

**A STUDY TO EXAMINE CASE IN CHILD MARRIAGE IN GAYA
DISTRICT BIHAR . SAVE THE CHILDREN PATNA HEAD OFFICE**

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Rural Management

by

Saket Ranjan

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr. Goutam Sadhu

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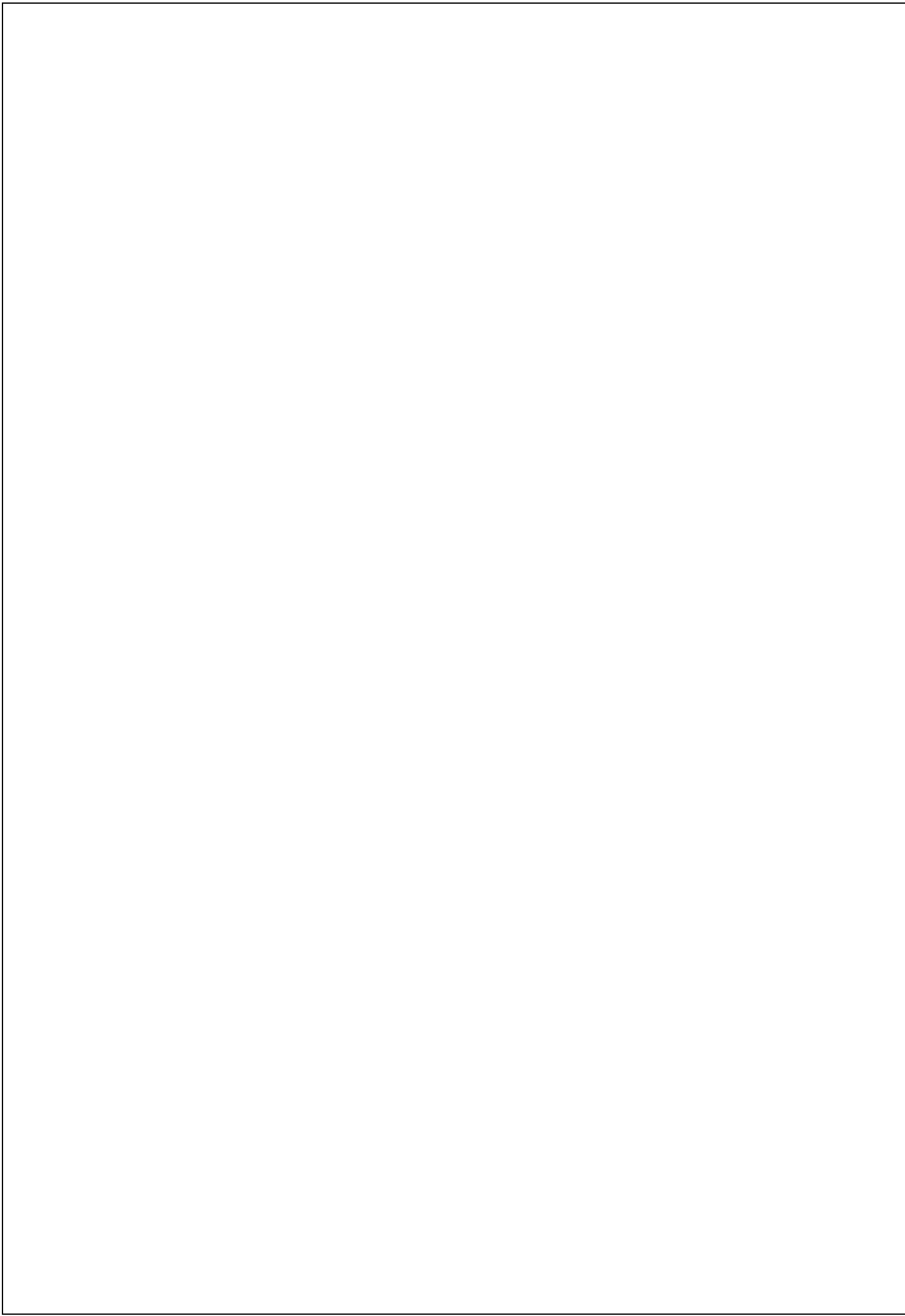
DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation “A study to examine the cases of child marriage in gaya district bihar is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

Saket Ranjan

MBA RM 08

2019-2021



ABSTRACT

Background –The present study analyzes the prevalence and some key drivers of child marriage at the district level in India, using government data sources. The practice of child marriage persists across the country, with many northern states having the highest percentage of women married before the legal age. Although there has been a significant decline in child marriage for females throughout the country, especially for girls below the age of 15 years, child marriage continues to affect almost a third of all girls in India. A significant percentage of Indian women continue to marry between the ages of 15 and 17 years. In some districts, the trends show higher percentages of a younger cohort of women (as opposed to an older cohort of women) who married before the age of 18 years. These districts need to be monitored carefully to ascertain whether the turnaround in the declining trend is long term, or merely a short-term deviation.

Methodology –Due to the complexity of the phenomenon of child marriage, only a qualitative research will enable me to attain a more in-depth understanding of the issue. Through a desk-study of reading and comparing different academic articles, books, official reports and their additional studies, this will contribute to a desirable way to a greater understanding. When all data is collected, comparing the gatherings will make the thesis more reliable and help coming up with a reasonable conclusion, yet never factual.

Result – The findings related to child marriage were, as the major participants were aware about child marriage and how child marriage create the impact on the society with this i observed most people living in Bihar live in Joint family which of the reason of child marriage with this the society, education, Awareness, Financial problem are the major reason that family forced their children to get married at early age, which also become the reason of incomplete or No education.

Futher with this information it seem that the Girl brides experience major issues like Sexual, Physical, Emotional, psychology and some become apart of Domestic violence.

