The Impact of Child Marriage on Socioeconomic Aspects in Bangladesh

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Abstract-Child marriage is one of the vital problems for the socioeconomic development of Bangladesh. This problem was in the past and is still there. At present Bangladesh is the fifth highest rate of child marriage in the world while 18 percent of girls are married before age of 15 and 52 percent before age of 18. Bangladesh child marriage restraint act set up the minimum age of marriage is 18 years for women and 21 years for men. According to the present act, child marriage is illegal in Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh government took several initiatives against child marriage, the rate of child marriage has not been decreased at the satisfactory level. Now child marriage is significantly affecting the different socioeconomic aspects and hampering the national development of Bangladesh. The objectives of this study are to identify the major socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh which are affected by child marriage. The findings of this study may help the concerned organizations to take necessary steps to reduce child marriage from the society for the national socioeconomic development of Bangladesh. All the data of this study was collected by the used of survey and direct interview research techniques. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics were used to give details about the child marriage as well as inferential statistics were used to identify the affected socioeconomic aspects and show the significant relationship between child marriage and identified socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh. Factor analysis was used to identify the factors that are affected by child marriage. Multivariate analysis of variance was used to show that the overall and individual significant effect of child marriage on identified socioeconomic factors. Findings of the study show that there are eight factors which are reasonably affected by child marriage. The identified factors are Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard, Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living, Hampered the socioeconomic development, Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce, Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population, Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women, Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry, and Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status. In this study multivariate analysis of variance demonstrates that the identified socioeconomic aspects are significantly affected by the child marriage. Our research recommends that if the rate of child marriage decreases from Bangladesh, then the current situation of identified socioeconomic aspects of the society will be developed and the expected national development will accelerate.

Keywords : Bangladesh, Child Marriage, Impact, Socioeconomic Aspects.

1. INTRODUCTION

This study explains that the impact of child marriage on various social and economic aspects of Bangladesh. At the present world, child marriage is a crucial phenomenon. Bangladesh is the fifth highest position country of the world in child marriage while about 18 percent of girls got married before age of 15 and 52 percent before age of 18. (UNICEF Report. 2016). Besides this Bangladesh is holding the highest position in the world on the subject of the marriage of a girl under the age of 15. 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. According to child marriage restraint act of Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 years for a woman and 21 years for a man. Now child marriage is legally prohibited in Bangladesh. 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 are not same for male and female while women cannot be sentenced to imprisonment. The other initiative against child marriage is birth registration act. According to the act, it is mandatory for the bride and groom to have a birth 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. A wide range of social and economic aspects of Bangladesh are highly affecting as well as the overall socioeconomic development are hampering due to child marriage.

There are some study has conducted on the causes or determinants of child marriage in Bangladesh. Literature review demonstrates that Child marriage before age 16 (as compared with 18) leads to a higher rate of incomplete secondary education, and a lower rate of educational attainment for women.(Islam, M. M., et al, 2016). 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 focused on the geographic variation. This study has shown that both individual composition and contextual characteristics are important predictors of women's age at first marriage and demonstrates significant geographic variation in rates of early marriage in Bangladesh. the probability of getting married before age 18 was associated with the region, respondents' year of birth, year of marriage, educational attainment, religion and wealth index.(Kamal, S. M., 2010). 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). 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-stated studies focused on the effects of child marriage on the socioeconomic aspects and different causes or factors for child marriage in Bangladesh. A very few number of researcher studied one or two effects of child marriage and none of the researchers did not study the effect of child marriage on social and economic aspects in addition to more aspects at a time. Few researchers focused on only traditional causes of child marriage of Bangladesh. A little number of researcher discussed on the normative causes and some 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 few social and health issues as well as a little number of factors of child marriage. This study tries to find out the effects of child marriage on the wide range of social and economic aspects. The rest of the article is prepared as follows: In the initial, the objectives of the study will be affirmed, after that this is followed by an explanation of the research methods used in the study. Then the results of our study are discussed. In conclusion, the managerial implications and limitations of the study along with recommendations for the possible study will be offered.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objectives of this study are to investigate the impact of child marriage on socioeconomic aspects in Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the study are listed below:

(i) To identify the socioeconomic aspects which are affected by child marriage.
(ii) To show the significant relationship between child marriage and identified socioeconomic aspects.
(iii) To give some recommendations against child marriage for socioeconomic development.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study attempt to investigate the impact of child marriage on socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh. Primary sources of data were used to perform this study which was collected from respondents through direct interview.

