The Contemporary Factors for Child Marriage in Bangladesh; A Statistical Analysis

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Abstract: Child marriage is a crucial social issue of Bangladesh. At present, Bangladesh is the fifth highest country of child marriage in the world while 18 percent of girls got married before age of 15 and 52 percent before age of 18. Bangladesh child marriage act prescribes that the minimum age of marriage were 18 years for women and 21 years for men. According to the present act, child marriage is legally prohibited in Bangladesh. Bangladesh government has taken several initiatives for reducing the rate of child marriage but it is not decreasing at the satisfactory level in Bangladesh. Despite sign of progress, some contemporary factors have arisen that are encouraging the child marriage in Bangladesh. To find out the contemporary factors for child marriage in Bangladesh are the main objectives of the study. The findings of the study may help to the concerned line agencies to develop such policy to minimize the rate of child marriage in Bangladesh. Survey and interview research techniques were used for data collection for this study. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics were used to give details about the child marriage in addition to inferential statistics such as Factor analysis was used to identify the factors and the level of influence of identified individual factors in child marriage of Bangladesh. Multiple regression analysis was used to show that the relationship between identified factors and child marriage. Findings demonstrate that there are nine factors are encouraging the child marriage. The identified factors are Marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar, Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents, Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration, Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society, Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty, Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law, Tampering of age from birth registration index, Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment, Illiteracy and lack of awareness, and Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act. Multiple Regression Analysis illustrates that the identified factors are significantly related to the child marriage. This study suggests that if there is a changed in identified factors, there will be changed in the present scenario of child marriage in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Child Marriage, Contemporary Factors, Statistical Analysis.

I.   INTRODUCTION

This study shows that the contemporary factors for child marriage which are not only encouraging child marriage but also obstructing to reduce the rate of child marriage from Bangladesh. Now a day's child marriage is a global phenomenon. One-third of women aged 20-40 in Bangladesh are married before the age of 15 and about two-thirds before the age of 18. (UNICEF. 2011). A study shows that Bangladesh is the eighth highest position in child marriage. The highest rate of child marriage of girls under the age of 15 in the world while about 18 percent of girls in Bangladesh got married before age of 15 and 52 percent before age of 18.(UNICEF Report. 2016). About 71 percent women got married before the age of 18 in the rural area and 54 percent women got married before the age of 18 in the urban areas in Bangladesh. (UNICEF. 2011). Bangladesh government took such initiatives against child marriage in different time. To follow the child marriage restraint act (1929), Bangladesh government constitutes child marriage act for the different time. According to child marriage restraint act of Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for a woman and 21 for a man. Bangladesh child marriage act has set several punishment and penalties such as imprisonment for one month or fine up to 1,000 BDT or both. When any guardian arranges and permits for the marriage of their daughter and son before the age of 18 and 21, can be convicted under the law. The punishment and penalty is not same for male and female while women cannot be sentenced to imprisonment. The other initiatives against child marriage are birth and death registration act. According to the act, it is mandatory for the bride and groom to have a birth

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certificate before a marriage registration. Therefore, an improving trend has noticed after taking such legal initiatives against child marriage in Bangladesh but the decreasing rate of child marriage is not satisfactory level. At present, there are some contemporary factors have demonstrated which are encouraging the child marriage in Bangladesh. This study tries to find out the affecting contemporary factors of child marriage in Bangladesh. If the concerned line organizations take initiatives against the factors and improve the factors, the rate of child marriage will be considerably decreased in Bangladesh.