Conclusion – There is a large percentage of females in the age group 15-19 years at risk for child marriage and motherhood, given India's young age structure. It is therefore imperative from social, economic, health and development perspectives that child marriage and early childbirth receive greater research and policy priority. The present study has attempted to foster a better understanding of the issues on child marriage from a purely quantitative approach. However, as in any research, there are inherent limitations in the study and these limitations need to be weighed in the process of setting the agenda for future research on child marriage in India and many other countries.

Keywords – Child marriage , gaya

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My sincerest thanks go to all the parents for their support and trust, and to all the Rural professionals who gave their continuous support and time to follow up on the progress of my study. Without their generosity, this study would not have been possible, and I will never forget the kindness and warmth of all the participants.

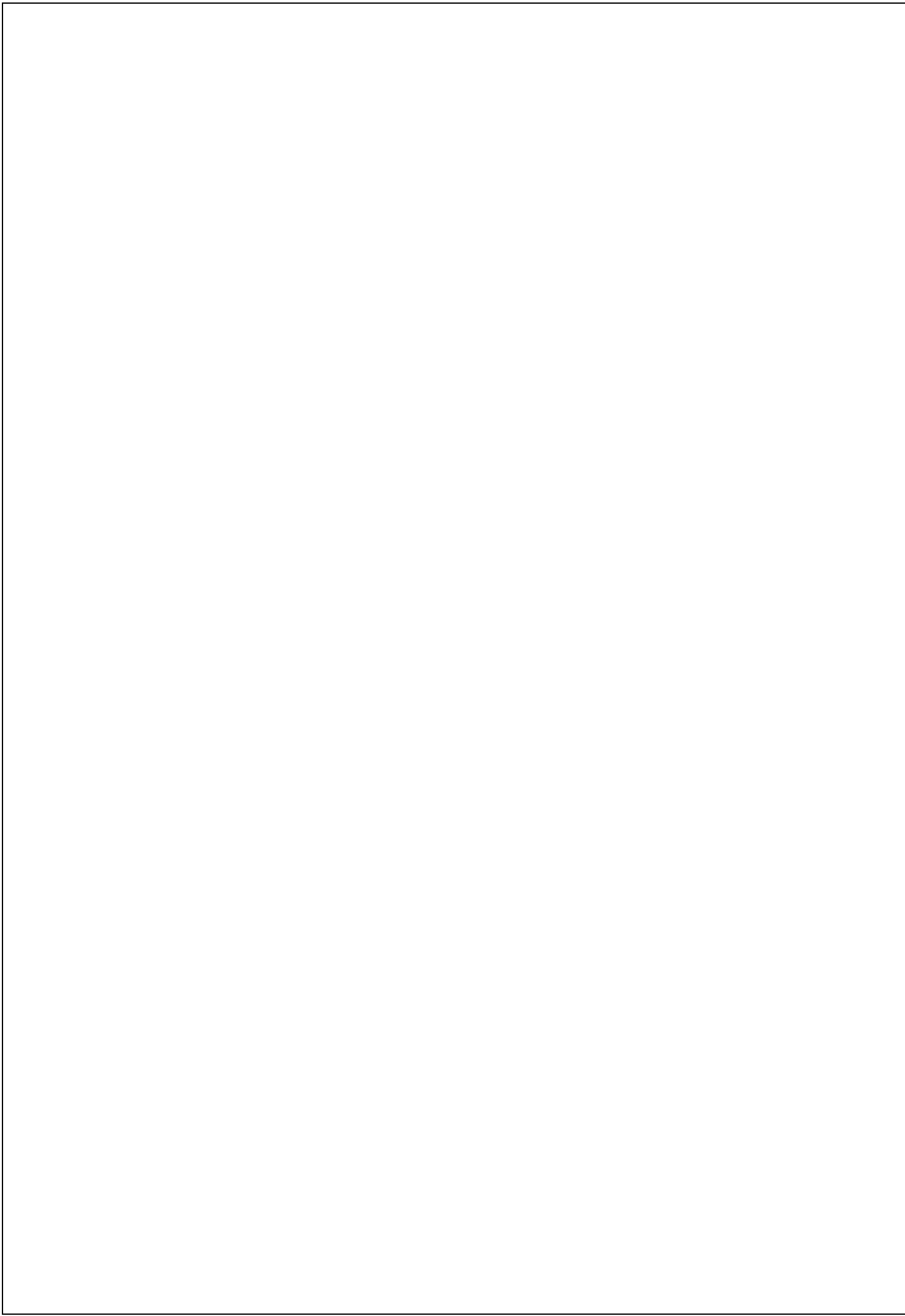
I am very grateful to Dr. Goutam Sadhu, my guide for their guidance, encouragement, compassion, support, and belief in me is what kept me going and have given me much needed strength to keep me going. His practicality, constant encouragement and advice helped me in all stages of the project. His scientific views and approach were always a source of motivation for me as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project. I am forever thankful to stand by my side while I experienced the highs and lows during the project, and for his empathy, compassion, and persistent support. Thank you for being always there and for being patient with my mistakes.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sr. No:	Heading	Page No:
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	5
3	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
4	RESEARCH GAP, RESEARCH QUESTION, RESEARCH OBJECTIVE, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, PLAN OF ANALYSIS	14
5	RESULTS	19
6	DISCUSSION	41
7	LIMITATIONS	47
8	CONCLUSION	48
9	RECOMMENDATIONS	49
10	FUTURE PERSPECTIVES	50
11	REFERENCES	51
12	APPENDICES	56



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AHS Annual Health Survey

ASHA Accredited Social Health Activist

AWC Anganwadi Centre

DLHS District Level Household Survey

ICRW International Center for Research on Women

NFHS National Family Health Survey

OBC Other Backward Class

OC Other Caste

PHC Primary Health Centre

SC Scheduled Caste

SMAM Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

SRS Sample Registration System

ST Scheduled Tribe

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

VHNSC Villages with Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Child marriage is a national concern in India. It is one of the major issues that is deeply rooted in Bihar, and a key obstacle towards adolescent empowerment. Child Marriage inhibits children from attaining quality education and increasing their vulnerability towards disease, violence and exploitation especially the girls. It is a major social concern that leads to violation of child rights – whether it happens to a girl or a boy – it denies the fundamental rights to health, nutrition, education, freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation and deprives the child of his/her childhood.

