claim services or apply for it. Sometimes in a family when a man wants to claim a service they engage their family members as they know that women have a better chance of accessing the service. There are also factors like political consideration as well as financial factors involved. Some remain quiet especially indigenous people who do not have access to government offices and hence do not get services at all.”

Even if indigenous respondents did not directly say they are deprived of government services, most of them have sorted out what services they are deprived of. Around 77% of the indigenous respondents and around 23% of the Bangalee respondents described how they become deprived of government services. All of the indigenous respondents point to deprivations of social security, easy information, UP service, tube-well, legal service etc. Many of both the Bangalee and indigenous respondents mentioned deprivations in terms of VGF, VGD, COVID relief, education stipend, bank loan etc.

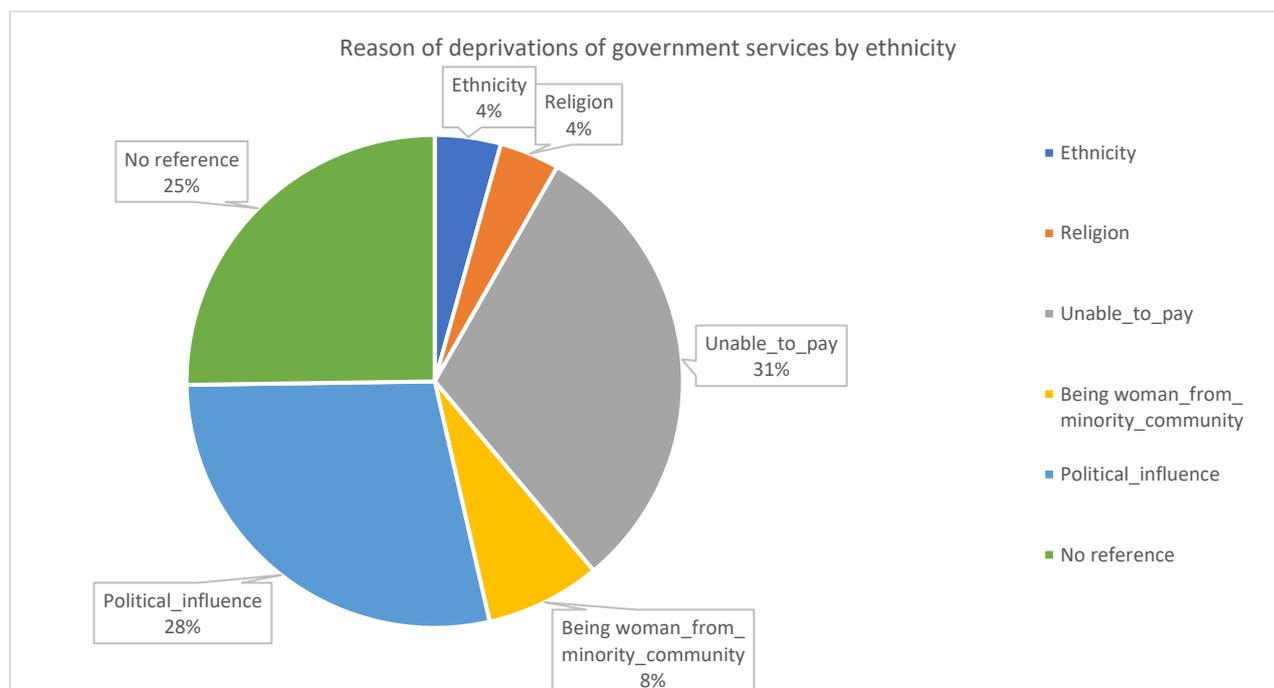
Table XVI: Types of services deprived of? (revised:disability, vgd, vgf, stipend, widow allowance etc.

Types of government service	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
VGD	4.4	3.7
Stipend	4.2	2.9
COVID relief and medicine	2	0.7
VGF	0.8	0.7
Agricultural services	2.2	0.7
Maternity allowance	1	0
Bank loan	1.4	0
Widow allowance	0.8	0
Tube-well	0.2	0
Disability allowance	0.4	0
Old age allowance	0.4	0
Legal service	0	0.7

Health service	0.4	0
Disability allowance	0	0.7
Others	6.5	6.8
No response	75.3	83.1

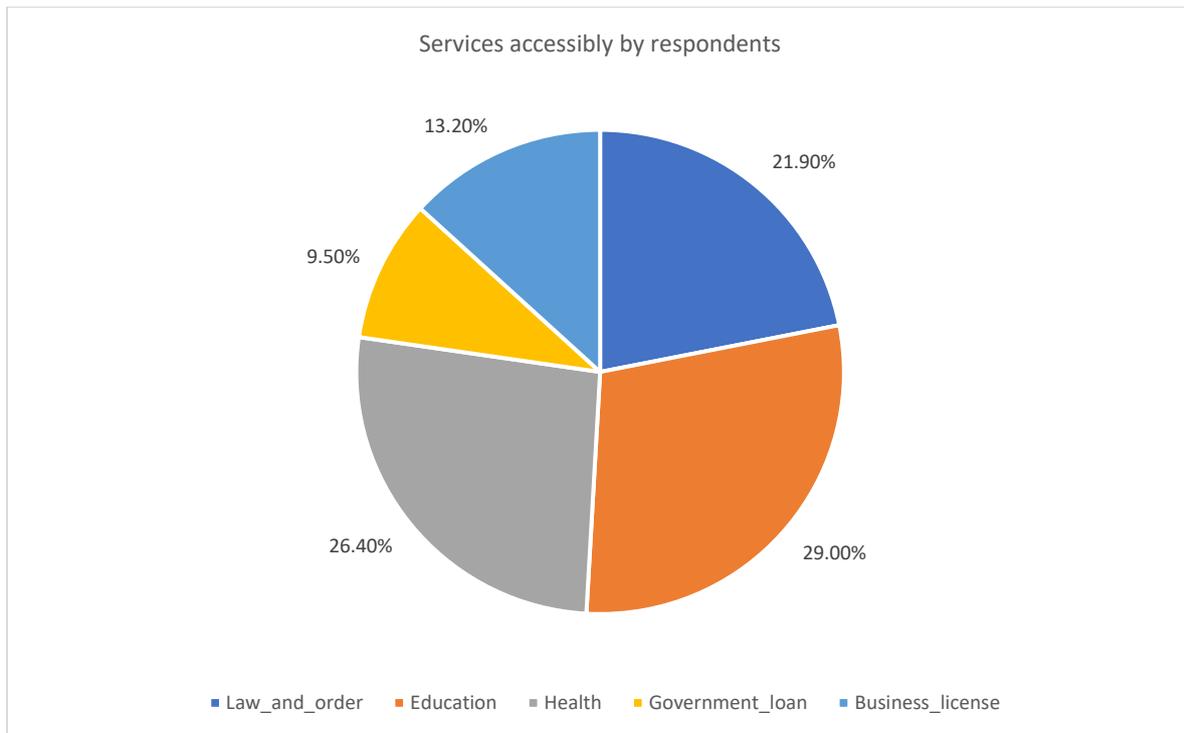
6.4. Reason of deprivation of government services?

As reasons for these deprivations, 30.7% of the total respondents said they were unable to pay money (meaning bribe/speed money), 28.3% of them said as they are not politically connected, while around 25% of them they have none to refer to for services.



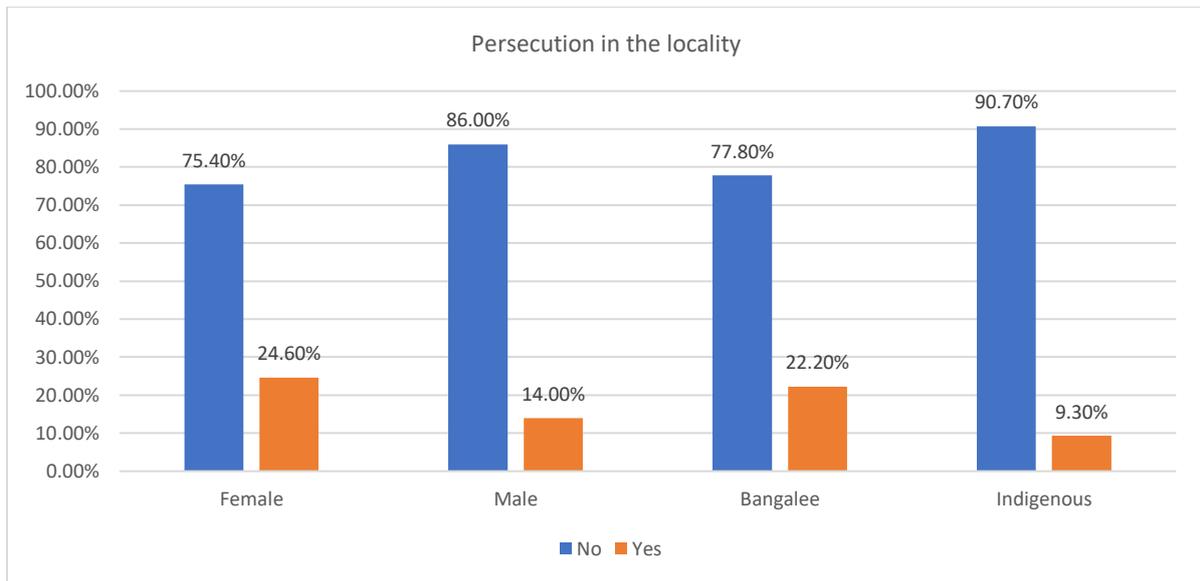
6.5. Accessible services

Out of the total respondents, 29% admitted they get education support services of government, 26.4% get health services, 21.9% law and order support, 13.2% government licenses for business, and 9.5% said they get loan from public institutions. However, in all these categories, fewer indigenous respondents than Bangalee respondents reported these services are accessible to them.



