

**REPORT ON  
CONSULTATION MEET ON PREVENTION OF CHILD  
MARRIAGE IN NORTHEASTERN STATES OF INDIA**

**Organised By  
National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development  
(NIPCCD)  
Regional Centre, Guwahati  
(July 2 – 3, 2019)**



**Submitted By  
FRANCIS LALTHAENGA  
Counsellor  
MSCPCR**

**Government of Mizoram  
Mizoram State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MSCPCR)  
B-50, J. Lalsangzuala Building  
Mission Veng, Aizawl  
Mizoram - 796001**

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## **PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

As participant of the consultation meet, representing MSCPCR, I wish to place on record my thanks to MSCPCR for giving me the opportunity to attend such crucial Consultation Meet on the Prevention of Child Marriage in Northeastern States of India.

The idea of *Consultation Meet on Prevention of Child Marriage in Northeastern States of India* came up only very rarely, and this meeting happened to be one of its kinds since the inception of NIPCCD, as reported by the faculty. The meeting had been a wonderful exercise of collaboration from experts and representatives from various Government Departments and NGOs, etc. all over from Northeast India, including UNICEF. I have the pleasant privilege of being able to attend the meeting and to present a report on the same.

The meeting seems to indicate that by and large, the issue of child marriage has been a pitiable problem, which has been sidelined and ignored by the general population. As much as POCSO Act or JJ Act is known to the people, the issue of Child Marriage is being forgotten and not given equal attention.

While there might be some general discussions and presentations about child marriage in Northeastern States of India - the nuances and its prevalence of child marriage, I personally think the broad indication and solution that emerges from the meeting are all worth reflecting for the implication they have on the urgent need to create awareness on child marriage, formulating policy and strategy in order to combat child marriage in the state of Mizoram.

**Sd/-**

**Francis Lalthaenga**

Counsellor

Mizoram State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

## CONCEPT NOTE : BACKDROP TO CHILD MARRIAGE

*(Dr. (Smt.) Manju Dhoundiyal, Deputy Director, NIPCCD)*

Child marriage is both a symptom and consequence of several factors, such as –

- Caste
- Class
- Religion
- Poverty/Economic inequality
- Lack of Education
- Perpetration of patriarchal relations
- Cultural perspectives
- Gender inequality

✚ Economical issue within family, where a girl child is treated or mistreated as mere commodity leads to parents marrying off their daughters before they reached maturity. In a bid to reduce costs on the family, and to enable its economic strength by making money available for food, health and even education of the sons born to the family.

✚ In some communities, child marriage is deemed a transaction, and for many families, a daughter might be the only available commodity, or the only remaining commodity to be traded

✚ Under POCSO Act, 2012, a girl below 18 years who though had committed consensual sex still does imply statutory rape. On the other hand, in the case of child marriage, a girl below 18 years who is married off is considered unsanctioned act in many cases and in different socio-religious-cultural context in India. For example, the Personal Status Law of Muslims, 1991, allows the marriage of a girl from puberty. 10 years old can be married with judicial authorization. It obviously is the same act perpetrated upon a girl child, yet, they are not treated, apprehended nor prosecuted in the same

manner. The astute lack of translation from document to practice renders the law toothless, and as good as non-existent.

- ✚ There should be proper mechanisms and policies drafted therefore in order to prevent child marriage, protect children against child marriage and hence prosecute the offenders of Prohibition of Child Marriage (PCM) Act, 2006.
- ✚ The State Government and the Central Government should employ credible schemes in order to prevent, curb and protect children from the horrendous social evil of child marriage.
- ✚ The State Government should also design district specific strategies to prevent child marriage.

## **ADDRESS**

*Dr. Sunita Changkakati, Chairperson, ASCPCR, Assam*

- The prohibition and prevention of child marriage should disseminate from the ground level.
- The role of Internet Social Media (ISM) – Children today could easily access internet through Smart Phones, Computers, etc. Children interact and share information through ISM. At the same time, children are also exposed easily to the negative influence and evil content of ISM. Vulgar and explicit contents the children accessed to and came across through ISM could hamper and destroy the minds of the young people. Consequently, they could become an easy victim of child marriage, human trafficking, sexual abuse, etc.

## COMBATING CHILD MARRIAGE – SOME PERSPECTIVES:

### Child Marriage – A Situational Analysis in the context of North East India

*Dr. Bandana Bhuyan, Former Regional Director, NIPCCD*

- ◆ Present scenario
    - National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS4) – Appendix A
    - District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS4) – Appendix B
- The above data testify the Prevalence & Incidences of Child Marriage across the country.
- ◆ There is an unusual and alarming misconception, misunderstanding and misinterpretation of what Sexuality and Sexual behaviour is among the young people today. Pre-marital sex among teenagers and Teenage pregnancy is wreaking our societies today. Elopement among teenagers is becoming common. Ignorance about right time for marriage is apparent. Hence, religious values, moral and ethics have to be readdressed urgently in order to ensure that children are prevented and protected from untoward behaviours.
  - ◆ School dropout children are more vulnerable to child marriage. For example, in the state of Assam, many school going children residing in the Tea Garden of Assam, inadvertently stopped going to school during harvesting time of tea. The parents go out to harvest/pluck tea leaves, while the school going children remain/stay at home, foregoing schooling. This consequently hampered their studies, they lose interest to study or go to school again after such breaks and inconsistency. As a result, they become easy victims of child marriage.
  - ◆ The social norms of some communities do not really detest child marriage. Even if some members of the community do realize that child marriage is evil, they do not want to raise their voice against it in order to avoid indignation from the community at large. Because, child marriage is not considered as something wrong or



unusual. As a result, no reporting of child marriage incidences is made to the authority. People tend to wash their hands saying - Why should I poke my nose? It is their decision.

◆ Advocacy to Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2010: Children go to school for the sake of going. They do not care about the importance of education. They have no interest for studies. Therefore, they are not regular in attending school. Similarly, on the part of the School authority and the education imparter, there is a significant role played by them in order to prevent child marriage. The question arises therefore - When the institution do not provide proper and credible education, could this relate consequently to the prevalence of Child Marriage?