As per NFHS 4 (2015-16) Bihar bears the burden of child marriages with 39.1% women married before the age of 18 years. With about 40.7 % of population living below the poverty line, Bihar is considered to be one of the poorest states in India.

Bihar is lagging behind when compared to child protection system elsewhere. The state is at the bottom of several development indicators also predictably, falls behind in important child protection indicators. The issues that are central to child protection in Bihar are the large scale of child labor, child marriage and unaccompanied child migration or trafficking to towns, urban areas intra and inter State. At local level, there is a social acceptance to this menace which is harmful to the girl children. This continues unabated as the awareness about the issue in the villages and Panchayats is very low. This issue is also not given priority in the agenda of elected representatives.

The operational area of MNCP in Bihar includes Gaya and Sitamarhi districts, which are among the most backward districts of the state. Due to their proximity to Indo -Nepal border they are the transit as well a destination for women and girls are trafficked from Nepal, Bangladesh and other states of India to metropolitan cities towns as well as to Gulf countries and other continents, often on the pretext of marriage, for child labour in industries, child domestic labor, child prostitution, etc.

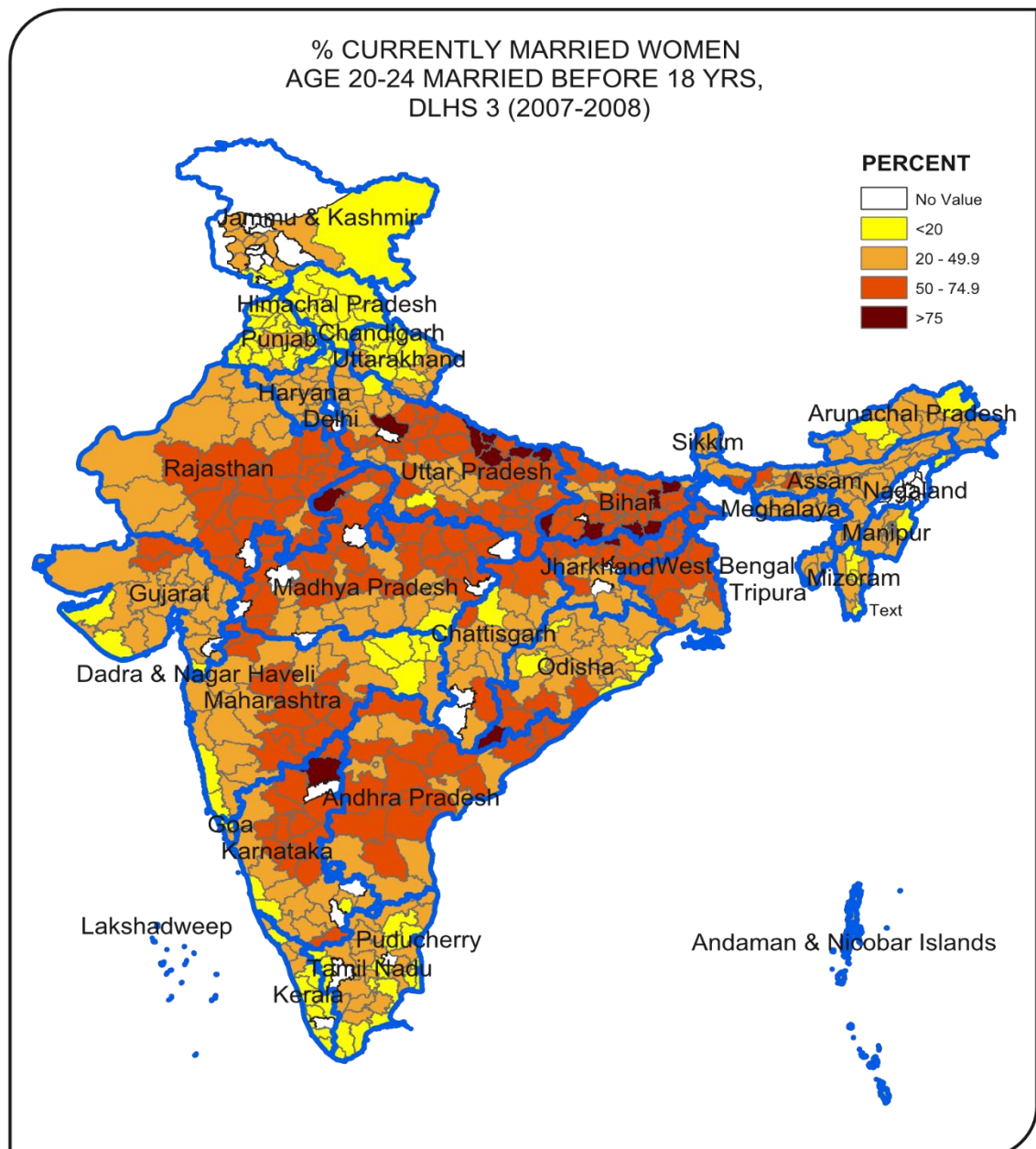
As per NFHS 4 (2015-16) child marriage situations of Gaya in rural area is 40.18%. It is estimated that more than 45% of marriages are before age of 18 in Mohanpur block of Gaya district.

