



# Annual Report 2017-18

## Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 & Orissa Prohibition of Child Marriage Rule 2009



Department of  
Women and Child Development  
& Mission Shakti  
Government of Odisha





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## Chapter-1

# Background

Child marriage is a serious violation of human rights and one of the most pressing concerns in the protection of childhood security and children's dignity in the world today. It is a violation of child rights, and has a negative impact on physical growth, health, mental and emotional development, and education opportunities. It also affects society as a whole since child marriage reinforces a cycle of poverty and perpetuates gender discrimination, illiteracy and malnutrition as well as high infant and maternal mortality rates.

South Asia has the highest numbers of children at risk -- accounting for more than half of the global child marriage numbers India has the highest number of child brides in the world. It is estimated that 27% of girls in India are married before their 18th birthday according to Unicef report (*"Ending Child marriage in India", 2015-16*)

In many communities, girls are seen as an economic burden and marriage transfers the responsibility to her new husband. Poverty and marriage expenses such as dowry may lead a family to marry off their daughter at a young age to reduce these costs.

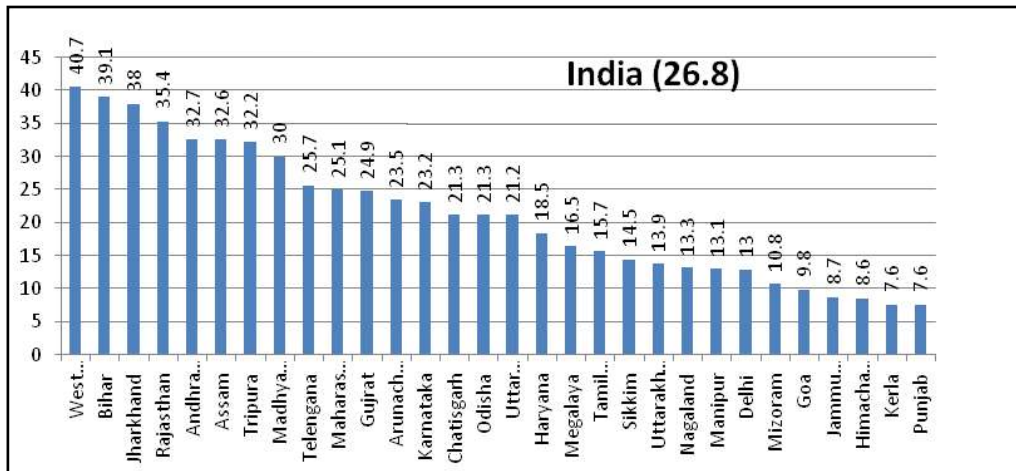
Patriarchy, class and caste influence the norms and expectations around the role of women and girls in India. In many communities, restrictive norms limit girls to the role of daughter, wife and mother who are first seen as the property of her father and then of her husband.

Both girls and boys are affected by child marriage, but girls are affected in much larger numbers and with greater intensity. Girls from poorer families, scheduled castes and tribes, and with lower education levels are more likely to marry at a younger age.

The incidence of child marriages is however declining as seen from recent data. While the 47.4% of women in the age group 20-24 married before age 18 years in 2005-06 as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3, it came down to 26.8% in 2015-16 as per NFHS-4 at the National Level.

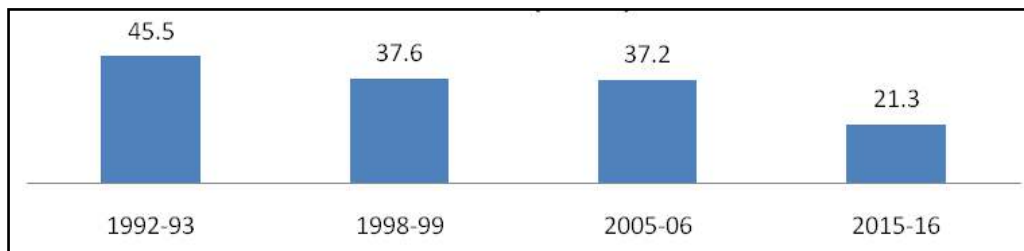
Odisha as a state is in the middle of the range amongst all the states of the country. While the highest is reported from West Bengal at 40.7%, the lowest is in Punjab at 7.6%. Odisha has 21.3% women aged 20-24 years being married by 18 years. (Graph 1)