3.1 DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

This study includes the conscious peoples of Bangladesh for its population. At present, there have around 100000000 adult people in Bangladesh. We determined our sample size from approximate 50000000 conscious people of Bangladesh. Random sampling technique was used to select respondents for this inquiry. 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.

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

Where,
n = Sample Size
N = Population
e = Percentage of sampling error
    (i)   Population[2] size is > 50000000 people
    (ii)   Percentage of sampling error[3] is 5%

In calculating the sample size[4] the subsequent assumptions were made to find out, n = 399

3.2 SAMPLE SUFFICIENCY TEST AND SPHERICITY TEST

Table 1 (Table-1) gives information about to hypothesis of factor analysis. The sample sufficiency index KMO[5] by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin has identified which compares the sizes of the observes correlation coefficients to the sizes of the partial correlation coefficient for the sum of analysis variables is 81.8 percent and it is reliable because it is above 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 continue it.

Table 1 KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy		0.818
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2.527
	df.	406
	Sig.	.000

3.3 SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

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

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

[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.
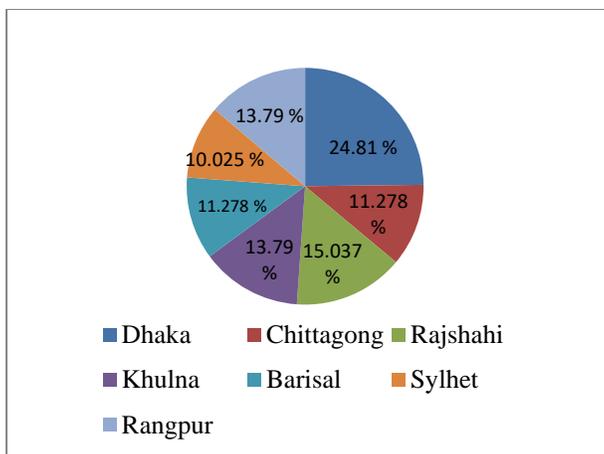
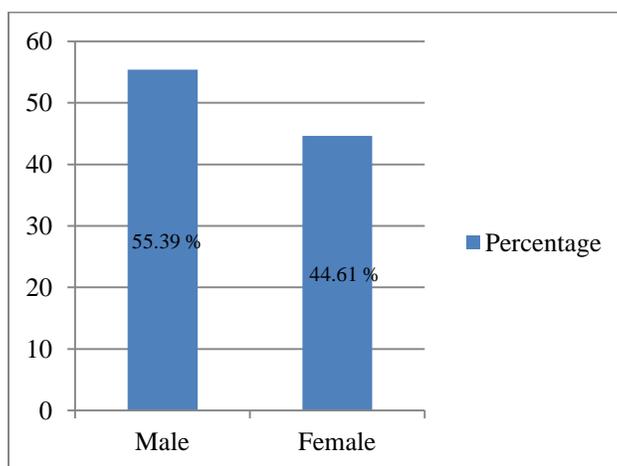**Figure 1 Division wise sample distribution**

Figure 2 Gender wise sample distribution

3.4 QUESTIONNAIRE SETUP AND TEST OF RELIABILITY

The questionnaire of this 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 0.846 which is excellently acceptable as per Nunnally (1978)[10].

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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.

Table 2 : Reliability[11] statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.846	29

The questionnaire of the study set up with following socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh which are affected by child marriage. The considered aspects are physical and mental violence of women, transaction of dowry, divorce, family and social conflict, poverty, social crime, women health hazard, education, suicide, prostitution, population growth, child labor, maternal mortality, child mortality, born of immature baby, juvenile delinquency, women social status, working ability of male and female, dependent population, increase family expenditure on health sector, per capita production and income, standard of living, family financial crisis, indebtedness and socioeconomic development.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

A survey has been performed on 221 male and 178 female respondents at the seven divisions of Bangladesh. All the data of this study were 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 appropriately trained on the matters representing the questionnaire for data collection before resuming the interview. This research was carried out from January 2016 to May 2017.