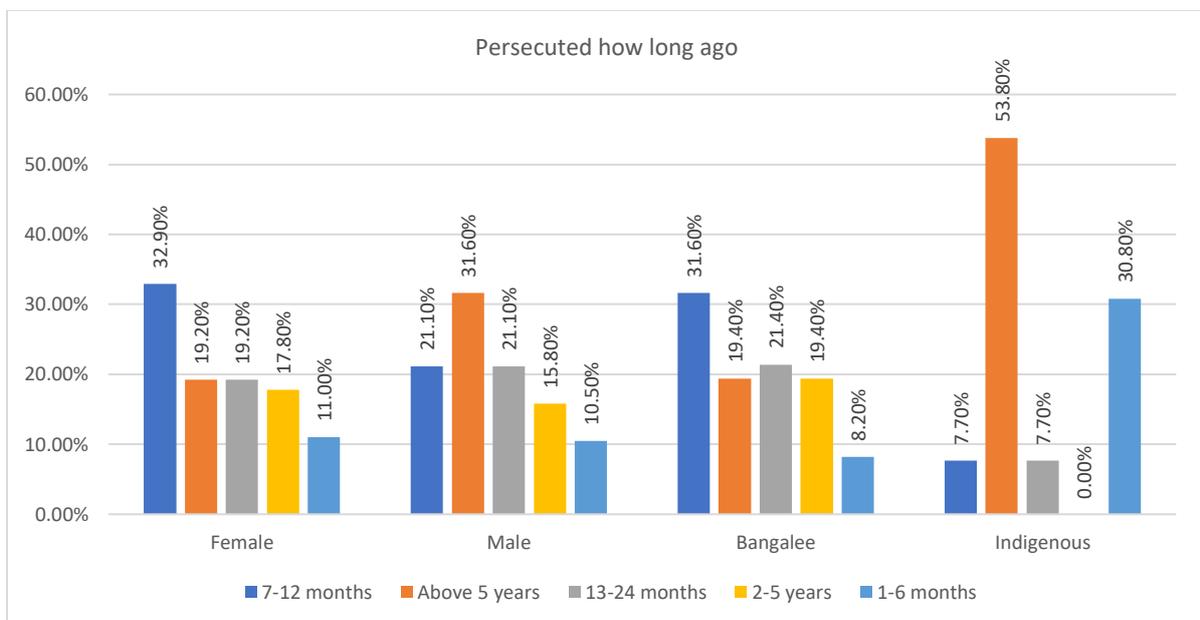
6.6. Persecution in the locality

- Higher number of female respondents (24.6%) than male respondents (14%) reported they were persecuted in the locality. It was explained through KII that female persecution was found to be higher firstly because in the locality the discursive practice of prevention and protest was absent, (protirodh and protibad er jaigay ekhono toiri hoi nai). There sometimes spontaneous protest when an violence incidence happens but it is not long lasting. But in case of a grave incident it no longer remained in people hands as it became a legal issue to be settled through court. But since the justice mechanism was also twisted and time consuming there is a tendency for such incidences to be loosely handled where criminals get free easily a a result of which further occurrences may take place. Even local representatives (chairman etc) who settle disputes are also managed. Men maybe victims also but because of the patriarchal system, they can easily pull themselves together, whereas women still have to face the brunt of it. (*Purush rao nirjaton er shikar hoi but due to existing shomaj bebostha they can again pull up their lives but nari ra ta pare na*) Second reason for higher incidences could be because Bengali women are subjected to torture (domestic + public violence) in higher percentage than indgeneous women because indigenious women are bread winners like their male counterpart and in some areas even indigenious women are the main earner for the family. That gives them a certain status.



6.7. If yes, how long ago?

- Among the respondents who said they underwent persecution in the locality, around 28.8% of them said it happened 7-12 months before, 19.8% said 13-24 months before, while 23.4% said 5 years before. 53.80% of indigenous/ethnic community reported 2 to 5 years ago perhaps indicating the conflictual period between the two communities. A KIJ clarified this information further. "There are many conflicts especially land related conflicts which last for long years but few conflicts with neighbour or petty matters continues from 5 month to years. There are constant ongoing conflicts between local people and indigenous people. Sometimes the subject matter of disputes are land and inter caste marriages."



6.8. If yes, by whom?

Around 80% of the respondents gave no answer to the question. The rest have listed a number of persons who unleashed persecution on them, such as, neighbor boys, local boys, in-law family members, dominant groups, influential people, and so on, as listed below. Indigenous respondents gave fewer answers than Bangalee respondents.

Table XVII: Persecuted by family, neighbor, other community (religious, ethnic), society (gangs etc), political, others

By whom	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
Family	4.4	0.7
Neighbor	7.6	2.9
Other community (religious, ethnic)	0.2	0.7
Society (gangs etc.)	3.2	0.7
Political	0.4	0
Others	6.1	4.6
No response	78.1	90.4

6.9. If yes, why?

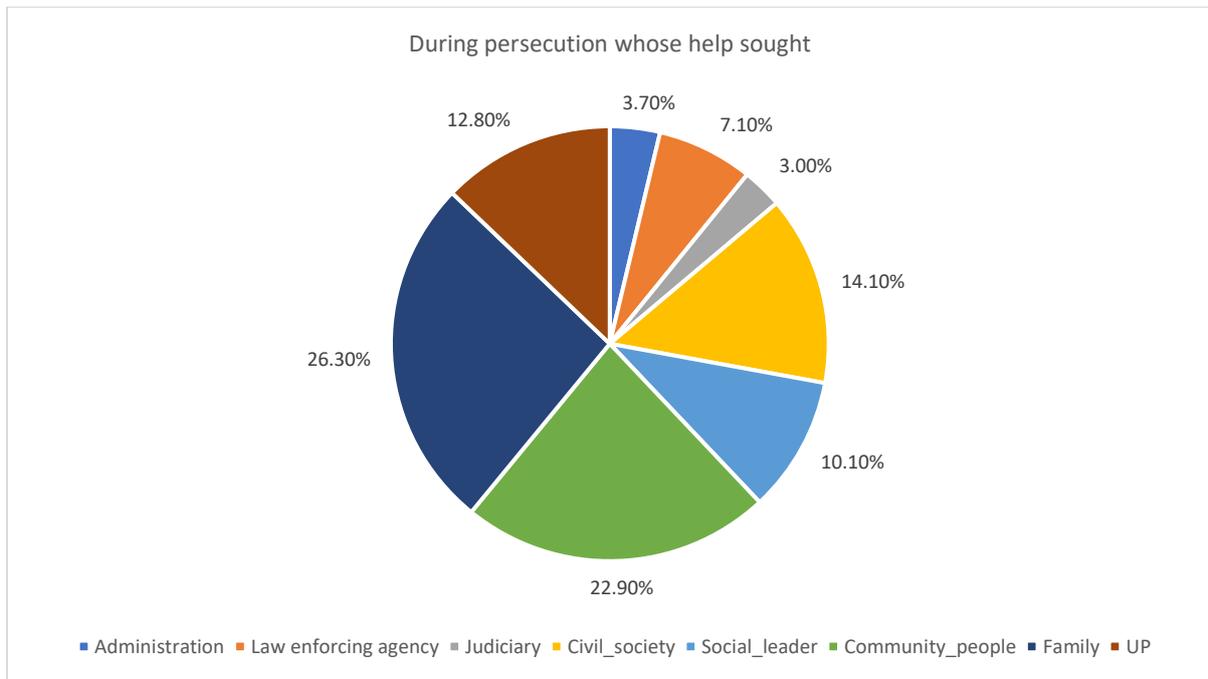
82% of the total respondents had no answer to why they faced the persecution. Higher number of Indigenous respondents (91.2%) did not answer. Those who gave reasons told about land related issues, family violence, violence over animal, teasing of girls, sexual harassment, forcible love offer, dowry etc.

Table XVIII: Why persecuted (recategorized: land related, political, ethnic/identity related, economic social, others)

Issues around persecution	Bangalee (%)	Ethnic (%)
Land related	1.6	0
Political	0.6	0
Ethnic/identity related	0.2	0
Economic	2	0.7
Social	7.4	0.7
Others	8.7	7.4
No response	79.5	91.2

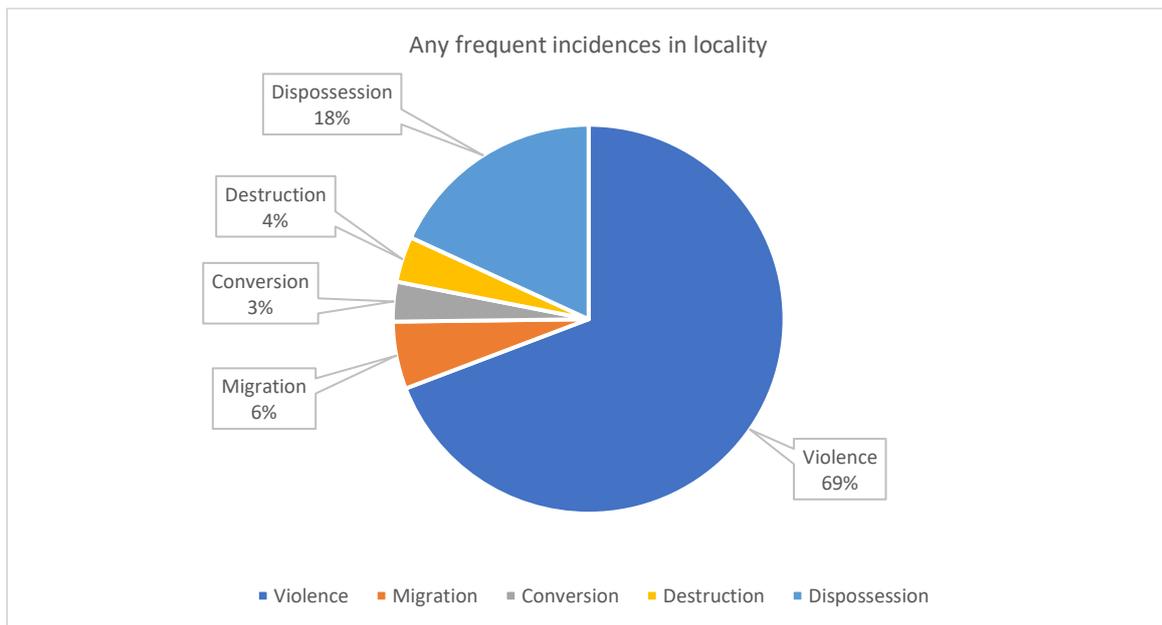
6.10.1. In case of persecution, whose help sought?

