

**IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH**

**BY**

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This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree  
of Masters of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

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**DAFFODIL INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

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## **APPROVAL**

This Thesis titled “**Impact Of Child Marriage In Bangladesh**” submitted by Hasan Ali (ID:173-25-614) to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University, has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M.Sc. in Computer Science and Engineering and approved as to its style and contents.

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that, this thesis has been done by me under the supervision of **Ms. Nazmun Nessa Moon, Assistant Professor, Department of CSE**, Daffodil International University. I also declare that neither this thesis nor any part of this thesis has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree or diploma.

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Thanks to Daffodil International University for the study opportunity and for the technical assistance during the last phase of finishing this thesis.

I am greatly indebted to my beloved Parents, my father **Golam Rabbni** and my mother **Fatema Beguam** may Allah protect them; they are always very understanding and supportive on my choices. They love me more than themselves and have sacrificed so much to support me.

And finally, also wish to thank my family, friends, roommates for their help and constant support, thank again for your understanding and encouragement in my many, many moments of crisis. Your friendship makes my life a wonderful experience thanks all.

## DEDICATION

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, to my mother **Fatema Beguam** a strong and gently soul who taught me to trust in Allah, believe in hard work and that so much could be done with little. To my father **Golam Rabbni** for earning an honest living for us and for supporting and encouraging me to believe in myself.

## **ABSTRACT**

Child marriage is most common problem in Asian country. Bangladesh is Asian country and Bangladesh is a country with one of the highest rates of child marriages in the developing world. Bangladesh has number of poor people and they believe if the child married early they can earn early and also parents remove their responsibility. The people think this because they are not educated and not alert. When a child married in a un adult age then he cannot complete study. He gets many responsibilities in a small age and he could not ride his responsibly as properly .It will encourage his health. Child marriage is not for good health and also they are not know how build a good relation in a family relationship and social relation .and the cause some times the bonding of family relation are break down. When marry early and get baby early it will not good for a girl mother and also the little baby .the father is also suffer of this problem mentally and economically. And all of the reason our country cannot develop early. Now our government takes much action for stop the child marriage so that the situation has little change but it was not stopping. The main focuses of the thesis to find out the moor problem in child marriage and find the solution how we solve the problem as soon as possible.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

Child marriage is common problem in our country. It was starting at the time when at first mans build a family in the world .they start this time because that's time they need to build a family and need to reproduction. That's time they not know what is the perfect age to get married and they are not educated. Many years later they come into the stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced. Peoples are start educating and understand their problem .and find how they solve it and the result many folk people are get out it .In the Asian people are also facing this problem most of some of county and un fortuity Bangladesh is on the most high rate of child marriage problem facing country. Bangladesh has the increasing rate of child marriage of girls under the age of 15 in the world, with 26 percent of girls in Bangladesh married before age 15, according to a UNICEF study. 2 of girls in Bangladesh are get married before age 13. If we not stop it now it will get unexpected result in feature our people and also our country.

### 1.2 Motivation

If we look our friendly country Malayshiya ,Japaan, America,Inglan,USA and many others developed country their child marriage percent below 2 percent so there are develop early and very strong all side about us.World Health Organization, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. **IHRO** (International Human Right Organization).**BHRO**(Bangladesh human right organization) and also many organization work herd to protect the child marriage in Bangladesh and also all over the country .now the Bangladesh government also very strong to protect the child marriage that's why the government of Bangladesh change some law about child marriage. If we protect child marriage as soon as possible than we will develop and strong quickly.

### 1.3 Rationale of the Study

We know child marriage is a common problem in Bangladesh we everyone see but not saying anything and not take any action because we are not conscious and recognizant

about this problem. I chose this topic because I hope now it is time to open eyes and take some action to protect this problem .and another things is I want to share this problem all over the country and hole world .The cognition of the findings of this study by its population (undergraduate/graduate university students) is one of the advantages underlying the rationales for the topic. Generally, this study will contribute to existing knowledge about effect of child marriage.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What is the main problem of child marriage?
2. Why we not stop or protect child marriage?
3. How we protect the child marriage?

### **1.5 Expected Output**

To know the main problem of child marriage in Bangladesh .

To discover the purpose that why the child are marry early.

To discover how child marriage are impact in human body.

To identify how we protect child marriage.

To share the problem and increase people to recognizant about this problem.

### **1.6 Report layout**

The remainder of this thesis is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Presents an overview the Impact of child marriage in Bangladesh, Motivation and expected output.

Chapter 2: Background discusses the benefits and drawbacks, Research Summary and Scope of the Problem.

Chapter 3: Research methodology will discuss Research Subject and Instrumentation, Data Collection Procedure, Statistical Analysis and Implementation Requirements.

Chapter 4: Experimental results and discussion Experimental Results and Descriptive Analysis.

Chapter 5: Presents a short conclusion, Implication for further research and list of reference.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, I will discuss related work or the literatures related to the Impact of child marriage. The first section is the prior studies, the second section is definition, benefits and drawbacks and conclusion.

#### **2.2 Related Works**

Child marriage is not only our country problem. Africa and India are also defining their problem in child marriage. Now it is a big and important problem hole over the world. In many country human organization are research continuously and publish report. In every day, an calculate 41,000 girls are married off before they turn 18. Child marriage can immolate both girls and boys but it's depletory effects are hard on girls. Bangladesh could save 11.7% of its total education budget by 2030 by remove child marriage and early childbirths, a recent report by the World Bank Group and the International Center for Research on Women said. Ending child marriage is among the UN's Sustained Development Goals. According to the " Impacts of Child Marriage: Global Synthesis Report", more than one in three girls are married off before the age of 18, and almost one in five have their first child before they turn 18. The report includes Bangladesh as its 15 core countries for the estimations represent a wide variety of settings, including in terms of the spread of child marriage. It considered five domains of impacts of child marriage: fertility and population growth; health, nutrition, and violence; educational attainment; labor force participation, earnings and productivity; and decision making and other areas [1]. Some days ago **UNICEF**(United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) publish a report in this report says Estimates of the global and regional prevalence of child marriage are calculated on the basis of national estimates in the UNICEF global databases, comprised of nationally representative data from over 100 countries. National data on child marriage are primarily drawn from household surveys, including the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and the USAID-supported

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Demographic data are drawn from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division [2]. The eradication of child marriage is slowly occurring however, the rates are still high with 66 per cent of girls are married before the age of 18. Over one third of girls are married before the age of 15. Legally, the minimum age of marriage is 21 for boys and 18 for girls [3]. Bangladesh is known for its early age of entry into marital union and near-universality of marriage (NIPORT et al. 2013) [4]. Marriage being near-universal in the country and fertility mostly occurring within marriage, marriage rates, age at marriage and marital fertility significantly affect the demographic features of the country. Bangladesh also is among one of the few countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia where child marriages persisted Trends, Patterns and Determinants of Marriage in Bangladesh / 2 at a very high level (UNICEF, 2014) [5]. Child marriage is now considered as the main bottleneck in the way to move the country further. Women in Bangladesh, like many other developing countries, despite having overall vulnerability, showed a progressive change towards their participation in formal education and employment market since nineties. Growth of female secondary education in last two decades in Bangladesh marks its development in social sector (World Bank, 2008). Calculation based on Bangladesh Labor Force Surveys 1999-2000, 2002-2003, 2005-2006 and 2010 (GoB, 2002, 2004, 2008 and 2011) shows women's labor force participation has increased from 8.6 million in 1999-2000 to 17.2 million in 2010 with an annual rate of 5.06 percent (Ali, 2013). Thus, it is important to examine if there has been any change in marriage dynamics as a whole (i.e., trend in age at first marriage and its determinants, marital dissolution and remarriage) in the context of increased education and employment of women in Bangladesh [6]. The rate of child marriage in Bangladesh is 59 percent, the fourth highest in the world, reports CNN. In Bangladesh the legal age for marriage is 21 for boys and 18 for girls. This was established with the national Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929. However, the authorities rarely intervene to stop child marriages and parents continue to marry off their daughters secretly. [Despite this legislation, the Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey has found that the average age for marriage of girls is 16.4 years. At the international level, there are several legal instruments, which suggest the illegality of child marriage. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that marriage

can be entered into “only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses”. The 1979 CEDAW prohibits child marriage, stipulating 18 as the minimum age in its General Recommendation 21 [7]. ICRW is working with the United States Congress and the administration to raise the profile of this issue and bring more national and international support to end this harmful traditional practice [8]. And also many type of organization are work heard to protect child marriage.