3.6 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

This study was used some inferential statistical[12] method for data analysis. Factor analysis[13] in SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) program was used to reduce the items or affected factors related to the child marriage of Bangladesh. Multivariate Analysis of Variance[14] (MANOVA) was used to show the overall and individual significant effect of independent variable on dependent variables for developing a model of this study.

4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The interpretations of this study have been divided into two divisions such as (i) Factor analysis and (ii) Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA). Factor analysis identified eight socioeconomic factors which are affected by child marriage in Bangladesh. The result shows that the communalities of the variables are reasonably high (The average communality is greater than 0.5) indicating that the variables used in the data set are reasonably cohesive in nature.(Appendix 1). The most influenced socio-economic factors are Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard (19.156%), Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living (7.935%), Hampered the socio-economic development (5.896%), Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce (5.087%), Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population (4.739%), Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women (3.960%), Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry (3.773%) and Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status (3.504%). (Table 3)

Table 3 : Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	5.555	19.156	19.156
2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	2.301	7.935	27.091
3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	1.710	5.896	32.987
4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	1.475	5.087	38.074

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

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

[13] Factor analysis is an explorative analysis. Factor Analysis reduces the information in a model by reducing the dimensions of the observations.
[14]In statistics, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) is a procedure for comparing multivariate sample means. As a multivariate procedure, it is used when there are two or more dependent variables and is typically followed by significance test involving individual dependent variables separately.

5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	1.374	4.739	42.813
6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	1.149	3.960	46.774
7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	1.094	3.773	50.547
8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	1.016	3.504	54.051

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) indicating that the factors identified through the factor analysis are altogether significantly influenced by child marriage in Bangladesh. The output of MANOVA has two segments. The first part is Multivariate tests.

Table 4 Multivariate Tests[d]

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.949	7.791E2[a]	8.000	332.000	.000	.949
	Wilks' Lambda	.051	7.791E2[a]	8.000	332.000	.000	.949
	Hotelling's Trace	18.775	7.791E2[a]	8.000	332.000	.000	.949
	Roy's Largest Root	18.775	7.791E2[a]	8.000	332.000	.000	.949
Child Marriage	Pillai's Trace[15]	2.064	1.998	472.000	2.712E3	.000	.258
	Wilks' Lambda[16]	.000	9.735	472.000	2.653E3	.000	.631
	Hotelling's Trace[17]	902.803	631.675	472.000	2.642E3	.000	.991
	Roy's Largest Root[18]	901.516	5.180E3[c]	59.000	339.000	.000	.999

a. Exact statistic

b. Computed using alpha = .05

c. The statistic is an upper bound on F that yields a lower bound on the significance level.

d. Design: Intercept + OVERALL

These results (from table 4) show that there is a significant effect of the child marriage on all of the socioeconomic factors. There is no one single multivariate test; there are four different ones. In this case, they are all significant (p < 0.05), as a result, we can conclude that child marriage have a significant effect on altogether of identified

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[15] Pillai's trace is a positive-valued statistic. Increasing values of the statistic indicate effects that contribute more to the model. The Pillai-M. S. Bartlett trace,

[16] Wilks' Lambda is a positive-valued statistic that ranges from 0 to 1. Decreasing values of the statistic indicate effects that contribute more to the model.

[17] Hotelling's trace is the sum of the eigenvalues of the test matrix. It is a positive-valued statistic for which increasing values indicate effects that contribute more to the model. Hotelling's trace is always larger than Pillai's trace, but when the eigenvalues of the test matrix are small, these two statistics will be nearly equal. This indicates that the effect probably does not contribute much to the model.

[18] Roy's largest root is the largest eigenvalue of the test matrix. Thus, it is a positive-valued statistic for which increasing values indicate effects that contribute more to the model. Roy's largest root is always less than or equal to Hotelling's trace. When these two statistics are equal, the effect is predominantly associated with just one of the dependent variables, there is a strong correlation between the dependent variables, or the effect does not contribute much to the model.

socioeconomic factors of Bangladesh. The second part of the results is Univariate tests. The results of the univariate tests used for the effect of child marriage on individual identified socioeconomic factors.