Among the respondents reporting persecutions, 26.3% sought help from family, 22.9% from community people, 14.1% from civil society, and 12.8% from UP.



6.11.1. Any frequent incidences in locality

In answer to the question of any frequent incidences in the locality, 69.2% reported violence (of different forms), 18.1% reported land related disputes and clashes, 5.6% reported subsequent migration, and so on.



6.11.2. Reason for frequent incidences

Both male and female, and indigenous and Banglaee respondents recorded a number of reasons for frequent incidences in the locality. Some of which include land grabbing, use of drugs, lack of education, unemployment, injustice, exercise of power on land, crops and animals, insecurity of girls and women, and so on, as listed. See details in Table 14.

6.11.3. Who/which institution/organization can prevent these?

The respondents pointed to UP, local police administration and civil administration, local government representatives, civil society groups can be more active in presenting the incidences of persecution.

Table XIX: Who can prevent persecution

	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	280	56.3%	82	60.3%	362	57.2%
Union Parishad	16	3.2%	1	.7%	17	2.7%
Local Administration	13	2.6%	0	.0%	13	2.1%
Local people	10	2.0%	0	.0%	10	1.6%
CSO	7	1.4%	0	.0%	7	1.1%
UP and Police	5	1.0%	1	.7%	6	.9%
UP and CSO	4	.8%	1	.7%	5	.8%
Member	4	.8%	1	.7%	5	.8%
Society	3	.6%	1	.7%	4	.6%
Family	3	.6%	1	.7%	4	.6%
Self	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
neighbor	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
Land Office	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
Village head	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Teacher	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Local Representative	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Women and child office	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Society and Neighbor	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Ward Councilor	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The organizations that are making people aware	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
NGO Up Women affairs	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Zila Parishad	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Government Office	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
CSO HRD	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
CSO and local people	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
District Administration	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Political leader	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Police	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Family	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Court	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
A change of mindset is needed	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

6.12.1. Recommendations for combatting VAW in locality

As regards violence against women, the respondents placed a list of recommended given below. A few of which include:

- Stop child marriage, dowry
- Proper implementation of law and order
- Defend equal rights, dignity
- Provide all information of services
- Report on abuse, violence and torture
- Continue awareness raising, connecting UP, police and legal wings
- Further active legal systems to the benefits of the marginalized groups

Details on the recommendations can be found in Table 15.

6.12.2. Over recommendations for combatting VAW

A list of recommendations are given below:

- Provide legal assistance to the vulnerable groups, especially girls and women and their family.
- Stop dowry, child marriage, and violence.

- Ensure enforcement of law in proper manner.
- Raise awareness among the women, and men and society about equal rights, justice, and dignity.
- Provide opportunity of and access to income for women.
- Ensure measures to protect law and order in the society.
- Make the legal systems stand by the victims of violence, harassment, and torture.

Details on the recommendations can be found in Table 16.

7. Conclusions and recommendations:

Around one-seventh of the respondents admitted they face discriminations in terms of land rights, and practicing occupation by the minority groups. Around one-tenth of the respondents said they are discriminated while trying to access government services including educational stipends. As regards land rights, forcible occupation, discriminatory inheritance system across gender, lack of justice, eviction, cheating etc. are mentioned. Almost one-fourth of the respondents said they are deprived of government services. Political influence, bribery etc. are named as few of the reasons behind discrimination. Around one-fourth the female respondents said they underwent different forms of persecution in the locality, mostly by the neighboring people, influential groups, and family members. Many of the incidences took place over land issues, eve teasing, romancing, dowry, sexual harassment etc.

The following recommendations can be made to improve human rights situations, especially of minority groups, girls and women:

To Local Authorities

- Provide all information of services
- Provide opportunity of and access to income for women.

To Civil society and community

- Defend equal rights, dignity by ensuring measures to protect law and order in the society, and by establishing reporting on abuse, violence and torture
- Continue awareness raising, connecting UP, police and legal wings
- Provide legal assistance to the vulnerable groups, especially girls and women and their family.
- Stop dowry, child marriage, and violence.
- Raise awareness among the women, and men and society about equal rights, justice, and dignity.
-

To Justice and Law enforcement Agencies

- Properly implement law and order by further activating legal systems to the benefits of the marginalized groups, and making the legal systems stand by the victims of violence, harassment, and torture.

Annex 1: Tables

Table 1: Sample by gender, district and Upazila

District	Upazilla	Gender					
		Male		Female		Total	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Naogaon	Patnitala	40	58.0%	29	42.0%	69	100.0%
	Niamotpur	18	48.6%	19	51.4%	37	100.0%
	Dhamoirhat	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	59	55.1%	48	44.9%	107	100.0%
Dinajpur	Fulbari	21	41.2%	30	58.8%	51	100.0%
	Parbatipur	21	42.9%	28	57.1%	49	100.0%
	Dinajpur Sadar	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	100.0%
	Birol	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%
	Total	45	42.1%	62	57.9%	107	100.0%
Thakurgaon	ThakurgaonSadar	28	51.9%	26	48.1%	54	100.0%
	Pirganj	30	58.8%	21	41.2%	51	100.0%
	Total	58	55.2%	47	44.8%	105	100.0%
Rangpur	Gongachora	27	49.1%	28	50.9%	55	100.0%
	Rangpur Sadar	20	40.8%	29	59.2%	49	100.0%
	Kawmia	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	48	45.7%	57	54.3%	105	100.0%
Panchagarh	PanchagarhSadar	26	49.1%	27	50.9%	53	100.0%
	Atwari	26	51.0%	25	49.0%	51	100.0%
	Boda	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	53	50.5%	52	49.5%	105	100.0%
Rajshahi	Tanore	24	46.2%	28	53.8%	52	100.0%
	Godagari	22	42.3%	30	57.7%	52	100.0%
	Total	46	44.2%	58	55.8%	104	100.0%
Total	Patnitala	40	58.0%	29	42.0%	69	100.0%
	Gongachora	27	49.1%	28	50.9%	55	100.0%
	ThakurgaonSadar	28	51.9%	26	48.1%	54	100.0%
	PanchagarhSadar	26	49.1%	27	50.9%	53	100.0%
	Tanore	24	46.2%	28	53.8%	52	100.0%
	Godagari	22	42.3%	30	57.7%	52	100.0%
	Pirganj	30	58.8%	21	41.2%	51	100.0%
	Fulbari	21	41.2%	30	58.8%	51	100.0%
	Atwari	26	51.0%	25	49.0%	51	100.0%
	Rangpur Sadar	20	40.8%	29	59.2%	49	100.0%
	Parbatipur	21	42.9%	28	57.1%	49	100.0%
	Niamotpur	18	48.6%	19	51.4%	37	100.0%
	Dinajpur Sadar	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	100.0%
	Birol	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%
	Kawmia	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Dhamoirhat	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Boda	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	309	48.8%	324	51.2%	633	100.0%

Table 2: Sample by district, Upazila and ethnicity

District	Upazilla	Ethnicity					
		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Naogaon	Patnitala	33	47.8%	36	52.2%	69	100.0%
	Niamotpur	17	45.9%	20	54.1%	37	100.0%
	Dhamoirhat	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	51	47.7%	56	52.3%	107	100.0%
Dinajpur	Fulbari	46	90.2%	5	9.8%	51	100.0%
	Parbatipur	42	85.7%	7	14.3%	49	100.0%
	Dinajpur Sadar	4	100.0%	0	.0%	4	100.0%
	Birol	3	100.0%	0	.0%	3	100.0%
	Total	95	88.8%	12	11.2%	107	100.0%
Thakurgaon	ThakurgaonSadar	41	75.9%	13	24.1%	54	100.0%

	Pirganj	44	86.3%	7	13.7%	51	100.0%
	Total	85	81.0%	20	19.0%	105	100.0%
Rangpur	Gongachora	55	100.0%	0	.0%	55	100.0%
	Rangpur Sadar	45	91.8%	4	8.2%	49	100.0%
	Kawnia	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	101	96.2%	4	3.8%	105	100.0%
Panchagarh	PanchagarhSadar	51	96.2%	2	3.8%	53	100.0%
	Atwari	51	100.0%	0	.0%	51	100.0%
	Boda	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	103	98.1%	2	1.9%	105	100.0%
Rajshahi	Tanore	30	57.7%	22	42.3%	52	100.0%
	Godagari	32	61.5%	20	38.5%	52	100.0%
	Total	62	59.6%	42	40.4%	104	100.0%