### **2.3 Research Summary**

In this research work hole over the country, try to cover maximum area in this country .in report layout present 10 district to present in child marriage. I found in another link child marriage occur in all over the country found some of reason to occur to child marriage in Bangladesh. In Bangladeshi peoples is so un irregular for obey the law that some time not find their marriage date so that some time I not calculate the original age when he or she married. Very important causes are educational problem, religious problem, poverty problem, social problem, lack of strong law problem. We find how we resolve this problem only social and religious laws are big problem. Here observed that the religious law is the most sensitive issue to create this problem. But very sorry to say we not find very good solution to solve the religious problem about to protect child marriage in Bangladesh. But advise that if we consider very softly and positively our religious law for only in the child marriage than we should be able to protect child marriage in Bangladesh. And in this problem came to time build a unity with us and all are arouse to our humanity for protect this problem. If resolve our religious and social problem in hole over the country than we success 75% to protect this problem.

### **2.4 Scope of the Problem**

The reason of this research work is to sample study the Impact of child marriage in Bangladesh. The study will involve the Bangladeshi people as a unit to protect child marriage. It will detect and find out bearing material for students and other researchers undertaking similar research

## 2.5 Challenges

**Correct information** –The main challenge was this thesis where found the legal information about child marriage.

**Education problem**– Educational problem is one of the main problems about child marriage because most of the family where the child marriage is occurred those are not proper educated. So at first they must have been educated.

**Religion law** - One of the very important and sensible issues is religion law in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a country there has many types of religion people are lived and it has a law that they do their religion duty as free. Like muslim, hindu, christian and many type of religion live our country and sometimes their theory is completely say against the rules of child marriage in Bangladesh. That's why it is the very sensible problem in Bangladesh.

**Preconception problem** - Another challenge is our country people obey some preconception .so if we protect child marriage than at first we get out this type of preconception.

**Social law** – Our social law is not hard against to child marriage and sometimes we see our social leader agree to give child marriage. It is very unfortunately bad manner in our society so at first to try hard our social law against to child marriage.



## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the methodology that was Impact of child marriage in Bangladesh. The chapter includes the design of the research, Research Subject and Instrumentation, Data Collection Procedure, Statistical Analysis.

#### **3.2 Research Subject and Instrumentation**

Find out the good question how should be question asked , find the good question and find the basic point where collect the maximum valuable data should be collected in public. Find out the research object what will be collect in public. What type of data will be finding in this questionnaire?

- ❖ How the question should be asked?
- ❖ How the question should be phrased?
- ❖ In which sequence the question should be arranged?
- ❖ What the question layout will best serve the researcher objectives?
- ❖ How should the questionnaire be pre-tested?
- ❖ How many type of question will be set?

#### **3.3 Data Collection Procedure**

The data are collecting in basis the thesis topics and the main reason to how this data are collected. Try to get most valuable data for this questioner. The questions were set in a way that examines the impact of child marriage in Bangladesh. It was very simple some question. Collected data were quantified, for instance, with regard to the various opinions of people and occurs on the base of child marriage for find the main problem to why we are not success to stop child marriage. Try to get data all categories data of all type of people like educating, non educating, farmer, businessman, adult, un adult, male female, old, young, village, city and also all area in Bangladesh. Some of data collect in a very rural area in Bangladesh .actually I try to collect the original type of data that why the child marriage occur in Bangladesh and why we nit stop this problem.

### 3.4 Statistical Analysis

The collected data is modified by SPSS method .it is a method that the collection data will be analysed easily and gets valuable result.

### 3.5 Implementation Requirements

In questionnaire add some valuable question and try to get some comment. In questionnaire add multiple questions and add way to giving answer two ways. Some of questions are giving to choice to select multiple answers. The research design for the study is quantitative. The criteria provided by social media (2018) on when surveys becomes a suitable choice are instructive in choosing the survey method. The authors listed the following as the criteria [9].

(2018) indicated that the approach is best when

- ❖ Get data the most valuable directory.
- ❖ The data can be accepted briefly and structured questions.
- ❖ Expected the reliable data.
- ❖ Know the use of answer.
- ❖ Expect a good response.

This data are observed and describe that how arrange in a smart pattern and take the valuable data taking some rules and calculating in a mathematical way. Most of the calculating term use statistically finds value, frequency, percent, cumulative percent and get expect result. After completing mathematical term this data present some of graphically chart .use some of horizontally and vertically chart to present this data. Some charts are histogram chat, bar chart, pie chart .line chart, area chart. Most of the flow chart in pie chart and bar chart. The data from the study were analyzed using Pearson's formula for correlational co-efficient. This analytical formula was selected for this study because Pearson's correlation co-efficient or Pearson's product moment correlation is an analytic measure used to determine the linear dependence

(correlation) between sets of data (variables). It is generally used within the pursuit of quantitative approach to research [10].

## CHAPTER FOUR

### EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss the presentation of data analysis and describe of survey results. The data analysis and i describe were based on the research objectives. Presentation and analysis of the collected data was computed using frequency and percentages.

#### 4.2 Experimental Results

In order to show the distribution of the respondents on the various question items. Tables and graphs were used in the presentation of data. The respondents have same questionnaire given them the sample size of the study population was 400 respondents, while the target population is 400.

#### 4.3 Descriptive Analysis

##### 4.3.1 Sex Response

Table 4.1 Sex of respondents.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
male	220	55	55	55
female	180	45	45	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.1 indicates that the sex distribution were 220(55%) male and 180(45%) female. this indicates the majority of respondents are male. The following figure 4.1 shows the graph of table 4.1.

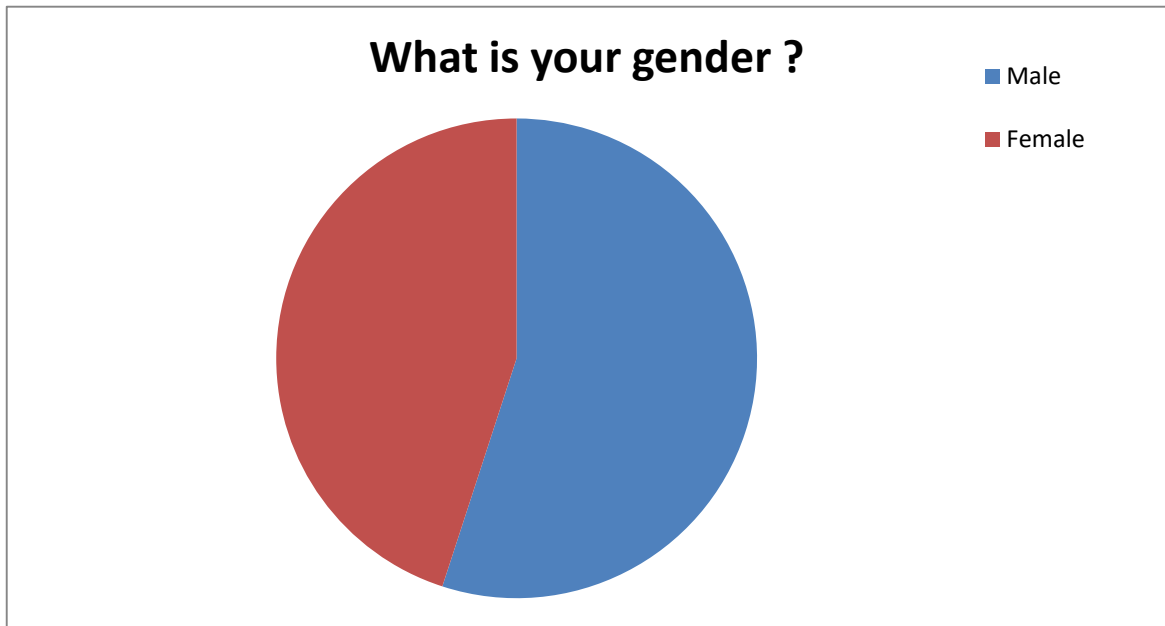


Figure 4.1 Sex of respondents.

### 4.3.2 Age of respondents

Table 4.2 Age of respondents.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Under 20	40	10.0	10.0	10.0
20-25	50	12.5	12.5	22.5
25-35	150	37.5	37.5	60.0
Above 35	160	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.2 shows 40 (10%) of the respondents are at the age between Under 20, the next responses are 50 (12.5%) are at age between 20-25 years, the next response are 150 (37.5%) are at the age between 25-35 years, and last response are 160 (40%) are at the age of 35 above years. The following figure 4.2 shows the graph of table 4.2.