Sitamarhi is among the most backward regions of India, receiving the Backward Regions Grant Fund of the Government of India. As per census 2011 population of Riga is 206979. Out of total literate persons 55612 males are literate whereas 34017 females are literate. Literacy rate of Riga is 63.26 Male) and 43.88 (Female). Population of SC in Riga is 30112 in which 54.44 % of male and 36.56 % of females is literate. Sex Ratio of Riga is 894. Sitamarhi bears the burden of child marriages with 49.7% women age 20-24 years married before the age of 18 years NFHS4 (2015-16).

A study was conducted in Sitamarhi covering 253 adolescents (142 girls' and 111 boys) under the project 'MNCHN' in 7 villages of Riga block of the district in 2015. It was revealed that 78.6% adolescents were not aware of the legal age of marriage in India and only 5.3% had ever heard about STI/RTIs. Their perception of gender norms were also studied, and 77.5% girls felt that only males should earn in the family. Furthermore, only 22.5% girls believed that they could take decisions about their own life.

The Project MNCP had proposed to work in a diverse set of intervention areas where child marriage prevalence is an important impediment to achieve adolescent wellbeing. The project focused on empowering at risk and already married adolescents, girls in particular, with life skills, education, providing alternative to child marriage and mitigate the impact on married girls through enhancing access to education, opportunities and improve retention in school for girls through improving school safety, preventing drop out and removal of financial barriers.

Figure 1. Percentage of currently married women aged 20-24 years who married before the age of 18 years, DLHS 2011-2016



Prevalence of child marriage highest in border districts

There are 16 districts in the country where 75 percent or more currently married women aged 20-24 married before the age of 18 years. Among these districts, six are in the state of Bihar, six in Uttar Pradesh, and one each in Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Most of these districts lie along state borders

Districts	State	Women married before 18 years (%)
Jamui	Bihar	85.3
Gaya	Bihar	83.8
Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	82.6
Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh	82.4
Banka	Bihar	81.9
Kaimur Bhabua	Bihar	81.0
Madhepura	Bihar	80.4
Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	79.5
Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	79.0
Malkangiri	Odisha	78.1
Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	77.4
Gulbarga	Karnataka	77.1
Araria	Bihar	77.0
Kodarma	Jharkhand	76.8
Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh	75.6
Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	75.5

Figure 1.

State-wise Highest child marriage cases in India

Districts with high prevalence of child marriage married before the age of 18, lies along the border between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The district of Budaun in Uttar Pradesh, where around 80 percent of women married before the age of 18, lies on the state line between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

There are several plausible reasons for the high child marriage prevalence in the border districts. First, the border districts typically imbibe cultural and social customs and practices characteristic of the adjoining states. Although Karnataka has moderate levels of child marriage, the custom of marrying off girls at an early age remains pervasive throughout Andhra Pradesh. Second, there is an amalgamation of cultures and social practices in these districts since the populations in towns and villages along the border comprise Data source: DLHS 2011-2016 people from both states. Third, one needs to consider the possibility that towns lying along the borders are convenient hubs for interstate trafficking of children and women for bonded labour, prostitution and forced marriage (Hindu, 2013). Due to real or perceived security risks to adolescent females, parents in these locations may feel compelled to marry their daughter off early to ensure her physical safety and protect her chastity. However, as these explanations are purely speculative, it is important that these districts be studied thoroughly, especially in the context of their geopolitical setting, to discern the extent of child marriage prevalence and its drivers.

Despite the widespread prevalence of child marriage, India has witnessed a considerable decline in child marriage practices in the last two decades, with most districts registering fewer child marriage cases among a younger cohort of women. Not surprisingly, the declines are particularly significant in states that had high levels of child marriage to start with. However, the decline in prevalence has not kept pace with increasing levels of urbanization, industrialization and modernization in the country, and the extensive proliferation of communication technologies in both rural and urban areas.

In states such as BIHAR , which has moderate levels of child marriage, the trend has remained more or less constant over the years and, contrary to expectations, the percentage of child marriage is slightly higher among a younger cohort of women in some districts. There are also a number of districts in the low prevalence states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and many north eastern states where levels of child marriage appear to be higher among the younger than older cohort of women. These pocket areas need to be studied carefully to get a sense of whether the increase in child marriage prevalence is significant and stable, and, if so, the reasons for the increase despite rapid modernization and increasing levels of socioeconomic development in these states.

In order to understand where the real decline in child marriage is, we examined the differences in the percentages of marriages below 15 years and between 15 and 17 years between two age cohorts, 30-34 years and 20-24 years. We found that a significant decline in child marriage across districts has occurred in marriages of girls below 15 years of age (see Annexure Figure 3), whereas marriages just before the legal age of marriage (i.e., 15 to 17 years) have seen much slower declines. In many districts, there has been no appreciable change between the two age cohorts in child marriage prevalence; and, in a number of districts, particularly in the north-eastern and southern states, where the prevalence of child marriage is low, there has been substantial increase in the percentage of marriages that occur between 15 and 17 years among the younger age cohort. Therefore, the slow pace of decline in marriages below 18 years of age in many parts of India is attributable to under-15 marriages being postponed until the age of 15-17 years, instead of being pushed to a later age.

Data from the fourth round of DLHS conducted in 2011-2016 provide up-to-date figures on child marriage for the eight large states in India. Comparisons of these data with those from the previous round of survey, conducted in 2007-2008, reveal substantial declines in under-18 marriages among currently married women aged 15-49 years in all the major states.¹ However, there are visible increases (by 5 percentage points at the most) in the percentage of child marriage in one or two districts in almost every large state covered by the fourth round of the DLHS. The upward trend in the districts needs to be monitored and evaluated over time to see whether the changes are stable and significant. Since marriage for most women in India continues to occur around the ages of 15-18 years, studies on marriage patterns and the cultural,

¹ Data on the child marriage prevalence among currently married women aged 15-49 years in the DLHS 2012-2013 fact sheet was based only on those marriages that occurred during the reference period; hence, the prevalence is considerably lower than what is found among currently married women aged 20-24 years in DLHS 2007-2008. In order to ensure data comparability between the last two rounds of the survey, we used the DLHS 2007-2008 child marriage figures provided in the DLHS 2012-2013 fact sheet.