GRAPH 1 : % of Women aged 20-24 yrs married by 18 yrs (Source - NFHS 4)



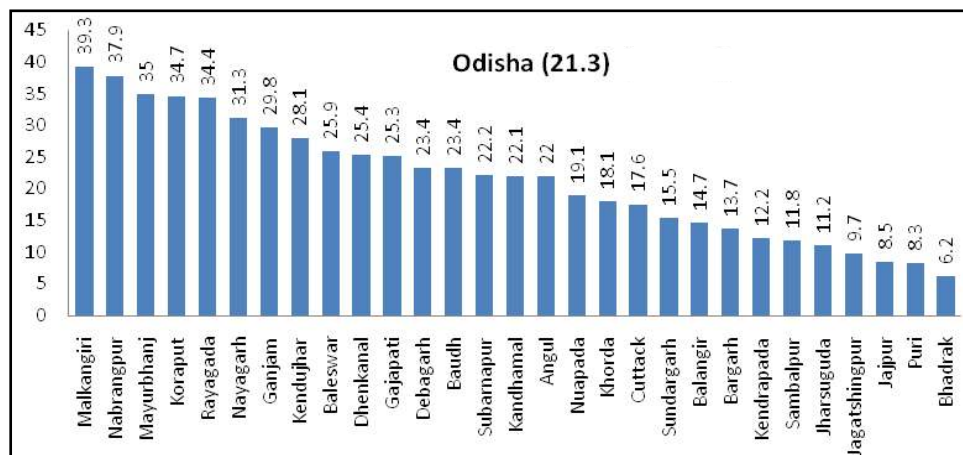
There is a steady decline in the percentage of women aged 20-14 years married by 18 years from the year 1992-93 to 2015-16 in Odisha. It was 45.5% in the year 1992-93 and it gradually declined 37.6% in 1998-99; 37.2% in 2005-06 and 21.3% in 2015-16 (Graph-2)

GRAPH 2 : % of Women aged 20-24 years married by 18 yrs in Odisha (Source - NFHS)



The district wise distribution of the percentage of women aged 20-14 years married by 18 years as per the data of NFHS 4 reveal that amongst all districts, the highest reported is in Malkangiri at 39.3% and the lowest is at Bhadrak at 6.2% (Graph 3)

GRAPH 3 : % of Women aged 20-24 years married by 18 yrs in districts (Source - NFHS-4)



## Chapter-2

# PCMA 2006 & Odisha Rule 2009 - Key Provisions

This chapter describes some of the key provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006; Orissa Prohibition of Child Marriage Rules, 2009; Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016.

### PCMA 2006

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 came into force on 11th January, 2007 in India. This Act aims to provide for the prohibition of solemnization of child marriages and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto.

- **Definition**

Section 2 (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

Section 2 (b): "Child marriage" means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child

- **Voidable marriage**

Section 3.1: Every child marriage, whether solemnized before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child at the time of the marriage

Section 3.4: While granting a decree of nullity under this section, the district court shall make an order directing both the parties to the marriage and their parents or their guardians to return to the other party, his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, the money, valuables, ornaments and other gifts received on the occasion of the marriage by them from the other side, or an amount equal to the value of such valuables, ornaments, other gifts and money

- **Injunction**

Section 13.1: Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act. if, on an application of the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer or on receipt of information through a complaint or otherwise from any person, a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or a Metropolitan Magistrate is satisfied that a child marriage in contravention of this Act has been arranged or is about to be solemnised, such Magistrate shall issue an injunction against any person including a member of an organisation or association of persons prohibiting such marriage.

Section 13.3: The Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the first class or the Metropolitan Magistrate may also take suo motu cognizance on the basis of any reliable report or information.

Section 13.4: For the purposes of preventing solemnisation of mass child marriages on certain days such as Akshaya Trutiya, the District Magistrate shall be deemed to be the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer with all powers as are conferred on a Child Marriage Prohibition Officer by or under this Act.

Section 13.10 : Whoever knowing that an injunction has been issued under subsection (1) against him disobeys such injunction shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.

Provided that no woman shall be punishable with imprisonment.