There are some research works has conducted on causes or determinants of child marriage in Bangladesh. Literature review shows that respondent's education, husband's education, place of residence, religion and respondent's work status are the factors for early marriage in Bangladesh. (Farzana, T.J., 2016). The vital causes for child marriage are poverty, superstition, lack of social security and lack of awareness. This study advice to ensure legal protection against child marriage.(Ferdousi, N., 2014). Traditional norms, issues of security, social pressure, poverty, children interests, education, aspirations, engagement in paid work, lack of child rights and child empowerment are the causes of child marriage in Bangladesh. (Plan Bangladesh, 2013). Poverty, superstition, and lack of awareness about laws are the most important causes of child marriage in Bangladesh. (Blomgren, L.,2013). There are some important determinants of child marriage in Bangladesh such as education of women and their husbands, women's occupation, place of residence and religion.(Kamal, S. M. et al, 2014). Another study focused on the influence of adolescent marriage opportunities on female schooling attainment and gives predictions of the impact of imposing universal age-of-consent laws. (Field, E. et al, 2006). Bangladesh has the fourth-highest rate of child marriage in the world while 29 percent of girls married before the age of 15 and 65 percent girls married before the age of 18 even 2 percent girls are married before the age of 11. (UNICEF, 2015). One more report focused on the normative and structural factors for child marriage in Bangladesh such as traditional, familial, economic, women facility and societal norms and values. (Plan Asia, 2013). A further study focused on the determinants of child marriage and its effect on poor child health outcomes (shunting and Mortality) in Bangladesh, it is identified that the socioeconomic status (wealth status, education, place of residence) and religion are important determinants of child marriage.(Hammann, L.,2014). Another study highlighted on the present situation of child marriage and identified the causes or factors of child marriage in Bangladesh. icddr,b.(2013).

The above mention studies focused on different causes or factors for child marriage in Bangladesh. A number of researchers focused on only traditional causes of child marriage of Bangladesh. A few researcher discussed on the normative causes and some are structural causes for child marriage. Some of the organizations stated that the present scenario of child marriage of Bangladesh. The most of the study focused on a little number of factors of child marriage. A large number of the study showed their findings of the factors of child marriage in qualitative research and few are pointed out in the quantitative method. But none of the studies discussed the very contemporary factors for child marriage with the traditional causes. This study tries to find out the contemporary factors which are influencing the child marriage in Bangladesh. The rest of the article is prepared as follows: First, the objectives of the study will be stated, this is followed by an explanation of the research methods and rules used in the study. The results of our study are then discussed. In conclusion, the managerial implications and limitations of the study along with guidelines for potential research will be offered.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The overall objectives of the study are to find out the contemporary impact factors for child marriage of Bangladesh. The specific objectives are outlined below.
i. To identify the contemporary factors for child marriage of Bangladesh.
ii. To show the level of influences of identified factors for child marriage.
iii. To demonstrate the significant relationship between identified factors and child marriage.
iv. To provide some recommendation to reduce the child marriage from Bangladesh society.

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY
This study tries to identify the contemporary impact factors concerned with the child marriage of Bangladesh. Primary sources of data were used to conduct the study which was collected from respondents through the interview.
3.1 Determination of Sample Size
This study includes the conscious peoples of Bangladesh for its population. The respondents were selected for this inquiry by using random sampling techniques. At present, there have around 100000000 adult people in Bangladesh. We determined our sample size from 60000000 conscious people of Bangladesh. The sample can be determined by using the following formula suggested by Yamane (1967)[1] with 5 percent sampling error. The formula used in this study is given away below.

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[1] Yamane, Taro. (1967). Statistics: An Introductory Analysis, 2nd Edition, New York: Harper and Row.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$
(1)

Where,
n = Sample Size
N= Population
e = Percentage of sampling error

(i)   Population[2] size is > 60000000 people
(ii)   Percentage of sampling error[3] is 5%

In calculating sample size[4] the following assumptions were made to determine, n = 399

3.2 Sample Sufficiency Test and Sphericity Test

The following table 1 (Table-1) provides information about to hypothesis of factor analysis. From the following table, we find out the sample sufficiency index KMO[5] by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin, which compares the sizes of the observed correlation coefficients to the sizes of the partial correlation coefficient for the sum of analysis variables is 79.1 percent and it is reliable because it is very near to 80 percent. In addition, supposition test of sphericity by the Bartlett's Test[6] (H_0: All correlation coefficients are not quite far from zero) is rejected on a level of statistical significance $p < 0.05$ for approx. For these data, Bartlett's Test is highly significant ($p < 0.001$). As a result, both acceptances for the conduct of factor analysis are satisfied and we can carry on it.

Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy		0.791
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1.921
	df.	300
	Sig.	0.000

3.3 Sample Distribution

To conduct this study 399 respondents were interviewed from seven divisions of Bangladesh. We selected our respondents from both male and female. Details of sample distribution are given in the following graphs.
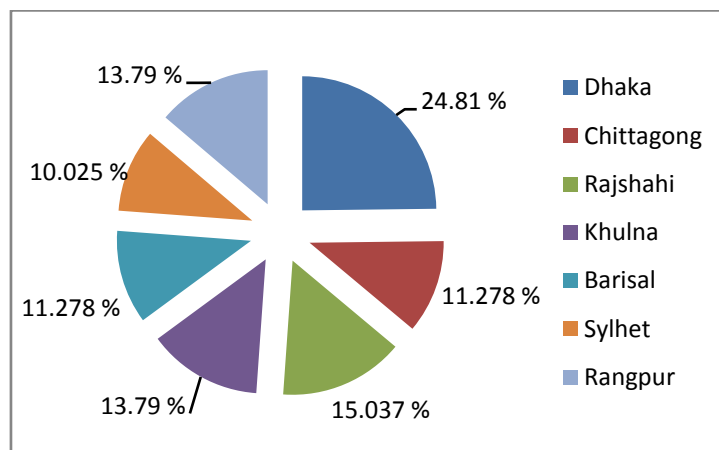

Figure 1 Division wise sample distribution

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[2] Population is a complete set of items that information is desired.

[3] Sampling error is the level of precision, is the range in which the true value of the population is estimated to be. This is range is expressed in percentage points.

[4] Sample size is a part of the population which is systematically determined and that represent the characteristics of the population.

[5] KMO is a measure of sampling adequacy and it is an index used to examine the appropriateness of factor analysis. Values below 0.5 imply that factor analysis may not be appropriate.

[6] Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is a test statistic used to examine the hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated in the population.
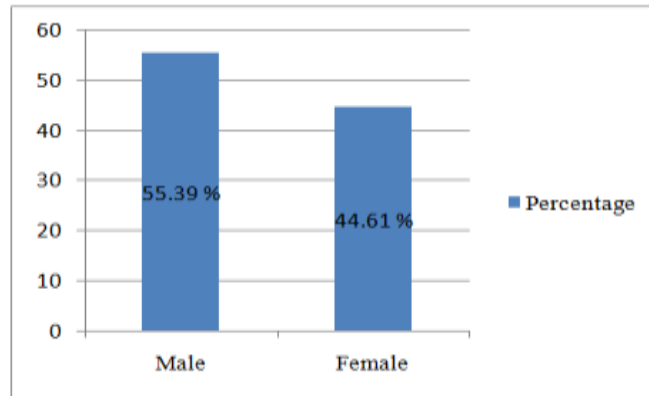
Figure 2 Gender wise sample distribution

3.4 Questionnaire Design and Test of Reliability

The questionnaire of the study was considered with Likert scale[7] method. Likert scale questionnaire was designed with 5 point scales which range from 5 to 1 where 5 is indicating strongly agree and 1 is indicating strongly disagree. Table 2 shows the reliability coefficient[8] of the questionnaire. It shows that the Cronbach's alpha[9] of the questionnaire is 0.812 which is excellently acceptable as per Nunnally (1978)[10].

Table 2: Reliability[11] statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.812	25

The questionnaire set up with following aspects of child marriage of Bangladesh such as, existing child marriage act, application of child marriage act, lack of monitoring and restrictions of local government agencies, absence of judicial punishment, lack of awareness, poverty, illiteracy, lack of consciousness about child marriage act, late marriage registration, age tempering, non-cooperation and corruption of marriage registrar and local imam, lack of social security for female child, eve teasing, romantic relation, greediness of dowry and political influences etc.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

A survey has been conducted among 221 male and 178 female respondents at the seven divisions of Bangladesh. Only primary sources of data were used in the study which was collected by interview through the questionnaire with random sampling technique. The interviewers were bachelor students of Sociology & Anthropology and Economics Department of Asian University of Bangladesh. Interviewers were properly trained on the matters representing the questionnaire for data collection before resuming the interview. All the data were collected from August 2016 to May 2017.