Table 5: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	109.292[a]	59	1.852	2.175	.000	.275
	2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	153.949[c]	59	2.609	3.624	.000	.387
	3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	106.263[d]	59	1.801	2.093	.000	.267
	4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	105.854[e]	59	1.794	2.082	.000	.266
	5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	83.543[f]	59	1.416	1.526	.012	.210
	6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	78.960[g]	59	1.338	1.422	.030	.198
	7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	93.444[h]	59	1.584	1.763	.001	.235
	8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	90.288[i]	59	1.530	1.686	.002	.227
Intercept	1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	7.619	1	7.619	8.947	.003	.026
	2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	.000	1	.000	.000	.990	.000
	3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	.418	1	.418	.485	.487	.001
	4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	2.058	1	2.058	2.388	.123	.007
	5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	.940	1	.940	1.014	.315	.003
	6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	.256	1	.256	.272	.602	.001
	7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	2.647	1	2.647	2.946	.087	.009
	8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	.194	1	.194	.214	.644	.001
Child Marriage	1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	109.292	59	1.852	2.175	.000	.275
	2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	153.949	59	2.609	3.624	.000	.387
	3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	106.263	59	1.801	2.093	.000	.267
	4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	105.854	59	1.794	2.082	.000	.266
	5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	83.543	59	1.416	1.526	.012	.210
	6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	78.960	59	1.338	1.422	.030	.198
	7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	93.444	59	1.584	1.763	.001	.235
	8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	90.288	59	1.530	1.686	.002	.227

Error	1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	288.708	339	.852			
	2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	244.051	339	.720			
	3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	291.737	339	.861			
	4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	292.146	339	.862			
	5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	314.457	339	.928			
	6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	319.040	339	.941			
	7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	304.556	339	.898			
	8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	307.712	339	.908			
Total	1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	398.000	399				
	2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	398.000	399				
	3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	398.000	399				
	4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	398.000	399				
	5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	398.000	399				
	6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	398.000	399				
	7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	398.000	399				
	8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	398.000	399				
Corrected Total	1. Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard	398.000	398				
	2. Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living	398.000	398				
	3. Hampered the socioeconomic development	398.000	398				
	4. Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce	398.000	398				
	5. Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population	398.000	398				
	6. Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women	398.000	398				
	7. Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry	398.000	398				
	8. Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status	398.000	398				

a. R Squared = .275 (Adjusted R Squared = .148)
b. Computed using alpha = .05
c. R Squared = .387 (Adjusted R Squared = .280)
d. R Squared = .267 (Adjusted R Squared = .139)
e. R Squared = .266 (Adjusted R Squared = .138)
f. R Squared = .210 (Adjusted R Squared = .072)
g. R Squared = .198 (Adjusted R Squared = .059)
h. R Squared = .235 (Adjusted R Squared = .102)
i. R Squared = .227 (Adjusted R Squared = .092)

These univariate tests (shown above table 5) indicated that child marriage has a significant effect on individual identified socioeconomic factors such as, are Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard {F (59,339) = 2.175, p = 0.000, η^2 =.275}, Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living {F (59, 339) = 3.624, p = 0.000, η^2 = .387 }, Hampered the socioeconomic development {F (59, 339) = 2.093, p = 0.000, η^2 =.267}, Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce {F (59, 339) = 2.082, p = 0.000, η^2 =.266), Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population {F (59, 339) = 1.526, p = 0.012, η^2 = .210}, Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women {F (59, 339) = 1.422, p = 0.030, η^2 =.198}, Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry {F (59, 339) = 1.763, p = 0.001, η^2 =.235}, and Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status {F (59, 339) = 1.686, p = 0.002, η^2 = .227}.

5. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The main purpose of this study was to identify the socioeconomic aspects which are affected by child marriage in Bangladesh.

5.1 Summary of the findings

After analyzing the data our study got some findings. Factor analysis has identified eight factors that affected by child marriage. The identified most important socioeconomic factors are Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard (19.156%), Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living (7.935%), Hampered the socioeconomic development (5.896%), Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce (5.087%), Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population (4.739%), Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women (3.960%), Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry (3.773%) and Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status (3.504%).The 8 factors as a whole 54.051% significantly influenced by the child marriage in Bangladesh. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) shows two types of results. The first one is Multivariate tests shows that child marriage have a significant effect on altogether of the identified eight socioeconomic factors in Bangladesh. The 2nd part is Univariate tests which indicated that child marriage has the significant effect on individual identified socioeconomic factors in Bangladesh.

5.2 Managerial Implications

Our study recommends that if it is possible to decrease the rate of child marriage, there will be improved the identified socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh along with it will enhance the national development and it will help to achieve the sustainable development goals.