Table 1: Discrimination faced in everyday life

		Gender						Ethnicity					
		Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
		Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %
Land possession	No answer	274	84.6%	262	84.8%	536	84.7%	416	83.7%	120	88.2%	536	84.7%
	Yes	50	15.4%	47	15.2%	97	15.3%	81	16.3%	16	11.8%	97	15.3%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Equal access to occupation	No answer	275	84.9%	279	90.3%	554	87.5%	439	88.3%	115	84.6%	554	87.5%
	Yes	49	15.1%	30	9.7%	79	12.5%	58	11.7%	21	15.4%	79	12.5%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Economic service from government	No answer	288	88.9%	273	88.3%	561	88.6%	437	87.9%	124	91.2%	561	88.6%
	Yes	36	11.1%	36	11.7%	72	11.4%	60	12.1%	12	8.8%	72	11.4%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Access to educational institution	No answer	290	89.5%	282	91.3%	572	90.4%	446	89.7%	126	92.6%	572	90.4%
	Yes	34	10.5%	27	8.7%	61	9.6%	51	10.3%	10	7.4%	61	9.6%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Access to market places	No answer	298	92.0%	291	94.2%	589	93.0%	461	92.8%	128	94.1%	589	93.0%
	Yes	26	8.0%	18	5.8%	44	7.0%	36	7.2%	8	5.9%	44	7.0%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Own religious place	No answer	320	98.8%	301	97.4%	621	98.1%	489	98.4%	132	97.1%	621	98.1%
	Yes	4	1.2%	8	2.6%	12	1.9%	8	1.6%	4	2.9%	12	1.9%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Right to vote	No answer	293	90.4%	283	91.6%	576	91.0%	448	90.1%	128	94.1%	576	91.0%
	Yes	31	9.6%	26	8.4%	57	9.0%	49	9.9%	8	5.9%	57	9.0%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Right to contest in election	No answer	314	96.9%	293	94.8%	607	95.9%	476	95.8%	131	96.3%	607	95.9%
	Yes	10	3.1%	16	5.2%	26	4.1%	21	4.2%	5	3.7%	26	4.1%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Counted in census	No answer	314	96.9%	298	96.4%	612	96.7%	483	97.2%	129	94.9%	612	96.7%
	Yes	10	3.1%	11	3.6%	21	3.3%	14	2.8%	7	5.1%	21	3.3%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Practicing mother tongue	No answer	314	96.9%	306	99.0%	620	97.9%	492	99.0%	128	94.1%	620	97.9%
	Yes	10	3.1%	3	1.0%	13	2.1%	5	1.0%	8	5.9%	13	2.1%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%

Table 2: Deprivation faced in everyday life (multiple response)

\$Rights_deprivation_everyday_life Frequencies				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Rights_deprivation_everyday_life ^a	Q1.1 land_possession	97	20.1%	39.4%
	Q1.2 equal_access_occupation	79	16.4%	32.1%
	Q1.3 economic_service_from_government	72	14.9%	29.3%
	Q1.5 Educational_institution	61	12.7%	24.8%

	Q1.6_Market_places	44	9.1%	17.9%
	Q1.7_Own_religious_place	12	2.5%	4.9%
	Q1.9_Right_vote	57	11.8%	23.2%
	Q1.10_Right_contest	26	5.4%	10.6%
	Q1.11_Census	21	4.4%	8.5%
	Q1.12_Mother_tongue	13	2.7%	5.3%
Total		482	100.0%	195.9%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Table 3.1: Discrimination in terms of land rights explained by ethnicity

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %
No answer	433	87.1%	122	89.7%	555	87.7%
Forcible occupation	2	.4%	2	1.5%	4	.6%
The Hindu community does not have land rights for women	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Didn't get justice	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Women do not get allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women did not get fathers property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women are deprived of resources	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Was evicted	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Victims of fraud to buy land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Took more dowry, deprived of father's property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The mortgaged land is not returned	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The Hindu girl does not get her father's land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The girls do not get a share of the land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The elder brother has taken more of the father's property	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
The case is going on with the partner's land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Sharing the land with the help of stepmother	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Property cannot be bought and sold	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Pay less for work	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Ownership	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Occupy, kill	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Occupancy of cultivable land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Neighbours have forcibly occupied the land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
My grandfather deprived my father of property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Minorities cannot buy land because of influential people	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Many Hindus can't even do baina (deed with partial advance payment for land purchase)	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land Related case	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Land is not given for money	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land grabbing	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Land division issues	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land distribution conflict with uncles	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land Conflict	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Khas land is occupied by influential people	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Is not evaluated	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I don't get possession after taking Kabla (land donated)	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Hindu women did not get fathers property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
He does not give land for money	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
harassment at settlement office	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Had to pay less, did not get the right price	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Forcibly occupying and eating	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Father and brother did not share the land properly	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Family Conflict	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Faced Trouble	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Due to religious customs	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Distribution of ancestral property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get the property of grandmother's house	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get a chance to share time	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Conflict for land	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Conflict with family	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Case is running	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Cannot sell property because of ethnicity	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
cannot get land ownership	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
cannot buy land easily	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Buy land form Hindu	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Another is occupying the land	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
After the death of her husband, her brother-in-law did not give her an equal share of the land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 3.2: Discrimination in terms of occupation

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	463	93.2%	122	89.7%	585	92.4%
Wage inequality	6	1.2%	7	5.1%	13	2.1%
Being women	1	.2%	2	1.5%	3	.5%
Why would you go out, girl?	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
What will happen after studying the girl, why don't you get married	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Trouble in teacher recruitment	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The price of vegetables at the market is not available	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Security low	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
same work and wages but women get less	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
poor opportunity	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Political effects	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Obstacles to working outside	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Men get more	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
in recruitment	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
girl can not go out side	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Doing Human welfare works rejected	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get equal wage	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
didn't get equal opportunity	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Deprived of various committees	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Couldn't bribe	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Causes of Ethnicity	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Candidates in the election	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 3.3: Discrimination in terms of economic opportunities/services

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	457	92.0%	132	97.1%	589	93.0%
Political influence	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%
Union Member did not respond	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The road in front of the house is not repaired	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Stipend	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Several time member refused	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Asked to hotel made	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Asked for job	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Party influence	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
officers are not supportive	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Not without bribes	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Not qualified to be a teacher	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
not eligible	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Leaders do not give	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Be the victim of patron	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
haven't got any person in politics	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Harassed to take a bank loan	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Government officials are providing loans to employees at a rate of five per cent	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Exercises party influence	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

don't have land so can not take loan form bank	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Didn't get medicine	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get loan form bank easy	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get any services	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Deprived of stipend	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Can not give money	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 3.4: Discrimination in terms of educational opportunities

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	468	94.2%	129	94.9%	597	94.3%
Child marriage	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
When the daughter goes to school, the mother is worried	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There was no opportunity to study	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The service was not received as the application was lost	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The girl did not get the stipend. The headmaster said she would not be admitted now.	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Stopping education for early marriage	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Respect to minority girls and boys	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Minority opportunities get less	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Eve teasing	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I couldn't read on my own because my younger brother was educated	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
He would not let me sit on the first bench	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
He took money to give the certificate	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
For Poverty	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
For Ethnicity	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Family Conflict	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Don't seat to first	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Didn't study for lack of money	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
cannot study for father's sick issues	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Boys gave me letter by force	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Applying for stipend but did not get	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 3.5: Discrimination in terms of access to market

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %
No answer	473	95.2%	130	95.6%	603	95.3%
Victims of discrimination	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Women have less opportunity to trade than men	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
They are scared because of women	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
They are not getting shop in bazar	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There is discrimination in the allocation of shops or places	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Family and social barriers	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Social Barrier	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
My family is giving opportunities, but outsiders are not giving	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Muslims did not do business with Hindu	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Minority representation is low in variety of committee	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Less Opportunity	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Indigenous people have less opportunity to trade	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
If my shop is given, no one will eat so it is not given	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Going to the market to sell something prevents	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Don't have Hindu member in committee	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Did not get work because of Hindu	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Creates barriers from the family	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Being a woman prevents you from shopping	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Being a girl does not allow her to go to the market because of women	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 3.6: Discrimination in terms of voting rights

What happened	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	467	94.0%	132	97.1%	599	94.6%
Voting took place before going to the center	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
no opportunity to giving vote	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Your vote is exercised by others	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
When I went to vote, I saw that the vote was over	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Vote fraud because of minority	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Vote fraud	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The security of minorities is low	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
sometimes make secret	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Someone else has already voted	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Political effect	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Not participating in the voter list	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
My vote is over	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
my mother is scared	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
In the opinion of the husband's father-in-law	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I am afraid to vote	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Husband forced her to vote	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't put vote	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Being Minority	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 2: Deprived of government services?

		Q2_Deprived_of_government_service							
		No		Yes		No answer		Total	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Gender	Female	230	71.0%	88	27.2%	6	1.9%	324	100.0%
	Male	224	72.5%	77	24.9%	8	2.6%	309	100.0%
	Total	454	71.7%	165	26.1%	14	2.2%	633	100.0%
Ethnicity	Bangalee	348	70.0%	137	27.6%	12	2.4%	497	100.0%
	Indigenous	106	77.9%	28	20.6%	2	1.5%	136	100.0%
	Total	454	71.7%	165	26.1%	14	2.2%	633	100.0%
CSO_type	Union level CSO	121	68.8%	53	30.1%	2	1.1%	176	100.0%
	Student Forum CSO	126	72.4%	44	25.3%	4	2.3%	174	100.0%
	SMC CSO	137	79.7%	30	17.4%	5	2.9%	172	100.0%
	Upazila level CSO	38	61.3%	22	35.5%	2	3.2%	62	100.0%
	District level CSO	32	65.3%	16	32.7%	1	2.0%	49	100.0%
	Total	454	71.7%	165	26.1%	14	2.2%	633	100.0%

Table 2.1: Types of services deprived of?