3.6 Data Analysis methods

This study was used some statistical data analysis method. Factor analysis[12] with an orthogonal rotation (Varimax)[13] using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) program was used to reduce the items to impact factors. Inferential statistics[14] were used to analyze the data. Multiple Regression Analysis[15] was used to show the relationships among the dependent and independent variables for developing a model of this study.

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[7] Likert scale is a five or seven point scale which is used to allow the individual to express how much they agree or disagree with a particular statement.

[8] A measure of the accuracy of a test or measuring instrument obtained by measuring the same individuals twice and computing the correlation of the two sets of measures.

[9] Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency that is how closely related a set of items are as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability.

[10] Nunnally (1978) offered a rule of thumb of 0.7. More recently, one tends to see 0.8 cited as a minimum alpha. One thing to keep in mind is that alpha is heavily dependent on the number of items composing the scale. Even using items with poor internal consistency you can get a reliable scale if your scale is long enough.

[11] Reliability refers to the consistency or repeatability of an operationalized measure.

[12] Factor analysis is an explorative analysis. Factor Analysis reduces the information in a model by reducing the dimensions of the observations.

[13] Varimax rotation is an orthogonal rotation of the factor axes to maximize the variance of the squared loadings of a factor (column) on all the variables (rows) in a factor matrix, which has the effect of differentiating the original variables by extracted factor. Each factor will tend to have either large or small loading of any particular variable. A varimax solution yields results which make it as easy as possible to identify each variable with a single factor. This is the most common rotation option.

[14] Inferential statistics is concerned with making predictions or inferences about a population from observations and analysis of a sample.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study was used some statistical measurement for analyzing data and got some findings. Factor analysis was used to reduce the items to impact factors related to the child marriage in Bangladesh. Factor analysis identified the number of nine factors that impact the child marriage in Bangladesh. The result shows that the communalities of the variables are quite high (The average communality is greater than 0.6) indicating that the variables used in the data set are highly cohesive in nature. (Appendix 1). Result also shows that there are nine factors as a whole affect the child marriage in Bangladesh, such as Marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar (18.565%), Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents (8.291%), Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration (6.870%), Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society (5.276%), Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty (5.221%), Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law (4.650%), Tampering of age from birth registration index, Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment (4.297%), Illiteracy and lack of awareness (4.222%), and Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act (4.019%). (Table 3). Appendices 2-10 show that the details of the variables that influenced the child marriage in Bangladesh.

Table 3 Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
Marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar	4.641	18.565	18.565
Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents	2.073	8.291	26.856
Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration	1.718	6.870	33.726
Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society	1.319	5.276	39.002
Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty	1.305	5.221	44.223
Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law	1.163	4.650	48.873
Tampering of age from birth registration index, Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment	1.074	4.297	53.170
Illiteracy and lack of awareness	1.056	4.222	57.392
Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act	1.005	4.019	61.411

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. (PCA)

Multiple Regression Analysis shows that there are nine factors that identified by the factor analysis can explain about 77.6 % of the overall scenario of child marriage in Bangladesh. This means that the identified factors through this analysis highly important and the model developed in this study are a good fit and significant. The correlation is 0.881 indicates higher the level of correlations between dependent and independent variables of the model.(Table 4)

Table 4 Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.881[a]	.776	.770	.299	1.760

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[15] In statistics, regression analysis is a statistical process for estimating the relationships among variables. It includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables when the focus is on the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. More specifically, regression analysis helps one understand how the typical value of the dependent variable (or 'Criterion Variable') changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the other independent variables are held fixed.

a. Predictors: (Constant), REGR factor score 9 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 8 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 7 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 6 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 5 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 4 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 3 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1

b. Dependent Variable: OVERALL

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) [16] shows that the identified factors by this analysis collectively significantly related to the dependent variable. This means that the identified factors of this analysis significantly related to the child marriage of Bangladesh. (Table 5). If these factors are changed, this will be radically reduced the child marriage in Bangladesh.