### OPCM Rule 2009

The Orissa Prohibition of Child Marriage Rules, 2009 came into force under the notification S.R.O. No. 392/2009 on 22nd September 2009.

- **Duties and functions of Child Marriage Prohibition Officer**

Section 3(a) : to act immediately upon any information of the solemnization of any child marriage that may be received through any mode of communication including writing or oral i.e. through a letter, telephone, telegram, e-mail, etc. or by any other means to initiate all necessary action

Section 3 (b): to furnish quarterly return and statistics to the Chief Child Marriage Prohibition Officer in Form I

Section 3 (c): to file petition for annulling a child marriage in the district court, if the petitioner is a minor.

Section 3 (d): to file petition before the district court to pay maintenance to the female contracting party of the marriage until her re-marriage

Section 3 (e): to file petition to the district court for the custody and maintenance of children of the child marriage.

- **Chief Child Marriage Prohibition Officer**

Section 4.2 : The Chief Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall co-ordinate the work of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers and shall be responsible for the proper performance of the Child Marriage Prohibition work in the State.

Section 4.3 : The Chief Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall be responsible for the preparation and submission of an Annual Report on the progress of implementation of the Act and related matters and such statistics as may be required from time to time by the State Government.



Section 4.4 : In addition to the general duties of monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the provisions of the Act it shall be the duty of the Chief Child Marriage Prohibition Officer -

- (a) to exercise general control, superintendence and direction over all the Child Marriage Prohibition Officers so far as the implementation of the Act and rules are concerned;
- (b) to review periodically the functioning of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers across the State;
- (c) to cause an annual status report on Child Marriage to be submitted to the State Government;
- (d) to formulate schemes and programmes for creating awareness sensitizing the community and organize training to functionaries of the concerned departments;
- (e) to discharge such other functions and duties as may be assigned to him by the State Government;
- (f) to convene an annual review and strategy conference on prevention of child marriage; and
- (g) to cause publication and circulation of the Act and rules in Oriya and English.

- **Nodal Officer**

Section 5.1: The District Collector shall be the Nodal Officer at the district level for the purpose of implementation of the Act.

Section 5.2: The District Collector shall periodically review the implementation of the Act within the respective district and take all necessary measures for the proper and effective implementation of the Act.

- **Procedure for conducting enquiry**

Section 6(1): A complaint/information to the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer may be filed/given by any person in any form, written, phone, e-mail, etc

Section 6(2): On receipt of a complaint/information under sub-rule (1) of this rule, the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall record it in Form II and conduct a brief enquiry;

Section 6(3) : For the conduct of enquiry under sub-rule (2) of this rule, he shall have the powers of a Police Officer under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974), for the purpose of investigation, summoning of parties and witnesses, recording of statement, etc, for discharging his duties under the Act

Section 6(4): Officers in charge of Police Station shall provide all such assistance to the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer in order to carry out his duties under the Act and rules;

Section 6(5): Every Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall submit his report in Form III to the concerned Judicial Magistrate of the First Class or the Chief Judicial Magistrate with his enquiry report.

Form I : QPR (under rule 3(2) b))

Form II : CM Info Report (under rule 6 (2))

Form III : Report of CMPO(Under rule 6(5))

### Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015

Section- 75: Punishment for cruelty to child : Whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a child, assaults, abandons, abuses, exposes or wilfully neglects the child or causes or procures the child to be assaulted, abandoned, abused, exposed or neglected in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary mental or physical suffering, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine of one lakh rupees or with both;

### Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016

Sub rule-1 of rule 55: Procedure in case of offence under section 75 of the Act : For the purposes of section 75 of the Act and this rule, giving a child in marriage shall be considered as cruelty to the child. On receipt of information of risk of a child being given in marriage, the police or any officer authorised under the Act or under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006 (6 of 2007), shall produce the child before the Committee for appropriate directions and rehabilitative measures.

## Chapter-3

# Activities undertaken (State & District)

### State Level

1. State level training of the Child Development Project Officers-cum- Child Marriage Prohibition Officers, Protection Officers and District Child Protection Officers on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006:

In order to strengthen implementation of the Act and ensure standard reporting system and to build capacity on cross cutting legal aspects, Department of Women and Child Development and Mission Shakti, Govt of Odisha has undertaken an one day training programme for all the CDPO-cum-CMPOs, District Child Protection Officers (DCPO) and Protection Officers (PO) of the



State in 8 batches. A total of 287 Child Development Project Officers (CDPO), 21 Protection Officers (POs) and 22 District Child Protection Officers (DCPOs) from 30 districts participated in the training programme held on 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th November 2017 at Mission Shakti Bhawan, Bhubaneswar.