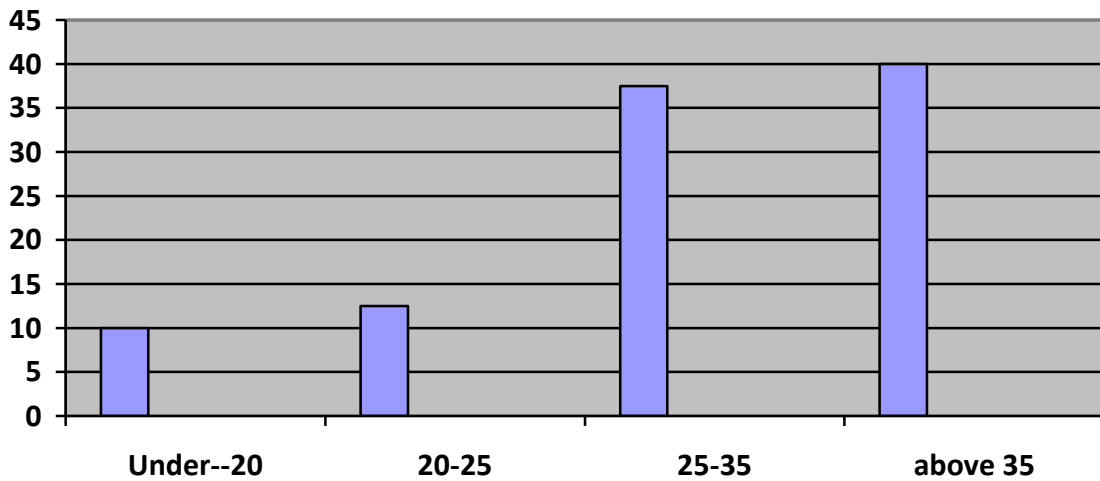


Figure 4.2 Age of respondents.

### 4.3.3 Educational Level of respondents

Table 4.3 Educational Level of respondents.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bachelor	50	12.5	12.5	12.5
Master	30	7.5	7.5	20.00
Undergraduate	250	62.5	62.5	82.05
None	70	17.5	17.5	100
Total	400	100	100	

The above table 4.3 shows 50 (12.5%) respondents have bachelor degree, 30 (7.5%) respondents are the mater degree, 250 (62.5%) respondents undergraduate and 70 (17.5%) students have none of degree. majorities are the bachelor students. The following figure 4.3 shows the graph of table 4.3.

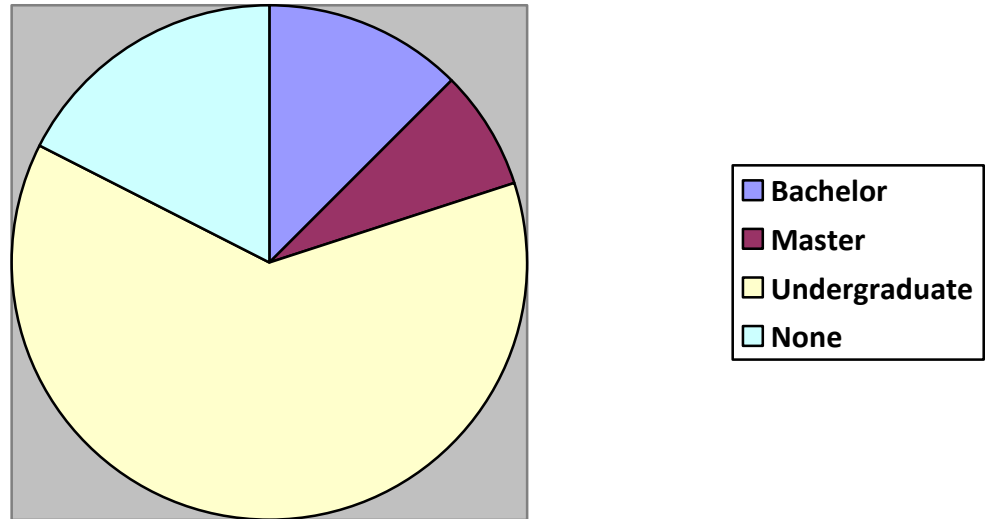


Figure 4.3 Educational Level of respondents.

#### 4.3.4 Know about child marriage?

Table 4.4 How many people know about child marriage?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	360	90	90	90
No	40	10	10	100
Total	400	100	100	

The above table 4.4 shows 360 (90%) respondents Yes to know about child marriage and only 10% respondents No to know about child marriage. The following figure 4.4 shows the graph of table 4.4.

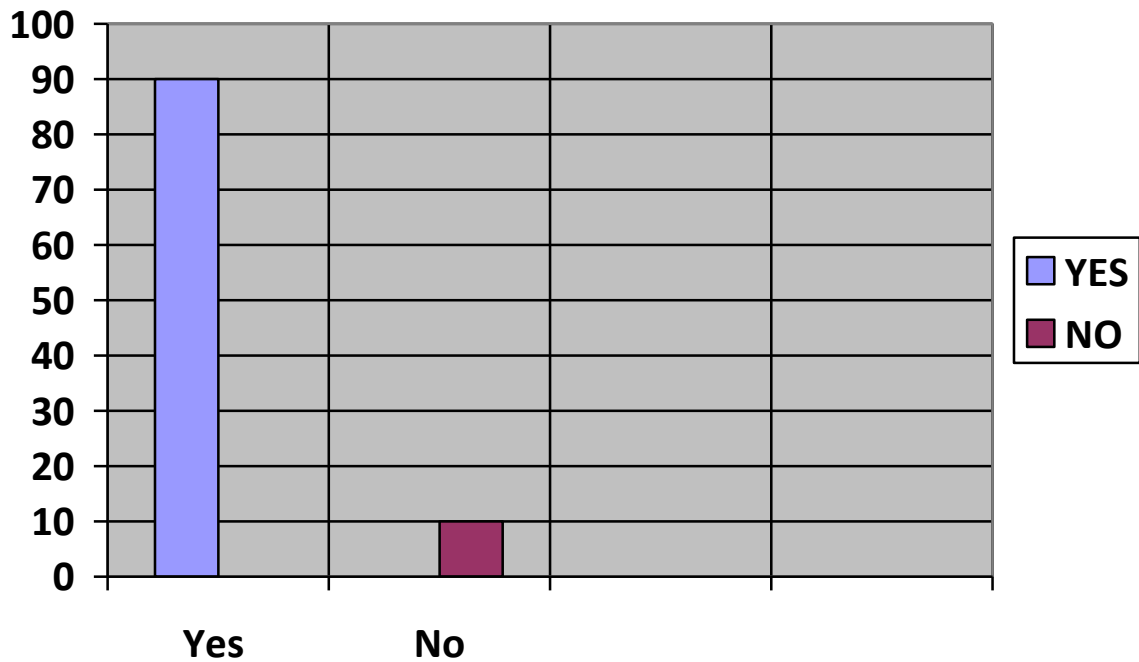


Figure 4.4 How many people know about child marriage?

#### 4.3.5 Opinions about child marriage should be allowed in our country.

Table 4.5 How many people say allow and not allow?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	75	18.75	18.75	18.75
NO	325	81.25	81.25	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.5 shows 75 (18.75%) respondents child marriage should be allowed in our country and next respondents are 325 (81.25%) response that child marriage should not be allowed in our country. The following figure 4.5 shows the graph of table 4.5.