◆ Unfortunately, children living in the Refugee Camps, displaced communities and Ethnic conflict areas are more vulnerable to child marriage. Due to the harsh environment and circumstances are living in, children are burden for parents. As a result, they are married off quickly before they reached the right age of marriage.

## Issues and Challenges in Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage (PCM) Act, 2006

*Shri Surendra Kumar, IPS, IGP (Crimes), Guwahati*

- \* An Act is not an offence with the law or the customary law of the state. Nevertheless, there could be instances where the Act is in conflict with the law. As a result, there is resistance from the society. This is the consequences of peoples' ignorance and lack of awareness.
- \* Knowledge about Child Marriage is low among the Police personnel.
- \* Lack of traceable data and unreported cases
- \* People avoid or are reluctant to report the incidences of child marriage in order to maintain good relationship and rapport within the community/society/locality they live in.
- \* In the state of Assam, in the year 2014, only 4 cases of child marriage is being reported. In the year 2015, the reported case of child marriage rose to 14.
- \* There is discrepancy and contradictory explanation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 itself. It does not sync within the Act itself. For example, Section 9 of the Act reads – ***Punishment for male adult marrying a child.*** – *Whoever, being a male adult above eighteen years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years or fine which may extend to on lakh rupees or with both.* On the other hand, Section 2(a) of the same act reads – **Definitions.** – *(a) "child" means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age;*
- \* There is contradiction and opposition between the definition of Void Marriage and Legal Marriage.
- \* Marriage can be regarded and considered legal because it is solemnized. Hence, legally the under aged could be legally husband and wife. It may not be considered a

void marriage. Therefore, there should not be a concept of void marriage until the court did nullify the marriage.

\* Another problem or hurdle that the Police personnel are facing in order to take action against cases that have been reported to them is the non-availability of age determination proof (Birth Certificate/Epic Identity Card/Adhaar Card, etc.) of the accused or alleged persons contracting the child marriage. Hence, the police personnel cannot but have to acquit the alleged offenders or contracting the child marriage.

\* When there is conflict between Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and the Personal Law, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 must overwrite the Personal Law in any circumstances.

\* Another lacuna that has to be clarified in the deliberation of the act is found in the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section 2 (14)** “**child in need of care and protection**” means a child who is – *(xii) at imminent risk of marriage before attaining the age of marriage and whose parents, family members, guardian and any other persons are likely to be responsible for solemnization of such marriage.* Here, the Act did mention only of the child who is at **imminent risk** of marriage before attaining the age of marriage; On the other hand, there is no construed provision made for the **victim** of child marriage.

**Section 13 (1-10) of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006** speaks of the **Power of court to issue Injunction prohibiting child marriages.** Similarly the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section 9 (1) & (2); Section 10 (1) & Section 11** also did mention in consolidation with the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 on the procedure and the process by which the offender is to be prosecuted and how action is to be taken – as follow:

**Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section 9 (1).** When a Magistrate, not empowered to exercise the powers of the Board under this Act is of the opinion that the person alleged to have committed the offence and brought before him is a child, he shall, without any delay, record such opinion and

forward the child immediately along with the record of such proceedings to the Board having jurisdiction.

**Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section (2).** In case a person alleged to have committed an offence claims before a court other than a Board, that the person is a child or was a child on the date of commission of the offence, or if the court itself is of the opinion that the person was a child on the date of commission of the offence, the said court shall make an inquiry, take such evidence as may be necessary (but not an affidavit) to determine the age of such person, and shall record a finding on the matter, stating the age of the person as nearly as may be: Provided that such a claim may be raised before any court and it shall be recognized at any stage, even after final disposal of the case, and such a claim shall be determined in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act and the rules made thereunder even if the person has ceased to be a child on or before the date of commencement of this Act.

**Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section 10 (1).** As soon as a child alleged to be in conflict with law is apprehended by the police, such child shall be placed under the charge of the special juvenile police unit or the designated child welfare police officer, who shall produce the child before the Board without any loss of time but within a period of twenty-four hours of apprehending the child excluding the time necessary for the journey, from the place where such child was apprehended: Provided that in no case, a child alleged to be in conflict with law shall be placed in a police lockup or lodged in a jail.

**Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section 11.** Any person in whose charge a child in conflict with law is placed, shall while the order is in force, have responsibility of the said child, as if the said person was the child's parent and responsible for the child's maintenance:

Provided that the child shall continue in such person's charge for the period stated by the Board, notwithstanding that the said child is claimed by the parents or any other person except when the Board is of the opinion that the parent or any other person are fit to exercise charge over such child.

On the other hand, **Section 79 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** mentions - Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, whoever ostensibly engages a child and keeps him in bondage for the purpose of employment or withholds his earnings or uses such earning for his own purposes shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine of one lakh rupees. Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, the term “employment” shall also include selling goods and services, and entertainment in public places for economic gain.

Therefore, a counter question could be put forwarded as – Would not it be a cruelty done to the wife (since the marriage had been solemnized already) of an individual to be taken in custody of the Police, without being prosecuted without proof that the individual’s wife is a child?

So, the Acts mentioned above are asynchronous and are in contradiction in process of injunction and prosecution of the alleged offenders of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

### **Child Marriage Prohibition Officer**

District Child Protection Officers (DCPOs) are designated in some states.

In some states, Police Officers are also exclusively appointed in order to deal only with Child Marriage. However, the preference is not on the designation or being designated, but a dedicated officer.

Awareness is the key to prevent child marriage. It is not sufficient to treat and curb the symptoms.

The breeding ground of - Child Marriages, Sexual Offences, Juvenile delinquencies, etc. are all the same. Hence, proper implementation of the Government’s schemes, programmes, etc. are required and they are the key to solve these problems.

## Civil Society Initiatives for Prevention of Child Marriage

*Dr. Chiranjeeb Kakoty, Director, NESPYM, Guwahati*

\*Ignorance of the prevalence of child marriage in our area is a greater crime. We may not be aware of the fact that out of every three (3) marriage, one (1) marriage is a child marriage in our country.