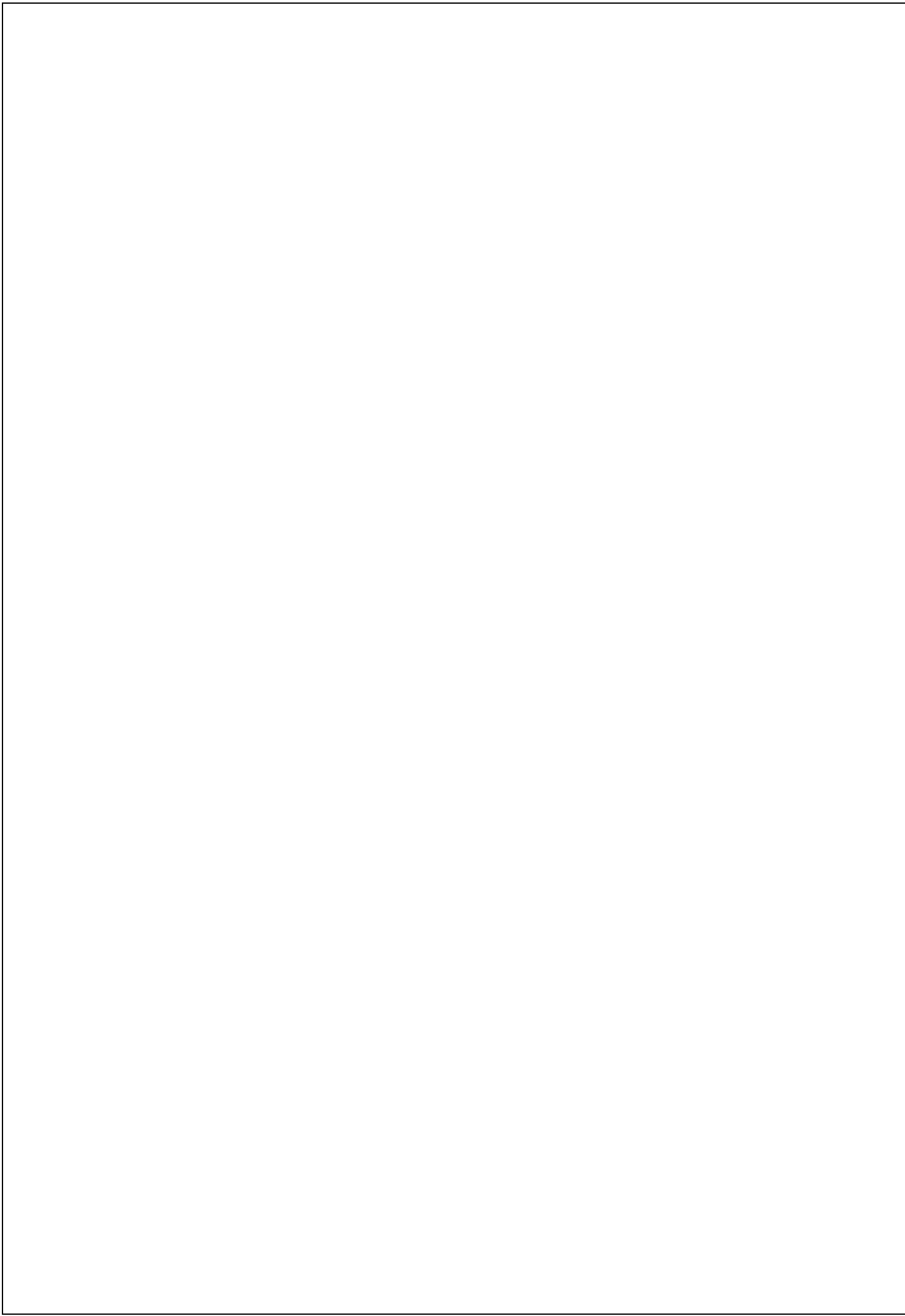
social and economic drivers of age at marriage need to focus specifically on these years in the girl child's life.

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The reason for selecting the mentioned research problem for my study is “CHILD MARRIAGE ” which could be a leading factor for the rural areas

To carry on the current study, save the children is working on child marriage in bihar district gaya there would be examined from January 2011 – December 2016 with certain inclusion and exclusion criteria which has been discussed further in the document.