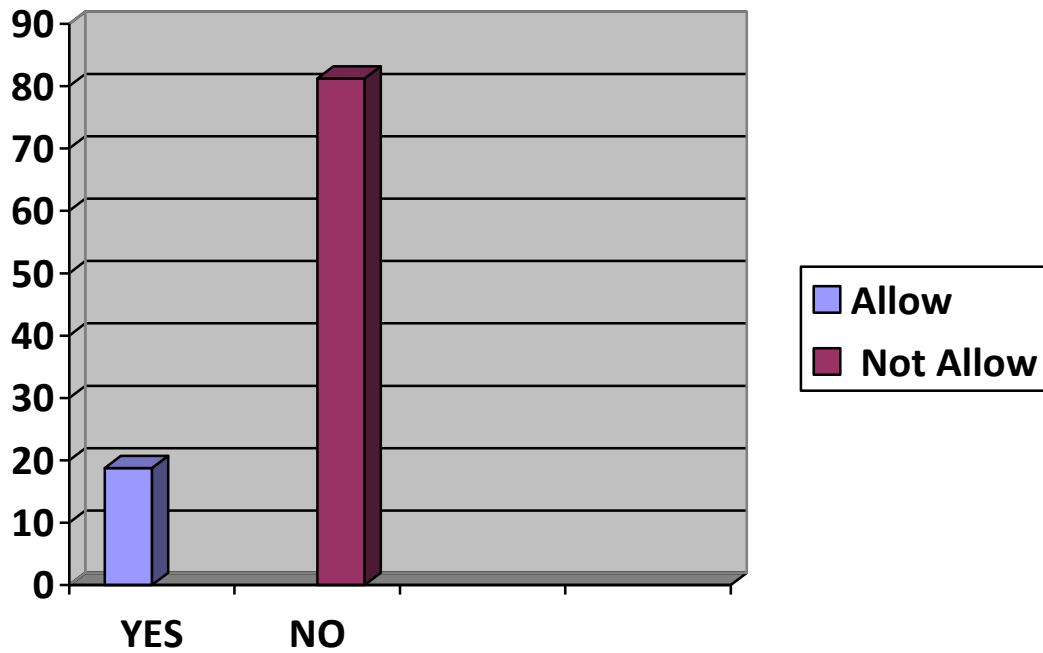


Figure 4.5 Number of people say allow and not allow.

#### 4.3.6 Number of people know the government law about protects child marriage.

Table 4.6 How many people know the government law about protect child marriage?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
YES	370	92.5	92.5	92.5
NO	30	7.5	7.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.6 shows 370 (92.5%) people know the government law about protect child marriage. and the last respondents are 30 (7.5%) respondents people not know the government law about protect child marriage. The following figure 4.6 shows the graph of table 4.6.

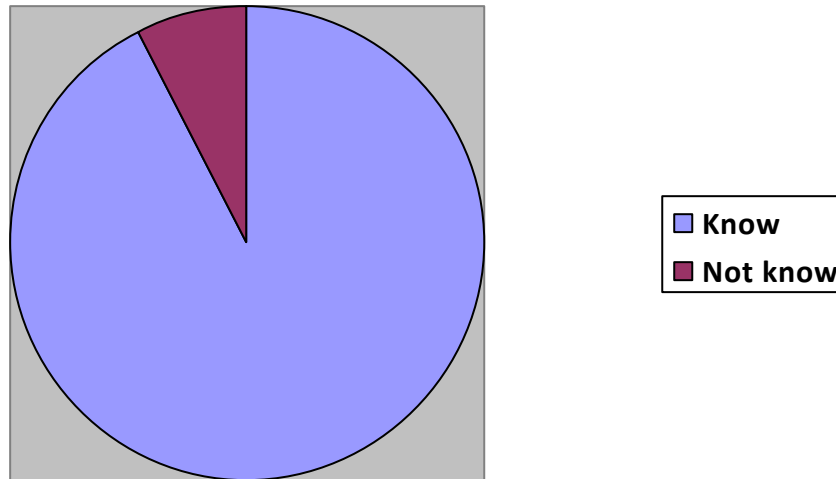


Figure 4.6 Number of people knows the government law about protects child marriage.

#### 4.3.7 Opinions about current laws are efficient in preventing child marriage

Table 4.7 Opinions about the current laws are efficient in preventing child marriage.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
YES	320	80	80	80
NO	80	20	20	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.7 shows 320 (80%) respondents the current laws are efficient in preventing child marriage and last respondents are 80(20%) respondents the current laws are not efficient in preventing child marriage. The following figure 4.7 shows the graph of table 4.7.

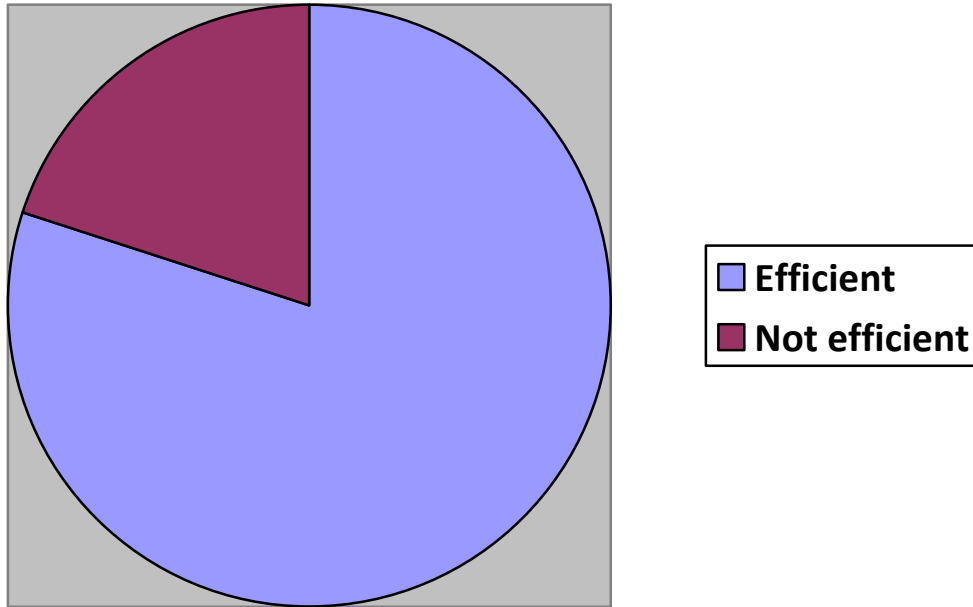


Figure 4.7 Opinions about the current laws are efficient in preventing child marriage.

#### 4.3.8 How many people know their social law about protect child marriage

Table 4.8 How many people know their social law about protect child marriage?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
YES	395	98.75	98.75	98.75
NO	5	1.25	1.25	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.8 shows 395 (98.75%) respondents' people know their social law about protect child marriage and last respondents are 5(1.25%) respondents people not know their social law about protect child marriage. The following figure 4.8 shows the graph of table 4.8.

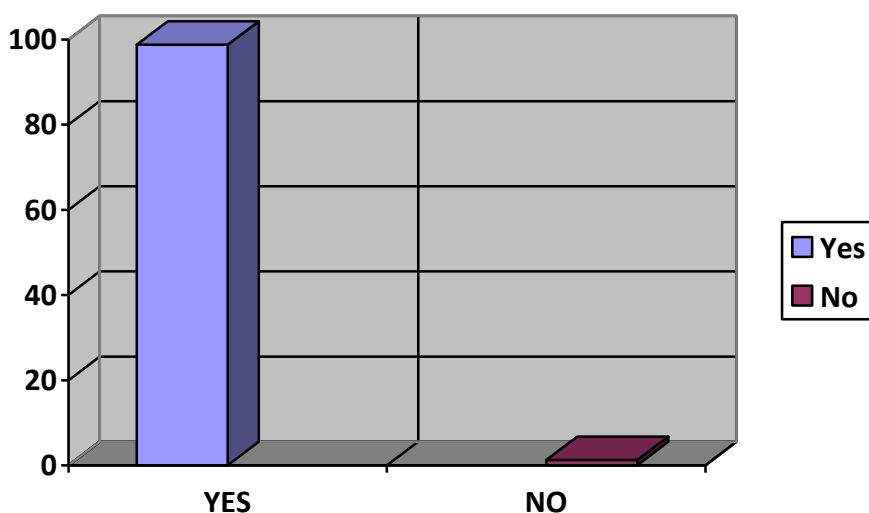


Figure 4.8 How many people know their social law about protect child marriage?

#### 4.3.9 People's opinion about our social law is negative or positive

Table 4.9 People's opinions about our social law are negative or positive.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Positive	320	80	80	80
Negative	80	20	20	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.9 shows 320 (80%) respondents opinions about our social law is positive and last respondents are 80 (20%) opinions about our social law is negative. The following figure 4.9 shows the graph of table 4.9.