Table 5 ANOVA[b]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	120.458	9	13.384	149.329	.000[a]
Residual	34.866	389	.090		
Total	155.323	398			

a. Predictors: (Constant), REGR factor score 9 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 8 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 7 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 6 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 5 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 4 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 3 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1, REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1

b. Dependent Variable: OVERALL

After identifying the factors, Multiple regression analysis has been conducted to identify the individual relationship with the child marriage in Bangladesh. Table 6 shows that the identified factors through factor analysis are individually significantly related to the overall scenario of child marriage in Bangladesh. The identified factors are Marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar (15.299), Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents (16.442), Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration (12.651), Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society (12.451), Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty (11.950), Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law (13.333), Tampering of age from birth registration index, Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment (8.629), Illiteracy and lack of awareness (9.665) and Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act (6.005) are significantly related to the child marriage of Bangladesh.

Table 6 Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	3.662	.015		244.309	.000
Marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar	.230	.015	.368	15.299	.000
Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents	.247	.015	.395	16.442	.000
Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration	.190	.015	.304	12.651	.000
Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society	.187	.015	.299	12.451	.000
Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty	.179	.015	.287	11.950	.000
Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law	.200	.015	.320	13.333	.000
Tampering of age from birth registration index , Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment	.129	.015	.207	8.629	.000
Illiteracy and lack of awareness	.145	.015	.232	9.665	.000
Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act	.090	.015	.144	6.005	.000

a. Dependent Variable: OVERALL

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[16] Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used to determine whether there are any significant differences between the means of two or more independent (unrelated) groups.

V. DISCUSSION

The main purpose of this study was to find out the contemporary factors for child marriage which is promoting the rate of child marriage in Bangladesh. Another purpose of the study is to show the level of influence of identified factors and the statistically significant relationship between contemporary factors and child marriage.

5.1 Summary of the findings

Our study got some findings after analyzing the data. Factor analysis has identified the number of nine factors that are highly affecting the child marriage issues in Bangladesh. The identified most important factors and their level of influence of child marriage are marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar (18.565%), Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents (8.291%), Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration (6.870%), Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society (5.276%), Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty (5.221%), Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law (4.650 %), Tampering of age from birth registration index, Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment (4.297%), Illiteracy and lack of awareness (4.222%) and Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act (4.019%). The nine factors as a whole (61.411%) significantly influenced the child marriage in Bangladesh. Multiple regression analysis shows that all the identified factors are significantly related to the child marriage. Moreover, our study empirically validated and our results indicate that there has the significant relationship between identified factors and child marriage.

5.2 Managerial Implications

Our study suggests that if there is a change in identified factors, there will be changed in the overall scenario of child marriage in Bangladesh. This means that the rate of child marriage must be decreased. If the concerned line organizations take several initiatives against child marriage such as stop marriage without registration and enact a new act that instructs registration must need at the time of marriage, strictly protect age tempering from birth registration index through local government, properly apply child marriage act, ensure administrative restriction and proper monitoring along with ensure judicial punishment against child marriage, make sure social security and financial support for female child, stop political influences in child marriage and make strict law against child marriage, make an act against dowry, aware the people against child marriage through government and non-government agencies, family, parents, teachers and imams, more than that if it is to minimize the gender inequality and patriarchal mentality from the society, it will be definitely decreased the rate of child marriage in Bangladesh.

5.3 Limitations of the study

There are some limitations in our study. The first limitation of the study is that we did not focus on the relationship between social class and child marriage. The second limitation might be the omission of some important traditional causes such as a concept of purity of the female child, Guardian, religious and social superstitions etc. The third shortcoming of this study is that it did not focus on religious base as well as rural-urban comparison about the factors for child marriage. Another potential weakness of the study is that this study did not discuss the impact of child marriage.