\* In order to find out and tackle the loopholes in the issue of child marriage in our States, we should ask –

What is the ratio of Marriage Registration?

What is the percentage of Birth Registration?

How many Birth Certificates have been issued?

\* Another important question that we could ask ourselves when considering the social problem of child marriage is – Is it the Teachers' Problem? Do the teachers not teaching moral values to their students?

\*Sensitization is required in order to solve the problem of child marriage.

\*The older generation's way of ignoring the issue – 'I was married at 16 years of age, what's the problem?' While actually not willing to share the hidden problems of being married at such an early under aged. This way of evoking their experiences as acceptable and harmless could misguide the children.

\*The civil society must shout out loud and detest child marriage in all circumstances.

\*Liability: Rape victim testify that she'd be married by the accused. Thence, withdraw the case.

***"Children of today are citizens of today. Not citizens of tomorrow. We are not doing them charity. We are just facilitating their rights"***

\*Positive Parenting can bring about positive change in combating child marriage.

\*Consensus effort is required in order to prevent and prohibit child marriage.

\*Involvement of Religious is paramount in order to solve child marriage

\*It is not necessary to follow the same customs and practices followed in other countries.

## Coordination and Networking for Prevention of Child Marriage

*Shri Manna Biswas, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Guwahati*

In the context of the prohibition and prevention of child marriage, we could ask ourselves the following questions?

Q. The question is – based on what do we assess the prevalence of child marriage?

Q. Do we blame on someone else? Do we take the responsibility and do we make ourselves accountable for the prevalence of child marriage?

Q. What leads to child marriage? Do the girl citizens have aspirations? Are the girls allured by wealthy man? Could the same reason be the cause of human/girl trafficking?

Q. How do we ensure a girl child has aspirations and then reach or succeed therefore her aspirations in a safe environment?

Q. What are the effects of child marriage?

- Poor health
- Domestic violence
- Poor mental health
- Inadequate livelihood

\*We need to formulate and create strategies to accelerate change – Abolish child marriage.

\*We need to act together within a framework, through –

- 1) Implementation of policies, systems, services under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- 2) Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC)
- 3) Good connection and coordination between VLCPCs and Social Welfare Department.



- 4) Strengthening and facilitating – ASHA Volunteers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery in Nursing (ANMs),etc. in advocating and spreading awareness on the prohibition and prevention of child marriage.
- 5) Informing Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) immediately whenever there are such cases of child marriage in our community.
- 6) Diligent persuasion to prohibit and prevent child marriage and dissuade and convince the individuals who are at risk of contracting child marriage in all circumstances.
- 7) Media Advocacy
- 8) Constituency building and involving more and more people toward advocacy and prevention and prohibition of child marriage.
- 9) The utilization of the data and evidence, which are not influenced by feelings, and thus procure plans and strategies to combat child marriage based on the datum and evidences available.
- 10) Sharing of achievements, good practices among different agencies to motivate and inspire everyone who are fighting for the same cause.
- 11) Sponsorship by the concerned department, such as - Social Welfare Department. Giving special predilection for the school dropouts, and hence ensure them to continue either formal or non-formal education until they reach the right age for marriage.
- 12) Partnership –  
By establishing a Committee at – Village Level, Block Level and District Level.
- 13) Involvement of multilevel Agencies for the cause of prevention and prohibition of child marriage.
- 14) Inclusion of young people themselves who would be an agent to prevent and prohibit child marriage.
- 15) Continuum of investment on a child; until a child reach his/her independent stage
- 16) Skill development
- 17) Address all schemes related to children

- 18) Social protection & Social protection + (plus). This implies that a girl child who is studying in a school/college would be given recognition and appreciation, in the form of scholarships, rewards, prizes, etc. in a milestone method (after completion of every succeeding step or standard) Partnership
- 19) Institutional strengthening
- 20) Breaching services and schemes to the ignorant
- 21) Sharing of information related to the prevention and prohibition of child marriage in the whole community at large.

**COMMENTARY**

*Smt. IndraniPhukanTahbildar, Member, Assam State Commission for Protection of  
Child Rights (ASCPCR)*

- Empower the adolescents for combating the problem of child marriage
- Law alone cannot address or solve the problem of child marriage
- Conflict with the Acts vs. Customs
- It is not the question of void or not void marriage
- We need to create awareness
- Social engineering and reach the people

**PRESENTATION OF GROUP REPORTS & OPEN HOUSE  
DISCUSSION**

**Group I: Strategies for Social Mobilization for Prevention of Child Marriage**

**Facilitator: Ms. Anurita Hazarika, Director, NEN, Guwahati**

**Group II: Empowering the Adolescents for Combating Problem of Child  
Marriage**

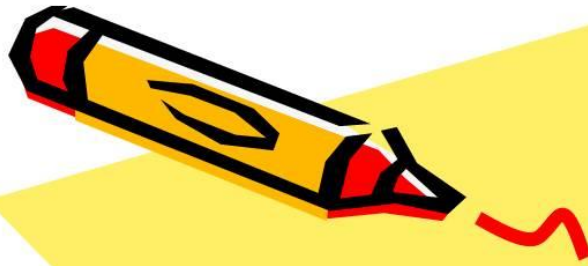
**Facilitator: Mrs. Indrani Phukan Tahbildar, Member ASCPCR, Assam**

**Group III: Development of Communication Strategies for Prevention of Child  
Marriage**

**Facilitator: Smti. Gamchi T.R. Marak, Vice Chairperson, Meghalaya State  
Commission for Women**

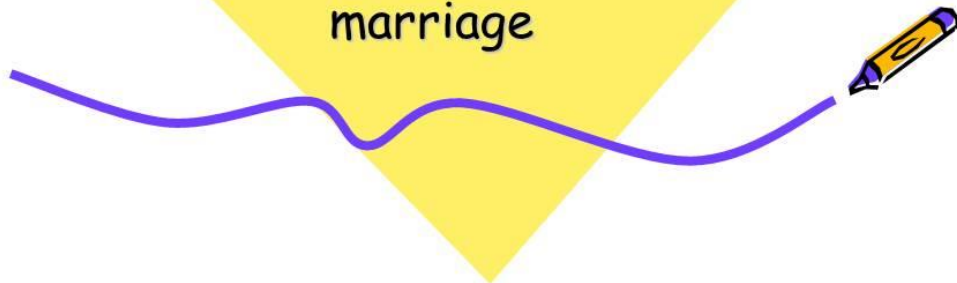
**Group IV: Challenges in Implementation of PCM Act**