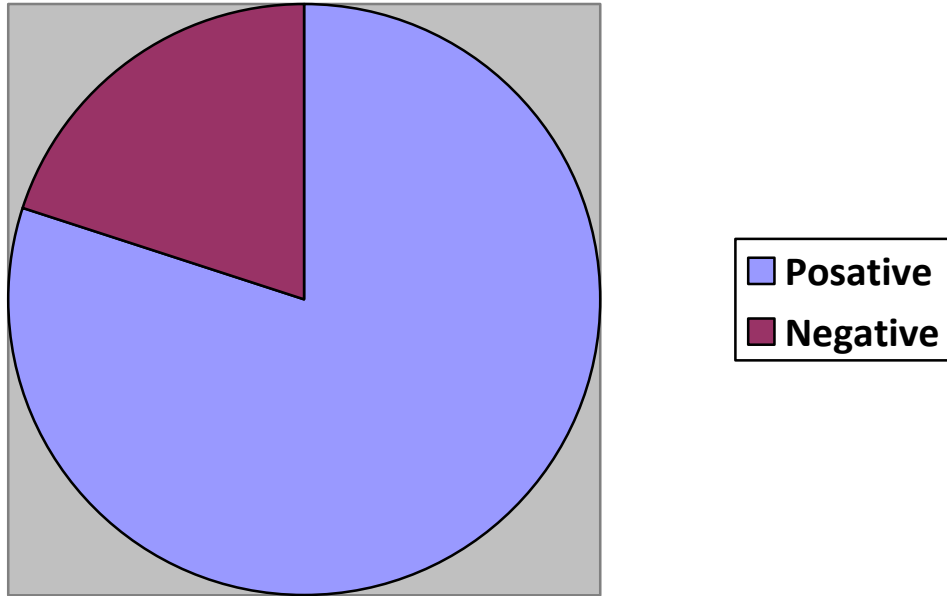


Figure 4.9 People's opinion about our social low is negative or positive.

#### 4.3.10 How many male people get child marriage in our society?

Table 4.10 Male people get child marriage in our society

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
NO	70	87.5	87.5	87.5
YES	10	12.5	12.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.10 shows 70 (87.5%) respondents' men people get not child marriage in our society, and 10 (12.5%) response men people get child marriage in our society. The following figure 4.10 shows the graph of table 4.10.

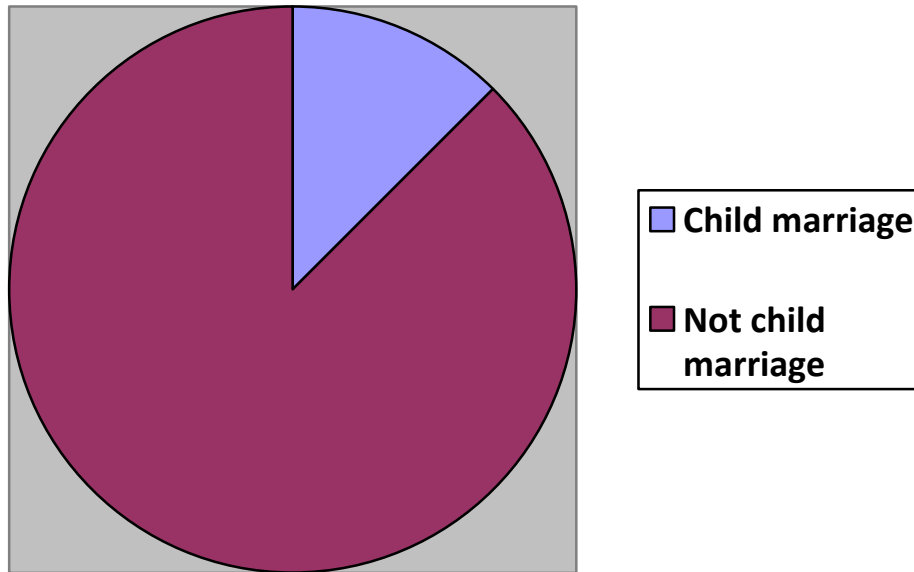


Figure 4.10 Male people get child marriage in our society.

#### 4.3.11 How many Female people get child marriage in our society

Table 4.11 Female people get child marriage in our society.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
NO	10	12.5	12.5	12.5
YES	70	87.5	87.5	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.10 shows 10 (12.5%) respondents' woman people get not child marriage in our society, and 70 (87.5%) response woman people get child marriage in our society. The following figure 4.10 shows the graph of table no 4.11

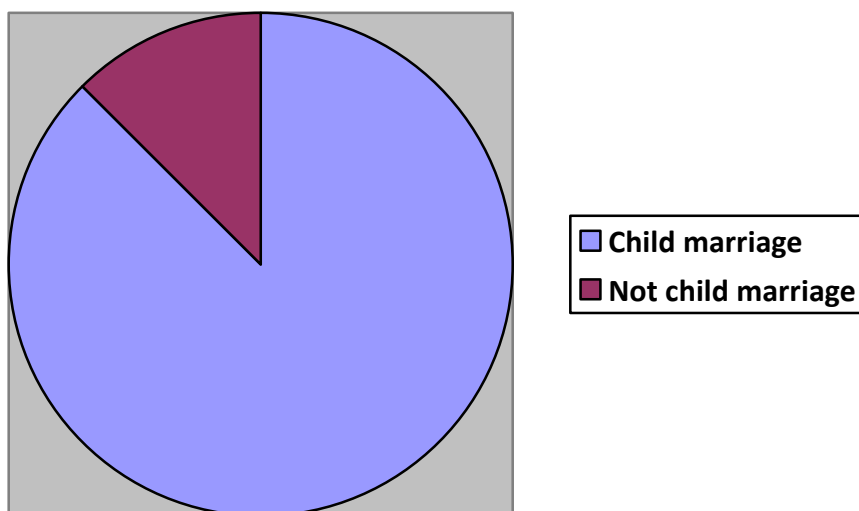


Figure 4.11 Woman people get child marriage in our society.

#### 4.3.12 Muslim religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

Table 4.12 Muslim religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Positive	30	8.58	8.58	8.58
Negative	320	91.42	91.42	100.0
Total	350	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.12 shows 30 (8.58%) respondents think muslim religion laws are positive, and 320 (91.42%) respondents think muslim religion laws are negative. The following figure 4.12 shows the graph of table 4.12.

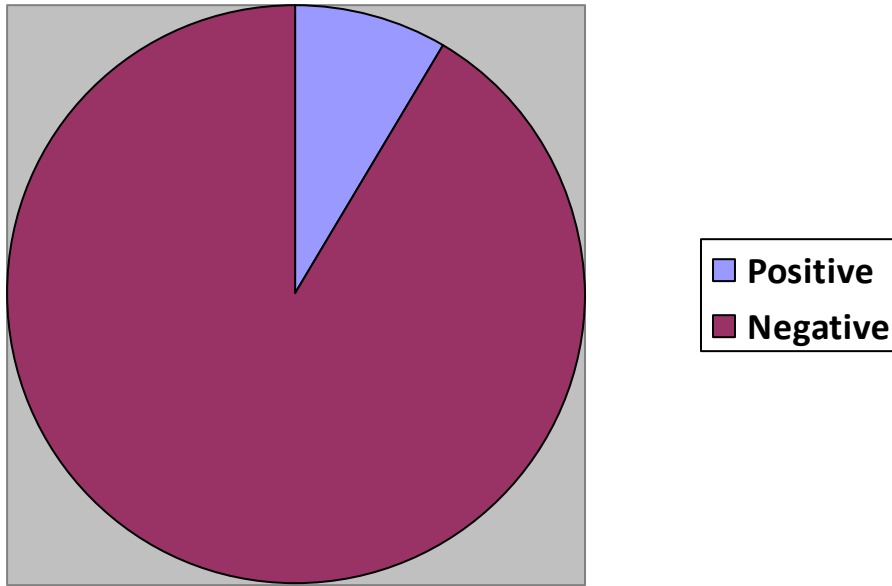


Figure 4.12 Muslim religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

#### 4.3.13 Hindu religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage

Table 4.13 Hindu religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Positive	5	16.66	16.66	16.66
Negative	25	83.44	83.44	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.13 shows 5 (16.66%) respondents' hindu religion laws are positive for protecting for child marriage, and 25 (83.44%) respondents hindu religion laws are negative for protecting for child marriage. The following figure 4.13 shows the graph of table 4.13.