Q3_Deprived_of_what_service	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	374	75.3%	113	83.1%	487	76.9%
VGD	16	3.2%	5	3.7%	21	3.3%
Stipend	9	1.8%	1	.7%	10	1.6%
Stipend	2	.4%	3	2.2%	5	.8%
did not receive any relief materials from COVID 19	4	.8%	0	.0%	4	.6%
VGF	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
VGD, VGF	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
Covid relief	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
Agriculture Subsidies	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
Agricultural Services	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
Social Security Action Schedule	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Maternity allowance	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%

Harassed to take a bank loan	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Education Stipend	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Didn't apply	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Agricultural subsidies	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Widow's allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Widow Allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
widow allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
widow allocation for mother	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We didn't get medicine during covid 19	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
we can get easily information	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
VGF not easy to get	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
VGD, not getting card	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
VGD Card	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
VGD, for mother	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Variety	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Utshob Allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
UP Service	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Tubewell not found	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There is land, there is no house	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The road is filled with soil	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The bank did not pay	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Teaching in SK Daulatpur High School	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
stipend	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Son is not getting disability allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Social Security, Government loan against education and service	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Social security	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Sewing machine	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Other communities do not understand	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Old age allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
No Property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
My wife did not get maternity allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Motivation during Corona Kalin	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Medical allowance from social service	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Local of Union Parishad	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Loan	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Legal services	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Jobs are not easy	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Incentives during the working period, government pucca houses, allotment of land to the landless,	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
incentive money during corona	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
In case of getting incentive services	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I was supposed to give a bicycle	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I have got agricultural service card but I don't get it	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I don't get old age allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I do not get maternity allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
i did not get govt by cycle	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Healthcare (mother and child)	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Health care	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Handicapped boy	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Govt. House	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Government loan	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Government Fertilizer Seed Rin	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Government facilities	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%

Government doesn't arrange any training for women	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
From government debt	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
From Financial Support	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
From education services	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Family barriers	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Electricity Issues	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Education and Treatment	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Education Allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Education allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Economic	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Due to party bias	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Don't donate	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
didn't get relief in during corona	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get maternity allowance	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Didn't get loan form bank	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Did not receive grants for education	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Did not get help form Union Parishad	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Did not get any kind of allowance and relief	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Deprived of stipend	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Deprived of disability treatment	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Deprived of all kinds of services	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Could not apply to the social services office to get financial help for treatment	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Can't get VGF	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Cannot get Stipend	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
can not get agriculture loan	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Cannot get anything form Union Parishad	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Any kinds of service	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
All kinds	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Agriculture Service	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 3: Reason of deprivations of government services (multiple response)

	Responses	Percent of Cases		
		N	Percent	Percent of Cases
\$Reason_deprivation ^a	Q4.1_Reason_ethnicity	11	4.3%	8.0%
	Q4.2_Reason_religion	10	3.9%	7.2%
	Q4.3_Reason_unable_to_pay	78	30.7%	56.5%
	Q4.4_Reason_woman_from_minority_community	19	7.5%	13.8%
	Q4.5_Reason_political_influence	72	28.3%	52.2%
	Q4.6_Reason_reference	64	25.2%	46.4%
Total		254	100.0%	184.1%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Table 4: Reason of deprivations of government services by ethnicity

		Ethnicity					
		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Q4.1_Reason_ethnicity	No answer	491	78.9%	131	21.1%	622	100.0%
	Yes	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11	100.0%
	Total	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q4.2_Reason_religion	No answer	491	78.8%	132	21.2%	623	100.0%

	Yes	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%
	Total	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q4.3_Reason_unable_to_pay	No answer	431	77.7%	124	22.3%	555	100.0%
	Yes	66	84.6%	12	15.4%	78	100.0%
	Total	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q4.4_Reason_woman_from_minority_community	No answer	482	78.5%	132	21.5%	614	100.0%
	Yes	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	19	100.0%
	Total	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q4.5_Reason_political_influence	No answer	432	77.0%	129	23.0%	561	100.0%
	Yes	65	90.3%	7	9.7%	72	100.0%
	Total	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q4.6_Reason_reference	No answer	445	78.2%	124	21.8%	569	100.0%
	Yes	52	81.3%	12	18.8%	64	100.0%
	Total	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%

Table 5: Services accessibly (multiple response)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Serviced_accessible ^a	Q5.1_Law_and_order	434	21.9%	71.6%
	Q5.2_Education	576	29.0%	95.0%
	Q5.3_Health	523	26.4%	86.3%
	Q5.4_Government_loan	189	9.5%	31.2%
	Q5.5_Business_license	262	13.2%	43.2%
Total		1984	100.0%	327.4%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Table 6: Services accessibly by gender and ethnicity

		Gender						Ethnicity					
		Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Q5.1_Law_and_order	Yes	222	51.2%	212	48.8%	434	100.0%	361	83.2%	73	16.8%	434	100.0%
	No answer	101	51.0%	97	49.0%	198	100.0%	136	68.7%	62	31.3%	198	100.0%
	No	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%	0	.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	324	51.2%	309	48.8%	633	100.0%	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q5.2_Education	Yes	295	51.2%	281	48.8%	576	100.0%	450	78.1%	126	21.9%	576	100.0%
	No answer	29	50.9%	28	49.1%	57	100.0%	47	82.5%	10	17.5%	57	100.0%
	Total	324	51.2%	309	48.8%	633	100.0%	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q5.3_Health	Yes	272	52.0%	251	48.0%	523	100.0%	407	77.8%	116	22.2%	523	100.0%
	No answer	52	47.3%	58	52.7%	110	100.0%	90	81.8%	20	18.2%	110	100.0%
	Total	324	51.2%	309	48.8%	633	100.0%	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q5.4_Government_loan	No answer	227	51.1%	217	48.9%	444	100.0%	343	77.3%	101	22.7%	444	100.0%
	Yes	97	51.3%	92	48.7%	189	100.0%	154	81.5%	35	18.5%	189	100.0%
	Total	324	51.2%	309	48.8%	633	100.0%	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q5.5_Business_license	No answer	201	54.2%	170	45.8%	371	100.0%	282	76.0%	89	24.0%	371	100.0%
	Yes	123	46.9%	139	53.1%	262	100.0%	215	82.1%	47	17.9%	262	100.0%
	Total	324	51.2%	309	48.8%	633	100.0%	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%
Q5.6_Judiciary	No answer	187	53.7%	161	46.3%	348	100.0%	266	76.4%	82	23.6%	348	100.0%
	Yes	136	48.1%	147	51.9%	283	100.0%	229	80.9%	54	19.1%	283	100.0%
	No	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	.0%	2	100.0%
	Total	324	51.2%	309	48.8%	633	100.0%	497	78.5%	136	21.5%	633	100.0%

Table 7: Table: Persecution in the locality

		Q6_Persecution_locality					
		No		Yes		Total	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Gender	Female	236	75.4%	77	24.6%	313	100.0%
	Male	257	86.0%	42	14.0%	299	100.0%
	Total	493	80.6%	119	19.4%	612	100.0%
Ethnicity	Bangalee	376	77.8%	107	22.2%	483	100.0%
	Indigenous	117	90.7%	12	9.3%	129	100.0%
	Total	493	80.6%	119	19.4%	612	100.0%

Table 8: Persecuted how long ago

Q7_How_long_ago	Gender						Ethnicity					
	Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
7-12 months	24	32.9%	8	21.1%	32	28.8%	31	31.6%	1	7.7%	32	28.8%
Above 5 years	14	19.2%	12	31.6%	26	23.4%	19	19.4%	7	53.8%	26	23.4%
13-24 months	14	19.2%	8	21.1%	22	19.8%	21	21.4%	1	7.7%	22	19.8%
2-5 years	13	17.8%	6	15.8%	19	17.1%	19	19.4%	0	.0%	19	17.1%
1-6 months	8	11.0%	4	10.5%	12	10.8%	8	8.2%	4	30.8%	12	10.8%
Total	73	100.0%	38	100.0%	111	100.0%	98	100.0%	13	100.0%	111	100.0%

Table 9: During persecution whose help sought (multiple response)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Persecution_stood_beside ^a	Q10.1_StoodBeside_administration	11	3.7%	10.5%
	Q10.2_StoodBeside_LawEnforcing	21	7.1%	20.0%
	Q10.3_StoodBeside_Judiciary	9	3.0%	8.6%
	Q10.4_StoodBeside_civil_society	42	14.1%	40.0%
	Q10.5_StoodBeside_social_leader	30	10.1%	28.6%
	Q10.6_StoodBeside_community_people	68	22.9%	64.8%
	Q10.7_StoodBeside_family	78	26.3%	74.3%
	Q10.8_StoodBeside_UP	38	12.8%	36.2%
Total		297	100.0%	282.9%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Table 10: During persecution whose help sought, by gender and ethnicity

		Gender						Ethnicity					
		Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Q10.1_StoodBeside_administration	No answer	317	97.8%	305	98.7%	622	98.3%	488	98.2%	134	98.5%	622	98.3%
	Yes	7	2.2%	4	1.3%	11	1.7%	9	1.8%	2	1.5%	11	1.7%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.2_StoodBeside_LawEnforcing	No answer	314	96.9%	298	96.4%	612	96.7%	477	96.0%	135	99.3%	612	96.7%
	Yes	10	3.1%	11	3.6%	21	3.3%	20	4.0%	1	.7%	21	3.3%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%