CHAPTER 3

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The issue of child marriage is complex, and associated with sociocultural and historical contexts. It is a worldwide phenomenon. The problem of child marriage in India is a complex one because it is related with traditional and religious practices and some other social problems of dowry and childwidowhood. There are many studies available on child marriage. Most of them are demographic in nature looking at the mean age at marriage as a proxy of child marriage and correlates economic and educational backwardness of certain communities and some of their social and cultural characteristics. The studies on child marriage have focused on related issues such as early pregnancy, child birth, and health consequences. According to Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) child marriage is most common in the world's poorest countries. The highest rates are in subSaharan Africa and South Asia and also parts of Latin America and the Caribbean (ICRW 2006; NRC/IOM 2005). A UNICEF study found that 48 percent of women between 15 and 24 were married before 18 in South Asia. Programs on how to end child marriage are common and usually generalizing the causes and possible solutions with one program to be applied everywhere. There are lots of different reports on the subject to be found, attempting to understand and combat the phenomenon. Multiple researchers have made an effort to deal with the issue of young spouses, however due to the complexity of the subject, the phenomenon remains a widely-spread problem as the United Nations Children's Fund 18 (UNICEF) stated in the report Early Marriage, Child Spouses (2001). Yet, UNICEF specifically defines child marriage as one or both spouses under age 18. However, UNICEF is using this age limit while simultaneously mixing other ages such as 19 or 20. An example of this is the "Married Adolescents, percentage of 15-19 year-olds married" and also the level of education where the age limit looked upon is 20 (UNICEF, 2001:4-5). Entering a marriage at age 19 or 20 is therefore not taken into consideration in this thesis due to the age definition of 18. Child marriage is a widespread violation of human rights. It is an impediment to social and economic development, and it is rooted in gender inequality. The low value placed on girls and women perpetuates the act and acceptability of child marriage in societies where the practice is common. Child marriage is defined as any legal or customary union involving a boy or girl below the age of 18. This definition draws from various conventions, treaties, and international agreements, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recent resolutions of the UN Human Rights Council. While boys sometimes marry young, this paper addresses the practice primarily as it affects girls who make up the large majority of children who are married under 18.

LITERATURE REVIEW DISCUSSION

The present study explored the inter-district variations in the prevalence of child marriage in India, precisely to understand the trends and patterns in prevalence and identify the positive and negative deviances among districts. These are important for the purpose of bringing about effective reductions in the overall state child marriage figures, through creative programmes addressing problems specific to those districts with high child marriage

prevalence, as well as to glean lessons from those districts within the same state that have fewer child marriages.

The study has unearthed a number of important findings, which are presented in this section.

- (i) The prevalence of child marriage is undoubtedly declining in all the states in India. However, the decline is not uniform, and the pace of decline in some states not as rapid as it should be for the unprecedented levels of economic development and modernization witnessed in these states in the last 10 to 15 years. One of the reasons for the slow pace of change might be due to cultural influences overriding economic and modernization considerations in many parts of the country.
- (ii) The largest drop in the prevalence in child marriage has been in the under-15 marriages, while marriages in the age group 15-17 years continue to occur quite commonly in a number of states in the northern region, notably Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and, to a lesser extent, in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the southern region.
- (iii) Although child marriage is still common in many parts of the country, it, nonetheless, constitutes only a small proportion of all marriages in India. Moreover, the age at marriage of Indian women has risen steadily over the years in every state, including those where the prevalence of child marriage is quite significant, such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. The significant prevalence of child marriage existing concurrently with the rising mean age at marriage for females is because the marital timing for females is likely to follow a bi-modal pattern. That is, there is likely to be a small but significant percentage of women who marry young, partly because of cultural reasons and partly because of socioeconomic circumstances, and the bulk of women, who, induced by increasing levels of modernization, socioeconomic development and educational and work opportunities, postpone marriage to later ages.

Main Findings:

Parents:

- Most of the parents were found belonging to Hindu communities however; the proportion of Muslim parents was reported significant in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. About half of the respondents were from OBC communities while about 2/5th respondents were from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thus, most of the respondents were from lower castes. This shows that child marriage is more pronouncing in the lower castes of the society.

Social factors

- The patriarchal Indian society considers unmarried girls as a liability on parents in more than one way. Girls are considered an economic burden for their family and a *paraya dhan* (property that is to be given away some day and belongs to the marital family). They are not seen as viable 'bread- winners' and are restricted to the private sphere for household work.

- Economic factors
- Child brides are more likely (but not limited) to be from rural poor families. Child marriage is more common in rural areas (56%) of India than urban areas (29%)^{vi}. With the aim of reducing the costs of wedding ceremonies, parents often marry off their children early, seizing the opportunity of collective/ community marriage ceremonies, marrying off all girls/ daughters in one ceremony when there are multiple daughters in a family, and coupling a wedding with other celebrations held in the community.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH GAP

- Information on all aspects of child marriage amongst boys .
- Rates of child marriage according to religion, ethnicity and caste.
- An exploration or explanation of the causal relationship between child marriage and education .

RESEARCH QUESTION

- What are the underlying reasons for child marriage?
- How can these underlying reasons for child marriage be combated?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The objective of the thesis is to attain a deeper understanding of child marriage, of how such a phenomenon can exist and how to improve the living conditions of girls. The purpose is therefore to understand the phenomenon of child marriage in general. The focus shall be put on girls under the age of 18 entering marriage.

Objective of The Study According to the statement of the problem above, the objectives of this thesis are as follow:

- Empowering girls to voice for their needs and rights through provide appropriate information on their issue.
- Contributed for accessing girl's education itself contribute for girl's empowerment
- Health services are important at this stage. Girls started realising during behavioural change activities

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Desk study Due to the complexity of the phenomenon of child marriage, only a qualitative research will enable me to attain a more in-depth understanding of the issue. Through a desk-study of reading and comparing different academic articles, books, official reports and their additional studies, this will contribute to a desirable way to a greater understanding. When all data is collected, comparing the gatherings will make the thesis more reliable and help coming up with a reasonable conclusion, yet never factual

DESIGN – The study is a Prospective. After standard data is gathered, subjects in a prospective study are then followed

PLACE – GAYA DISTRICT BIHAR

POPULATION – 300 PLUS RESPONSES

PERIOD – Between MARCH 2021 TILL JUNE 2021.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION: Targeting the highly effected area in terms of child marriage.

PLAN OF ANALYSIS

Microsoft Excel 365 would be used for data analysis. Responses from the questionnaire has be tabulated and recorded on Microsoft excel and will be compared accordingly for the desired results.

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

Age group	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
14-40	84(20.0)	153(51.0)	237(79.0)
41-65	22(7.3)	41(13.7)	63(21.0)
Total	106(35.5)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

This research was done focusing on the role played in CHILD MAARIAGE and to see how successful and effective . While collecting the data, the questions were asked based on what according to the respondents were some of the benefits.