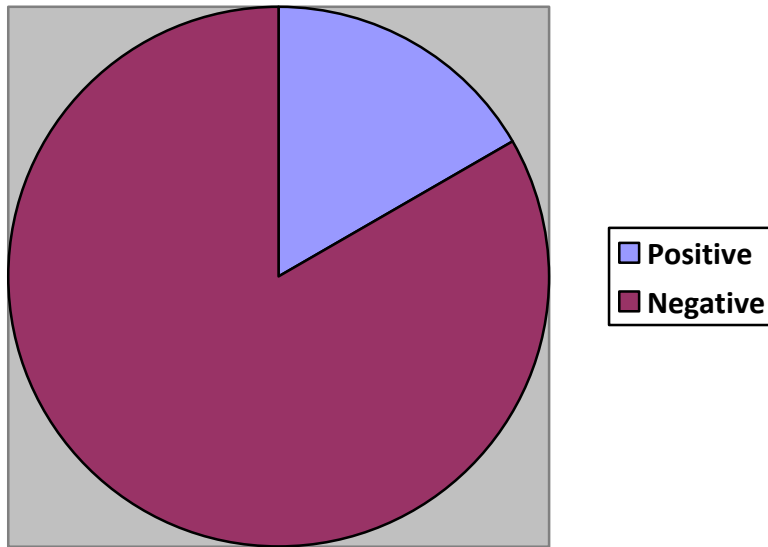


Figure 4.13 Hindu religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

#### 4.3.14 Christian religion laws are positive or negative for protecting for child marriage

Table 4.14 Christian religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Positive	2	20	20	20
Negative	8	80	80	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.14 shows 2 (20%) respondents' christian religion laws are positive for protecting for child marriage, and 8 (80%) respondents christian religion laws are negative for protecting for child marriage. The following figure 4.14 shows the graph of table 4.14

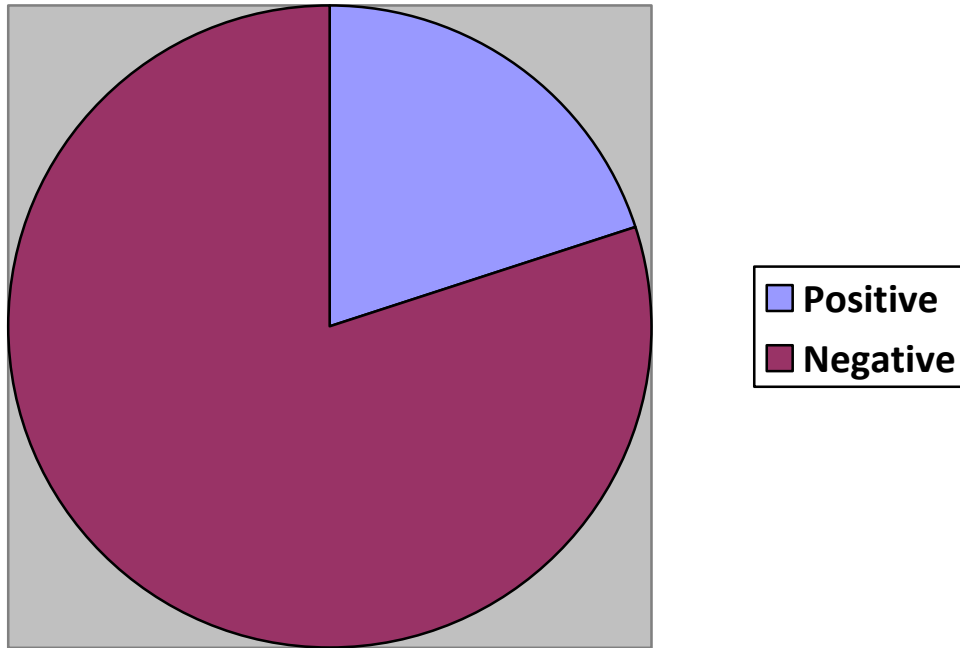


Figure 4.14 Christian religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

#### 4.3.15 Buddhism religion laws are positive or negative for protecting for child marriage

Table 4.15 Buddhism religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Positive	2	20	20	20
Negative	8	80	80	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.14 shows 2 (20%) respondents' buddhism religion laws are positive for protecting for child marriage, and 8 (80%) respondents buddhism religion laws are negative for protecting for child marriage. The following figure 4.15 shows the graph of table 4.15

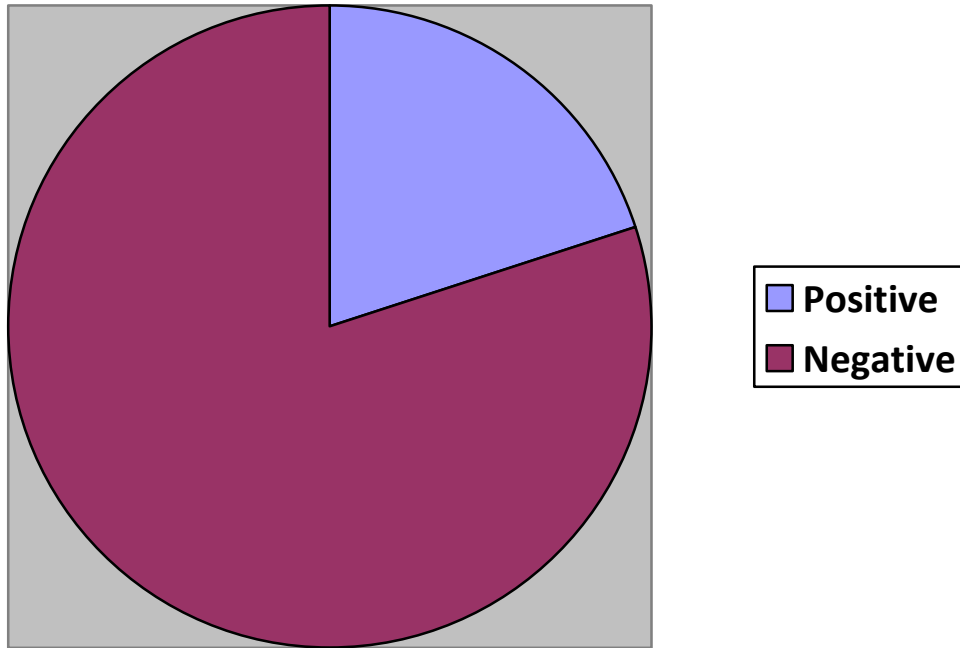


Figure 4.15 Buddhism religion laws are positive or negative for protect child marriage.

#### 4.3.16 How many people got married flow by the rule of Bangladesh government

Table 4.16 How many people got married flow by the rule of Bangladesh government?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Flow the rule	100	55.5	55.5	55.5
Not flow	80	44.5	44.5	100
Total	180	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.16 shows 100 (55.5%) respondents people got married flow by the rule of Bangladesh government, and last respondents are 80 (44.5%) response people got married not flow by the rule of Bangladesh government. The following figure 4.16 shows the graph of table 4.16.

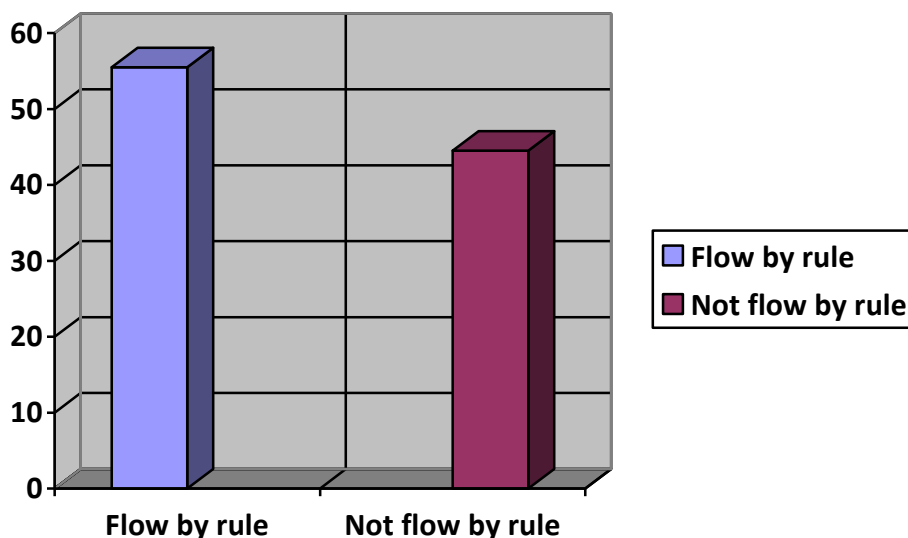


Figure 4.16 How many people got married flow by the rule of Bangladesh government?