	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.3_ StoodBeside_ Judiciary	No answer	319	98.5%	305	98.7%	624	98.6%	489	98.4%	135	99.3%	624	98.6%
	Yes	5	1.5%	4	1.3%	9	1.4%	8	1.6%	1	.7%	9	1.4%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.4_ StoodBeside_ civil_ society	No answer	304	93.8%	287	92.9%	591	93.4%	461	92.8%	130	95.6%	591	93.4%
	Yes	20	6.2%	22	7.1%	42	6.6%	36	7.2%	6	4.4%	42	6.6%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.5_ StoodBeside_ social_ leader	No answer	309	95.4%	294	95.1%	603	95.3%	471	94.8%	132	97.1%	603	95.3%
	Yes	15	4.6%	15	4.9%	30	4.7%	26	5.2%	4	2.9%	30	4.7%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.6_ StoodBeside_ community_ people	No answer	289	89.2%	276	89.3%	565	89.3%	439	88.3%	126	92.6%	565	89.3%
	Yes	35	10.8%	33	10.7%	68	10.7%	58	11.7%	10	7.4%	68	10.7%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.7_ StoodBeside_ family	No answer	277	85.5%	278	90.0%	555	87.7%	426	85.7%	129	94.9%	555	87.7%
	Yes	47	14.5%	31	10.0%	78	12.3%	71	14.3%	7	5.1%	78	12.3%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q10.8_ StoodBeside_ UP	No answer	307	94.8%	288	93.2%	595	94.0%	463	93.2%	132	97.1%	595	94.0%
	Yes	17	5.2%	21	6.8%	38	6.0%	34	6.8%	4	2.9%	38	6.0%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%

Table 10.1: Persecuted by, reported by gender

Q8_By_whom	Gender					
	Female		Male		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	246	75.9%	265	85.8%	511	80.7%
Neighbor	23	7.1%	16	5.2%	39	6.2%
Husband	5	1.5%	0	.0%	5	.8%
Unemployed youth	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Relative	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Local boys	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Family	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%
Brother	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%
With uncle	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
With the husband and mother-in-law	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unemployed husband, child marriage	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
Uncle and aunty	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Through Muslim	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
Through husband and his family member	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The influential number of areas is by guru leaders	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
The hospital's health officer	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
Teacher	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Son	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
Some people and journalists in the area	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Relatives	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Politically	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
Many people tortured in marketplaces	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Influential people	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
In the schools of the area, girls are victims of eve-teasing by talented boys	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
In college by some others	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
If you protest against injustice	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Friends	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Father-in-law family	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Disturb me same class friend	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Conflict with father's uncle over land	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Conflict about of land issues with Muslims	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
By society	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
By Mother-in-law, neighbor	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%
By husband's elder brother	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By father-in-law and Mother in law	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By BangaliMuslim	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Bad persons	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 10.2: Persecution by, reported by ethnicity (not a useful table as it creates confusion with above table, so can be deleted)

Q8_By_whom	Ethnicity					
	Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	388	78.1%	123	90.4%	511	80.7%
Neighbor	35	7.0%	4	2.9%	39	6.2%
Husband	5	1.0%	0	.0%	5	.8%
unemployed youth	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Relative	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Local Boys	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Family	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Brother	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
with uncle	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
with the husband and mother in law	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
unemployed husband, child marriage	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
uncle and aunty	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Through local Boys	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Through husband and his family member	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The influential number of areas is by guru leaders	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The hospital's health officer	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Son	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Some people and journalists in the area	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Some boys disturb	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Relatives	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Politically	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Own husband	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Neighbor and husband's cousin	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Neighbor (Friends)	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Neighbor (Boy)	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
many people tortured in market places	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land property	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Influence of influential people	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
In the schools of the area, girls are victims of eve-teasing by talented boys	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
in college by some others	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If you protest against injustice	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Friends	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Eve teasing by young man	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
disturb me same classfriend	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Conflict with father's uncle over land	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By the influential person	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By Society	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By husband's elder brother	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By Husband	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By Brother	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
by BangaliMuslim	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Bad persons	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 11: Any frequent incidences in locality (multiple response)

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Incidence_locality ^a	Q11.1_Incidence_violence	310	69.2%	87.6%
	Q11.2_Incidence_migration	25	5.6%	7.1%
	Q11.3_Incidence_conversion	15	3.3%	4.2%
	Q11.4_Incidence_destruction	17	3.8%	4.8%
	Q11.5_Incidence_land_dispossession	81	18.1%	22.9%
Total		448	100.0%	126.6%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Table 12: Any frequent incidences in locality by gender and ethnicity

		Gender						Ethnicity					
		Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Q11.1_Incidence_violence	No answer	155	47.8%	168	54.4%	323	51.0%	250	50.3%	73	53.7%	323	51.0%
	Yes	169	52.2%	141	45.6%	310	49.0%	247	49.7%	63	46.3%	310	49.0%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q11.2_Incidence_migration	No answer	315	97.2%	293	94.8%	608	96.1%	477	96.0%	131	96.3%	608	96.1%
	Yes	9	2.8%	16	5.2%	25	3.9%	20	4.0%	5	3.7%	25	3.9%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q11.3_Incidence_conversion	No answer	317	97.8%	301	97.4%	618	97.6%	485	97.6%	133	97.8%	618	97.6%
	Yes	7	2.2%	8	2.6%	15	2.4%	12	2.4%	3	2.2%	15	2.4%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q11.4_Incidence_destruction	No answer	316	97.5%	300	97.1%	616	97.3%	486	97.8%	130	95.6%	616	97.3%
	Yes	8	2.5%	9	2.9%	17	2.7%	11	2.2%	6	4.4%	17	2.7%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%
Q11.5_Incidence_land_dispossession	No answer	285	88.0%	267	86.4%	552	87.2%	443	89.1%	109	80.1%	552	87.2%
	Yes	39	12.0%	42	13.6%	81	12.8%	54	10.9%	27	19.9%	81	12.8%
	Total	324	100.0%	309	100.0%	633	100.0%	497	100.0%	136	100.0%	633	100.0%

Table 13: Why persecuted?

Why	Gender						Ethnicity					
	Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %	Count	Col N %
No answer	250	77.2%	269	87.1%	519	82.0%	395	79.5%	124	91.2%	519	82.0%
Land related	0	.0%	4	1.3%	4	.6%	4	.8%	0	.0%	4	.6%
To protest injustice	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
The boys made bad offers	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Women Violence	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Over the work of the family	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Over home road	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Over gambling	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Over cows and goats to eat the land	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Over bad advice to his wife	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
when i was building house uncle said me to stopping it	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unjustly	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
unemployment	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To reject the evil offer of his love	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To prevent quarreling	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There is no freedom, the dogma of society	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There is a lot of harassment because of being a woman while working on the road through the project. They apply pressure in different ways	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

The tap water goes to his land	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The Muslims incited the tribals to occupy the land by inciting them to occupy it	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
The girl ran away and got married	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The elder brother forcibly occupied the land	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Take Dowry	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Bride stayed in mothers home	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Snatched money from me for no reason	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Sexual harassment	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Refuses to gamble	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Protesting injustice	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Pregnancy before marriage than Suicide	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
People offer bad things in different ways because they don't have a husband	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
on the way to school	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Not meeting food needs	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Neighbor	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
my cousin got relation with others	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
money of dowry	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Men look women are week	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land Related Conflict	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Lack of money	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Keep women away from the decision	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Intoxicated and beaten	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
in Election	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If the students of the area do not want to get married, they make various threats	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
I used to protest when I went to school	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
He used to tease me on the roadside	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
He always make bad remark for good work	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
girls are scared to attend the games	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Forcibly loves	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
For the money owed	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
For the money of dowry	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
For Business	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
For baby playing	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Fights with goats and cows	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
fight with others	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
false case	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Don't go school because you are poor	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
domestic animal	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
doing eve teasing with girls	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
disturbing on school way	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Demanded extortion to take electricity connection	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Conflict for paly football	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Child Marriage	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Can not go outside	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Boys get into fights	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Being late to cook	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Being a widow, the people of the next house quarreled verbally	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Because of COVID 19 issues	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
After returning the mortgaged land, they again came to the land and obstructed the quarrel	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%

Table 14: Reason for frequent incidences

	Gender						Ethnicity					
	Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	164	50.6%	174	56.3%	338	53.4%	262	52.7%	76	55.9%	338	53.4%
Family Conflict	14	4.3%	16	5.2%	30	4.7%	22	4.4%	8	5.9%	30	4.7%
Dowry	10	3.1%	1	.3%	11	1.7%	11	2.2%	0	.0%	11	1.7%
Drugs	7	2.2%	2	.6%	9	1.4%	7	1.4%	2	1.5%	9	1.4%
Land	3	.9%	4	1.3%	7	1.1%	7	1.4%	0	.0%	7	1.1%
Poverty	3	.9%	2	.6%	5	.8%	5	1.0%	0	.0%	5	.8%
Violence against women	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Unemployment, intoxicated	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Unawareness	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Rape	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
lack of money in family	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Gambling	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%
financially week	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Cow, Goat	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
With crop failure	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Violence against women and children	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unemployment, Uneducated	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unemployment, Poverty	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unemployment, people from others area	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
unemployment, dowry	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Time of national election	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The girl ran away and got married	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Shortage of Labour	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Sexual harassment	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
scared	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Says influential and powerful	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Rich and poor inequality	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Revenge	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Poverty, unawareness	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Poverty, Intoxicated	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Poverty, Installments	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Poverty, drugs	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Party matters	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Opposite use of technology	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Occupancy of cultivable land	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Not paying installments	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Muslims fight and blame Hindus	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Mobile theft	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Misunderstanding	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Lack of vision and values	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
lack of education, Poverty	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Lack of education	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Husband and wife quarrel	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
For poverty	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
for money and land	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Fishing	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
False accusations	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Fake documents	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
During prayers, The drum plays the tabla	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Disagreement	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Damage to crops	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Conflict with Hindu and Muslim	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Conflict over khas land	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%