**Facilitator: Shri Shaurav Saha, District Secretary, DLSA, Tripura**



## Presentation Group-1

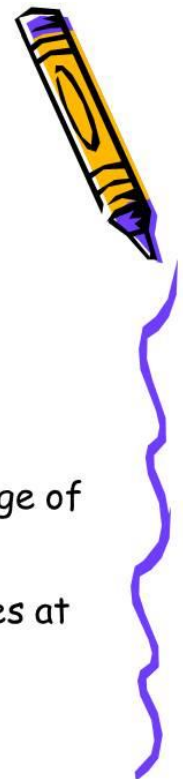
**Topic:** Strategies for social mobilization for prevention of child marriage



## Steps for mobilisation

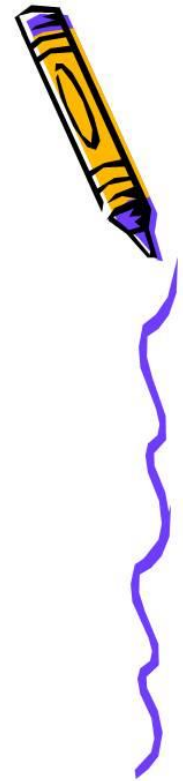
Primary:

- Functional & Accessible VLCPC (Village level Child Protection Committee) with
  - adequate infrastructure facilities
  - steady fund flow
  - mandated roles and responsibilities with accountability
- Selection of Representative from each village of that GP
- Capacity Building of Stakeholders, various committee members and target beneficiaries at different platforms such as SHG meeting, VHND\_health, PTM of schools, SMC, and mothers group, Religious platform etc.



## Secondary

- Mobilization of grassroot stakeholders
  - family
  - youth club
  - SHG
  - Adolescent club
  - Para Legal Volunteers
  - ASHA/ANM/VDP/AWW/KYK
  - Local groups/Faith leaders
  - Student union/NYK/NSS/NCC/Local NGOs



## Tertiary

Accessible Emergency Rapid Response Force

- Helplines-1098 (Childline)
- Nearest police station's contact nos
- VLCPC contact nos.
- BLCPC contact details
- Religious leaders
- Student union leader's contact nos
- Paralegal volunteers contact nos

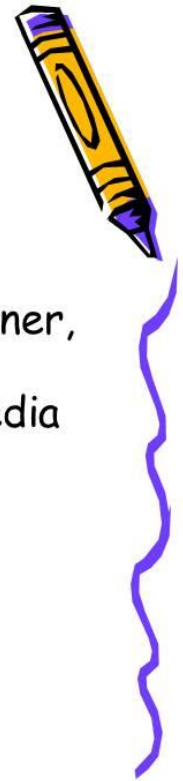


## Strategies

Mass mobilization through

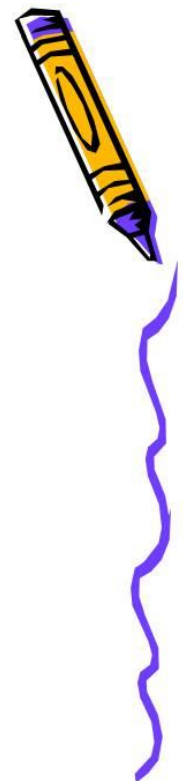
- Street play
- IEC in local languages, eg. poster, banner, leaflet and wall painting
- Advertisement through electronic media and print media.

-----to address linkages between school drop out, child marriage and child trafficking .



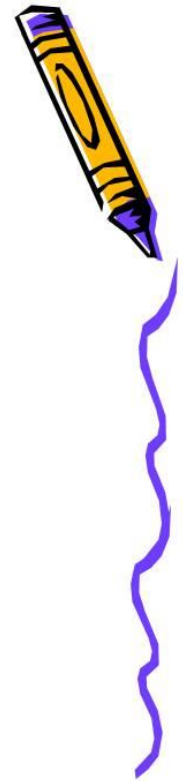
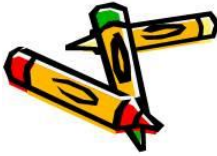
## Challenges

To institute of VLCPC across the state and make them functional



## Team members

- Sadananda, Deputy Member Secretary, Manipur, SLSA
- Mr. Kobindra Warisa, PO, DCPO, Darrang
- Ms. Anurita Kashyap,
- Mr. Robin Ch. Phukan, SI of Police
- Mr. Binoy Bhattacharyee, Member JJB, Dhubri
- Mr. Prasanta Kr. Chakraborty, Samagra Siksha
- Ms. Pran Purnima Borah, State RBSK Consultant, NHM
- Ms. Mamani Saikia, DPC, AMSS/JJb Member Goalpara
- Ms. Rashmi Rekha Sarmah, Member, JJB,
- Ms. Kalyani Khaklari, Member, CWC, Kamrup M
- Ms. Dipanjoli Das, Member, JJB, Bongaigaon
- Dhanjit Choudhury, DCPO, Baksa
- Mr. Swarup Bhatta, Executive Coordinator, NESPYM
- Mr. Birinchi Dutta, Childline, Dibrugarh
- Mr. Mithun Dutta, Childline, Tinsukia



## Thank you





## Empowering Adolescents for Combating problem of Child Marriage

### Adolescent as a strength of the Nation-

- Adolescents aged 10-19 years constitute about one-fourth of India's population and young people aged 10-24 years about one – third of the population. This large cohort of young people represents a great demographic dividend with the potential to contribute to India's socio –economic growth and development. In order to realize this potential to the fullest, young people must be healthy, educated and equipped with information skills and confidence that would enable them to contribute to their communities .