Table.5.1: The table interpret, understanding the psychology of the individuals about the Child Marriage, 300 respondents returned their opinion to us. Among them, 79% percent belongs to the age group of 14-40 years followed by 21% percent in the age group of 41-65 years. Comparatively males are more than female's respondents.

Education Status

Being of the backward state in India and with the low literacy rate we were managed to collect the response 300 people, and as result the table below mention about the education status of those participants.

Education Level	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
High School	2(0.7)	2(0.2)	4(1.3)
Higher Secondary	9(3.0)	19(6.3)	28(9.3)
Graduate	69(23)	125(41.7)	197(64.7)
Postgraduate	26(8.7)	48(16.0)	74(24.7)
Total	106 (35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.2: This table to show the education level of 300 respondents. Maximum (64.7 percent) respondents were graduated, and 24.7 percent are at post-graduation level.

Type of Family:

Bihar is the state, which is full of culture and its believes, people living in Bihar believe in unity due to which major family in Bihar is Joint family or Extended family, it is hard to find Nuclear family in this state.

Type of Family	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
Joint Family	41(13.7)	87(29.0)	128(42.7)
Extended Family	29(9.7)	61(20.3)	90(30.0)
Nuclear Family	36(12.0)	46(15.3)	82(27.3)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.3: this table show majority of Joint family which 42.7% in which maximum male respondent live in joint family are 29% and then Male living in extend family is 20.3% but if we notice the Nuclear family only 15.3% of male and 12% female respondent in live.

Knowing About Child Marriage

Child marriage typically refers to the social phenomenon of a young infant, usually a girl under the age of fifteen who is married to an adult man, in various communities in India. A second kind of child marriage practises involves arranging the marriage of the two children's parents (child and girl). In the practise, people (boys and girls) do not meet each other until the wedding celebration reaches the marriage age. The causes for the frequency of child marriages are gender inequality, societal standards, the perceived poor position of girls, poverty, lack of education, girls' safety worries and control of sexuality.

Do Know What is Child Marriage	Female n(%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
YES	50(16.7)	139(46.3)	189(63.0)
NO	56(18.7)	55(18.3)	111(37.0)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.4: the table demonstrate that out 300 respondents are 189 (63%) of respondents know about the child marriage and in the total response Male(46.3%) are more aware about child marriage.

Bihar has maximum number of cases of child marriage.

In India, child marriage is a common issue, believed to be a violation of human rights. The research called 'More Power to Her' states that child marriage frequency in India is 47%. In Bihar this is up to 60% because of economic issues such as money concerns and dowry.

Bihar has maximum number of cases of child marriage.	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
YES	80(26.7)	55(18.3)	135(45.0)
NO	26(8.7)	139(46.3)	165(55.0)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.5; the table show the respondent 165 (55%) believes that there NO cases of child marriage in Bihar, but if we observed more closely female citizens 26.7% still believe there child marriage cases in Bihar and this due to low rate of education among female.

Does Education/ Awareness Play important role in Child Marriage.

Child Marriage is likely the causes of 3 in 4 girls having children before the age of 18, child marriage greatly reduces the likelihood of girls completing secondary school. Child marriage reduces the future earning of child brides by 10% and child brides may have less decision- making ability in the household and face higher risk of violence.

Does Education/ Awareness Play important role in Child Marriage	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
YES	24(8.0)	83(27.7)	107(35.7)
NO	82(27.3)	111(37.0)	193 (64.3)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table5.6: the table demonstrated about the psychology of respondents out of 300, 193 i.e. 64.3% believe that education and awareness doesn't play important role in child marriage. Especially Male 111 (37%) doesn't believe in this strategy. When asked why didn't believe they replied, due to low literacy rate it is impossible to stop child marriage by education and Awareness. We need more strong law and regulation and action to stop it.

The Financial issue force the family to marry their children at Early-age.

The practise contributes to financial marital transactions. Families can receive immediate economic advantages from the wedding of their daughters in settings where they exercise their wealth or the prize for their spouses (i.e. a spouse or wedding family offers the bride's family assets in return for marriage). The smaller the bride, the more the cash sum families are allowed to get in such circumstances. In situations when dowry is being done (the family of the bride pays the family with assets), a younger and less educated bride may demand reduced dowry to encourage parents to marry younger-aged daughters. If parents marry their daughter, economic and Social grounds for making such option for them. However, girls' long-term interest is not served by the short-term economic considerations influencing parental decision.

Does the Financial issue force the family to marry their children at Early age	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
YES	54(18.0)	112(37.3)	166(55.3)
NO	52(17.3)	82(27.3)	134(44.7)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.7: the table display the psychology and their believes, which tends to be believing that financial is the major issue. if observed 55.3% agreed with it and Male (37.3%)strongly agreed more as compare than female(18%).

Society plays important role in Child Marriage.

The primary social factors were patriarchy, compulsion, social traditions and norms. Both instances show that social norms affect intergenerational standards and result in misinformed

decision-making and child marriage. Health professionals in poor and medium-income nations should address child marriage promptly as a serious concern of public health. Preventive measures should be put in place by primary care physicians and medical experts and guidelines to avoid child marriage should be provided.

Does Society play important role in Child Marriage	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
YES	106(35.3)	105(35)	211(70.3)
NO	0(0.0)	89(29.7)	89(29.7)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.8: the table display that 211 out 300 respondent believe that society play important rol. and female strongly agreed (35.3%) more than male respondents. This due to the orthodox thought process still existing in the society of Bihar.

The kind of risk are being faced by the child brides.