5.4 Recommendations for future research

This study has acknowledged the contemporary impact factors for child marriage in Bangladesh and show the level of influence of individual factors as well as the significant relationship between identified factors and child marriage. But it did not include some issues about child marriage such as its traditional factors, rural-urban and religious group-wise comparison and the socioeconomic impact of child marriage in Bangladesh. These distinguish shortcomings could encourage future researchers for further study in this regard.

Appendices
Appendix 1 Communalities of the variables

Sl. No.	Name of the variables	Initial	Extraction
VAR01	Existing law of this country is not helpful to prevent child marriage	1.000	.560
VAR02	Child marriage is not being possible to prevent due to the lack of apply of child marriage act	1.000	.554
VAR03	Child marriage is increasing due to the lack of awareness about child marriage act	1.000	.651
VAR04	The lack of monitoring of local government administration	1.000	.616

VAR05	The lack of administrative restriction	1.000	.656
VAR06	The absence of judicial punishment for child marriage	1.000	.559
VAR07	The cooperation of local government representative	1.000	.612
VAR08	There is no interruption of ruling government supporter against child marriage	1.000	.615
VAR09	Tampering of birth registration certificate	1.000	.680
VAR10	Late marriage registration	1.000	.540
VAR11	The corruption of marriage registrar	1.000	.623
VAR12	Non-cooperation of marriage registrar and local religious Imam	1.000	.695
VAR13	Marriage without registration through local Imam	1.000	.657
VAR14	Poverty	1.000	.630
VAR15	Lack of social security for female child	1.000	.623
VAR16	Greediness of dowry of male child family	1.000	.568
VAR17	Eve teasing	1.000	.613
VAR18	Romantic relationship or affair	1.000	.577
VAR19	Family illiteracy	1.000	.683
VAR20	Religious orthodox	1.000	.617
VAR21	Afraid of admeasure for female child	1.000	.723
VAR22	Lack of awareness about child marriage	1.000	.555
VAR23	Afraid for providing educational expenditure	1.000	.633
VAR24	Gender inequality	1.000	.589
VAR25	Patriarchal pattern of society	1.000	.525

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Appendix 2 Marriage without registration and corruption of local marriage registrar

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Non-cooperation of marriage registrar and local religious Imam	.774
2.	Marriage without registration through local Imam	.764
3.	The corruption of marriage registrar	.698

Appendix 3 Lack of social security for female child and greediness of dowry of male child parents

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Lack of social security for female child	.746
2.	Eve teasing	.696
3.	Romantic relationship or affair	.559
4.	Greediness of dowry of male child family	.447

Appendix 4 Lack of administrative restriction and monitoring of local government administration

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	The lack of administrative restriction	.749
2.	The lack of monitoring of local government administration	.714

Appendix 5 Gender inequality and influences of patriarchal society

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Gender inequality	.708
2.	Patriarchal pattern of society	.650
3.	Religious orthodox	.362

Appendix 6 Afraid of admeasure for female child and poverty

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Afraid of admeasure for female child	.816
2.	Afraid for providing educational expenditure	.712
3.	Poverty	.505

Appendix 7 Political influences of local government representatives and ineffective existing law

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	The political influences of local government representative	.725
2.	There is no interruption of ruling government supporter against child marriage	.707
3.	Existing law of this country is not helpful to prevent child marriage	.461

Appendix 8 Tampering of age from birth registration index, Late marriage registration and absence of judicial punishment

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Tampering of age from birth registration index	.790
2.	Late marriage registration	.539
3.	The absence of judicial punishment for child marriage	.503

Appendix 9 Illiteracy and lack of awareness

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Family illiteracy	.780
2.	Lack of awareness about child marriage	.581

Appendix 10 Lack of awareness and applying of child marriage act

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Child marriage is increasing due to the lack of awareness about child marriage act	.742
2.	Child marriage is not being possible to prevent due to the lack of applying of child marriage act	.509

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