## How to empower adolescent ?

- Formation of adolescent groups in community level
- Provide them proper training in regards to Child Protection and Child marriage.

1

## How to form Adolescent groups?

- To create Child protection cell in every schools with 7 members. 5 student and 2 will be SMC members.
- Utilizing the existing volunteers groups like scouts and guides, NCC, NSS, NYK, young student union, faith group, young religious leaders, community leaders and children's from informal schools.

## Modus Operandi for training

### 1. Development of a guideline with SOP

- Roles and responsibility of adolescents.-
- Reasons of child marriage
- Impact of child marriage.
- Empowered with the knowledge of national strategies like
  - (a) Law enforcement- through capacity building on laws, by strengthening existing machineries of the system
  - (b) Girl empowerment- by providing life skills , protection skills
  - (c) Community Mobilization – working with the community

- Knowledge of national and state government schemes and policies so that they can sensitize the community or individuals by connecting them with social schemes and policies.
- Role and responsibility of stake holders.
- Understanding of existing mechanism and connect them with it.
- Laws and Act related to Child protection and Child marriage.
- Physical education training for self defense.
- Impact of social media and proper utilization of the same.
- Counseling
- Case Study through role play so that they can understand the utilization of govt machineries in different cases.

## 2. Implementation and execution-

- Village level – creating bal panchayats in villages and connecting them with PRI.
- Data collection
  - (a) Pregnant women.
  - (b) Infant and new born.
  - (c) School drop outs.
  - (d) Child Labour.
  - (e) Migrated population of childrenThis will help to connect them with social schemes .
- Weekend schools and Monthly Choupal for discussions
- Development of IC Materials .
- Through Street plays.
- Encouraging creative writing like eassy, poem so that children in distress can unleash their feeling .
- Developing a mobile app as a platform to create awareness and also for reporting cases
- Creating child marriage hotline number.

- Connecting them with age appropriate skill development programs in village ,block, districts or state levels.
- Organizing children conclaves in zones, state ,regional and nation levels . So that they can share their ideas and best practices
- To create convergence among stake holders.



## Importance of empowering adolescents

- Making them a part of social change.
- This will give them directions for proper utilization of their potential ,resources and time.
- Will add values in their life.
- This will help the adolescents to become more responsible towards their family , community and nation.
- Development of Knowledge.
- It will encourage them to think more creatively and critically .
- Challenges handling capacity.
- It will help them to boost their Self confidence, so that they can live a dignified life.
- Peer motivation for change.
- Skill development
- Connectivity with the Adult group will also increases

## Monitoring-

- Monitoring of such activities should be taken care by the District administration through-
  - (a)Regular monthly reporting with proper plan of action.
  - (b)Quarterly Appraisals
- To create convergence ,these reports should we send to all the line departments.
  - (a) Reports must carry facts finding.
  - (b) Observations
  - (c) Recommendation to all the responsible authorities/departments, so that implementation and execution can be done in a systematic procedure .
  - (d) Action taken report

# COMMUNICATION STRATEGY ON PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

## GROUP - 3



## COMMUNICATION EQUATION

- What you hear
- Tone of voice
- Vocal clarity
- Verbal expressiveness



40%

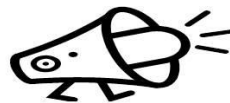
### What you see or feel

- Facial expression
- Dress and grooming
- Posture
- Eye contact
- Touch
- Gesture



50%

- WORDS ...



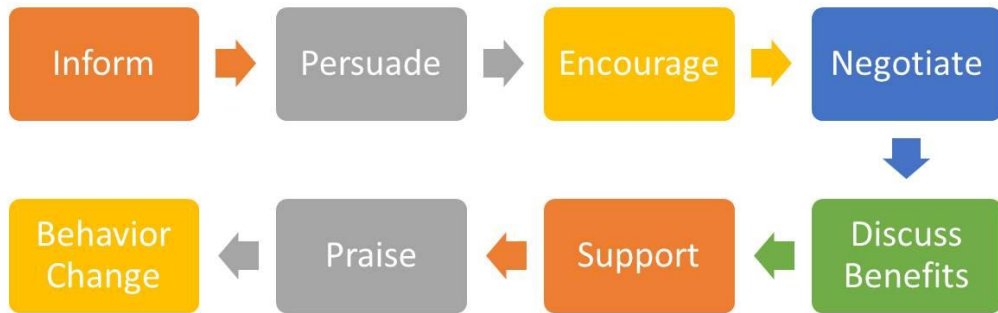
10%

COMMUNICATION CLASSIFICATION			
<b>Inter Personnel Communication</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Friends</li><li>2. Mother Meeting</li><li>3. Neighbour</li><li>4. Influential's</li><li>5. Mahila Mandal</li><li>6. Headman Meeting</li><li>7. Health Functionaries (ANM/ASHA/AWW)</li></ol>	<b>Traditional Media</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Puppetry</li><li>2. Street Plays</li><li>3. Drama</li><li>4. Dances</li><li>5. Drum/ Mike</li><li>6. Street Plays</li><li>7. Story Telling</li></ol>	<b>Group Communication</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Puppetry</li><li>2. Street Plays</li><li>3. Drama</li><li>4. Dances</li><li>5. Drum/ Mike</li><li>6. Street Plays</li><li>7. Story Telling</li></ol>	<b>MASS Communication</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Radio</li><li>2. Newspaper</li><li>3. Television</li><li>4. Internet News</li><li>5. Printed News</li><li>6. Doordarshan</li></ol>

**Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC)**



## SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC)



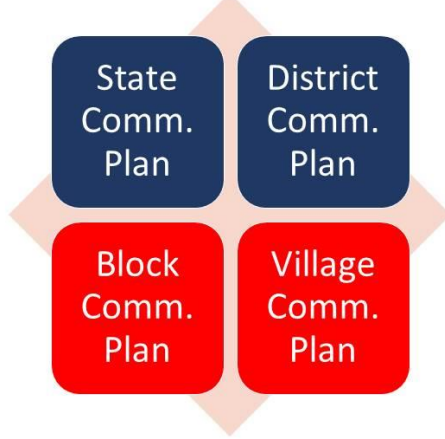
## LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION PLAN