The said orientation included three technical sessions

- ❖ "Situation analysis and Social Dimensions of Child Marriage - India & Odisha scenario",
- ❖ "PCM Act & Rule: Provisions and institutional mechanism, Role and responsibilities of Child Marriage Protection Officers, Offences and punishment",
- ❖ "Other legal provisions to address child marriage - Selected provisions of POCSO, RTE, ITPA, JJ (C&PC) Act, PWDVA, IPC , CrPC": Provisions and inter-linkages with PCMA.

The technical sessions were taken by expert resource persons. The orientation began with a reflection on child marriage among the participants using a questionnaire on key causes of child marriage practices in the respective locality, defining impact of child marriage on children and their families, community and society at large and key strategies to address the issue of child marriage in the locality.

Budget Provision: There was also a budget provision of Rs 3,53,600.00 for the year 2017-18 for activities on implementation of the PCMA.

2. Orientation of the young boys and girls on the issue of Child Marriage and to make them to know the legal provisions and institutional mechanism for redressal, campaign has been conducted among the high school students annually in 12 districts.

For the FY 2016-17 and 2017-18, budget provision was done for Rs 18 lakhs and Rs 4.95 lakhs respectively.

Coverage:

Sl no	Name of the districts	2016-17		2017-18	
		No of Programmes conducted	No of students trained	No of Programmes conducted	No of students trained
1	Malkangiri	20	2000	6	600
2	Kalahandi	20	2000	6	600
3	Koraput	20	2000	--	--
4	Rayagada	9	900	--	--
5	Sundargarh	20	2000	6	600
6	Gajapati	20	2000	--	--
7	Sambalpur	20	2000	6	600
8	Mayurbhanj	20	2000	6	600
9	Kandhamal	20	2000	4	400
10	Keonjhar	20	2000	--	--
11	Ganjam	20	2000	6	600
12	Dhenkanal	20	2000	6	600
	Total	229	22900	46	4600



Orientation to High School Students on Prevention of Child Marriage



Orientation to High School Students on Prevention of Child Marriage



4. NHRC Regional conference on Child Marriage : A two day regional conference on Child marriage was organized By National Human Rights Commission in collaboration with the Department of Women & Child Development and Mission Shakti, Govt of Odisha on 4th and 5th Jan 2018. This regional Conference on Child Marriage in Bhubaneswar is an important first step in the ongoing NHRC national initiative to give the issue the prominence it deserves. Government officials, members of State Commission for Women, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and representatives of NGOs and academics from 6 states such as Odisha,



Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, and West Bengal participated. The objective of the programme was on raising awareness amongst the stakeholders about the rights of children to ensure effective implementation of the existing legislations, and to review the challenges that lie in effective enforcement and formulate recommendations.

### District level

1. Sensitization workshops for AWWs, ANMs, ASHAs, and PRIs: Conducted in Angul, Jharsuguda, Malkangiri, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, and Sundargarh.
2. Sensitization workshops for adolescent girls at block level: Carried out in Angul, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Malkangiri.
3. Publicity activities like Awareness Ratha, Caravan and Rallies: Carried out in Balaswar, Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur, Nuapada, Jajpur, and Malkangiri. Publicity through installation of stalls in Pallishree Mela, District mela, Beach festival etc: Carried out in: Bhadrak, Deogarh, and Ganjam.
4. Production & Dissemination of IEC materials like Posters, leaflets, Hoardings etc: Undertaken by: Balangir, Balasore, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendrapada, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, and Sundargarh.

5. Psychosocial counseling under the family strengthening activity is being provided to the families after the prevention of the child marriage: Provided in the districts like Balangir, Baleswar, Jagatshinghpur, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Subarnapur, and Sundargarh. After the prevention of the child marriage, immediate counseling is being given to the child and the family in all districts by the DCPU.
6. Involvements of elected PRI members including Sarpanch, school teachers, and other stake holders have been done in many districts.
7. Articles published in leading newspapers and magazines and souvenir on the prevention of child marriage in the districts: Deogarh and Mayurbhanj.
8. Radio jingles and talk show were aired in the districts: Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Mayurbhanj.
9. Street plays and Children film festivals were done in Deogarh, Nuapada and Puri
10. Information on Prohibition of Child Marriage imparted in different district and block level trainings, discussion, and workshops.