### 4.3.17 Where child marriage occurs more?

Table 4.17 Where child marriage occurs more?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Village	75	93.75	93.75	93.75
City	5	6.25	6.25	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.17 shows 75 (93.75%) respondents that child marriage occurs in village, and 5 (6.25%) response child marriage occurs in city. The following figure 4.17 shows the graph of table 4.17.

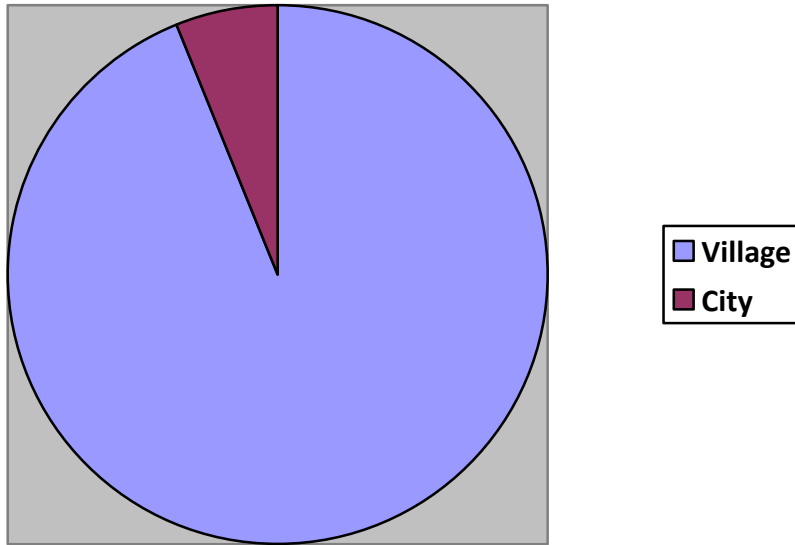


Figure 4.17 Where child marriage occurs more?

#### 4.3.18 Which district is more affected by child marriage?

Table 4.18 Which district is more affected by child marriage?

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Narayanganj	15	18.75	18.75	18.75
Sylhet	3	3.75	3.75	22.5
Natore	10	12.5	12.5	35
Sirajganj	10	12.5	12.5	47.5
Pabna	8	10	10	57.5
Rajshahi	10	12.5	12.5	70
Gazipur	9	11.25	11.25	81.25
Dhaka	5	6.25	6.25	87.5
Maulvibazar	5	6.25	6.25	93.75
Rangamati	5	6.25	6.25	100.0
Total	80	100	100	

The above table 4.18 shows 15 (18.75%) respondents in Narayanganj district, the next respondents are 3 (3.75%) response Sylhet district, the next respondents are the 10 (12.5%) response Natore district, the next respondents are 10 (12.5%) response Sirajganj district, the next respondents are the 8 (10.0%) response Pabna district, the next respondents are 10 (12.5%) response Rajshahi district, the next respondents are 9 (11.25%) response Gazipur district, the next respondents are 5 (6.25%) response Dhaka district, the next respondents are the 5 (6.25%) response Maulvibazar district, the next respondents are 5 (6.25%) response Rangamati district. The following figure 4.18 shows the graph of table 4.18.

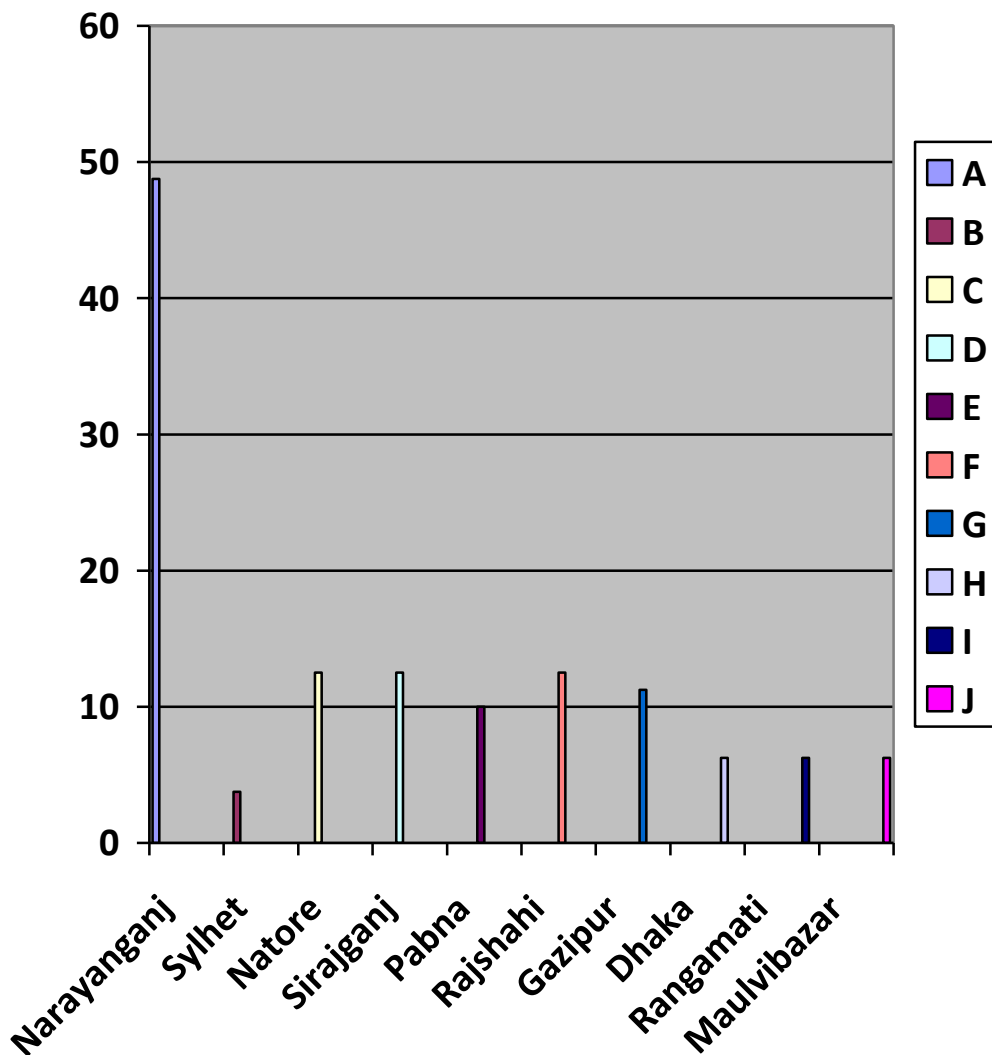


Figure 4.18 Which district is more affected by child marriage?

### 4.3.19 Which is the most important cause to occur child marriage in Bangladesh?

Table 4.19 Important causes to occur child marriage in Bangladesh

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Educational Problem	120	30	30	30
Religious Problem	125	31.25	31.25	61.25
Poverty Problem	120	30	30	91.25
Social Problem	25	6.25	6.25	97.50
Lack of strong law	10	2.5	2.5	100
Total	400	100	100	

The above table 4.19 shows 120 (30%) respondents in educational problem. the next respondents are 125 (31.25%) response religious problem. the next respondents are 120 (30%) response poverty problem. the next respondents are 25 (6.25%) response social problem. the next respondents are 10 (2.5%) response lack of strong problem following figure 4.19 shows the graph of table 4.19

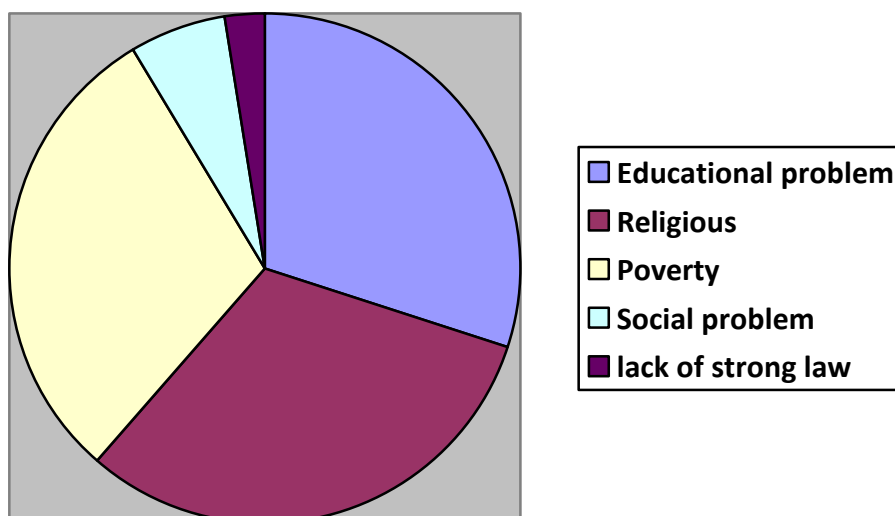


Figure 4.19 Which is the most important cause to occur child marriage in Bangladesh?