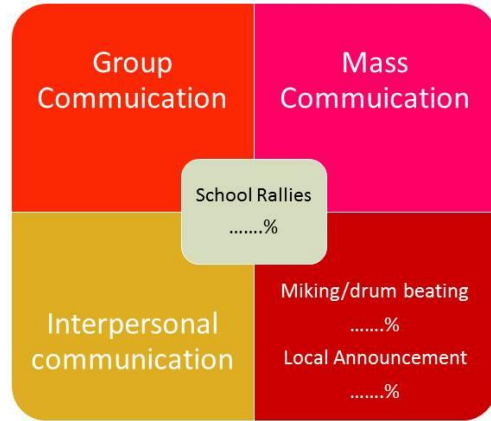


# COMMUNICATION PLAN

## COMMUNICATION PLAN - LEVEL



## Social Mobilization



# State/ District/ Block/ Village Communication Plan

## VILLAGE LEVEL COMMUNICATION PLAN

Quarter: Q 1 / Q2 / Q3 / Q4

Block Name: .....	Headman Name:.....	Name of Village: .....	ANM:..... Village 1.....	SC :..... Village 2.....	Date:.././..... Village 3.....
Village Name:.....		Name of Session Site:			
<b>Activities</b>					
1. <b>Miking / drum beating</b> - Name and contact number					
2. <b>Mosque announcement</b> - Contact person and number - announcement time					
3. <b>Meetings</b> (Mothers meeting, AWW meeting, etc -Contact person and number - Monthly / weekly )					
4. <b>VCPC meeting</b> - contact person and number - location - attended by ANM Monthly / weekly - enter date					
5. <b>School Rallies</b> - school name and contact person with number (once a month in villages on rotation)					
6. <b>Celebrations / Special Days</b> (eg Mothers day, health day etc) - contact person and number					
7. <b>Wall paintings</b> - Total No/ locations					
8. <b>Banners - identify 4 key locations</b> - Ensure display at least one day before RI day					
9. <b>Painting competition / Exhibition</b> - (once a quarter -school name and contact person with number					
10. <b>Posters</b> - identify 5 key locations ( other than Panchayat ghar, Ration store, AWW centre, Sub centre, Bus stand) - ensure display at least 2 days before RI day					
11. <b>Pamphlets / Leaflets</b> - available with - contact person name and number - distribute before RI session day					
12. <b>Counselling aids / job aids</b> (flip books etc.) - available with - contact person name and number					
13. <b>Any other Activity:</b>					
<b>Manpower involvement - with contact number:</b>					
Name of ASHA					
Name of AWW					
Name of Mobilizer / CMC					
Name of Community Influencer					
Name of PRI/ Head Man					

- a) Mid-media plan
- b) Social Mobilization/ IPC plan
- c) Advocacy Plan
- d) Social Media Plan
- e) Capacity Building Plan for IPC

Date:

Signature of Headman

## VILLAGE COMMUNICATION PLAN

S. No.		1	
Name of Village/Urban Area			
Social mobilization activities	Mother's meeting	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Community/ Influencer's meeting	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Village Child Protection Committee meeting	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Govt. school teachers/ AWW orientation/coordination meeting	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Private school / Govt School/ AWC meeting	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Parent Teachers Meeting	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Rallies	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Church/ Mosque /Temple announcement	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	IPC sessions	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
	Others (specify).....	Date & Time .....	Responsible person.....
Med-media activities	Posters/ Banners/ Hoardings in community	Numbers.....	
	Posters/ Banners in Schools	Numbers.....	
	Leaflets for community	Numbers.....	
	Leaflets for Schools/ AWC	Numbers.....	
	Any other activity		

## BLOCK LEVEL COMMUNICATION PLAN-1

Name of the District:		Name of Block unit:	Name of BDO:
		Village 1:.....	Village 2:.....
Advocacy	BTF meeting for Child Protection in Block level	Date:	Date:
		Responsible person:	Responsible person:
	Meeting with School principals & Nodal officer (Govt. )	Date:	Date:
	Meeting with AWW & ICDS Supervisors	Responsible person:	Responsible person:
	Meeting with School principals & Nodal officer (Pvt.)	Date:	Date:
		Responsible person:	Responsible person:
	Block Child Protection Core group meeting	Date:	Date:
		Responsible person:	Responsible person:
	Block microplanning meeting (For communication)	Date:	Date:
		Responsible person:	Responsible person:
Capacity Building	Orientation of ANMs (For CP communication)	Date:	Date:
		Responsible person:	Responsible person:
	Orientation of ASHAs/AWWs (For CP communication)	Date:	Date:
		Responsible person:	Responsible person:
Social Media	WhatsApp messaging (with any group )	Members: Frequency:	Members: Frequency:
	Other		

## BLOCK LEVEL COMMUNICATION PLAN-2

Name of district:		Name of Block:		Name of BDO:			
		Block Total	Village 1	Village 2	Village 3	Village 4	Village 5
<b>Social Mobilization</b>	Mother's meeting						
	Community/ Influencer's meeting						
	Govt. school teachers orientation/coordination meeting						
	Private school meeting						
	Parent Teachers Meeting						
	Rallies						
	Church/ Mosque/Temple announcement						
	IPC sessions						
	Miking						
Others (specify							
<b>Mid media</b>	Posters in community						
	Posters in Schools						
	Leaflets for community						
	Leaflets for Schools						
	Leaflets for ANMs						
	Leaflets for ASHAs/AWWs						
	Leaflets for MOs						
Any other activity							