Child marriage, Dowry	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
2nd Marriage	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Security low	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
love affairs	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
The excesses of the Muslims	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Stayed on others land	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Security is low	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Land grabbing	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Marriage with Muslim girl	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
love marriage	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The minority therefore could not protest	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Religious bigotry	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
National election	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Muscle strength is affected during national elections	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Influential people	2	.6%	1	.3%	3	.5%	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
Forcible occupation	1	.3%	2	.6%	3	.5%	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%
Weak or scared	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Uncle was occupying the land	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Trouble on Documents	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The next land was forcibly occupied	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The land of Shosan Ghat	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Showing greed for money	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Property distribution	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Forcing the land to be sold at a lower price	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Cannot get land price	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 15: Recommendations for combatting VAW in locality

	Gender						Ethnicity					
	Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Stop Child Marriage	7	2.2%	5	1.6%	12	1.9%	9	1.8%	3	2.2%	12	1.9%
No answer	6	1.9%	4	1.3%	10	1.6%	3	.6%	7	5.1%	10	1.6%
Recommendations for family and social movements	3	.9%	4	1.3%	7	1.1%	6	1.2%	1	.7%	7	1.1%
Women need to be self-reliant	1	.3%	3	1.0%	4	.6%	4	.8%	0	.0%	4	.6%
Increase Awareness	2	.6%	2	.6%	4	.6%	3	.6%	1	.7%	4	.6%
Team formation, group discussions, backyard meetings and discussions with community leaders to raise family and social awareness	2	.6%	1	.3%	3	.5%	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
Explaining to the torturer about a significant person in the area	2	.6%	1	.3%	3	.5%	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
Aware about of child marriage, drugs to General people by backyard meeting	1	.3%	2	.6%	3	.5%	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
You have to stand by the victim	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Women Organization	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Women need to be well educated	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%
Women and men think of both as human beings	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Violence against women must be prevented	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
To increase awareness, people need to be informed about its evils	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
To form a prevention committee against violence against women in every village	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Stop using drugs	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%

Proper enforcement of the law	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Poverty, dowry, prevention of child marriage, drop out of women's education	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%
Making women work-oriented	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%
Discussions about drama and child marriage	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Discuss women's rights at school level	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Creating a peaceful environment	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Younger girls are getting married as schools are closed, Quick yard meetings need to be held to raise awareness	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Work together with man and women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Women's security must be increased	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women's rights must be implemented, opportunities must be given	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women's participation in activities to promote women's education, increase production and income should be increased	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women work place is poor	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women were not tortured	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women should be sent to school	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women should be paid equal wages	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women should be given their rights	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women should be given the opportunity to participate equally	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Women must open their mouths against torture	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Women must be given dignity	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women must be given compulsory self-defense training	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Women must be empowered to prevent violence against women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women Development Savings Bank	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We need to change our attitude	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We have to stand by the victim	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We have to seek justice from the law	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We have to change the humanity of men	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Tortured by husband as a result of drug use, Raise awareness by local administration	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To register the names of women in different committees	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
To prevent violence, form small groups in the area to raise awareness through backyard meetings	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To make the people of the area aware of the evils of violence against women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To discuss whether torture is unjust	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To discuss torture with the locals to stop the torture	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To create a sense of brotherhood, to discuss in a joint committee	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
There must be transparency and accountability of the law to stop violence against women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
The village must understand the abusive family through village arbitration and law	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The punishment of the perpetrator must be visible	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

The police administration and the chairman will have to hold a backyard meeting to raise awareness about the drug ban in the area	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The culprit must be punished	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The abuser needs to understand that it is a bad thing	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Teaches about technical skills evil of child marriage	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Taking legal action against the perpetrator	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Rural women need to know different information	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Relief form intoxication, If aware,	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Meeting, assembly, training	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Local administrations need to be aware of the implementation of drug control laws	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
List the tortures in the area and explain to the torturers about the evils of torturing women to build a drug free society	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Legal aspects development, police administration, chairman women need to hold backyard meetings in the area about the law	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Intoxicated and beaten	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Informing torture about of women violence	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Informing the law about the evils of violence	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Inform to member and chairman	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Inform every family with the bad effect of drugs	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Inform about the evils of drugs	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
inform about of Punishment	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Indigenous people must avoid intoxication	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
If women get the right justice or if the head of the family can make the right decision then women can be supportive	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Couple meeting. The law on violence against women needs to be enacted and implemented	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Corruption free legal system in the country	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Table 16: Over recommendations for combatting VAW

	Gender						Ethnicity					
	Female		Male		Total		Bangalee		Indigenous		Total	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	18	5.6%	21	6.8%	39	6.2%	20	4.0%	19	14.0%	39	6.2%
Stop Child Marriage	5	1.5%	4	1.3%	9	1.4%	8	1.6%	1	.7%	9	1.4%
Legal assistance	5	1.5%	2	.6%	7	1.1%	1	.2%	6	4.4%	7	1.1%
Proper enforcement of the law	2	.6%	4	1.3%	6	.9%	3	.6%	3	2.2%	6	.9%
Stop dowry	2	.6%	3	1.0%	5	.8%	4	.8%	1	.7%	5	.8%
Promoting education	1	.3%	3	1.0%	4	.6%	4	.8%	0	.0%	4	.6%
Team formation, group discussions, backyard meetings and discussions with community leaders to raise family and social awareness	1	.3%	2	.6%	3	.5%	2	.4%	1	.7%	3	.5%

Everyone must be understood to prevent violence	3	.9%	0	.0%	3	.5%	3	.6%	0	.0%	3	.5%
To ensure proper implementation of the law	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
The punishment of the crime must be confirmed	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
It is better if the government takes more drastic measures	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Involve women in income enhancement activities	0	.0%	2	.6%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
Equalizing women and recognizing their work	2	.6%	0	.0%	2	.3%	0	.0%	2	1.5%	2	.3%
Eliminate gender inequality	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	1	.2%	1	.7%	2	.3%
Cultural activities need to be conducted	1	.3%	1	.3%	2	.3%	2	.4%	0	.0%	2	.3%
You have to stand by the victim	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women's participation must be ensured	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women's economy needs to be strong	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women violence will reduce through stopping drugs	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
women rape, killed, child marriage stop	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women must be given dignity	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women must be employed	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women have to raise the issue of atrocities against women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Women have to protest against oppression against women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
When women are abused, stand by and try to resist	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We need to increase communication with women's organizations	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We need to help everyone who is being abused	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We need to create employment and spread multifaceted education	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
We must ensure fair justice in such violence	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We have to make arrangements to stop the oppression of women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
We all have to work from our own place to bring equality between men and women and to make the judiciary healthy in less time	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Violence against women, early marriage and dowry will be stopped if there is a clear idea about the law	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Utilizing women for developmental purposes	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Unrest fights	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unemployment, house arrest, neglect of women who are not involved in outside work, women need to get out of these problems.	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Unemployment women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
unemployment	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Training on the occasion of violence against women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To stop the oppression of women, the local people came together and explained to the perpetrators	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
To provide employment to men as well as women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To promote women's education, women's participation in income generating activities, to establish human rights	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

To make women economically self-sufficient	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To hold meetings and seminars to prevent violence against women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To get married at an early age	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To explain the torture	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To establish the rule of law	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
To change the modest dress of women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To be removed unemployment, Poverty	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
To arrange work	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
To arrange training of men to stop violence against women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There was no torture	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There must be empathy for both men and women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There is unrest in the family	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
There are quarrels over family matters	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The use of the Family Protection Act should be increased	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The publicity campaign needs to increase. The implementation of the law must be implemented	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The police need to be strict and proactive and try in a short time	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The law system of the country has to be active and do justice	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The government should also stand by the side of NGOs to stop child marriage	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The government has to take strict action against these tortures	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The evils of violence against women must be made known to all	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The evils of torture must be informed	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The Committee for the Prevention of Violence against Women should be formed ward by ward	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The cause of unemployment and deprivation	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
The administration has to stop the intoxication through this	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
The administration has to be proactive	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Terms must be added to earnings	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Technical, training, career oriented	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Talk about torture in the area	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Taking the help of NGO to increase the participation of women in various committees	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Taking the help of local administration	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Take action against the abuser	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Student forums should be formed in every school of the Union to form a committee to prevent child marriage and stop torture.	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Stop Women violence	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Solve economical trouble	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Social norms and prejudices must be eradicated	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
sexual harassment	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Service, business,	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Secured working place, To provide speedy trial for torture	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Same	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Said by them selves	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Right judgement	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Resistance of the people, steps of the administration	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Recommendations to change people's values and attitudes through family law, training, inculcation	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Rally, Human chain, legal assistance	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Publicity through Poster, maiking	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Prevent teasing, stop women violence	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Presented at the meeting by the Committee for Prevention of Torture	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Now much better	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Noticing that they can act on their own	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
need women organizations	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
need to training of gender base	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Must women involved to work	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Must be united and resisted	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Men's occupation of women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Men need to change their mentality	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Men as well as women must take the lead	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Measures against violence against women should be strengthened	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Making Variety of Committee and Discuss	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Know about of Variety of Violence	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
keep running study, create womens employment, be aware, Bringing criminals under punishment	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
gender issue, local administration	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Involve women in development work	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Informing the service provider for the services of the victims	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Increase communication with the organization	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
In the case of sexual harassment of women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
In case of getting information	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Implementation of justice system	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
IGA training to women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If you don't understand, you have to bring it under the law	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If women stand on their own two feet, torture will be reduced	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
If women can be made self-reliant then violence against women will decrease	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If we can overcome the shortage in the family, the torture will decrease	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If there is money and conscious citizens, there will be no torture	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
If the abuser does not have to be understood in the first place, then the law has to take action	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Helps them to be financially supportive	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Giving women equal opportunities	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
give equal opportunity to women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
give equal opportunity to men and women	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Gender inequality between men and women must be eliminated	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Gender inequality between men and women must be eliminate	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Fear has changed the psyche	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Explaining the torturer with respectable people in the area	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Everyone's rights are guaranteed	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Everyone working with together	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Everyone should know the punishments of violence against women in a good way	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Everyone must unite and stand against it	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Everyone has to organize	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Everyone has to be organized. Must be educated in technical education	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
everyone aware form sexual harassment	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Every one have to ware by his own selves	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Establishment of good governance	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Eliminate gender inequality from society	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Economic problems must be solved	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Each village should have a specific committee	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Due to intoxication and playing cards	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Don't understand	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Domestic violence must stop	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Doing job	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Discuss within the family in resolving family conflicts	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Discuss Through Formation of team	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Discuss evil of women violence	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Discuss against women violence	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Didn't happen here	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Detailed discussion with team for evils of women violence	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Detailed discussion about the evils of violence against women	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
decrease violence by organization	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Campaigns need to be done regularly	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Calling 999 number	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
By a talented unemployed husband	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Build awareness-raising relationships about stopping and preventing violence against women and men in the area	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Bringing criminals under punishment	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Both must be respected and harmonized	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Being hard by Administration because of lack	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Be careful yourself	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Be careful of yourself	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Arranging employment to alleviate poverty	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Arrange variety of training	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Arrange training for women by village committee	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
All the people in the area have to be united	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.7%	1	.2%
Adhere to their respective religious precepts in all cases	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Add women in variety of committee	0	.0%	1	.3%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Action must be taken	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Acid killing, sexual harassment, rape, later murder, trafficking in women must stop	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%
Stop Drugs, Playing cards	1	.3%	0	.0%	1	.2%	1	.2%	0	.0%	1	.2%