### 4.3.20 Which law is most important for protecting child marriage?

Table 4.20 Most important laws for protecting child marriage in Bangladesh

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Social law	125	31.25	31.25	31.25
Religious law	160	40	40	71.25
Government law	50	12.5	12.5	83.75
Family law	65	16.25	16.25	100.0
Total	400	100	100	

The above table 4.20 shows 125 (31.25%) respondents in social law. the next respondents are 160 (40%) response religious law. the next respondents are 50 (12.5%) government law. the next respondents are 65 (16.25%) response Family law following figure 4.20 shows the graph of table 4.20

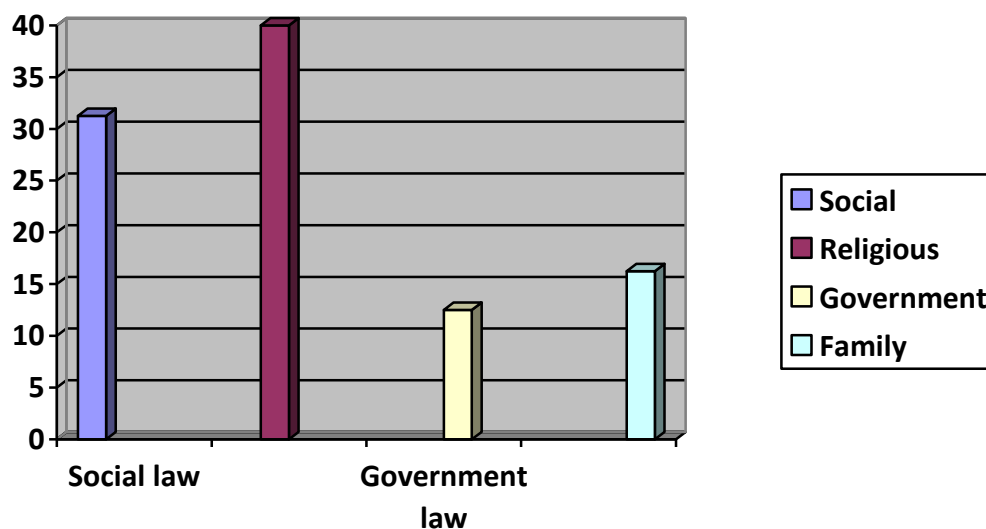


Figure 4.20 Which law is more important for protecting child marriage?



#### **4.4 Summary**

This chapter was discussed about the survey report on impact of child marriage in Bangladesh. I am very hopefully say that successfully find out the reason of child marriage in Bangladesh and get valuable output. This result will be very important for describe the fact of impact of child marriage in Bangladesh.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATION AND IMPLICATION FOR FUTUTR RESEARCH

#### 5.1 Summary of the Study

After find the cause of child marriage researcher focused on the question asked and successfully responds.

##### 5.1.1 Do you think child marriage should be allowed in our country?

About 18.75% people respondent's child marriage should be allowed in our country and next respondents are the 81.25% response that child marriage should not be allowed in our country.

##### 5.1.2 Our social law is negative or positive for protecting child marriage?

About 80% people respondents to our social law are positive and the last are 20% respondents to our social law are negative.

##### 5.1.3 Your religion law is negative or positive for protecting child marriage?

We observe 4 big religion (Muslim, Hindu, Christian and Buddhism) people in our country. The average more than 80% people opinions are negative for protecting child marriage and less than 20% people opinions are positive for protecting child marriage.

##### 5.1.4 How many people got married flow by the rule of Bangladesh government?

About 55.5% people respondents got married flow by the rule of Bangladesh government, and last respondents 44.5% people got married not flow by the rule of Bangladesh government.

##### 5.1.5 Where child marriage occurs more?

About 93.75% respondents that child marriage occurs in village, and the 6.25% response child marriage occurs in city

### **5.1.6 Which district is more affected by child marriage?**

About 18.75% respondents in Narayanganj district, the next respondents are 3.75% response Sylhet district, the next respondents are 12.5% response Natore district, the next respondents are 12.5% response Sirajganj district, the next respondents are 10.0% response Pabna district, the next respondents are 12.5% response Rajshahi district, the next respondents are 11.25% response Gazipur district, the next respondents are 6.25% response Dhaka district, the next respondents are 6.25% response Maulvibazar district, the next respondents are 6.25% response Rangamati district affected by child marriage.

### **5.1.7 Which is the most important cause to occur child marriage in Bangladesh?**

About 30% people respondents in educational problem next 31.25% response religious problem next 30% respondent's poverty problem the next respondents are 6.25% social problem and the next respondents are the 2.5% response lack of strong problem.

### **5.1.8 Which law is more important for protecting child marriage?**

About 31.25% people respondents in social law next 40% response religious law next respondents are 12.5% is government law and next respondents are the 16.25% response family law is more important for protecting child marriage.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The result from the findings of this study showed that now child marriage is more important problem in our country. In globalization word we are starting to develop some stapes. Child marriage is an old problem in our country before many years ago this problem start in our country. Behind this problem have many causes. Some of very important causes are educational problem, religious problem, poverty problem, social problem, lack of strong law problem. Here observed that the religious law is the most sensitive issue to create this problem. Also observe that now the child marriage occurs in more village than city.

Another thing is now woman's ratios of child marriage are more than high man. Also observe that which law is more important for protecting child marriage in our country and the result found some laws are religious law, social law, governmental law and also family law. Here government law of Bangladesh is very strong to protecting child marriage but only government law is not enough to protect this problem because in this problem has include some sensitive law like religious law and social law. So if we really want to stop this problem today we all responsible to follow the governmental rule and all we have to be being one for protect child marriage.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In the light of the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Follow the governmental rules for getting marriage.
2. Think positively where our religious laws are negative for protect child marriage.
3. Think positively where our social laws are negative to protect child marriage.
4. Make some organization to protect child marriage.
5. Provision to getting education for all of people in our country
6. Elimination of poverty in all stage people in our country
7. More promulgate this problem in all over
8. We all need to awaken our humanity.

### **5.4 Implication for Further Study**

- The thesis made here is just to ensure that the child marriage is very important problem in our country and how we protect this problem.
- In a short time we cannot collect more data.

- In near future this report will be included more data and get more valuable result to protect child marriage in our country.

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## Questioners

### Impact of child marriage in Bangladesh

1. What is your gender? Male  Female
2. How old are you? Under 20  20-25  25-35  Above 35
3. What is your degree? Bachelor  Master  Undergraduate  None
4. Do you know about child marriage? Yes  No
5. Do you think child marriage should be allowed in our country? Yes  No
6. Do you know any government law about protect child marriage? Yes  No

**Govt. Law of Bangladesh:** “ In Bangladesh the legal age for marriage is 21 for boys and 18 for girls. This was established with the national Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929.”

7. Do you think that the current laws are efficient in preventing child marriage?

Yes  No

8. Do you know any social law in your village about protect child marriage?

Yes  No

9. Our social law is negative or positive for protecting child marriage?

Positive  Negative

10. What is the perfect age for marriage in your society? Man  Woman

11. What is your religion?

Muslim  Hindu  Christian  Buddhism  Others

12. Do you know your religion law about marriage? Yes  No

13. Your religion law is positive or negative for protecting child marriage?

Positive  Negative

14. What is the perfect age for marriage in your religion? Man  Woman

15. Are you married? Yes  No

16. How many age you got married? Your age  your spouse age

17. Where you live? Village  City

18. Which district you belong to?

19. Are you see any child marriage? Yes  No

20. How many brothers and sisters you have? No of total brothers and sisters  
(Including Paternal Cousins + maternal cousins) =

21. No of child marriage occurs in your brothers and sisters by the law of Bangladesh  
Govt.=

22. No of child marriage occurs in? Village  City

23. Your opinion: Why Child marriage occurs?

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.
4.	8.

24. Do you know Child marriage is not good for health? Yes  No

25. What do you think which law is more important for child marriage?

Social law  Government law  Family  Religion law