Campaign Van on Awareness on prevention of Child Marriage



Awareness programme for AWWs



Child Marriage free Village



Village level awareness programme



## Chapter-4

### District wise Data

Total number of child marriages successfully prevented (January-December 2017), as per the reports received from districts. Point 8 of Form I under rule 3 (2) b of the Odisha Rule :

	Districts	Number
1	Angul	5
2	Balesore	2
3	Baragarh	1
4	Bhadrak	0
5	Bolangir	1
6	Boudh	0
7	Cuttack	15
8	Deogarh	3
9	Dhenkanal	2
10	Gajapati	8
11	Ganjam	24
12	Jagatsinghpur	0
13	Jajpur	4
14	Jharsuguda	1
15	Kalahandi	1
16	Kandhamal	13

	Districts	Number
17	Kendrapara	4
18	Keonjhar	11
19	Khordha	11
20	Koraput	17
21	Malkanigiri	15
22	Mayurbhanj	99
23	Nawarangpur	15
24	Nayagarh	22
25	Nuapada	24
26	Puri	8
27	Rayagada	2
28	Sambalpur	12
29	Subarnapur	3
30	Sundargarh	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>

## Annexure

### FORMS

#### FORM-1 {See Rule 3(2)(b)}

For the Quarter starting from .....to.....

Name of the District.....

Name and Address of the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer(With Phone No.):

1. Total No. of complaints received:
2. Total No. of enquiry conducted:
3. Total No. of reports submitted to Courts:
4. Total No. of Injunction order received:
5. Total No. of violations made by parties:
6. Total No. of maintenance orders issued:
7. Total No. of punishment orders made:
8. Total No. of child marriage successfully prevented:
9. Total No. of residence orders made under Section 4:
10. Total No. of awareness programmes conducted:
11. Total No. of review meetings of assistance conducted:
12. Any other information:

(Seal)

Signature of the Child Marriage  
Prohibition Officer  
(With Date)

FORM-II  
[See Rule 6(2)]

CHILD MARRIAGE INFORMATION REPORT

1. Name and address of the Complainant (with Phone No):
2. Name and address of the : (1)  
Accused (with phone No.) (2)
3. Particulars of the report-
  - a) Age and date of birth :
  - b) Address :
  - c) Present residence :
  - d) Occupation :
  - e) Education :
  - f) Name and address of parents :
  - g) Name and address of the employer, if any :
  - h) Any other relevant Information :
4. Short Summary on the circumstances of the Child Marriage:
5. Any other information :

(Seal)

Signature of the Child Marriage  
Prohibition Officer  
(With Date)

FORM-III  
[See Rule 6(5)]

REPORT OF CHILD MARRIAGE PROHIBITION OFFICER

Summary of First Information

Relief required\*

1. Under section 3 of the act
2. Under section 4 of the act
3. Under section 5 of the act
4. Under section 13 of the Act

(Seal)

Signature of the  
Child marriage Prohibition Officer  
(With date)

*List of enclosures:*

1. Age certificate if any:
2. Copy of Complaint if any:
3. ....

\*[ Add separate sheet if required]

# IEC



Wall paintings at district level on Prevention of Child marriage

**ବେଟି ବଚାଉ ବେଟି ପଢ଼ାଉ ଅଭିଯାନ**

- ① ମାତୃଗର୍ଭରେ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରି କନ୍ୟାମନ୍ତ୍ରଣକୁ ହଟାଯାଇ ଦେବା ଆଇନତଃ ଅପରାଧ ଓ ଦଣ୍ଡନୀୟ ଅଟେ
- ② ଏବଂ ୧୪ ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମାଗଣା ଓ ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ସମସ୍ତ ଶିଶୁକନ୍ୟାମାନଙ୍କର ସାମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟିକ ଅଧିକାର
- ③ ଶିଶୁ କନ୍ୟାଙ୍କ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ବୟସରେ ବିବାହଦେବା ଆଇନତଃ ଅପରାଧ
- ④ ବିବାହ ନାମରେ ଆତ୍ମ କିଲ୍ଲାର ଝିଅମାନଙ୍କୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଓ ବାହାରେ ଚାଲାଇ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