5.3 Limitations of the study

This study has some limitations. The first limitation of this study is that we include only 29 socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh but did not include all of the socioeconomic aspects of Bangladesh. The second limitation is that we did not show the rural-urban comparison on the impact of child marriage. Another potential shortcoming is that this study did not discuss the reasons for child marriage in Bangladesh.

5.4 Recommendations for future research

This study has identified that the most important socioeconomic aspects which are affected by child marriage in Bangladesh. It also shows the significant relationship between identified socioeconomic aspects and child marriage in collectively and individually. But this study did not include all of the socioeconomic aspects which are affected by child marriage. Moreover, it did not show the rural-urban comparison in the same issue. Furthermore, this study did not concentrate on the reasons for child marriage in Bangladesh. These distinguish limitations could persuade future researchers for further research in this concern.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Communalities of the variables

Sl. No.	Name of the variables	Initial	Extraction
1.	Increased the rate of physical violence of women	1.000	.605
2.	Increased the rate of mental violence of women	1.000	.698
3.	Increased the transaction tendency of dowry	1.000	.435
4.	Increased the rate of divorce	1.000	.602
5.	Increased the family conflict	1.000	.655
6.	Increased the social conflict	1.000	.559
7.	Increased the rate of poverty	1.000	.339
8.	Increased the social crime	1.000	.605
9.	Increased the health hazard	1.000	.532
10.	Decreased the rate of education	1.000	.443
11.	Increased the rate of suicide	1.000	.623
12.	Increased the rate of prostitution	1.000	.550
13.	Increased the rate of population	1.000	.500
14.	Increased the rate of child labor	1.000	.499
15.	Increased the rate of maternal mortality	1.000	.629
16.	Increased the rate of child mortality	1.000	.645
17.	Increased the birth rate of immature baby	1.000	.499
18.	Increased the juvenile delinquency	1.000	.619
19.	Decreased the women social status	1.000	.572
20.	Decreased the working power of male	1.000	.509
21.	Increased the dependent population	1.000	.510
22.	Increased the family expenditure on health sector	1.000	.445
23.	Decreased the per capita production	1.000	.546
24.	Decreased the standard of living	1.000	.472
25.	Increased the family financial crisis	1.000	.484
26.	Increased the tendency of being indebtedness	1.000	.454
27.	Decreased the working power of female	1.000	.564
28.	Play negative role to decrease per capita income	1.000	.549
29.	Hamper the overall socioeconomic development	1.000	.534

Extraction Method: Principle Component Analysis

Appendix 2 Increased the rate of maternal and child mortality as well as women health hazard

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the rate of child mortality	.766
2.	Increased the rate of maternal mortality	.752
3.	Increased the health hazard	.572
4.	Increased the birth rate of immature baby	.564
5.	Decreased the rate of education	.377

Appendix 3 Raised the family financial crisis and decreased the standard of living

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the family financial crisis	.660
2.	Increased the tendency of being indebtedness	.628
3.	Decreased the standard of living	.597
4.	Decreased the per capita production	.538
5.	Increased the social crime	.478
6.	Increased the rate of poverty	.441

Appendix 4 Hampered the socioeconomic development

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Decreased the working power of female	.679
2.	Hamper the overall socioeconomic development	.663
3.	Play negative role to decrease per capita income	.607
4.	Decreased the working power of male	.439

Appendix 5 Increased the family and social conflict along with the rate of divorce

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the family conflict	.753
2.	Increased the social conflict	.660
3.	Increased the rate of divorce	.515
4.	Increased the rate of child labor	.375

Appendix 6 Increased the population growth and the rate of dependent population

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the dependent population	.615
2.	Increased the rate of population	.522
3.	Increased the family expenditure on health sector	.510

Appendix 7 Increased the rate of mental and physical violence against women

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the rate of mental violence of women	.759
2.	Increased the rate of physical violence of women	.715

Appendix 8 Increased the rate of suicide and transaction of dowry

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the rate of suicide	.739
2.	Increased the transaction tendency of dowry	.483

Appendix 9 Enhanced the juvenile delinquency and downfall the women social status

Sl. No.	Name of the Variables	Factor Loadings
1.	Increased the juvenile delinquency	.710
2.	Decreased the women social status	.517
3.	Increased the rate of prostitution	.451

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