Annex 2: Questionnaire (translated into English)

“Promotion of social partnership for empowerment of marginalised communities in 6 districts and at national level in Bangladesh (PROSPECT)”

Personal Information:

Name of Organization: Name of Interviewee

Address: Village Union, Upazila..... District

Gender: 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other Age: (to be categorized later)

Education level: 1. Primary level completed 2. SSC completed, 3. HSC completed, 4. Graduate, 5. Post graduate, 6. No education

Relation to HH: (write)

Main source of income: Approx. monthly income:

Religion: 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Buddhist 4. Christian 5. Other (write)

Ethnicity: 1. Indigenous 2. Bengali

Amount of land possessed: Total (d); house (d); farming (d)

**A. On Minority rights
Discrimination you face in everyday life**

8. Type/nature of discrimination

Area of discrimination	Face or not 1. Yes 2. No	Kind of discrimination
Economic		
12. Land possession		
13. Occupation		
14. Economic services from government agencies		
15. Other (specify)		
Social		
16. Educational institution		
17. Market places		
18. Temples/religious places		
19. Other (specify)		
Political		
20. Right to vote		
21. Contest election (national/local)		
22. Census		
23. Mother tongue		
24. Other (specify)		

- **Structural causes of deprivation and reasons for their inadequate representation in various services under the control of government.**

9. Are you deprived of any government services? 1. Yes 2. No
10. If yes, where do you face the deprivation?
11. What kind of discrimination?
12. What do you think the cause for such discrimination?

Causes	1. Yes 2. No
12.12. Ethnicity	
12.13. Religious	
12.14. Poverty	
12.15. Women from minority community	
12.16. Others (write)	

- **Minority Community's lack of access to operation of the state agencies of the law and order, welfare, education and health, public services, state contracts, credits, licenses, and the judiciary.**

13. Which of the following services of the state agencies are accessible to you?

Services	1. Easily accessible	2. Not easily accessible
13.12. Law and order		
13.13. Welfare		
13.14. Education		

13.15. Health		
13.16. Public service???		
13.17. State contract???		
13.18. Credit		
13.19. License		
13.20. Judiciary		

14. Have you ever faced any persecution in the locality? 1. Yes 2. No
 15. If yes, how long ago....., by whom, why

16. If yes, who stood in favour of you?

Authority	Approached? 1. Yes 2. No	Stood in favour? 1. Yes 2. No
16.12. Administration		
16.13. Law enforcement		
16.14. Judiciary		
16.15. Civil society		
16.16. Community leadership		
16.17. Family networks		
16.18. Union Parishad		
16.19. Other (write)		

- **Instances of violence, migration and forced conversion as a cleansing tool to drive out minority, Destroying places of worships and religious symbols/places.**

17. Instances, occurrence, cause and prevention in the locality

Instance	Does it occur frequently? 1. Yes 2. No	What is the cause?	Who/which institutions can prevent it?
17.12. Violence			
17.13. Migration			
17.14. Forced conversion			
17.15. Destroying houses of minority people, places/symbols of worships			

18. Please give recommendations to better handle violence against minorities...

B. On Access to Social Safety Net Program

- **Access of deprived and marginalized people to SSNP**

19. Social safety net benefits, and cooperation in accessing the benefits

Benefit type	Received? 1. Yes 2. No	Who helped? 1.Relative, 2.Neighbour, 3. NGO staff. 4. Other (write)....	1. Received once Continued	2.
19.12. VGD				
19.13. VGF				
19.14. Maternity benefit				
19.15. Old-age benefit				
19.16. Widow benefit				
19.17. Lactating mothers				
19.18. divorced women				
19.19. allowances for disabled				
19.20. Education stipend				
19.21. Livelihood benefit				
19.22. Other (write)				

- **Social transfers, e.g., process of beneficiary selection and inclusion of the deserving people in the list**

20. Do you know about SSNP of the government? 1. Yes 2. No
 21. If yes, how have you learnt about it? 1. Relative, 2. Neighbour, 3. NGO staff, 4. Other (write).....
 22. How many times did you visit/apply to get your name listed in the beneficiary list?

23. What was the outcome? 1. Listed 2. Not listed.
 24. How many times your applications to get listed in SSNP beneficiaries list were turned down by the government offices?

25. Was it written or oral? 1. Written 2. Oral

26. What was reason cited?
27. Do the marginal or ethnic people in your locality can easily get access to SSNP? 1. Yes 2. No
28. Give us the number of people, if possible, who tried but could not access.
29. Do government officers misbehave when you or any marginalized community persons go to claim benefit under SSNP? 1. Yes 2. No
30. If yes, what do you think the reason for deprived/indigenous/marginal/minority people being deprived or excluded from accessing SSNP benefits?

Causes	1.Yes 2. No
30.12. ethnic identity	
30.13. religious identity	
30.14. poverty	
30.15. failure to pay speed money	
30.16. favouritism by government authorities & local agencies	
30.17. for being women	
30.18. Other (write)	

• **Instances which render exclusions and challenges for vulnerable community to access SSNP.**

31. Do you think your being member of CSO group made it easy for you to access SSNP benefit? 1. Yes 2. No
32. How easy it is for women, apart from those in the CSO, access benefits under SSNP? 1. Easier, 2. Same, 3. Not easy, 4. No access at all
33. Please give us one example where a woman has been denied these benefits because of her ethnic or religious identity.
.....
34. Do you think it is relatively easier for people from mainstream or other community to get access to SSNP benefit? 1. Yes 2. No
35. How do people in your community get access to SSNP benefit?

How	1.Yes 2. No
35.12. by making regular application to be enlisted	
35.13. after filling RTI application	
35.14. after attending dialogue meeting between CSOs and Government offices	
35.15. through the support of CSO members/HRDs	
35.16. other way (write)	

36. Recommendations on how exclusion and discriminatory practices in awarding SSNP benefit to marginal/minority community can be avoided.
37. Recommendations on how community members can be made aware about government services and benefits.

On Status of RTI Act

• **RTI applications, appeal and complaint.**

38. Do you know about RTI? 1. Yes, 2. No
39. What's the use of it?
40. How may RTI applications have you made from October 2019 to May 2021?
41. How many responses on RTI applications did you receive? Total Writing Oral
42. Did you receive the responses within the time limit of 21 working days? 1. Yes 2. No How many?
43. If your RTI requests have been refused, what exclusion provision (under section 7) ?

Exclusion provision	1.Yes 2. No
43.12. Personal information	
43.13. 3 rd party information	
43.14. Information hampering State security	
43.15. Pending cases in courts	
43.16. Any other (write)	

44. How many Appeals did you file?
45. How many Complaints did you file?
46. Why did you not file any Appeal/Complaint?

Why	1.Yes 2. No
46.12. Process is too lengthy. I do not have that much time to follow.	
46.13. I do not want to upset shorkarikormokorta in our area by filling appeal/complaint.	
46.14. I am apprehensive (anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen)	
46.15. I am simply not interested	
46.16. Any other reason (write)	

47. Have you been ever threatened/harassed over phone/in person by any government officer or anyone for making RTI applications?
1. Yes 2. No
48. If yes, by whom?
49. Were you ever called over by government officer to their office and was subjected to misbehaviour by the said officer? 1. Yes 2. No

50. Which of the following reasons you think reason for you not to feel encourage to use RTI law

Why	1.Yes 2. No
50.12. I do not know how to write, so I can't fill Ka-form	
50.13. I do not understand Ka-form properly	
50.14. I find process from RTI application to complaint very lengthy and cumbersome	
50.15. I feel unease in that shorkari officer will not take it positively	
50.16. I and my family will be subjected to harassment	
50.17. Government officers do not respond	
50.18. I will not get any service/benefits	
50.19. Any other (write)	

51. Share your thoughts on use of RTI Act by women of marginal/minority community who are not member of any CSO group.
52. Do they need any help of others to write Ka-form and submit application? 1. Yes 2. No
53. Can they easily file RTI requests and feel encourage to use RTI Act? 1. Yes 2. No
54. If not, what are the challenges/barriers?
55. Please give us one example where a woman has been subjected to harassment for filling RTI because of her ethnic or religious identity.