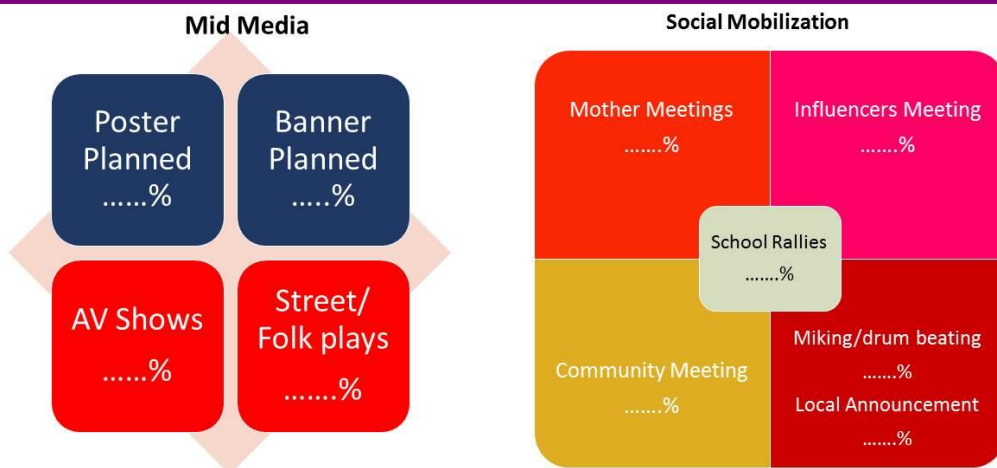
## STATE LEVEL COMMUNICATION PLAN-1

Name of the State:		State IEC/ Media officer:	
<b>Advocacy</b>	State Child Protection Committee meeting	Date:	Responsible person:
	Orientation of DP/NGO members	Date:	Responsible person:
	Orientation of Government Line Department	Date:	Responsible person:
	Formation of Core Group for Media management including crisis communication	Date:	Responsible person:
	Orientation of State Religious leaders or key influencers	Date:	Responsible person:
	Media Sensitization workshop	Date:	Responsible person:
	Identified local celebrity/brand ambassador for the campaign	Local celebrity: Date: Activities :	Resp. Person:
	State level Media round table	Date:	Responsible person:
Any Other	Date:	Responsible person:	
<b>Capacity Building</b>	State ToT including communication training for district officials	Date:	Responsible person:
	Training of Education department state officials	Date:	Responsible person:
<b>Social Media</b>	Constitution of task force for social media	Members:	Frequency:
	WhatsApp messaging	Members:	Frequency:
	Facebook/ Twitter / Blogs messaging	Members:	Frequency:
	Any other	Members:	Frequency:

## STATE LEVEL COMMUNICATION PLAN-2

Name of the state:		Name of State IEC/ Media officer:					
		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
<b>Advocacy</b>	DCPC meeting I						
	DCPC meeting II						
	Orientation of DP/NGO members						
	Orientation of Govt. School principal/ Nodal persons from urban area/ ICDS Supervisor of AWC						
	Orientation of Pvt. School nodal person and principals from urban area						
	Orientation of Religious leaders or key influencers						
	Media Advocacy workshop						
	Identified local celebrity/brand ambassador for the campaign						
<b>Capacity Building</b>	Any Other						
	Training of block level health functionaries i.e. BDO/ CDPO etc.						
	Training of Education department officials						
<b>Social Media</b>	Training of block level BDO/ CDPO etc.						
	Constitution of task force for social media						
	Facebook/ Twitter / Blogs messaging						
	WhatsApp messaging						

## District / Block/ Village IEC Planning





## Social Mobilization activities – Community Level

### VILLAGE LEVEL

1. Meeting with VCPC member
2. Meeting with Community leaders, Ward members, Sarpanch/ Headman, Gram Pradhan
3. Meeting with local youth clubs , NYKs and NSS
4. Meetings with local religious leaders ( for announcements – Church, mosques, temples, gurudwara)
5. Meetings with Kirtan dalis, Saat sangs, cultural groups , Priest Group
6. Meetings with women’s groups ( mahila samuh/ Self Help Group, Mothers Group)
7. Meetings with local NGOs, CBOs, Resource organizations
8. Meetings with men in the family ( after work hours)



## COMMUNICATION ACTIVITES

**Mothers Meeting**



**Religious leader involvement**



**State Media Workshop**



**SHG Meeting**



**MIKING**



**Beauty Competition**



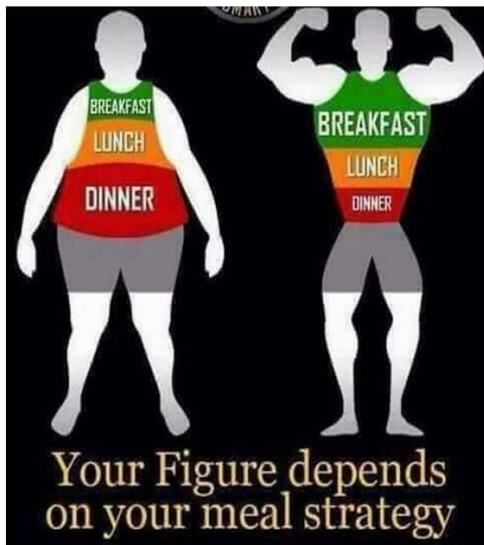
Religious Leaders Orientation



Communication Orientation through different Activity



Brand Ambassador





**BISA ONGMITTINGON**

**DAMBEMITTINGO ANNO DONGANI**

**CHAMPENGAGRI TURIM DONGRIMNABE**

**BISAKO OKO KEANI**

**ME'CHIK BISARANGNI JANGGI TANGANIO KUSI ONGANIKO CHA'MINOKA**

**DONTONGBO DAMBEMITTINGO ANNO DONGANIKO**

**Tamaku aro prakgipa basturangko jakkalanichi da aro ba knalo nangna gimangiko ra bagen**

**SUGGESTIONS**

1. Sensitization : Religious Leaders/ FBOs/ Media/ Teachers/ AWW/ Headman/ Priest/ Community Leaders/ Police/ FLWs/ CPC – all level/
2. Education : Specific Module in Classes on RCH, Physical Edu., Adol. Behavior
3. Brand Ambassador – State / District.
4. Ranking System amongst block.
5. Appreciation of Villages/ Blocks/ District / Persons.
6. Networking of all association: Labour, Taxi, Auto, Bus, NGOs, Students, Transgender, SHGs, Women Group etc.
7. Parents Teachers Meet & affidavit concept on CH Marriage
8. Accountability: Headman/ Notary/ Lawyer
9. Youth Events: Like Beauty/ Music/ Dance Competition
10. Spiritual Leaders: Pravachan, Bhagwat, Ramayan, Father, Maulwi