Worldwide marriages involving a kid under the age of 18 occur. Violation of human rights, child marriage, and their children's health, health, and education are directly affected by child marriage. The risk of depression, infection that is sexually transmitted, cervical cancer, malaria, obstetric fistula, and maternal deaths rises. Their descendants are exposed to an increase in the risk of preterm delivery and neonatal or infant mortality. Poverty-led custom is continuing to secure the financial future of females and enhance social relationships. The mandate for girls is one of the best ways to reduce child marriage and associated medical effects.

what kind of risk are being faced by the child brides	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
Domestic violence	0(0.0)	28(9.3)	28(9.3)
Emotional	26(8.7)	82(27.3)	108(36.0)
Psychological	52(17.3)	28(9.3)	80(26.7)
Sexual	0(0.0)	28(9.3)	28(9.3)
Physical	28(9.3)	28(9.3)	56(18.7)
Total	106(35.3)	194(64.7)	300(100.0)

Table.5.9: The table show majorly child brides face the emotional risk (36%) and then psychological risk (26.7%) followed by physical (18.7%).

Based on the above questions, the findings related to child marriage were, as the major participants were aware about child marriage and how child marriage create the impact on the society with this i observed most people living in Bihar live in Joint family which of the

reason of child marriage with this the society, education, Awareness, Financial problem are the major reason that family forced their children to get married at early age, which also become the reason of incomplete or No education.

Futher with this information it seem that the Girl brides experience major issues like Sexual, Physical, Emotional, psychology and some become apart of Domestic violence. Till date after restricte rule and regulation we witness the Child marriage in extreme part of Bihar

Chapter 7:

CONCLUSION

The practice of child marriage in India may be dates back to the ancient period however, during the Muslim rule in India, the practice of child marriage was found more prevalent in states. It is the advent of different forms of culture which came in from the borders which may have influenced by various communities to resort to early marriages.

- The practice of child marriage in India The main reason of early marriage is associated with cultural traditions and customs, economic hardship, poverty, educational backwardness and social pressure from within the community to marry daughters before attaining puberty. However, there are multiple reasons that sustain the practice of child marriage in India. Broadly, the reasons for the prevailing of the practice of child marriage include historical, social, cultural and economic. There exists a tendency among various social groups to follow rituals and practices of forefathers and thus, they are no more convinced for delaying marriage of their daughters.
- The economic compulsions drive people to resort to child marriage. Weak economic status and large families encourage the practice of child marriage as it helps the parents to send off their girl children while on the other hand, marriage of a boy brings additional hands to assist the household and economic activities. This is also because of the fact that in early marriage, there is lesser demand of dowry and also less expenses during the performance of marriage ceremony.
- There is a traditional belief that a girl should grow up in the environment where she is likely to spend maximum part of her life and contribute to the household. Performing marriage ceremony of girl child is considered an unpleasant duty of the parents and a social obligation and therefore parents prefer to marry off their girl children as early as possible.
- The caste and community pressures for early marriage are also important as people want to marry their daughters in their own castes and communities

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

RECOMMENDATION & SUGGESTIONS

- It is imperative to improve law enforcement mechanism in India. Early marriage cannot be eliminated over night and therefore monitoring of the implementation of existing child marriage laws needs to be strengthened and a protective mechanism should be established for individuals reporting child marriages. The effective enforcement of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 must be ensured with strong political and administrative will power.
- It is imperative to create an enabling environment through an integrated strategy of enhanced education opportunities for girls, combined with improved enactment of the Prohibition of Child Marriage 234 Act and interventions to curb child marriage practices. Mass media approaches may have a demonstrated impact on young people's knowledge, attitudes and behavior. The potential for media has been harness in many countries to provide educational entertainment to adults, adolescents and children. Media approaches are most effective when coordinated as part of an integrated intervention. The media may also play an essential role in community sensitization and changing social norms related with practice of child marriage.
- In those districts where the high rate of child marriage is prevailing, setting up special Cells is required. These special Cells may conduct the study regarding the prevalence of child marriage, loop holes in implementation of legislation and laws, administrative challenges for effective implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, and implement intervention strategies in collaboration with civil societies and government agencies.

SUGGESTIONS

A completely new strategy based on a holistic approach of awareness, incentives, education, nutrition and enforcement need to be worked out to protect the rights of the girl children. Women should have access to comprehensive, affordable and quality health care, which should go beyond the reproductive health to take into account their vulnerability to various endemic, infectious and communicable diseases. The social and health consequences of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases also need to be tackled from a gender perspective.

- There is a need to hold government accountable for enforcing the legal age of marriage for both boys and girls. The child marriage prevention Act should be effectively enforced to prevent early marriages. There is 235 need to focus on adolescent girls living in difficult circumstances. Effective enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act and rehabilitation of such girls is required.
- Adolescent girls need specific policies to address specific sectors like education, health, family welfare, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, sports, etc. An integrated and holistic development programmes for empowerment of adolescent girls are needed. Adolescents in different circumstances like adolescent with disabilities learning disorders, adolescent sex workers, children of sex workers and street children need more visibility in policies.
- Effective and efficient administration of Conditional Cash Transfer Schemes and other schemes oriented for empowerment of adolescent girls should be ensured while the coverage of such schemes is to be extended. The proposed scheme –Rajeev Gandhi National Scheme of

Empowerment of Adolescent Girls should be launched immediately with wider coverage and budgetary support.

- Reproductive and sexual health programmes are to be designed keeping in view of rights to health care services, right to information about prevention, reproduction, transmission of diseases, right to healthy life, nutrition, education, creation and freedom from violence and abuse. More emphasis is required for counseling sensitization, education, and improving the health care services to meet out the emerging needs of reproductive and sexual health to the adolescent girls.

- There is a need to address the issue of sexuality within adolescents and sensitize them about the human rights of women and children. Appropriate NGOs could be asked by the educational institutions to carry out such target-oriented advocacy in schools, colleges, etc.

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