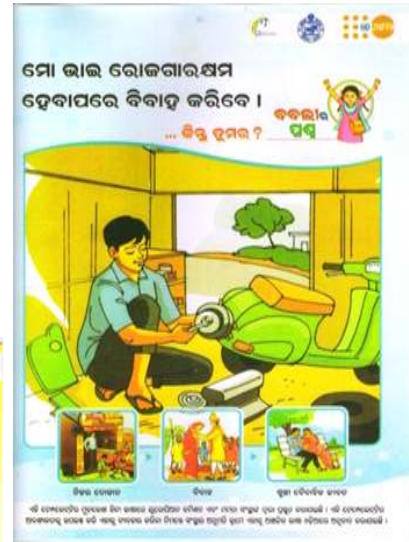
ଆମସ୍ତୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ନିଜେ ସଜାଗ ହେବା ଓ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଜାଗ କରାଇବାସହ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ନିରୂପଣ ଯୌତୁକ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ ଶିଶୁକନ୍ୟା ବିବାହ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ସ୍ତର ରତ୍ନୋତ୍ତମ କରିବା ଏବଂ ଝିଅମାନଙ୍କୁ ପାଠ ପଢ଼ାଇ ଏକ ନିର୍ଭର ଓ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜୀବନ ବଞ୍ଚିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ।

**ବେଟି ବଚାଉ ବେଟି ପଢ଼ାଉ ଅଭିଯାନ**  
ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରଶାସନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

Hoardings



Leaflets developed



## ସମନ୍ୱିତ ଶିଶୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଯୋଜନା, ନୟାଗଡ଼

### କାଳ୍ପିକ ବିବାହ : ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ପୁଲି ନୁହେଁ ବରଂ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ପୁଲି ଅନ୍ୟାୟ

- ବାଳକବିବାହ ବିରୋଧୀ ଯୁଗ୍ମପିତା ୨୦୦୬ ଅନୁସାରେ ଉପରେ ବାବଦ ୨୫ ବର୍ଷ ବ୍ୟତୀ ୫ଟି ବର୍ଷରେ ତିନି ବର୍ଷର ବାବଦ ୧୧ ବର୍ଷ ବ୍ୟତୀ ଉପରେ ତିନି ବର୍ଷର ଅନୁରୋଧ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ । ଉପରେକ୍ତ ଅନୁରୋଧ ପ୍ରଦାନକାରୀ ବାଳକବିବାହ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ । ଏହା ଲାଗୁ ହେବା ପରେ କୌଣସି ଯୋଜନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ।
- ଅନୁରୋଧ ଉପରେ ତିନି ବର୍ଷ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ବନ୍ଦ ବା ବାଳକବିବାହ ନିରାକରଣ, ଶାଳିକା ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ତିନି ବର୍ଷର ଅନୁରୋଧ ପାଇଁ । ବିଚାରଣା କ୍ରମରେ ତିନି ବର୍ଷର ଅନୁରୋଧ ପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ।

### ମୋ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ

- ପିଲାମାନେ ନିଜ ଶିକ୍ଷା, ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଭାବରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଦେବା ସହ୍ୟ କରିବେ । ଏହାପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।
- ନିଜ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଏହାପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

### ପୁରାବ

- ଶିଶୁଙ୍କ ଯୌବନ ଶେଷର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଦୂରରେ ରଖିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।
- ଅଧିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା, ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।
- ଯୌବନ ଉପାଦାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ନିରାକରଣ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ।
- ଯୌବନ ଉପାଦାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ନିରାକରଣ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ।

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପିଲାମାନେ ନିଜ ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁ ଭଲ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ । ଏହାପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

ଏହାପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଏହାପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

ଯଦି ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କାଳ୍ପିକ ବିବାହ ହେଉଥିବା ସମୟରେ ଶିଶୁ ଯଦି ଯୌବନ ଶେଷର, ଯୌବନ ଉପାଦାନ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ । ଏହାପାଇଁ ନିଜର ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

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