Lets Make things through Communication Skills

From **Negative**

To

**Positive**



THANKS



# **CHALLENGES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT 2006**

## **GROUP 4**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE ACT AND IT'S SALIENT FEATURES**

1. SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT.
2. DEFINITIONS.
3. CHILD MARRIAGES TO BE VOIDABLE.
4. PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE AND RESIDENCE TO FEMALE CHILD
5. CUSTODY AND MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN OF CHILD MARRIAGES.
6. LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN BORN OF CHILD MARRIAGE.
7. POWER OF DISTRICT COURT.
8. COURT TO WHICH PETITION SHOULD BE MADE.
9. PUNISHMENT.
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF VOID MARRIAGES.
11. OFFENCES.
12. CHILD MARRIAGE PROHIBITION OFFICERS.
13. PROTECTION OF ACTION TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH.

## CHALLENGEES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION

1. IN EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ACT AS TO DEFINITION OF CHILD AND VOIDABLE MARRIAGES.
2. LACK OF PROCEDURAL GUIDANCE.
3. CONFLICT OF POWER OF AUTHORITIES.
4. DOES NOT ADDRESS THE NON PENAL FACTORS.
5. FINANCIAL POWER NOT ADDRESSED.
6. SPECIAL POWER OF POLICE NOT CONFERRED.
7. SOCIAL ISSUES AS TO PREVENTION NOT ADDRESSED.
8. AGE DETERMINATION PROCEDURE OF THE CHILD NOT SPECIFIED.
9. ISSUES OF SPECIAL TASK FORCE NOT ADDRESSED.
10. NOT IN CONSONANCE WITH OTHER ACTS.
11. PROTECTION OF CHILD NOT INCLUSIVE.
12. NO SEPARATE PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL.
13. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION NOT PROVIDED.
14. PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE REPORTING CHILD MARRIAGES.

## SUGGESTIONS

- AMENDMENT TO THE ACT.
- RULES FOR CREATION AND FUNCTIONING OF STATUTORY BODIES AND THEIR POWERS
- NEED FOR GROWING AWARENESS OF THE CRIMINALITY OF FORCING CHILDREN INTO MARRIAGE.
- PROTECTIVE MECHANISM FOR PEOPLE REPORTING CHILD MARRIAGE
- RESOLVING CONFLICT OF POWER OF AUTHORITIES.
- ADDRESSING THE NON PENAL FACTORS.
- FINANCIAL POWER TO BE SPECIFIED
- SPECIAL POWER OF POLICE IN THE LINE OF J.J ACT
- SOCIAL ISSUES AS TO PREVENTION NOT TO BE ADDRESSED
- AGE DETERMINATION PROCEDURE OF THE CHILD NOT SPECIFIED. TO BE SPECIFIED
- SPECIAL TASK FORCE FOR CHILD MARRIAGE PREVENTION
- HARMONIOUS CONSTRUCTION OF ACT
- PROTECTION OF CHILD TO BE INCLUSIVE.
- SEPARATE PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL.
- RULES TO BE FRAMED
- OTHER SUGGESTIONS

**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY – 4 (NFHS4)**

<https://ruralindiaonline.org/library/resource/national-family-health-survey-nfhs-4-2015-16-india/>

**DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY – 4 (DLHS4)**

[http://demographyindia.in/article\\_document/17/283115.pdf](http://demographyindia.in/article_document/17/283115.pdf)

**National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development**  
Regional Centre, Guwahati

**Consultation Meet on Prevention of Child Marriage in North Eastern States of India**  
(July 2 – 3, 2019)

**PROGRAMME SCHEDULE**

Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2019

Inaugural Session	
9.15 a.m. – 10.00 a.m.	: Registration
10:00 a.m. – 10.05 a.m.	: Welcome Address - <i>Dr. D. K. Saikia, Regional Director, NIPCCD</i>
10:05 a.m. – 10.10 a.m.	: Felicitation of the Dignitaries
10.10 a.m. – 10.15 a.m.	: Self-Introduction
10.15 a.m. – 10.25 a.m.	: Concept Note - <i>Dr. (Smt.) Manju Dhoundiyal, Deputy Director, NIPCCD</i>
10.25 a.m. – 10.35 a.m.	: Address by - <i>Shri Hemen Das, ACS, Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Department of Social Welfare, Assam</i>
10.35 a.m. – 10.55 a.m.	: Address by - <i>Dr. Sunita Changkakati Chairperson, ASCPCR, Guwahati, Assam</i>
10.55 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.	: Vote of Thanks - <i>Mushir Alam, Assistant Director, NIPCCD</i>
11.00am – 11.30 am	: Tea
Technical Sessions	
11.30 am – 1.30 pm	: <b>Combating Child Marriage – Some Perspectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Marriage- A Situational Analysis in the context of North East India - <i>Dr. Bandana Bhuyan, Former Regional Director, NIPCCD</i></li> <li>• Issues and Challenges in Implementation of PCM Act - <i>Shri. Surendra Kumar, IPS, IGP (Crimes), Guwahati</i></li> <li>• Civil Society Initiatives for Prevention of Child Marriage - <i>Dr. Chiranjeeb Kakoty, Director, NESPYM, Guwahati</i></li> </ul>
01.30pm – 02.30 pm	: Lunch
2.30pm – 3.15 pm	: Coordination and Networking for Prevention of Child Marriage - <i>Shri Manna Biswas, Child Protection Officer, Unicef, Guwahati</i>
3.15 pm – 3.30 pm	: Tea
3.30 pm – 5.00 pm	: Group Work

Wednesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2019

09.30 am – 11.00 am	:	Finalization of Group Reports
11.00am – 11.30 am	:	Tea
11.30 am – 1.00 pm	:	Presentation of Group Reports & Open House Discussion - <i>Chair Person : Dr. D. K. Saikia, Regional Director</i>
1.00 pm – 1.30 pm	:	Conclusion

Lunch