

In progressing India, child marriages are making impact or development of female gender. Despite of legislation forbidding child marriage in India (Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929) which becomes proactive with prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, child marriages are accepted by large society. Although Indian law made child marriage illegal in 2007, many minor girls are still forced into marriage across the nation, placing them under great emotion, stress and potentially having a long lasting negative impact on their health.

There are various government schemes to reduce the child marriage, these schemes are basically for the promotion of girls child. But the awareness of these schemes is not up to the mark. The present study performed to show the awareness of these schemes.

Materials and Methods:

We have divided the state of Bihar into three zones such as, 1st, high prevalence zone (Madhepura, Saharsa, Araria), 2nd, second high prevalence zone (Jamui, Gaya, Nawada) and 3rd, low prevalence zone (Saran, Muzaffarpur, Siwan) (UNICEF Report, 2016). From the three zones, we have selected three districts, one from each zone as Madhepura, Jamui and Saran and then collected the data regarding the awareness of government programmes through the pretested questionnaire. We interviewed 180 people of all the age groups with varied background using simple random sampling technique (Gupta and Kapoor, 2007) and recorded their responses.

To perform the survey report we have collected the information regarding

- Number of siblings in the particular household,
- Marriage under 18 year of age,
- Educational qualifications,
- Marital status,
- Awareness of government schemes for the girl child and
- Number of beneficiaries of these schemes.

Our main aim is to know how much people are aware of about the government schemes and how much people benefitted by these schemes. Also, we have tried to find the significant impact of educational levels on their awareness, significant relation between castes and awareness, difference between districts and awareness of different schemes.

Chi-square test (Gupta and Kapoor, 2002) is applied to analyze these results to show the variation in castes, educational levels, number of siblings and income distribution, etc.

Results and Discussion:

To test the awareness of "Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojna" among people belonging to different districts:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Table 1. Awareness of Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojna among the people belonging to different districts

District	Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
Saran	17	43	60
Jamui	17	43	60
Madhepura	27	33	60
Total	61	119	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 1, p value is obtained as 0.084 which is greater than 0.05, it is not significant at 5% level of significance and we accept the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is no significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Mukhyamntri Kanya Utthan Yojna" among the people having different educational qualifications:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people having different educational qualifications and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people having different educational qualifications and their awareness.

Table 2. Awareness of Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojna among the people having different educational qualifications

Educational Qualification	Mukhyamntri Kanya Utthan Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
Illiterate	15	14	29
Up to 9th	12	9	21
10th	5	25	30
12th	21	45	66
Graduate	8	26	34
Total	61	119	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 2, p value is obtained as 0.005 which is less than 0.05, it is significant at 5% level of significance and we reject the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is a significant difference among the people having different educational qualifications and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Mukhyamntri Kanya Utthan Yojna" among the people belonging to different castes:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

Table 3. Awareness of Mukhyamntri Kanya Utthan Yojna among the people belonging to different castes

Caste	Mukhyamntri Kanya Utthan Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
OBC	24	42	66
SC	13	31	44
ST	14	18	32
General	10	28	38
Total	61	119	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 3, p value is obtained as 0.405 which is greater than 0.05, it is not significant at 5% level of significance and we accept the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is no significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Sukanya Samridhi Yojna" among the people belonging to different castes:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

Table 4. Awareness of Sukanya Samridhi Yojna among the people belonging to different castes

Caste	Sukanya Samridhi Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
OBC	20	46	66
SC	18	26	44
ST	12	20	32
General	5	33	38
Total	55	125	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 4, p value is obtained as 0.039 which is less than 0.05, it is significant at 5% level of significance and

we reject the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is a significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Sukanya Samridhi Yojna" among the people belonging to different districts:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Table 5. Awareness of Sukanya Samridhi Yojna among the people belonging to different districts

District	Sukanya Samridhi Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
Saran	12	48	60
Jamui	19	41	60
Madhepura	24	36	60
Total	55	125	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 5, p value is obtained as 0.058 which is greater than 0.05, it is not significant at 5% level of significance and we accept the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is no significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Sukanya Samridhi Yojna" among the people having different educational qualifications:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people having different educational qualifications and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people having different educational qualifications and their awareness.

Table 6. Awareness of Sukanya Samridhi Yojna among the people having different educational qualifications

Educational Qualification	Sukanya Samridhi Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
Illiterate	9	20	29
Up to 9th	12	9	21
10th	10	20	30
12th	18	48	66
Graduate	6	28	34
Total	55	125	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 6, p value is obtained as 0.039 which is less than 0.05, it is significant at 5% level of significance and we reject the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is a significant difference among the people having different educational qualifications and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Kishori Shakti Yojana" among the people belonging to different castes:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

Table 7. Awareness of Kishori Shakti Yojana among the people belonging to different castes

Caste	Kishori Shakti Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
OBC	14	52	66
SC	9	35	44
ST	5	27	32
General	3	35	38
Total	31	149	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 7, p value is obtained as 0.329 which is greater than 0.05, it is not significant at 5% level of significance and we accept the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is no significant difference among the people belonging to different castes and their awareness.

To test the awareness of "Kishori Shakti Yojna" among people belonging to different districts:

Test of hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Table 8. Awareness of Kishori Shakti Yojna among the people belonging to different districts

District	Kishori Shakti Yojna		Total
	Not Aware	Aware	
Saran	0	60	60
Jamui	8	52	60
Madhepura	23	37	60
Total	31	149	180

Using Chi-square test with the data from Table 8, p value is obtained as 0.00 which is less than 0.05, it is significant at 5% level of significance and we reject the null hypothesis. Hence we conclude that there is a significant difference among the people belonging to different districts and their awareness.

Conclusions:

From the above results, we can conclude that educational levels of people play a significant role in the awareness of the programme Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Yojna and Sukanya Samridhi Yojna.

Results of our study also show that there is a significant impact of castes on the awareness of the only programme Sukanya Samridhi Yojna.

Apart from that the above results also depict that there is a significant impact of districts on the awareness of the programme Kishori Shakti Yojna.

Thus, from the findings of our present study, we recommend that there is a need of spreading more and more awareness about the different programmes launched by the central and state government uniformly in all the communities of society in all the districts and also increase the literacy level of the people so that maximum people became aware of the programmes and take the benefits of these programmes. These efforts of government may helpful in reducing the economic burden of the people and consequently reduce the child marriage in Bihar.

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