



Save the Children

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

PRESENTED BY

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Introduction
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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

- Child marriage is a national concern in India. It is one of the major issues that is deeply rooted in Bihar
- Child Marriage inhibits children from attaining quality education and increasing their vulnerability towards disease, violence and exploitation especially the girls
- 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

Research questions

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

OBJECTIVES

- 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



Review of Literature

- 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
- 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.
- 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 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%).
- 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*

Methodology used

- 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

Sample size and tools used

- **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

Findings and 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)

- **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 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)

- **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.
- **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	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)

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.

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.

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)

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 practices involves arranging the marriage of the two children's parents (child and girl).

In the practice, 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.

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.	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)

- **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.
- **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	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)

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.

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.

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)

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

The practice 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.

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%).

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)

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.

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.

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)

- **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.

- **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

Conclusion

- 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.
- 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

Recommendation

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.



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Thank You
With regard
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